## **IMAGES IN NEPHROLOGY**

## Obstructed solitary ectopic pelvic kidney

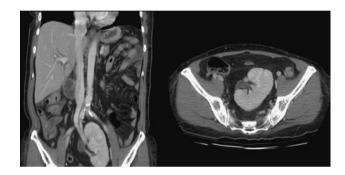
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**Keywords** Chronic renal insufficiency · Congenital abnormality · Renal ectopia

A 72-year-old lady presented for abnormal renal function evaluation. She had a history of diabetes mellitus and hypertension, controlled with indapamide and insulin. Physical examination revealed a normotensive female without leg edema. Laboratory study showed abnormal renal function (creatinine 2.15 mg/dL) and 1+ proteinuria without hematuria. Renal sonography disclosed absence of both kidneys over native sites. Abdominal computed tomography identified her kidney being situated inside the pelvic cavity behind the pubic symphysis, with a blood supply from the right common iliac artery (Fig. 1, left). Mildly dilated proximal ureter was also noted (Fig. 1, right). She refused retrograde pyelography or nephrostomy owing to the inherent risk, and continued to receive follow-up without renal function deterioration.

Congenital urologic anomalies estimatedly occur in 10 % of all births, but pelvic ectopic kidney is rare (incidence 1/3000) [1]. Chronic obstruction or nephrolithiasis is common in these patients [2], and can potentially be a cause of chronic kidney disease, as in our patient.



**Fig. 1** *Left* (coronary view) solitary ectopic kidney was noted in pelvic cavity. Renal fossa was empty bilaterally. *Right* (axial view) mildly dilated proximal ureter was noted

**Conflict of interest** The author declares that he has no competing interest.

## References

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