



Bifid Ureter Obstructed with Single Ureteric Stone

Zor M*, Coguplugil AE and Bedir S

Department of Urology, Gulhane Research and Training Hospital, Turkey

Keywords

Bifid ureter; Ureteral stone; Hydronephrosis

Clinical Image

A 33 year-old female patient admitted to our emergency department with left flank pain. Physical examination showed costovertebral angle tenderness. Her blood analysis was normal but urinalysis revealed hematuria and leukocyturia. Ultrasonography pointed out left uretero-hydronephrosis and suspicious urine extravasation. In the light of this information abdominal tomography was performed. Non-contrast series revealed 12 mm left ureteric stone (Figure 1A) and left hydronephrosis. But on contrast enhanced coronal images it was clear that the patient had bifid ureter and they were joining together distally to form one ureteric branch at the level of iliac

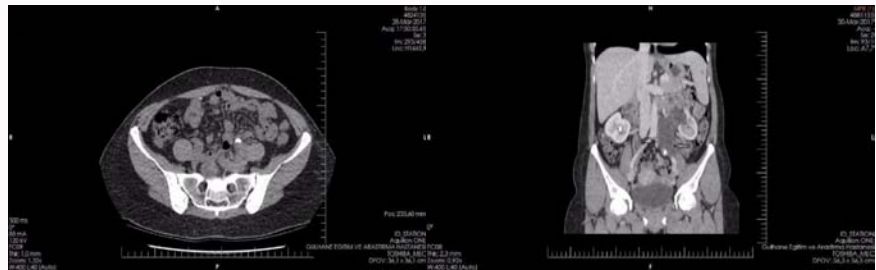


Figure 1: A: A 12 mm ureteric stone (black arrow) on non-contrast axial images of computed tomography; B: Bifid ureter joining together (left and right black arrows) to form one ureteric branch at the level of iliac crossing and a 12 mm stone obstructing two ureteric segments.

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***Correspondence:**

Murat Zor, Department of Urology,
Gulhane Research and Training
Hospital, Ankara, Turkey, Tel:
+903123045610; Fax: +903123042150;
E-mail: murat804@yahoo.com

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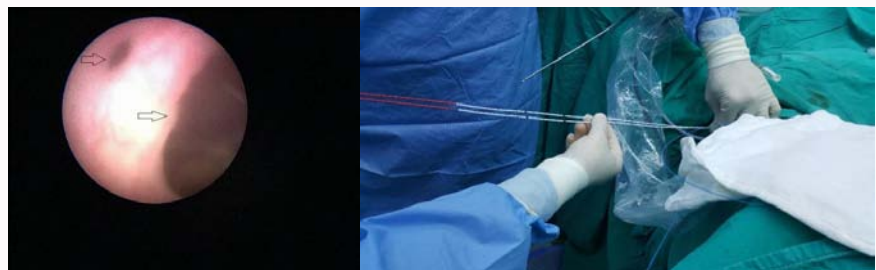


Figure 2: A: Ureteroscopic vision of both ureteric segments (left and right black arrows); B: Double J stents were introduced with the guidance of previously placed guidewires.



Figure 3: Plain abdominal graphy confirming the correct position of the stents.

crossing (Figure 1B). The ureteric stone was located immediately distal to the orifice of the bifid ureter so obstructed both ureteric units (Figure 1B). Ureterscopy and laser lithotripsy was performed under general anesthesia. After stone removal initially double guide wires were placed to each ureter (Figure 2A) and double J stents were placed in both ureteric units (Figure 2B). Plain abdominal graphy was performed to confirm the correct placement of the stents (Figure 3). The patient was discharged on postoperative first day without any complication. The ureteric stents were removed on the second week

of operation. Although renal collecting system duplication is one of the most common congenital abnormality of the collecting system [1], our case is a unique example of a ureteric stone obstructing both ureteric units. It also demonstrates the usefulness of contrast-enhanced coronal imaging in diagnostic work-up when necessary.

References

1. Caliskan S. Ureteral Stone Associated With a Middle Blind Ending of a Bifid Ureter. *Rev Urol.* 2016;18(1):54-6.