



Acta medica Lituanica
ISSN: 2029-4174
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Vilniaus Universitetas
Lituania

Incidental Detection of Preputial Calculus in a Patient with Partial Phimosis: Is it as Rare as We Believed?

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Acta medica Lituanica, vol. 28, núm. 1, 2021

Vilniaus Universitetas, Lituania

Disponible en: <https://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=694072807022>

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.15388/Amed.2021.28.1.10>



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Incidental Detection of Preputial Calculus in a Patient with Partial Phimosis: Is it as Rare as We Believed?

Atsitiktinis akmenų aptikimas paciento, sergančio daline fimoze, apyvarpėje: Ar šis reiškinys tikrai toks retas kaip manyta anksčiau?

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Acta medica Lituanica, vol. 28, núm. 1, 2021

Vilniaus Universitetas, Lituania

Recepción: 07 Enero 2021

Revisado: 12 Febrero 2021

Aprobación: 15 Febrero 2021

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.15388/Amed.2021.28.1.10>

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Abstract: Background: Preputial stone disease is the rarest type of urolithiasis. Adult males with severe phimosis and poor hygiene are mainly affected.

Case Presentation: A 90-year-old male sought treatment for steadily worsening urinary frequency, intermittency, incontinence, and pain at the tip of his penis of 3-days duration. Clinical examination revealed a palpable distended urinary bladder, a partial phimosis and a round, hard on palpation, and partly ulcerative lesion at the tip of the foreskin. A single, 1 cm in maximum diameter stone, was incidentally discovered beneath the prepuce and subsequently removed from the preputial sac. The patient refused further treatment with circumcision, and opted for conservative therapy of benign prostate hyperplasia.

Conclusion: Personal hygiene remains the cornerstone in the prevention of the preputial calculi formation, while circumcision represents the mainstay of treatment for definite stone removal and elimination of the precipitating causes.

Keywords: Preputial, Calculi, Phimosis, Urolithiasis, Poor Hygiene, Circumcision.

Summary: Įvadas: Apyvarpės akmenligė yra rečiausias urolitiazės tipas. Dažniausiai šia liga serga suaugę vyrai, turintys sunkią fimozės formą ir netinkamai besilaikantys intymios higienos.

Klinikinis atvejis: 90-metis vyriškis kreipėsi į gydytojus dėl padažnėjusio šlapinimosi, nutrūkstančios šlapimo srovės, šlapimo nelaikymo ir tris dienas trunkančio varpos galvutės skausmo. Atlikti medicininiai tyrimai parodė akivaizdžiai padidėjusią šlapimo pūslę, dalinę fimozę ir apvalią, apčiuopiamai sukietėjusią ir iš dalies išopėjusią žaizdėlę ant apyvarpės galiuko. Po apyvarpės atsitiktinai buvo aptiktas vienas, maždaug 1 cm skersmens akmuo, kuris vėliau iš apyvarpės maišelio buvo pašalintas. Pacientas atsisakė cirkumcizijos ir pasirinko konservatyvų gerybinės prostatos hiperplazijos gydymą.

Išvada: Asmens higiena yra pagrindinis apyvarpės akmenų susidarymo prevencijos būdas, o cirkumcizija – pagrindinis gydymo metodas, kurį naudojant efektyviai šalinami akmenys ir jų atsiradimo priežastys.

Keywords: pyvarpė, akmenys, fimozė, urolitiazė, prasta higiena, cirkumcizija.

Introduction

Preputial stone disease (PSD) remains an exceptionally under-reported type of urolithiasis since its first presentation by Robert Clarke in 1794 [1]. It occurs mainly in adult males and less often in children with coexistent urologic or neurologic diseases [2]. The primary causal factor leading to the development of preputial stones is severe phimosis [1]. Herein, we present an interesting case of PSD in an adult patient with phimosis, while at the same time underlining the importance of personal hygiene in the prevention of PSD formation. To the best of our knowledge, this is the fourth report of PSD in Europe.

Case Presentation

A 90-year-old male of low socio-economic status presented in the emergency department with acute urinary retention and a 3-day-long history of lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS). More specifically, he complained of steadily worsening urinary frequency, intermittency, post-micturition dribbling, urge incontinence, and constant pain at the tip of his penis. His past medical history was significant for acute myocardial infarction, diabetes mellitus type 2, hypertension, dyslipidemia, and mild dementia.

Clinical examination revealed a nontender, palpable distended urinary bladder. The foreskin appeared swollen and was painful on examination, and a round, about 1 cm in diameter, ulcerative lesion was noted on the left side of the tip of the foreskin. Intermittent, spontaneous leakage of small amounts of urine could be easily noticed through the tight preputial opening. We tried to retract the foreskin in order to identify the external urethral meatus and proceed with catheterization. After insertion of the index finger in the preputial cavity, tight adhesions were felt and a single, oval stone impacted beneath the foreskin was seen. A 1 cm in maximum diameter yellow-gray colored nonobstructing stone was eventually removed and the external urethral meatus was identified (*Figure 1*). Despite the stone's firm embedment underneath the prepuce, the urethral meatus appeared intact hypothesizing that benign prostate hyperplasia could have triggered LUTS's exacerbation. Moreover, no congenital urethral abnormalities could be detected.

Subsequently, a 20-Fr Foley catheter was inserted and 1100 ml of urine was drained. Serum creatinine was mildly elevated (1.9 mg/dL, normal values 0.6–1.2 mg/dL) while blood chemistry and urinalysis were within normal limits. Abdominal ultrasonography showed mild bilateral dilatation of the upper urinary tract. Plain X-ray of the kidney, ureter, and bladder did not reveal any radiopaque shadows.

During hospitalization, the patient was managed conservatively with hydration, antibiotics, and topical application of antifungal cream. The urine culture obtained during catheterization was negative. Following an uneventful recovery, he was discharged on the second-day post-admission

and listed for circumcision. Nevertheless, he refused surgical treatment and opted only for the treatment of LUTS with alpha-blockers.

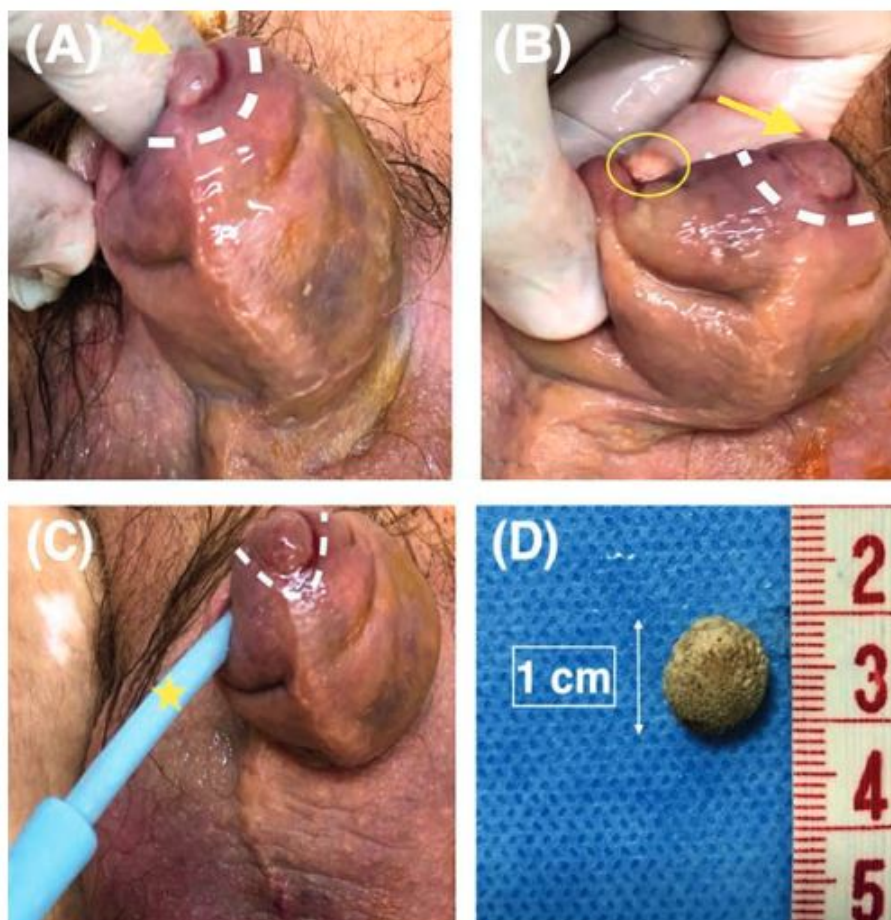


Figure 1

A Photo demonstrating the round partly ulcerative lesion yellow arrow white dotted line on the left side of the tip of the foreskin Note the thickened irritated and soaked prepuce B Photo demonstrating stone's removal The index finger was inserted in the preputial sac through the phimotic ring yellow circle The skin lesion gradually receded following stone's removal yellow arrow white dotted line C Urinary catheter insertion to relieve acute urinary retention yellow asterisk The round partly ulcerative lesion is also depicted white dotted line D The preputial stone measuring 1 cm in maximum diameter

Discussion

There is a paucity of critical data in the existing body of literature pertinent to PSD [1]. Previously published reports derive from underdeveloped countries, especially from India [3]. In European literature, there is scarce evidence for this specific type of urolithiasis [4-6]. To the best of our knowledge, our report is the fourth PSD in Europe.

Similarly, to our case, in 1997, Sonnex et al. described the presence of three preputial calculi consisting of smegma in a 24-year old patient with a partially retractable foreskin and coexistent balanoposthitis [6]. The number and size of stones usually vary, while there is a predominance

in uncircumcised adults or elders with severe phimosis [1, 2, 7]. Less commonly, the condition may appear in uncircumcised children with coexistent urologic or neurologic diseases [2]. Low socioeconomic status and poor hygiene are secondary risk factors, as confirmed in our case [4].

Approaching the pathogenesis of PSD, we recognize three different types of preputial calculi: (a) those originating from inspissated smegma with lime salts, (b) calculi originating from precipitation of urinary salts because of urinary retention in the preputial cavity, which may be accompanied by an infection usually caused by urea-splitting bacteria, and (c) migratory calculi from the upper urinary tract to the preputial sac [1, 5,7]. Regarding their composition, preputial stones consist of inspissated smegma, smegma and urinary salts or urinary salts alone [3].

Smegma in the subpreputial space may act as a nidus promoter for stone formation while further inducing local inflammation, adhesion formation, and preputial stenosis with subsequent obstruction [1, 6].

In our case, smegma solidification was possibly incriminated as the phimosis was not severe enough to cause urinary stasis, salt precipitation, or entrapment of a migratory stone. Moreover, this process could explain the reason behind local infection and adhesions that were encountered between the glans penis and inner prepuce in our patient. Besides, there was no indication of lithiasis elsewhere in the urinary tract, and the urine culture was sterile.

Common presenting symptoms range from voiding difficulties, foul-smelling penile discharge, and chronic balanoposthitis to penile pain and acute urinary retention [2,5,7,8,9]. Neglected preputial stones can also lead to fistula formation in the preputial skin and even more seriously in penile cancer [4, 8].

Physical examination usually suffices as calculi can be easily palpated in the preputial sac. At the same time, imaging modalities such as ultrasound and X-ray of the kidney, ureter, and bladder support diagnostically by unveiling lithiasis in the rest of the urinary tract [1, 4].

Considering the above, dorsal slit incision or circumcision represent the surgical approaches for definitive treatment, thus permitting stone removal and elimination of the precipitating cause [1, 4, 5].

Conclusion

In conclusion, we emphasized the importance of personal hygiene in the prevention of preputial stone formation. Prompt recognition, circumcision, and weaning from causative agents are needed to approach this infrequent urological entity. Physicians should maintain a high index of clinical suspicion, thus performing a diligent genitourinary examination of the external male genitalia.

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