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Prolapse of a Single System Large Ureterocele Containing Multiple Stones in a Pregnant Woman

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Abstract

Periurethral masses are uncommon in adult women, with little guidance on initial management. We describe a case of a 29-year-old pregnant woman with a single-system ureterocele prolapse complicated by multiple calculi ranging from 1 to 2.5 cm.

Periurethral masses are an uncommon entity, with an estimated prevalence of 3%–4% in adult women.¹ There are no well-defined protocols to guide initial management because of the limited case series.² In 2008, Waihenya³ reported the first case of a single-system ureterocele with prolapse.

A 29-year-old G2P1 woman who was 25 weeks pregnant was referred to us for a bleeding mass at her introitus, incontinence, and vaginal pain intermittently present for 4 months (Fig. 1). Her previous pregnancy was complicated by nephrolithiasis and a multidrug resistant urinary tract infection. On physical examination, a tender, firm, 4-cm hemorrhagic mass was located at the 6-o'clock position of the urethral meatus. Renal ultrasound showed moderate hydronephrosis of her right kidney, multiple renal calculi, and a single collecting system (Fig. 2). Examination under anesthesia and cystourethroscopy demonstrated significant inflammation at the trigone. The right ureteral orifice was unable to be identified. A diagnosis of a prolapsed ureterocele was made. The ureterocele was incised laterally (to avoid injuring the ureteral orifice), and it contained a 2.5-cm stone with smaller fragments (Fig. 3). After evacuation of the stones, the ureterocele was reduced into the bladder, and its anatomic location and decompression were confirmed with cystoscopy.

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APPENDIX. Supplementary Data

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found, in the online version, at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.urology.2013.11.021>.

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Figure 1.
Four-centimeter bleeding mass at the introitus.

Figure 2.
Renal ultrasound showing moderate hydronephrosis and a single collecting system in the right kidney.

Figure 3.
Surgical excision of the prolapsed ureterocele producing a 2.5-cm stone.