Introduction
Hernia is the abnormal protrusion of a part of an organ, or organs from their normal anatomical location through an abnormal defect or anatomical hole (Read and Bellenger, 2003). Traumatic abdominal wall hernias are protrusions of abdominal contents through a trauma-induced defect in the abdominal body wall. Blunt trauma has been reported to be the most common cause of traumatic herniation in dogs and cats (Kraus, 1990; Shaw et al., 2003). Perineal and inguinal herniation of the urinary bladder both occur in the cat (Risselada et al., 2003; Zulauf et al., 2007). Umbilical hernia and subsequent bladder herniation have also been reported in humans (Pandey et al., 2008). Umbilical rupture with bladder herniation is not common phenomenon in the veterinary literature. Rupture of the umbilical hernia is also commonly associated with herniation of the urinary bladder from the caudal abdominal cavity in cats (Beittenmiller et al., 2009). Urinary bladder herniation through a caudoventral abdominal wall defect also has been reported in cats (Neville-Towle and Sakals, 2015).

There is little information about acquired abdominal herniation in a cat with prolapse of the intestine and urinary bladder, therefore, the case report here describes herniation of the urinary bladder and intestine through abdominal wall defect resulted from trauma in a young cat.

Case Details
A five-month-old, male, Shiraze cat weighted 3 kg was referred to Mansoura Veterinary Teaching Hospital of Mansoura University, Egypt with a 5-days history of swelling in the caudal ventral abdomen after trauma, persistent straining and inability to urinate. Clinical examination, abdominal ultrasonography and exploratory laparotomy revealed herniation and herniorraphy was attempted. The herniated organs were urinary bladder and intestine through an abdominal wall defect. Clinical signs resolved after surgical reduction of the intestine and urinary bladder. Follow-up by telephone three months postoperatively confirmed that the cat had no problems with defecation or micturition. Entero-cystocele in a young cat after trauma has not been reported previously to the author’s knowledge.

Discussion
The cat’s owner mentioned that, he paid a visit to a veterinarian who diagnosed it as just a traumatic abdominal swelling, after that the case was admitted to our Faculty Hospital approximately the 5th day after

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trauma with persistent straining and inability to urinate. Clinical examination, abdominal ultrasonography and exploratory laparotomy were performed. At physical examination, the cat was mildly depressed, he had a large soft swelling in the caudal ventral abdominal region (Fig. 1a). Abdominal ultrasonographic examination revealed ventral extra-abdominal herniation of the urinary bladder and intestine. The bladder was not visible in the abdominal cavity. We found a fluctuant mass (fluid-filled cavity) in the extra-abdominal area under the skin of the ventral caudal abdomen contained anechoic fluid. The typical urinary bladder wall structure (hyperreflective, hypoechoic and hyperechoic lines) was identified (Fig. 1b). An aspiration of the extra-abdominal fluid-filled structure revealed a light yellow, serous fluid. On suspicion that this structure contained urine.

The post-operative outcome revealed that, the cat was bright and alert; it drank and urinated spontaneously during the first day postsurgery. It passed normal stool on the third day. Follow-up by telephone three months postoperatively confirmed that the cat had no problems with defecation or micturition. This report describes herniation of both intestine and the urinary bladder through an abdominal wall defect. Whilst reports of urinary bladder herniation through various abdominal wall defects have previously been described in the cat (Shaw et al., 2003 and Neville-Towle and Sakals, 2015). Our case was different from the hernia reported by Neville-Towle and Sakals (2015), as the contents of hernia in our case were urinary bladder and omentum, additionally it appeared after history of trauma, hence, it was acquired. Based on authors knowledge, the location of this defect and hernial contents of our case with known history of trauma, has not been described earlier.

In this case, the hernia was caused by a car blow to the abdomen. The blow was strong enough to tear a defect in the abdominal muscles. The small intestine and urinary bladder went through this defect and were trapped between the muscle and the underside of the skin. This needs to be corrected because the blood supply to the intestines can be compromised while entrapped in this abnormal location. This will cause a segment of the intestines to die with a possibility of subsequent loss of life. Herniation of the urinary bladder has been described in one cat having a traumatic abdominal wall hernia (Hauptman and Hurd, 1978) and in another cat having a retroflection of the bladder within a perineal hernia (Risselada et al., 2003).

We concluded that the acquired herniation of the urinary bladder through abdominal wall defect has not been reported previously in cats to the author’s knowledge, therefore, it should be considered in the differential diagnosis of caudal ventral abdominal swellings in cats following trauma.

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