Abnormal urinary bladder

It is important to scan for:

1- Variation of the bladder wall thickness and trabeculation.

2- Asymmetry of the bladder.

3- Cystic masses in or outside the bladder (ureterocele or diverticulum).

4-Solid masses within the bladder or at the base of the bladder.

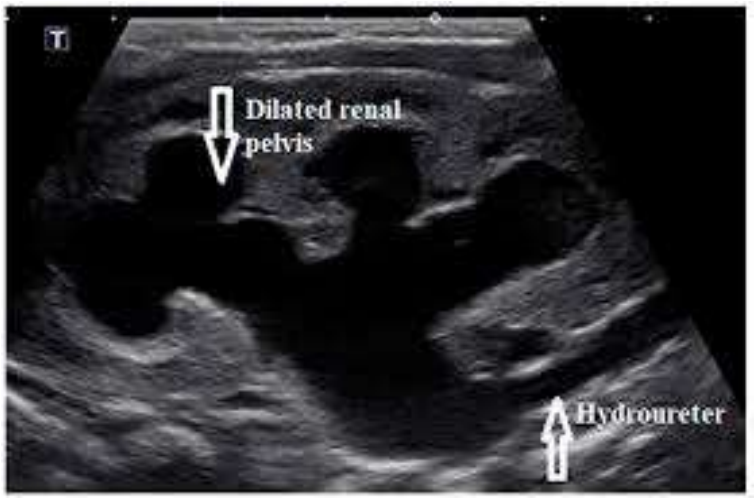
Generalized thickening of the bladder wall

Causes:

* **1- prostatic hypertrophy . In this case we should exclude :**

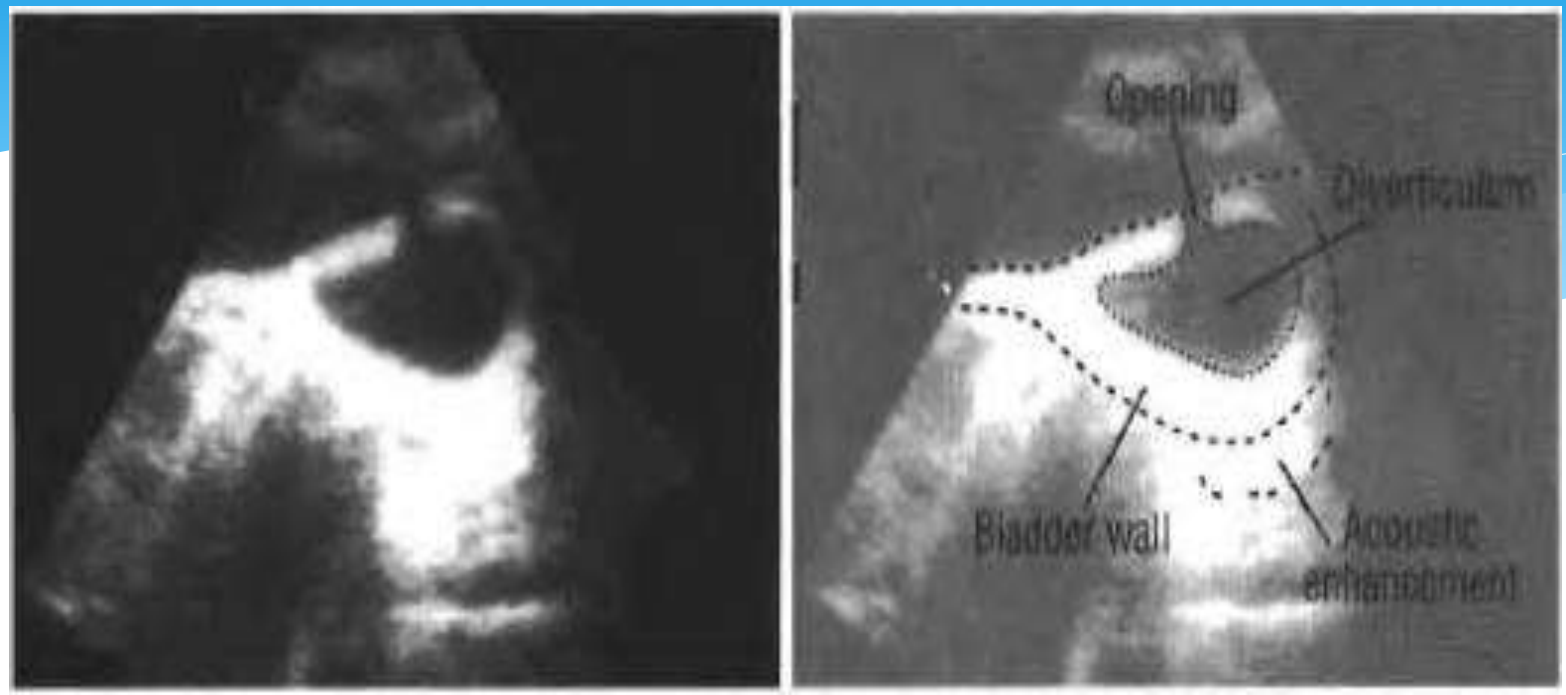
  a- **hydronephrosis** by scanning the ureter and the kidneys.

  b- **associated diverticula** (**Only visible if over 1cm in diameter. It may collapse or increase in size after micturition.)**



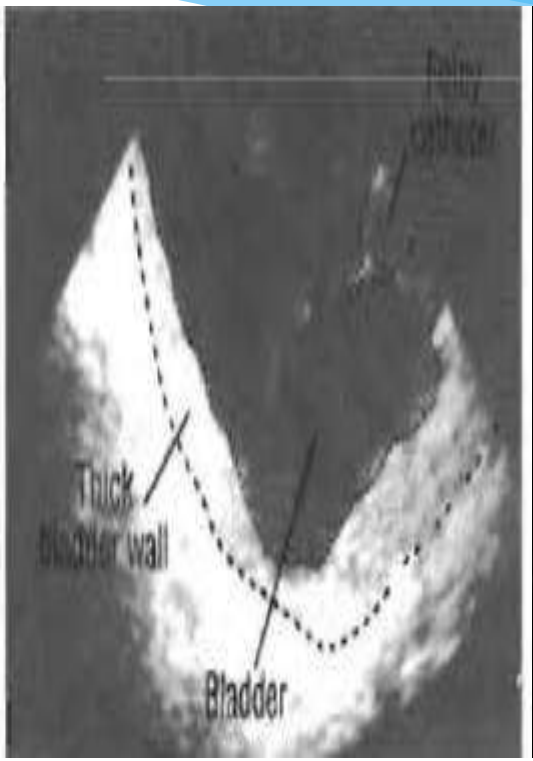
hydronephrosis

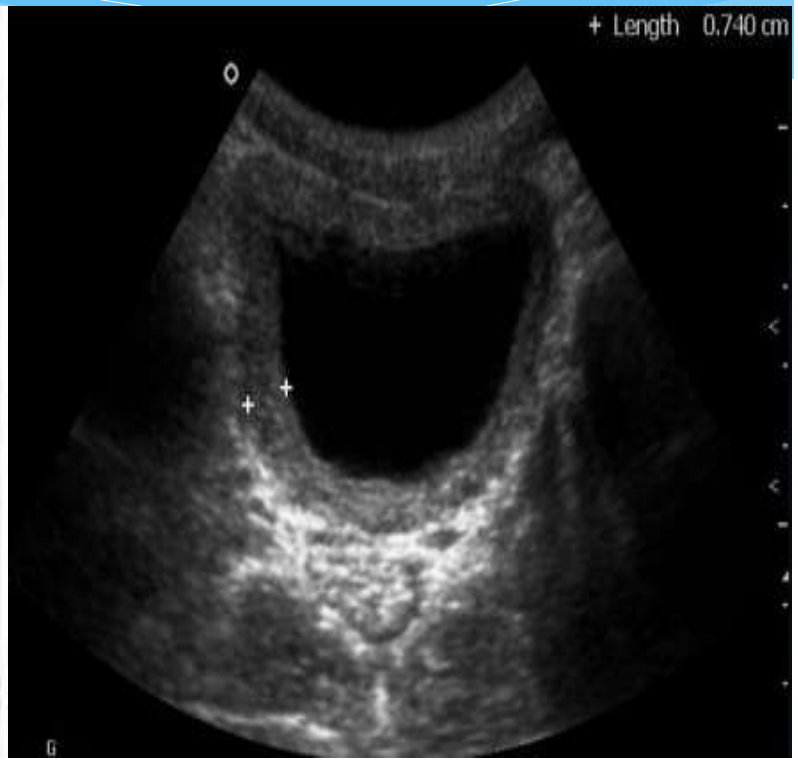
diverticula



Collapsed diverticula

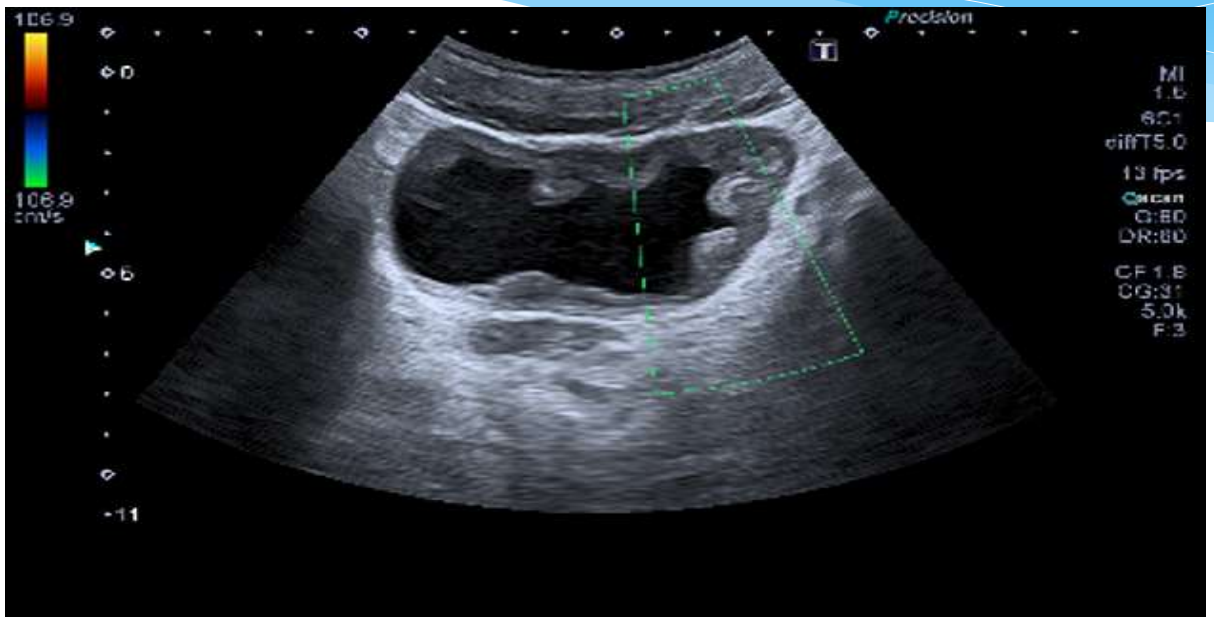
2- Severe, chronic infection /cystitis. The inner wall of the bladder **thickened and irregular** (Check the rest of the renal tract for dilatation).





3- **Schistosomiasis**. The bladder wall thickened with increased echogenicity and calcification.

4- neurogenic bladder.



schistosomiasis

localized thickening of the bladder wall

Localized thickening may be due to:

1- **Bladder fold** due to incomplete filling.

2- **Tumor**.

3- **polyp.**

4- **Localized infection** due to **tuberculosis** or to **schistosomal plaques (granulomas).**

5- **Acute reaction** to schistosomal infection in children

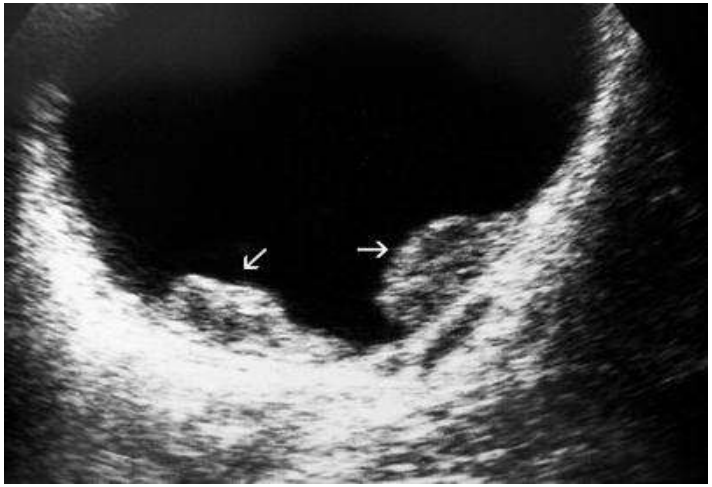
6- **Hematoma** following trauma

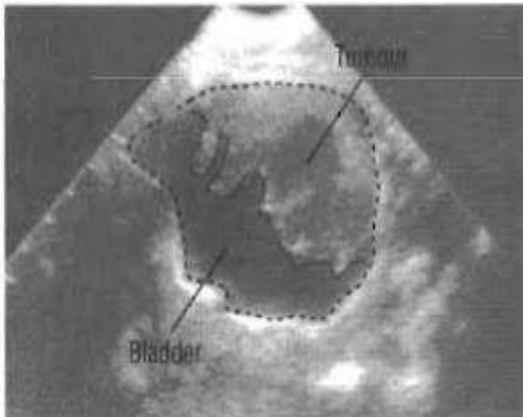
Most bladder neoplasms (tumor) are:

1- solitary or multiple but located in one area.

2- most are polypoid.

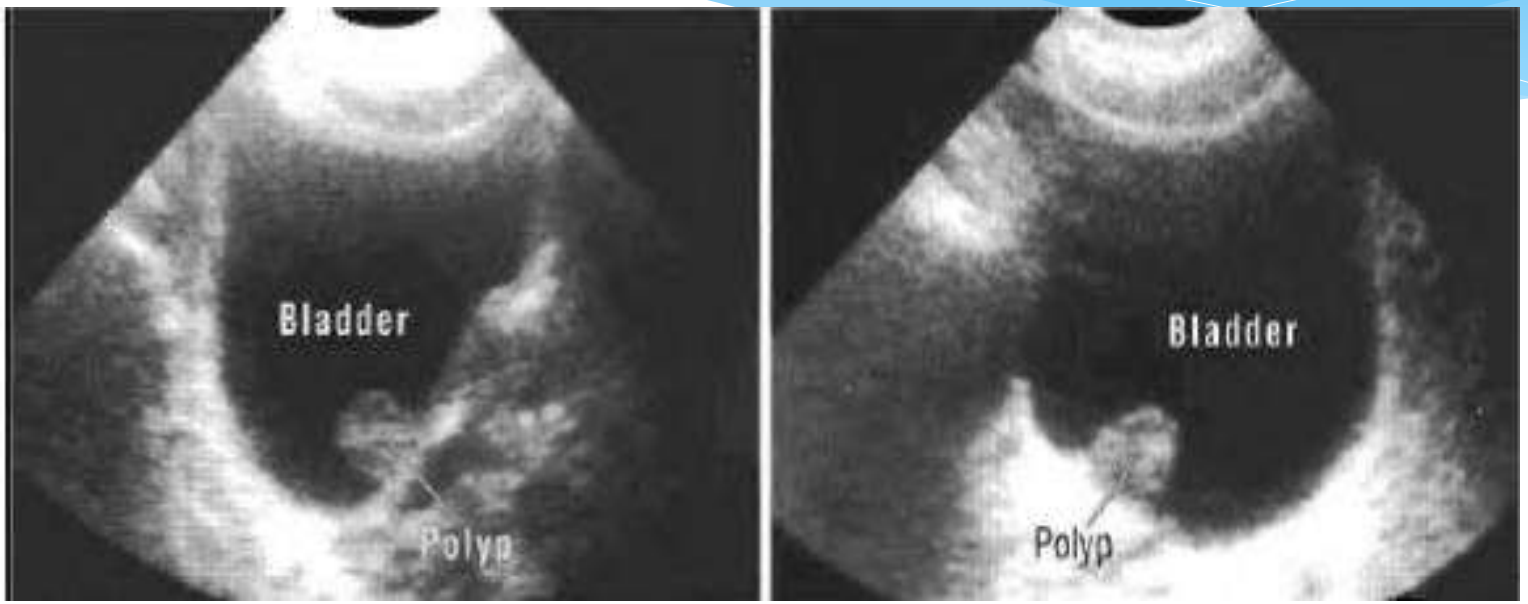
3- Calcification in the tumor due to associated schistosomiasis.



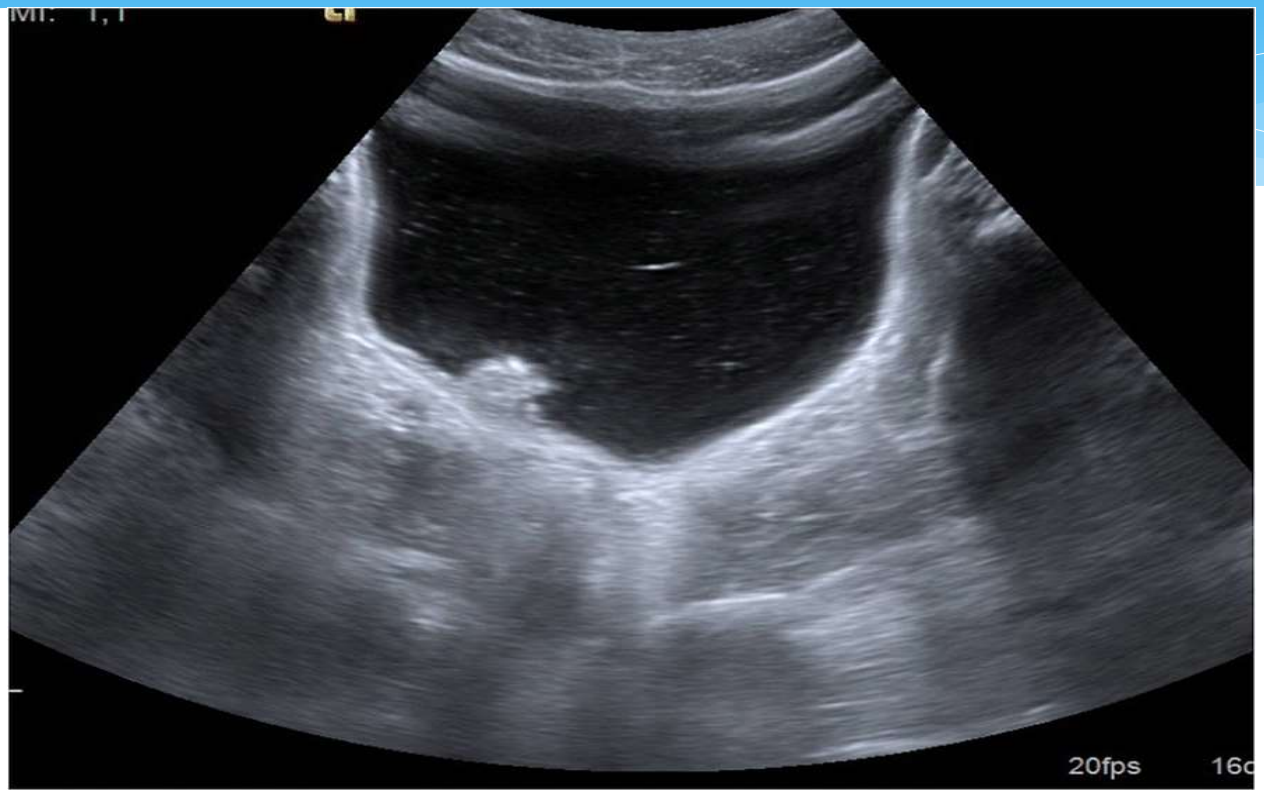


Urinary bladder polyp

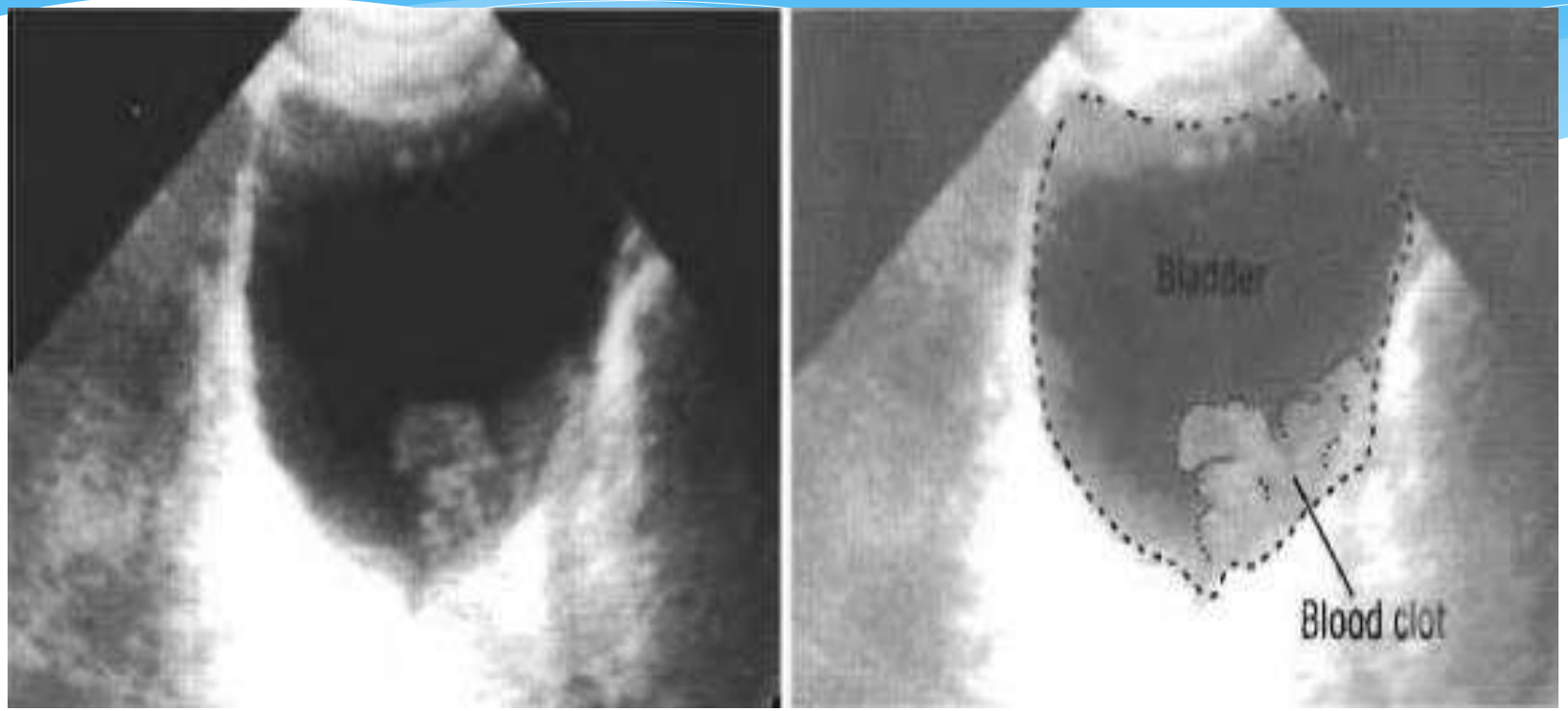
* **Bladder polyps are often mobile on a stalk.**



Localized infection due to tuberculosis or to schistosomal plaques (granulomas)



Hematoma following trauma.



Thank you