

中文題目：非創傷性尿液囊腫-複雜性腎臟囊腫與腎盂瘻管之形成

英文題目：Non-traumatic urinoma-complicated renal cysts with renal calyx fistula formation

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Introduction : Rupture of the urinary collecting system, which includes kidney, ureter, bladder and urethra, associated with perinephric or retroperitoneal extravasation of the urine is an unusual condition and it is commonly correlated with ureteral obstruction with forniceal rupture and trauma. Leakage of urine through the fistula can cause the formation of urinoma, which may lead to complications such as abscess formation, electrolyte imbalances and further urosepsis or subsequent irreversible renal impairment.

Case Presentation : A 94-year-old female complained a distended abdomen and renal function impairment. Neither trauma nor operation history was noted. Ultrasound echography revealed a huge liquid-filled cyst at the right side of abdomen. Abdominal computed tomography showed a stone and a huge cystic and septate mass with a caliber of 20 cm at right kidney. Radiologist for 12Fr. multiple side-hole drainage tube was indwelled into the complicated renal cyst by radiologist, and massive turbid urine-like fluid was drained out. The creatinine level of the fluid of the complicated renal cyst (3.85 mg/dL), is lower than urine creatinine level (18.69 mg/dL) but higher than serum creatinine level (1.05 mg/dL) . Fistulography revealed contrast intravasation into right renal calyx and collecting system, fistula formation between renal cyst and renal pelvic, calyceal diverticulum rupture with subcapsule urinoma formation was impressed. After Double-J urethral stent insertion, the complicated renal cyst was reduced and did not relapse.

Discussion : Most common cause of urinoma was trauma, including external blunt trauma, iatrogenic, or previous surgery. Non-traumatic disruption can be caused by increased intraluminal pressure. Spontaneous urinoma is associated with obstruction in urinary system. Based on no trauma history of our patient, a calculus in right kidney might be the reason of the urinoma formation.

Conclusion : Spontaneous urinoma might be considered in the differential diagnosis of a patient presenting with abdominal pain.