

INTRODUCTION

Actinomyces is a rare, chronic disease caused by a group of anaerobic Gram-positive bacteria that normally colonize the respiratory, gastrointestinal and urogenital tract. Hepatobiliary actinomyces is extremely rare and may present as biliary colic, acute or chronic cholecystitis or pancreatitis.

DISCUSSION

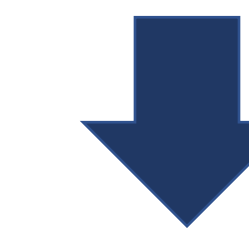
The mechanisms of pathogenicity of *Actinomyces* species are not completely understood.

Although the prognosis of this infection normally is good with medical and surgical treatments, actinomyces still can lead to the death of patients due to the difficulties of early diagnosis and the severe infection diffusion of the bacteria.

Physicians must be aware of typical clinical presentations.

CASE REPORT

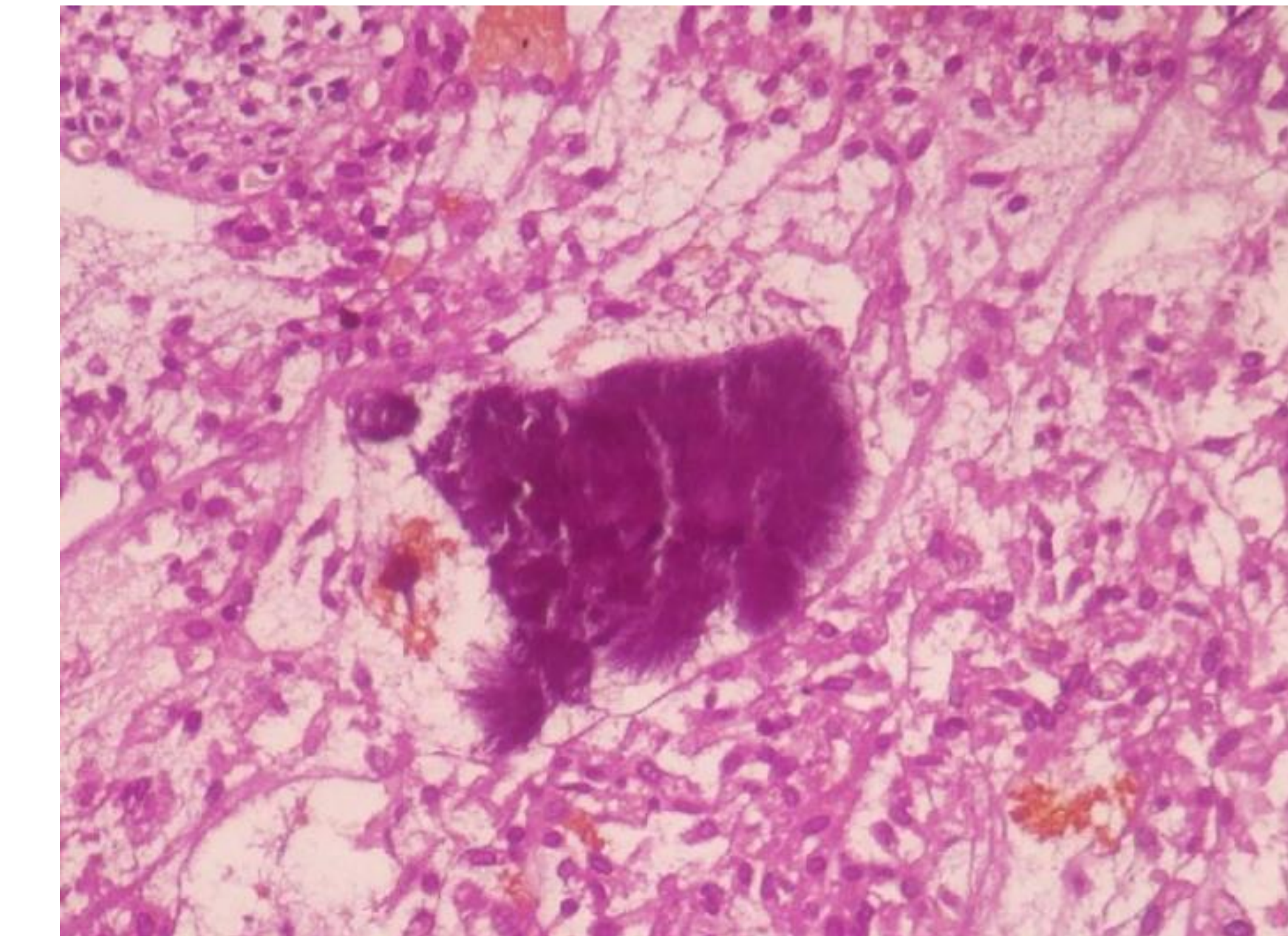
A 75-year-old Caucasian woman performed a surgical ampullectomy due to ampullary adenoma with high-grade dysplasia in 2009.



In 2019, the patient presented to our institution with persistent right upper quadrant abdominal pain. The ultrasound revealed dilation of the common bile duct.



ERCP: Deformed ampullary region



Anatomopathological examination: *Actinomyces spp*

The patient started treatment with intravenous penicillin for 2 weeks. Then, she was medicated with amoxicillin 1g 8/8h for 12 months.



She reported improvement in pain complaints.

One year later, magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography showed no bile duct changes.

Duodenoscopy revealed the same endoscopic findings, however, the anatomopathological examination did not show *Actinomyces spp*.