Traumatic blunt renal artery injury in horseshoe kidney disease with successful of embolization for treatment of active bleeding: A case report and review literature

Chonlada Krutsri
Division of Trauma Surgery and Surgical Critical Care, Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Ramathibodi hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand

Abstract:

Background: A blunt injury in pre-existing kidneys disease can be found 19% and more vulnerable than normal kidneys. A horseshoe kidney is a rare anomaly with an overall prevalence of 0.2%. This challenge to non-operative management especially in high grade injury with active bleeding injury. A surgical reconstruction and preserve of damaged horseshoe kidney is difficult due to variation of vascular anatomy. This article is report a successful of non-operative management of blunt horseshoe kidney injury with active bleeding, review outcome and complication after treatment.

Method: We reported our case and review literature from international database.

Results: A 57 year-old male, motorcycle accident, suffer from transient responsive of hypovolemic shock. A whole body computed tomography (CT) scan shows high volume of retroperitoneal hematoma, and multiple laceration of lower pole kidney with compatible to pre-existing horseshoe kidney disease with active contrast extravasation from accessory right renal artery. An embolization was performed. A transient impair of renal function occurred in 2 days after embolization and nor-malised in day 7. Infected hematoma occur in day 7 with successfully control by antibiotics. A pre-vious report of blunt horseshoe kidney injury found that non-operative management has performed in 5/8 cases (62.5%) with 100% clinical success rate. A complication occurred in 75% comprise of fluid collection, infected hematoma and retroperitoneal compartment syndrome. None of the patient has impair renal function in long term follow up.

Conclusion: A pre-existing horseshoe kidneys disease are prone to injury even low velocity impact. An embolization can be a gold management due to very high clinical success rate leads to decrease surgical repair which is difficult due to variation of vascular anatomy and parenchymal pathology. A high rate of complication can occur from non-removal hematoma. If embolization is fail to stop bleeding, a surgical exploration should mandate for life saving.

Biography:
My name is Dr. Chonlada Krutsri. I am a young staff of Trauma and Acute Care Surgery surgeon of Division of Trauma Surgery and Surgical Critical Care, Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Ramathibodi hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand.

Presenting author details
Full name: Dr. Chonlada Krutsri
Contact number: +66848751179
Email: somzaisom@hotmail.com