



Vesicourachal Diverticulum containing Calculus Just Above the Bladder, A Rare Case

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Introduction:

The urachus is a natural embryonic remnant that connects the bladder to the navel. In adults, it is a fibrous cord located between the peritoneum and transversalis fascia. The urachus function in adults is unclear. Urachal anomalies occur in about 1/5,000 births, with males being two-fold more common than females. These anomalies can cause symptoms such as hematuria, dysuria, and pain, but many patients are asymptomatic. Diagnosis is typically made using ultrasonography and CT scans. Timely diagnosis is crucial as urachal anomalies are prone to infection and malignancy, which can lead to complications such as calculi and cancer.

Case Presentation:

The patient was a 38-year-old man referred to a urologist complaining of abdominal ambiguous pain. He had tenderness in the abdomen wall on a physical exam. Vital signs and laboratory results were normal. The results of the CT scan showed a calculus with a size of 10 mm attached to the anterior and inner wall of the bladder, which was located at the insertion of the bladder to the urachus (Figure 1). Cystoscopy images (Figure 2) showed that the calculus is connected to the urachus duct, and no trace of tumor or mass was observed in this area. The collection of evidence suggests a calcified urachus. The patient was discharged with only conservative treatment and a mild analgesic.

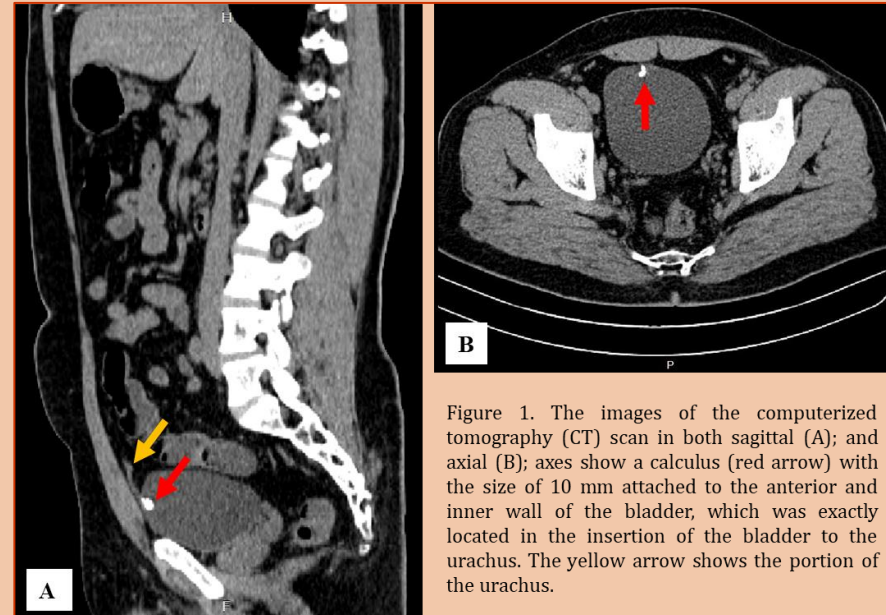


Figure 1. The images of the computerized tomography (CT) scan in both sagittal (A); and axial (B); axes show a calculus (red arrow) with the size of 10 mm attached to the anterior and inner wall of the bladder, which was exactly located in the insertion of the bladder to the urachus. The yellow arrow shows the portion of the urachus.



Figure 2. Cystoscopy image shows a calculus connected to the urachus duct without any tumor or mass.

Conclusions:

Physicians and specialists should notice that the urachus stone is not mistaken for a bladder stone, though rare. Urachus stones require conservative treatments, and the patient must be periodically followed up to ensure symptoms or complications do not occur.

Reference:

Mirsani A, Dana M A, Sajjadi S H, Baradaran R. A Rare Case of Urachal Remnant with Calculus Just Above the Bladder. *Nephro-Urol Mon.*2023;15(4):e137320. <https://doi.org/10.5812/numonthly-137320>.

