An Unexpected Discovery in the Evaluation of a Colitic Pain in a Young Patient

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Clinical image description

A 16-year-old girl was taken in charge, presenting a symptomatology characterized by history of oligomenorrhea, recurrent episodes of colic-type pain with the presence of hematuria. On clinical examination, the patient was awake and oriented, symptomatic for diffuse abdominal pain, even with irradiation in the back, especially from her localized in hypogastric level, well breathing and apyretic. Tender abdomen, painful while palpating. Blood test showed WBC 9000/u, Hb 12 mg/dl, creatinine serum level 1.25 mg/dl. We also performed a urine test with sediment, which however was not significant, to exclude the presence of cystitis or laboratory abnormalities, an indirect sign of the presence of stones or renella. In order to evaluate a possible endometriosis, at this point we required a Magnetic
resonance imaging (MRI), which showed us (Figure 1) the presence of bilateral double ureter and double outlet in the bladder and associated with a mild hydronephrosis on the right (probably due to kneeling of the ureters). We had opted for performing a resonance more convinced of looking for traces of a possible endometriosis: Some authors validated the use of MRI in the evaluation of millimetric disease systems at the peritoneum level thanks to the use of sequences with suppression of the adipose tissue signal [1]. Duplicated ureter is a congenital condition, in which the ureteric bud, the embryological origin of the ureter, splits resulting in two ureters draining a single kidney, that is often asymptomatic but also it have potential future complications (collecting system obstruction, lithiasis, ureteroceles and vesicoureteral reflux) [2-5]. The prevalence of double ureter has a variable range among various authors who have described it in the literature [6] but ureteral duplication is more common in females and when bilateral and complete, all four ureters may open orthotopically on the bladder trigone. This makes early detection of this anomaly helpful to prevent these comorbidities and complications.

**Figure 1:** Magnetic resonance image that highlights the presence of a bilateral double ureter with modest right hydronephrosis.

**References**


