



Pelvic Hematoma Following UroLift procedure for BPH

Grant R. Pollock, Andrew Bergersen, Fahad M. Chaus, and Matthew Gretzer

We present an interesting complication following the UroLift procedure: the development of a pelvic hematoma. This patient presented to the emergency department with pelvic pain, penile ecchymosis, and edema on postoperative day 4 following his UroLift procedure. A computed tomography scan revealed that his symptoms were due to the formation of a large pelvic hematoma. To our knowledge, pelvic hematoma formation following UroLift is a unique complication not previously described in the literature. UROLOGY 133: e3–e4, 2019. © 2019 Elsevier Inc.

CASE DESCRIPTION

A 66-year-old male with a history of Parkinson's disease presented for surgical management of benign prostatic hyperplasia with the UroLift procedure. Intraoperatively, he was noted to have an elevated bladder neck and a short prostatic urethra, approximately 2.0 centimeters in length. UroLift devices were deployed at the 2-o'clock and 10-o'clock positions. The patient resumed his daily flexibility exercise routine for Parkinson's disease on postoperative day 1.

On postoperative day 4, he presented with edema and ecchymosis of the penis and scrotum (Fig. 1). Laboratory workup was significant for acute anemia (hemoglobin/hematocrit: 8.7/25.6), and urinalysis demonstrated nitrite

positivity. A computed tomography scan revealed a large pelvic hematoma tracking along the bilateral pelvic side-walls (Figs. 2, 3).

Dysuria, hematuria, pelvic pain, urgency, and urinary tract infections are the most frequent complications of the UroLift procedure, often resolving within 2 weeks postoperatively.¹⁻³ We postulate that this patient's short prostatic urethra, elevated bladder neck, anterior UroLift device deployment, and daily flexibility exercises increased his risk for bleeding and the formation of this pelvic hematoma. As imaging studies are not routinely performed following the UroLift procedure, pelvic hematoma could be an undiagnosed complication in patients presenting with postoperative pelvic pain.



Figure 1. Examination revealing penile and scrotal ecchymosis and edema.



Figure 2. Coronal view of CT abdomen and pelvis with contrast displaying measurements revealing bilateral pelvic hematomas. CT, computed tomography.

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From the University of Arizona College of Medicine Tucson, Department of Urology, Tucson, AZ

Address correspondence to: Grant R. Pollock, MD, University of Arizona College of Medicine Tucson, Department of Urology, 1501 N. Campbell Avenue, PO Box 245077, Tucson, AZ 85724-5077. E-mail: grantpollock@email.arizona.edu

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Figure 3. Axial view of CT abdomen with contrast displaying measurements of the bilateral pelvic hematomas. CT, computed tomography.

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