

Case Report of Neonatal Ascites (Urinary) Due to Obstructive Uropathy

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Introduction

URINE is the common cause of neonatal ascites (see Fig. I) and the underlying pathology is obstructive uropathy often due to posterior urethral valve in a male infant.

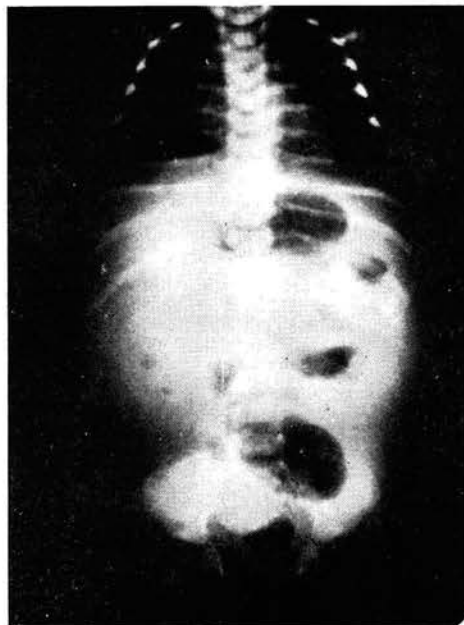


Fig. I

Ascites on Supine X'ray Abdomen: Bulging Flanks and Difuse Opacification with central (Floating) gas-filled bowel. Loss of psoas shadows.

Case Report

T.L.C., one month old male Chinese baby with history of diarrhoea one week. No improvement on treatment by General Practitioner and out patient department.

On admission (29.3.75), bowels not opened, distension of abdomen, vomiting on and off, unable to take feeds.

On Examination

Dehydrated, Drowsy, afebrile. Abdomen - Distended, non-tender, tympanitic on percussion, Vague mass Right hypochondrium. Significant Ascites present. Bowel sounds negative. P.R - no abnormality detected, Flatus tube - poor result.

Treatment

Intravenous balance solution started. 5.4.75 I.M. Penbritin and Cloxacillin 125 mg. 6 hourly commenced due to fever. Less ascites and improvement after catheterisation of bladder.

Referred to General Hospital, Kuala Lumpur for surgery.

Investigations

Peritoneal tap - 400 c.c straw coloured fluid obtained. Protein 0.8g%.

Smear showed moderate pus cells but no organisms/AFB.

Ba-enema - no evidence of Hirschsprung disease.

Bl. urea - 28 mg %

Serum electrolytes: Na-115 mcg/litre

K -6.0 " "

Cl -76 " "

IVU – see figures 2 to 4.



Fig. 2
Bilateral Hydronephrosis on I.V.U. 20 minute film.

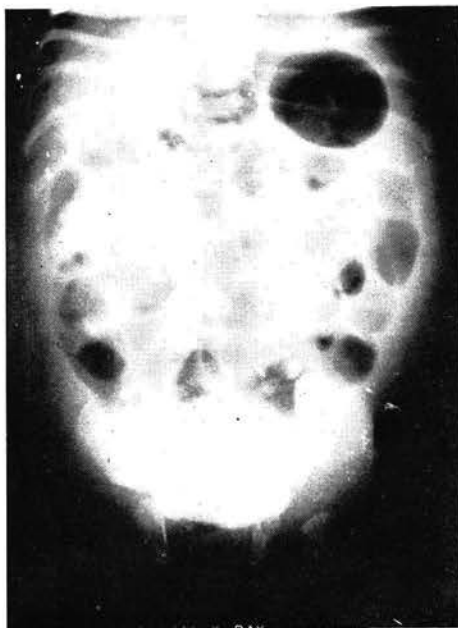


Fig. 3
45 minute film I.V.U. (R) Perirenal extravasation of contrast.

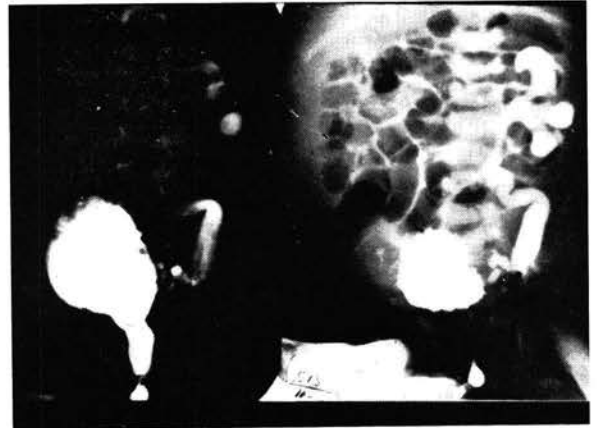


Fig. 4
Micturating Cystourethrogram. Posterior valve causing proximal urethral Dilatation. Trabeculated bladder. Reflux up (L) ureter.

Discussion

This case and recent reports show that extravasation occurs in upper urinary tract probably from the calyceal fornix unlike previous belief that transudates occur through walls of distended urinary tract. Extravasation appeared as an opaque perirenal halo in delayed films and there was no periureteral extension. Only part of the ascites is urine from peritoneal rupture the rest being peritoneal exudate.

Besides posterior urethral valves in male infants other rare causes of neonatal urinary tract obstruction with urinary ascites are pelviureteric obstruction, ectopic ureterocoeles, and urethral obstruction in females by hydrocolpos and sacrococcygeal teratomas.

Williams et al (1973) ablate the posterior urethral valve which is a single "Spinaker sail" by dorsal diathermy under radiological screening.

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