

**Case – Gigantic obstructive calculi in continent urinary diversion**

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**Introduction**

Stone formation is a well-documented, long-term complication after continent urinary diversions, with a reported incidence varying from 30–50%.<sup>1</sup> Contributing factors include metabolic abnormalities, urinary stasis, persistent mucus production by the intestinal segment, presence of foreign bodies, recurrent infections, non-absorbable sutures, and poor compliance of patients with clean intermittent catheterization techniques.<sup>2,3</sup>

**Case report**

A 54-year-old woman was transferred to our urology department for the management of a sepsis due to an infected voluminous stone in her Indiana Pouch. Following a polytrauma caused by a motorcycle accident in 1987, she underwent a caeco-ileocystoplasty with a Benckroun modified valve. In 1990, this was removed, and an Indiana Pouch was created. The patient had two stomal stenosis dilatations in 2002 and in 2008. The latter intervention was the last known follow-up before she was referred to our center.

She presented to the emergency room with malaise, abdominal pain, fever, and involuntary weight loss of 40lb in 2 months. CT revealed a 13cm calculus in the pouch reservoir (Figure 1) and bilateral hydronephrosis. The patient underwent an open cystolithotomy via an infraumbilical midline incision. The Indiana pouch was identified and carefully dissected from the surrounding tissue (Figure 2). Pouchotomy was performed, allowing removal of the stone in one piece. (Figures 3 & 4).

### Conclusions

Our case highlights the importance of a lifelong follow-up for patients with a continent urinary diversion.

### References

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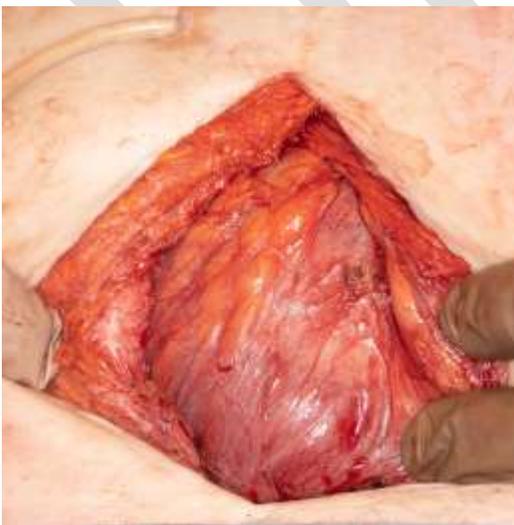
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**Figures and Tables**

**Figure 1.** Coronal view of abdomen and pelvis computed tomography scan.



**Figure 2.** Infraumbilical midline incision to identify the Indiana pouch and dissection of the surrounding tissue.



*Figure 3.* Pouchotomy performed to allow stone removal.



*Figure 4.* Macroscopic examination of the voluminous lithiasis showed a beige homogenous ovoid shape stone of 12.5 x 8.5 x 8 cm and weight of 949 g.

