

Cutting For The Stone – Vesicle Calculus

Shivashankar Reddy, Asayas Bosco Chandra Kumar*, Ajit Agarwal, M.L.Jagadeesan, K.V. Maheswaran

ABSTRACT

"Cutting for the stone" is a phrase that has been used since the time of Hippocrates, Vesicle stone also called as cystolith. It is one of the rare entities to seen nowadays. Incidence is lower due to improved dietary habits. And everything has gone minimally invasive. At times a large stone measuring 4X5 cm in the bladder requires an open suprapubic cystolithotomy. Here is such a rare case operated in our hospital with excellent recovery.

KEY WORDS: Vesicle calculi, Cystolithotomy, Nephrolithiasis

Case report

A 65 year old male patient came to OPD with complaints of fever, lower abdominal pain, frequency of urination, burning micturition. Examination revealed no significant clinical findings. On urine routine pus cells were detected, X-Ray KUB revealed a bladder stone. Ultrasound prostrate normal, working diagnosis of UTI[1] made and on IVU a solitary bladder stone confirmed the stone in the bladder. Patient urine culture sensitivity

sent and started him on antibiotics. Planned for a suprapubic lithotomy due to stone being large. Other modalities are mechanical cystolithotripsy and extracorporeal shock wave therapy [2].

Through suprapubic incision about 5 Cms [fig.1], bladder opened and stone identified, solitary stone measuring 4x5cms, hard, unbreakable [3] stone removed in Toto[Fig.2], bladder closed with absorbable sutures and care taken not to leave any residual suture material [4,5] which can cause a bladder stone later and a suprapubic drain put, removed post-op day four. And post operative day 14, Foley's catheter removed and his post operative stay was uneventful and patient was discharged and asked to review in surgery OPD after a week.

Conclusion

Vesicle stone used to be very common in olden days but its incidence is lower due to food modifications like increased intake of protein

Department of General Surgery,
Sri Lakshmi Narayana institute of Medical Sciences,
Osudu, Puducherry - 605502

*Corresponding Author

Dr. Asayas Bosco Chandra Kumar
Department of General Surgery,
Sri Lakshmi Narayana institute of Medical Sciences,
Puducherry-605502, India.
E. Mail. ID: drasayas.surgeon@gmail.com

and fiber rich diet. There are many condition causing inflammation of bladder, ureter and kidney, bladder diverticulum, Enlarged prostate, Neurogenic bladder, UTI, bladder catheter. The complications of these stones are acute bilateral obstructive uropathy, chronic bladder dysfunction, reflux nephropathy [6], recurrent UTI, rarely malignancy and hence required removed. Bladder stone can be removed surgically without damaging the bladder. It is simple and cost effective to patient when compared to the transurethral procedure. But disadvantage is wound complications, post-operative pain and longer hospital stay. Hence for our rural population [7] where accesses to sophisticated gadgets are not early available time tested open surgical methods [8] are the solution.

Prevention

Drinking plenty of fluids and juices containing citrates, Prompt treatment of UTI and other Urology conditions prevent Bladder calculus.



Figure 1 Intra Operative Picture



Figure 2 Vesicle Calculous

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