Giant obstructive bladder stone

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This patient was 44 year-old man who attended the emergency department for oligoanuria and progressive edema. He presented no clinical evidence of heart failure. Laboratory tests showed serum creatinine of 4.5 mg / dl and urea 91 mg / dl. Abdominal x-ray showed a pelvic mass of calcium density, rounded and laminated, 5 cm in diameter (Figure 1). Urgent abdominal ultrasound confirmed the existence of a giant obstructive bladder stone, which caused bilateral grade IV hydronephrosis and chronic cystitis. The patient underwent emergency surgery with open cystolithotomy, and a stone was extracted measuring 8.5 x 6 cm in diameter and weighing 191.2 g (Figure 1). The patient's renal function normalized during the postoperative phase. Giant bladder stone is a rare condition. Differential diagnosis In plain abdominal radiography is mainly with massively calcified bladder tumors. The treatment of choice is extraction by open surgery.

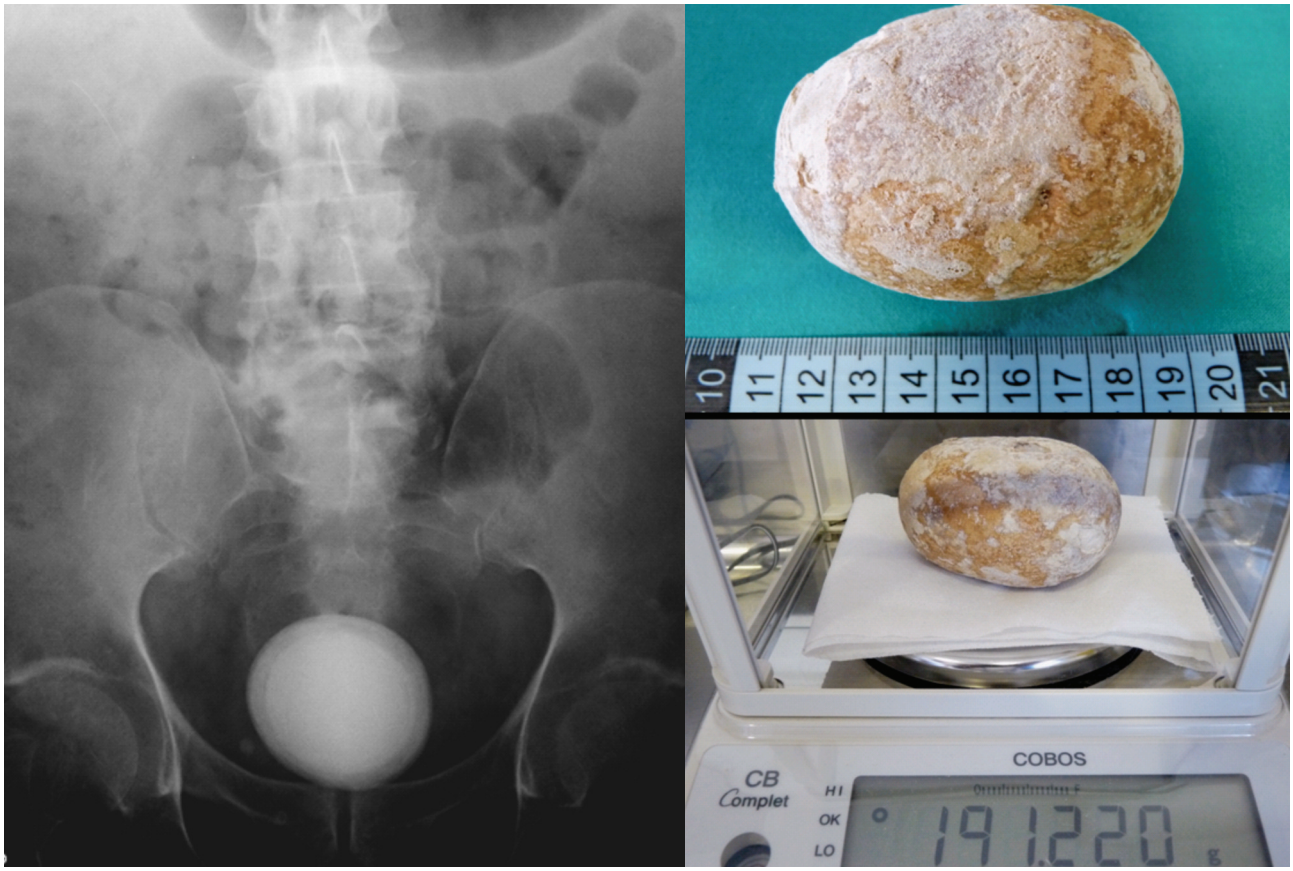

Figure 1. Left: abdominal x-ray showing a rounded mass of calcium density in the hypogastrium. Right: macroscopic image of the giant bladder stone removed during surgery.

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