Man of 37 years with pain in the right lower quadrant, clinically suspect for appendicitis. Panel A. US reveals mural thickening of the cecum (C) and a diverticulum harboring a fecolith (arrow). Non-compressible mesenteric and omental fat (arrowheads) effectively walling-off the diverticulum, indicate inflammation. Panel B. Corresponding CT scan without contrast administration shows a partly calcified fecolith (arrow). Panel C. One day later the patient feels much better. US shows that the diverticulum (arrow) is now empty, the fecolith has been evacuated to the cecal lumen. The inflamed mesenteric and omental fatty tissue (arrowheads) is still present. Panel D. Corresponding CT scan shows a residual air bubble (arrow) within the empty diverticulum. The patient made a full recovery without any treatment except a thin-liquid diet.