IMÁGENES EN MEDICINA

Cistitis enfisematosa
Emphysematous cystitis

CASE REPORT
A self-employed 76-year-old woman had a personal history of type 2 diabetes mellitus, arterial hypertension, dyslipidemia, and ischemic heart disease (acute myocardial infarction in 2005). She went to the emergency department due to diffuse abdominal pain, vomiting and dysuria with 2 days of evolution. Abdomen was soft and painful to deep palpation in the lower quadrants and supra-pubic region. Laboratory test showed leukocytosis and CPR 152 mg/dL. Urine revealed leukocyuria and nitrites. Urinary culture revealed Escherichia coli. Abdominal-pelvic CT scan was performed, describing a poorly filled bladder with multiple gas bubbles, apparently including in its wall, compatible with emphysematous cystitis (Figures 1, 2).

Emphysematous cystitis (EC) was described by Bailey in 1961 in an autopsy. It is a rare complication of urinary tract infections caused by gas-producing bacteria. Most cases are caused by Escherichia coli or Klebsiella pneumoniae. Other common pathogens include Enterobacteria, Staphylococcus aureus, Proteus mirabilis, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Streptococcus and fungi such as Candida. Mostly affects women over 60 years with diabetes mellitus as main risk factor. Also, anatomical malformations, obstructive uropathies, immunosuppression, recurrent urinary infections and neurogenic bladder are described with a high link to this entity. The main symptom (up to 80% of the cases) is abdominal pain. The diagnosis is made through an imaging exam due to the presence of air inside the bladder wall.

REFERENCES

Palabras clave: infecciones del tracto urinario, cistitis, diabetes mellitus
Keywords: urinary tract infections, cystitis, diabetes mellitus

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