Case Report

Intractable Hematuria Due to Advanced Cardiac Failure and Venous Stasis

Introduction

Intractable gross hematuria without an obvious or common urologic pathology needs more effort for correct diagnosis and appropriate management. In this case, we report on a patient with intractable hematuria originating from varicose vessels of urinary bladder due to advanced venous stasis after severe cardiac failure.

Case Report

A 66-year-old male was consulted for massive hematuria and clot retention subsequent to urethral catheterization after admission into intensive care unit because of cardiac decompensation. His medical history revealed cardiomyopathy and aortic metallic valve replacement two years ago and gout disease for 25 years. He had been on oral anticoagulation with warfarin for 20 years. On physical examination severe ascites and pulmonary effusion, minimal hepatomegaly with cardiomegaly, bilateral pleural effusion, and extensive venous stasis were unrevealing. As his cardiac functions restored and he was dismissed on low-molecular-weight heparin anticoagulation. However, two weeks later he was readmitted with pulmonary edema and massive hematuria requiring urethral catheterization with continuous irrigation. Following prompt management of volume overload, gross hematuria stopped. He was again discharged with anticoagulation but the patient died of cardiac failure two weeks later.

Discussion

Intractable hematuria originating from bladder may be related to many urologic diseases, other systemic diseases and adverse drug reactions. To our knowledge, severe cardiac failure has not been reported so far as a reason for intractable hematuria. Although one young male with myocardial infarction was reported to have hematuria, no detailed evaluation was carried out for the diagnostic and therapeutic management [1].

Even though hypervascularization of the bladder mucosa is a familiar image in bladder outlet obstructions, bladder infections and after endoscopic instrumentation, the findings of extensively enlarged, fragile vessels remain quite uncommon. Similar varicosities of bladder resulting in gross hematuria were associated with Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome, shistosomiasis, pregnancy, retroperitoneal fibrosis and telangiectasies due to cyclophosphamide treatment [2-6]. In our case, there was no history of adverse drug reactions or findings of Klippel-Trenaunay syndrome that may result in hematuria, and the CT showed no sign of retroperitoneal fibrosis. In a way, the bleeding from the venous varicosities in bladder in this case may be considered similar to the condition due to the venous stasis and congestion that occurs in portal hypertension. In the absence of other underlying co-morbidities, congestive cardiac failure has plausibly contributed to the pathophysiology of the pelvic congestion and vesical varices in our case.
When resistant to conservative measures, conjugated estrogens, hyperbaric oxygen therapy, endoscopic sclerotherapy, endoscopic coagulation, arterial embolization, formol or allum instillation and urinary diversion with or without cystectomy are viable alternatives for treatment [3]. When conservative methods failed, we only attempted formol instillation into the bladder. Although massive bleeding ceased, intermittent macroscopic hematuria persisted. Other alternatives of management could not be tried due to the high index of anesthesia risks and unrelenting cardiovascular conditions.

This case points out the potential risk of intractable hematuria related to severe venous engorgement in cardiac failure patients. As with several other systemic diseases with urological manifestations, conservative measures should be the initial step in controlling the hematuria since, as we experienced in this case, the proper management of the underlying cardiovascular pathology is entailed by resolution of hematuria.

References

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