An Interesting Case of Vesical Gossypiboma Mimicking Calculus

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Abstract: BACKGROUND Gossypiboma is an iatrogenic mass lesion resulting from retention of a surgical sponge. Occurs 1 in 1000 - 1500 intra-abdominal operations. Most common retained foreign body is laparotomy sponge. The reports of this technical oversight are the tip of an iceberg due to medicolegal implications. We report a case of a retained surgical gauze presenting as a vesical calculus one year following open trans abdominal hysterectomy. CASE PRESENTATION A 32 years old female presented with history of dysuria, frequency, urgency, intermittency and suprapubic pain for the past 10 months. Patient gives history of trans abdominal hysterectomy for DUB one year back. Her previous operative notes revealed that there was a dense adhesion of the bladder to the uterine wall and during mobilisation the bladder was found to be injured, which was then repaired in two layers. On clinical examination, there was no abdominal mass and a healthy Pfannenstiel scar with suprapubic tenderness. Her urinalysis showed 6 to 8 pus cells. Urine culture showed no growth. Urine cytology was negative. Her X-ray KUB and USG KUB revealed a 4 cm vesical calculus. Diagnostic cystoscopy with Vesicolitholapaxy was planned. Cystoscopy revealed a single mobile vesical calculus (4 cm) with normal bladder mucosa. On proceeding with Vesicolitholapaxy, gauze was identified in the core of the calculus. We convert to open vesicolithotomy and retrieved it enmass. Postoperative period was uneventful. Urethral Foley catheter was removed on 7th postoperative day. On follow-up patient was symptom free. CONCLUSION Gossypiboma can be prevented. The use of small gauze swabs should be avoided at all cost. If they are used various measures according to guidelines should be followed. Vesical gossypiboma should be taken into consideration as a differential diagnosis in patients with persistent bladder symptoms and intravesical calcification following previous open urologic and gynecological surgeries. Keyword: Gossypiboma, vesical calculus and foreign body.

INTRODUCTION
Gossypiboma means a retained foreign body made of cotton inside the patient during surgery. It has been reported to occur following abdominal, thoracic, cardiovascular, orthopedic and urological surgeries. It is estimated to occur in 1/100 to 3000 cases for all surgical interventions and 1/1000 to 1500 for intra-abdominal operations. Preoperative diagnosis may be difficult due to nonspecific symptoms and inconclusive imaging findings. We report a case of a retained surgical gauze presenting as vesical calculus following open trans abdominal hysterectomy with bladder repair. CASE REPORT
A 32 years old female presented with history of dysuria, frequency, urgency, intermittency & suprapubic pain for the past 10 months. Patient gives history of trans abdominal hysterectomy for DUB one year back. Her previous operative notes revealed that there was a dense adhesion of the bladder to the uterine wall & during mobilisation the bladder was found to be injured, which was then repaired in two layers. On clinical examination, there was no abdominal mass and a healthy Pfannenstiel scar with suprapubic tenderness. Her urinalysis showed 6 to 8 pus cells. Urine culture showed no growth. Urine cytology was negative. Her X-ray KUB (Figure 1) & USG KUB revealed 4×3 cm vesical calculus. Diagnostic cystoscopy with Vesicolitholapaxy was planned. Cystoscopy revealed a single mobile vesical calculus (4×3 cm) with normal bladder mucosa. On proceeding with Vesicolitholapaxy, gauze was identified in the core of the calculus. We convert to open vesicolithotomy and retrieved it enmass (Figure 2 and 3). Postoperative period was uneventful. Urethral Foley catheter was removed on 7th postoperative day. On follow-up patient was symptom free.

Figure 1 - Xray KUB showing Vesical Calculus
Figure 3 - Vesical Gossypiboma Mimicking as a Calculus

Gossypiboma is derived from the Latin word ‘gossypium’, meaning cotton, and the Swahili word ‘boma’, meaning a place of concealment. A synonym for this word is textiloma, which combines the word ‘textile’ and the suffix ‘-oma’, meaning a tumor or growth. A glossary for this word is derived from the Latin word ‘gossypium’, meaning cotton, and the Swahili word ‘boma’, meaning place of concealment.

DISCUSSION

Gossypiboma is a rare complication of surgery, occurring in 0.0001% to 0.002% of cases. It is a foreign body reaction to the presence of retained sponges or other fabric materials in the body. The condition is more common following cesarean section, gynaecological surgery and less common following abdominal surgery. The foreign body reaction can lead to formation of granuloma, abscess, fistula or stricture. The foreign body reaction can be acute or chronic. The acute reaction is characterized by acute inflammation, with the formation of an abscess. The chronic reaction is characterized by fibrosis and scarring.

REFERENCES
