

# Density within the bladder and small bladder

## 1- Density within the bladder (attached to the wall)

- a- **polyp** (A polyp on a long stalk may appear freely mobile)
- b- **Adherent calculus** , stone may become adherent to the bladder mucosa especially when there is infection.
- c- **Ureterocele**. A ureterocele presents as a cystic mass within the bladder, near a ureteric orifice, scan the kidneys and the ureters for hydronephrosis and hydroureter.



**Polyp**



**adherent stone**



**Ureterocele**

## 2- density outside the urinary bladder wall

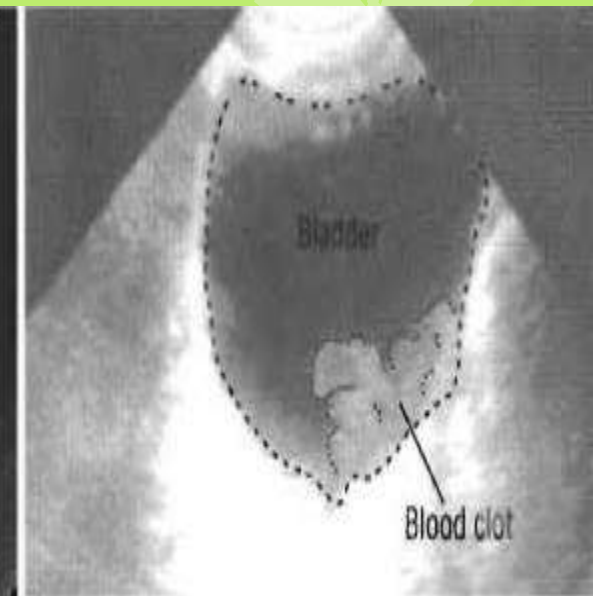
a- **enlarged prostate in men** . Located centrally at the base of the Bladder , when enlarged cause bulge of bladder base

b- **enlarged uterus in female** cause pressure effect on posterior bladder wall



# Mobile density within the bladder

- 1- Calculus.** Unless they are very large, most calculi move within the bladder.
- 2- Foreign body.** Catheters must be recognized. Very rarely a foreign body is introduced into the bladder
- 3- blood clots.**
- 4- Air ,** Introduced into the bladder either through a catheter or by infection or through a fistula, air appears as an echogenic, mobile, non-dependent (floating) area.





# **Large (over distended) bladder**

**Always look at the ureters and check the kidneys for hydronephrosis. Ask the patient to empty the bladder and rescan to see if it is completely empty.**

## **Causes:**

- 1-Enlargement of the prostate.**
- 2- Urethral stricture in the male.**
- 3- Urethral calculus in the male.**
- 4- Bruising of the urethra in the female ("honeymoon urethritis").**
- 5- A neurogenic bladder from damage to the spinal cord.**
- 6- Urethral valves or diaphragm in newborn infants.**
- 6- Cystocele in some patients.**

# **Small urinary bladder**

## **Causes:**

- 1- Late schistosomiasis. There may be bright echoes due to calcification.**
- 2- Recurrent cystitis.**
- 3- The rare infiltrating neoplasm.**
- 4- Radiotherapy or surgery for malignancy.**



THANK YOU