

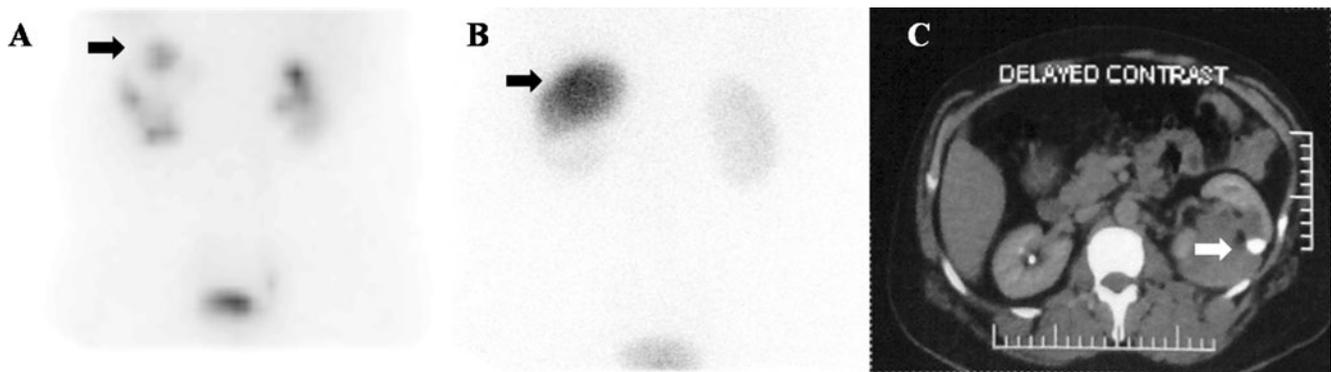
The value of renal scintigraphy in the diagnosis of intrarenal urinoma

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A 39-year-old man who had a history of lithotripsy 10 months before was referred for assessment of renal function. Radio-nuclide renal scintigraphy revealed decreased perfusion, initial cortical uptake and cortical thinning, with a photogenic region in the upper moiety that gradually filled during the

study. Progressive radiotracer accumulation in the upper moiety was seen in images up to 4 h, suggesting urinoma (a, b). In addition, a multislice spiral CT scan also showed a hydronephrotic left kidney with delayed excretion of contrast material into the cystic spaces (c).



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Most urinomas are localized in the perirenal and pararenal regions [1]. However, this patient had an intrarenal urinoma, which occur where there are firm capsular attachments to the renal pelvis [1]. Intravenous urography may be as valuable as renal scintigraphy in these patients; however, some concerns such as the high radiation burden, allergic reactions and contrast medium-induced nephropathy—especially in patients with compromised renal function—limit its application [2].

A number of reports on the utility of renal scintigraphy in patients with pararenal and perirenal urinomas are available in the literature [1, 3–5]. To our knowledge, there have been no previous reports of intrarenal urinoma shown using a scintigraphic technique.

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