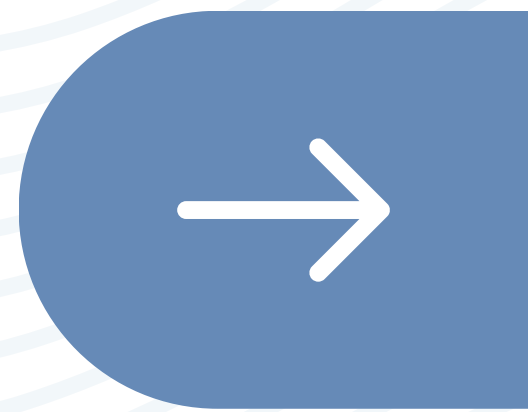


#DIBS BY NEXTILLO

DAILY INFORMATION BULLETIN SERVICE

URETEROCELE





#DIBSBYNEXTILLO

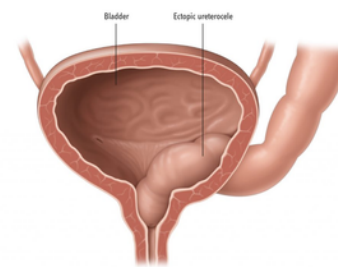
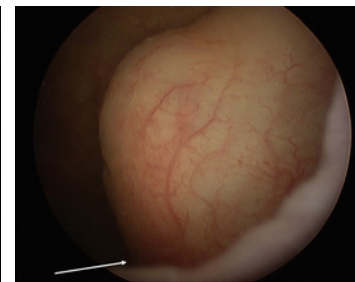
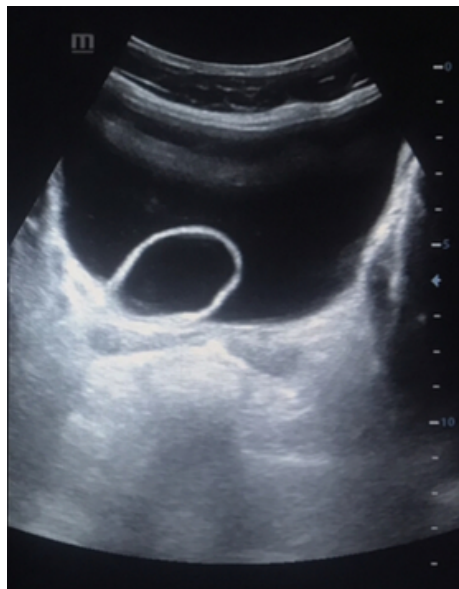
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URETEROCELE

A ureterocele is a congenital anomaly characterized by the swelling or pouching of the distal end of one or both ureters as they enter the bladder. This condition is more common in females. The ureterocele creates a balloon-like effect, causing an obstruction in the ureter, and may lead to various complications.



CLINICAL IMPRESSION



On IVP: Adder head/ Cobra head appearance

On MCU: Filling defect in bladder

On USG: Hydroureteronephrosis with cyst in the bladder

On Cystoscopy: Enlarging and collapsing cyst in the bladder



ETIOLOGY

- *Ureteroceles are typically **congenital**, resulting from a developmental anomaly during fetal growth.*
- *It can be associated with other urological abnormalities, such as **duplex kidney** (a kidney with two separate collecting systems) or **vesicoureteral reflux** (backward flow of urine from the bladder into the ureter).*



PRESENTATION

- *Symptoms vary and can include urinary tract infections, difficulty urinating, abdominal pain, or a palpable mass in the lower abdomen.*
- *Severity ranges from asymptomatic cases to those with significant complications.*



DIAGNOSIS

- *Imaging studies like ultrasound, intravenous pyelogram (IVP), or voiding cystourethrogram (VCUG) are commonly used to diagnose ureterocele.*
- *IVP and VCUG can provide information on the anatomy of the ureterocele, as well as identify associated reflux or obstruction.*



TREATMENT

- ***Depends upon the type of Ureterocele:***

In Intravesical ureterocele - Incision is given over the cyst wall.

In ectopic ureterocele - excision and reimplantation into the bladder is done.

- ***Vesicoureteral reflux, if present, may also be addressed during surgery.***



URETEROCELE

Question:

What is the primary symptom associated with ureterocele in infants?

- A.) Hematuria
- B.) Abdominal pain
- C.) Urinary retention
- D.) Recurrent urinary tract infections

Ans: D) Recurrent urinary tract infections