

Urachus Cyst

The cyst:

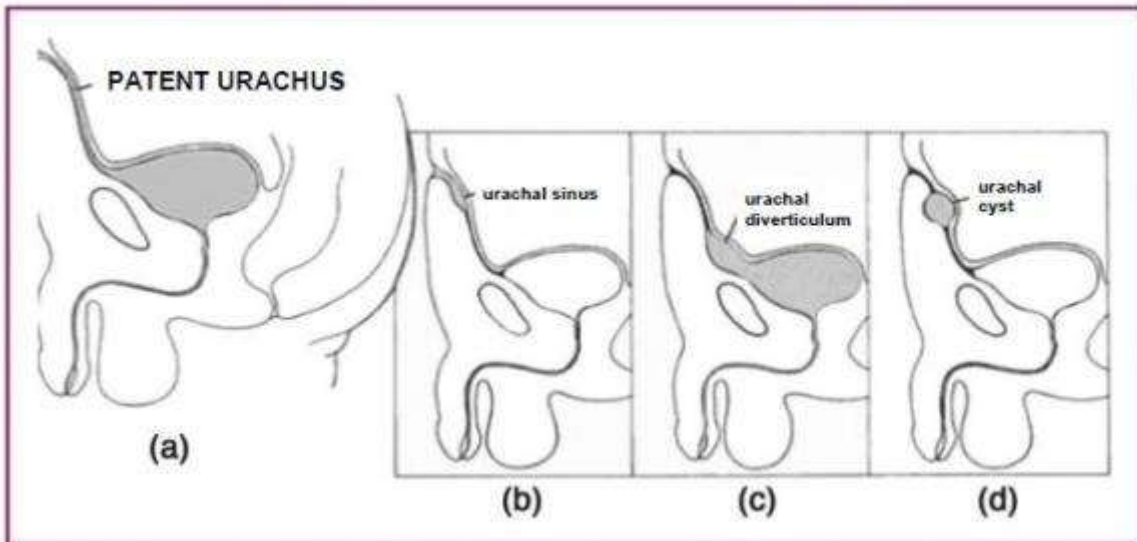
- Is large in size
- Rounded in shape

External surface:

- Is smooth

Cut surface :

- Multilocular and thickened walls



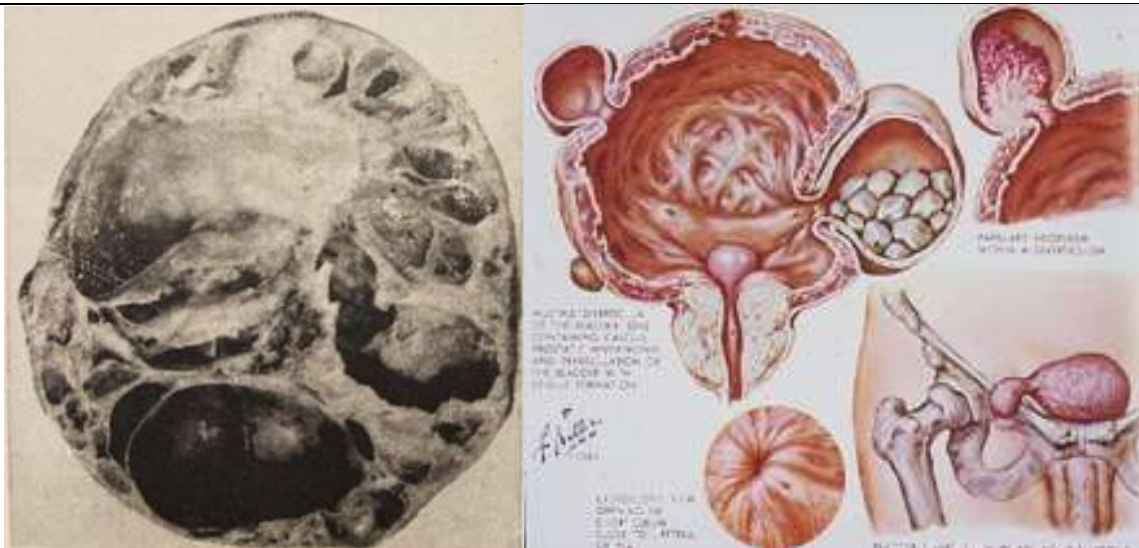
N.B.1:

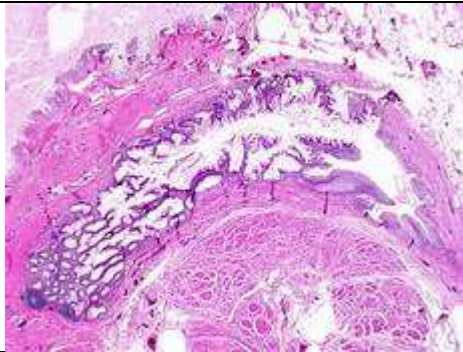
One of the rare conditions is that in which urine may pass from the urinary bladder to the umbilicus along the original line of the allantois.

It is due to a patent urachus throughout its entire course.

Sometimes, only a portion remains patent to open internally or externally.

If both ends are closed and only the intermediate portion remains patent → urachus cyst is formed (a sequestered umbilical rest with cyst-formation).





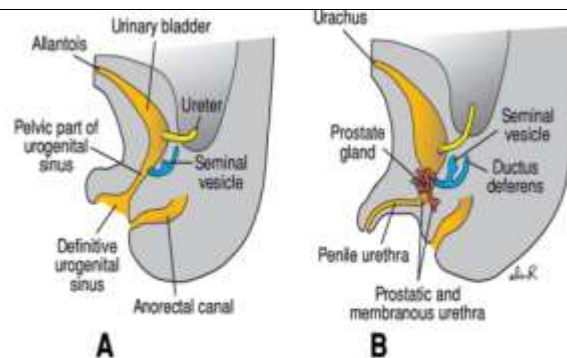
N.B.2:

Congenital abnormalities of the lower urinary tract

1. Double ureter.
2. Dilatation of ureters.
3. Persistent urogenital membrane.
4. Stricture of ureter.
5. Ureterocele.
6. Ectopia vesicae and extroversion (deficiency of either, or both, anterior wall of bladder or/and anterior abdominal wall).
7. Diverticula (congenital).
8. Patent urachus.
9. Cyst of urachus.
10. Vesico-rectal and Vesico-vaginal fistulae.
11. Double bladder and hour-glass deformity.
12. Epispadias (urethra remains open at its dorsal aspect).

N.B.3:

- Other lesions in the urinary bladder are rare (malacoplakia, actinomycosis, blastomycosis, syphilis and mechanical disturbances such as obstruction, perforation, fistula-formation, rupture and presence of foreign bodies).



A. Development of the urogenital sinus into the urinary bladder and definitive urogenital sinus. **B.** In the male the definitive urogenital sinus develops into the penile urethra. The prostate gland is formed by buds from the urethra, and seminal vesicles are formed by budding from the ductus deferens.