Intraperitoneal urinary bladder fistula caused by a Foley catheter: a successfully conservative management

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DESCRIPTION

A 93-year-old man presented with gross haematuria for 1 month. The urine analysis showed numerous RBCs in microscopy. The renal function was normal and urine cytology revealed nothing. Tracing the patient’s history it was found that he had received radical prostatectomy 20 years ago, but he denied any other trauma or surgery history. An indwelling catheter followed by normal saline irrigation was started. The cystoscopy showed a perforated ulcer in the urinary bladder (figure 1). After the procedure, he suffered from sudden onset of abdominal guarding pain. Abdominal/pelvic CT scan revealed that a urethral Foley catheter went through the urinary bladder into peritoneum with fluid accumulation in the cul-de-sac area (figure 2). Catheter drainage alone was performed under consideration of minimal injury and old age. The patient became stabilised after 2 months of empiric antibiotics and parenteral nutrition supply.

Catheter-induced urinary bladder fistula is a rare and serious complication mostly due to a prolonged use of indwelling urethral catheter in the literature.1 In this case, intraperitoneal urinary bladder fistula caused by a short-term indwelling Foley catheter had never been reported. Intraperitoneal urinary bladder rupture with a sudden upset of intra-abdominal pressure results in abdominal compartment syndrome and decreased cardiac or renal function.2 The increased pressure results in rupture of the dome, the weakest and most movable part of the bladder. Surgical repair is the first treatment choice of intraperitoneal urinary bladder perforation but catheter drainage alone can be applicable to minimal iatrogenic injuries3 as demonstrated in this case.

Learning points

▸ Intraperitoneal fistula created by short-term Foley catheter with successful conservative management was rarely reported and this is the reason why we demonstrated this case.
▸ Patients with prior bladder or prostate disease should be careful about Foley catheter implantation.

Competing interests None.
Patient consent Obtained.
REFERENCES
