A case of CA19-9-producing seminal vesicle cyst with ipsilateral renal agenesis

Author(s)
Segawa, Naoki; Gohji, Kazuo; Masuda, Hiroshi; Katsuoka, Yoji

Citation
泌尿器科紀要 (2003), 49(5): 277-280

Issue Date
2003-05

URL
http://hdl.handle.net/2433/114966

Type
Departmental Bulletin Paper

Textversion
publisher

Kyoto University
A CASE OF CA19-9-PRODUCING SEMINAL VESICLE CYST WITH IPSILATERAL RENAL AGENESIS

Naoki Segawa, Kazuo Gohji, Hiroshi Masuda and Yoji Katsuoka
From the Department of Urology, Osaka Medical College

A case of CA19-9-producing seminal vesicle cyst with ipsilateral renal agenesis is reported. A 29-year-old man was admitted to our hospital for perineal pain and urinary retention. Digital rectal examination revealed a large soft mass that fluctuated in the area of the prostate and seminal vesicles. Magnetic resonance imaging revealed a right kidney defect and ipsilateral dilation and cystic enlargement of the right seminal vesicle. Transrectal puncture of the seminal vesicle cyst was performed. The contents were pus and old red blood cells. Initially, the serum CA19-9 level was extremely high (145.8 U/ml) but was normalized by the treatment with antibiotics after the puncture. The symptoms subsided without recurrence.

Key words: Seminal vesicle cyst, Renal agenesis, Serum CA19-9

INTRODUCTION

The association of seminal vesicle cyst and ipsilateral renal agenesis was initially reported in 1914 by Zinner. Unilateral renal agenesis occurs in 0.1% of newborns. Genital anomalies are found in 12% of men with unilateral renal agenesis. Congenital seminal vesicle cyst is associated with ipsilateral renal agenesis in 68%. Since then, approximately 50 reports have been published of this developmental abnormality. Its association with the production of CA19-9, however, is uncommon. We report a case of CA19-9-producing seminal vesicle cyst associated with ipsilateral renal agenesis.

CASE REPORT

A 29-year-old man was referred to our hospital on February 18, 2002 with chief complaints of perineal pain and urinary retention. Physical examinations, including some tests in the genital region, revealed a normal, healthy man. A digital rectal examination revealed a large, smooth (soft, fluctuant) mass arising from the area of the prostate and seminal vesicles. A few red blood cells were present on urinalysis. Blood-serum tests confirmed inflammatory change, such as an increase in the number of leukocytes (11,630/mm³, normal range 3,300–8,190/mm³) and CRP elevation (17.08 mg/dl; normal range <0.25 mg/dl). Laboratory evaluation revealed an elevated tumor marker CA19-9 (145.8 U/ml; normal range <37 U/ml). Magnetic resonance (MR) imaging of the abdomen and pelvis showed right renal agenesis and a large mass, measuring 8 cm in its greatest diameter, arising from the right seminal vesicle. The mass showed low T1-weighted and high T2-weighted signal intensity compatible with a cyst (Fig. 1). We found an anatomical structure that seemed to be an ectopic ureter terminating into the mass. Cystourethroscopy revealed normal urethral mucosa and verumontanum with a distinct bulging of the right hemitrigone and absence of the right ureteral orifice. Therefore, right ectopic ureter opening into the seminal vesicle was suspected. He was initially treated with antibiotics and the inflammation was incompletely resolved. For diagnostic purposes, as an alternative treatment, we performed puncture and aspiration of the cyst by the transrectal route and injected a contrast medium. The cystic mass was a dilated right seminal vesicle communicating with the right ureter (Fig. 2). The cystic tumor was well defined with no irregular thick wall. It contained approximately 100 ml brownish, viscous fluid, which contained many leukocytes, not fresh spermatozoa. The sample had a high concentration of CA19-9 (4,864 U/ml), but no malignant cells were found.
Patients with cancer of pancreatic and gastrointestinal tract is rare. To our knowledge, this combination has been described in only one previous report. It is thought that the production of CA19-9 from the epithelium of the seminal vesicle is stimulated by inflammation, although the pathway or process by which CA19-9 traverses between seminal fluid and the blood compartments is unknown. One possible mechanism is that CA19-9 in the seminal fluid is transferred to the serum due to damage of vessel wall by inflammation. In our case, the serum level dramatically decreased after aspiration of the cyst and became normal. Thus, the level of CA19-9 might serve as a good index for observing the clinical course of the patient.

**REFERENCES**


[Received on September 19, 2002]
[Accepted on February 1, 2003]
同側腎無形成を合併した CA19-9 産生精巣囊胞の１例

大阪医科大学泌尿器科学教室（主任：勝岡洋治教授）
瀬川 直樹, 郷司 和男, 増田 裕, 勝岡 洋治

今回、われわれは同側腎無形成を合併した CA19-9 産生精巣囊胞の１例を報告する。症例は29歳、男性、残尿感、会陰部痛を主訴として受診した。直腸診にて波動を有する前立腺を触知した。MRI では右腎は欠損し、同側の精巣は拡張し囊胞状変化を伴っていた。経直腸的精巣穿刺術を施行し、内容液は血性膿汁であった。初診時、血清 CA19-9 が 145.8 U/ml と異常高値であったが抗生剤投与と穿刺術にて正常化し、症状も消失している。

（泌尿紀要 49 : 277-280, 2003）