



Case Report

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Table Sugar and Salt for the Reduction of Incarcerated Prolapse with Vescical Calculi- A Case Report

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Abstract

Incarcerated prolapse in association with bladder calculi is a rare occurrence. Table sugar and salt, which are both hygroscopic agents, have been used to reduce incarcerated bowel prolapse. Table sugar and salt was used in the following case of incarcerated procidentia with vescical calculi. Cystotomy with bladder stone removal was done by abdominal route. Total abdominal hysterectomy with bilateral salpingoophorectomy was done with pelvic floor repair and vault suspension

Keywords: Prolapse, Incarcerated, Sugar, Salt, Calculi.

INTRODUCTION

Incarcerated prolapse in association with bladder calculi is a rare occurrence. Packs of Magnesium sulphate along with glycerin are commonly used to reduce such cases of incarcerated prolapse. Sometimes these routine treatments fail. Table sugar and salt, which are both hygroscopic agents, have been used to reduce incarcerated bowel prolapse. Veterinary sciences advise table sugar for bovine uterine prolapse. Based on these reports, table sugar and salt was used in the following case of incarcerated procidentia with vescical calculi.

CASE REPORT

A 67 years old female patient presented to the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, BLDE (Deemed to be University) Shri B.M. Patil Medical College, Hospital & Research Center, Vijayapura Karnataka India with the chief complaints of mass per vaginum since 1 year. She had attained menopause 10 years ago. She had delivered only one child 35 years ago. On examination she was hypertensive and on vaginal examination she had a procidentia, cystocele, rectocele and enterocele. The prolapse was keratinized (Figure 1). Two calculi were felt in the cystocele measuring about 5cmx5cm each. There was a decubitus ulcer in the anterior lip of the cervix. The prolapse was incarcerated. Complete blood count, renal and liver profiles were normal. Urine examination revealed pus cells and culture revealed mixed bacterial infection. Ultrasonography revealed bilateral hydronephrosis. CT scan revealed calculi in the cystocele.

Packs of Magnesium Sulphate along with Glycerin were applied for a week. However, the prolapse could not be reduced. Ordinary table sugar along with salt in sterile gauze was applied to the prolapse twice a day. After 5 days of application, the prolapse was reduced (Figure 2). This is the first time such application has been done to the best of our knowledge. A multidisciplinary team of Gynecologists and Urologists operated the patient. Cystotomy with bladder stone removal was done by abdominal route (Figure 3 and 4). Total abdominal hysterectomy with bilateral salpingoophorectomy was done. The vault was suspended and the pelvic floor was repaired. Urethra was catheterized. Post operative period was uneventful. Suprapubic catheter was removed after 10 days and urethral catheter was removed after 21 days.

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Figure 1: Procidentia

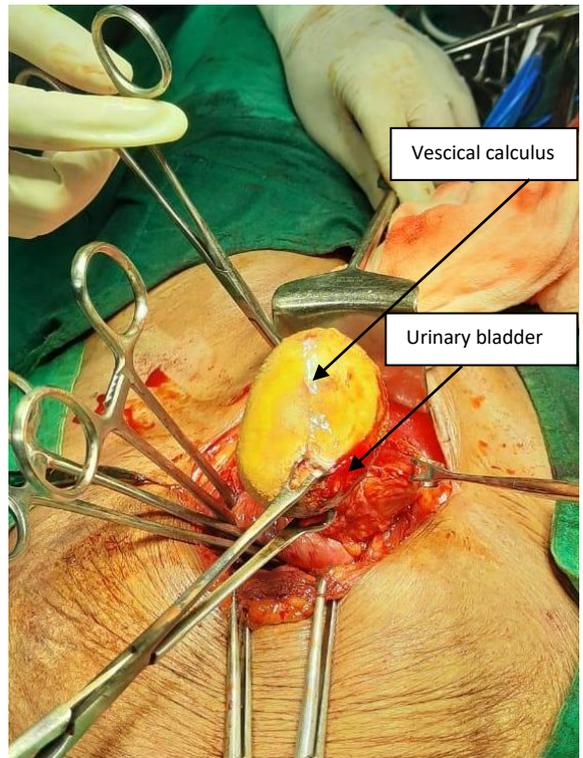


Figure 3: Vescical Calculus being removed from the urinary bladder



Figure 2: Procidentia reduced



Figure 4: Two Vescical Calculi

DISCUSSION

Incarcerated prolapse with vesical calculi is a rare occurrence. Many a time it is reducible when treated with packs of Magnesium Sulphate and Glycerin. However, this treatment was unsuccessful in this case. Table sugar has been used to reduce incarcerated rectal prolapsed^[1,2] incarcerated ileostomy^[3] and incarcerated colonostomy. Irreducible paraphimosis has been reduced with the help of table sugar. Veterinary books also mention the use of table sugar for bovine uterine prolapse^[4]. The sugar acts by creating an osmotic gradient and hence removes water from the prolapse. The prolapse gets dehydrated. On the same principles, table salt was used. These simple and cost effective interventions helped in reducing the prolapse. Though the patient had vesical calculi, the prolapsed could be reduced after treatment with table sugar and salt. This further helped in planning the surgery. Other authors have reported incarcerated prolapsed with vesical calculi wherein the calculi were removed vaginally because of the prolapsed was irreducible^[5,6]. This is the first time to our knowledge that Table sugar and salts have been used to treat incarcerated prolapsed.

CONCLUSION

Table sugar and salt can be considered in the treatment of incarcerated prolapse.

Contribution of the Authors

Dr Rajasri G Yaliwal, Dr Girija Hanjagi, Dr Shobha S Shiragur, Dr Shivakumar Pujeri were the Gynecologist whose reduced the prolapse by the application of Table sugar and salt. Dr Neelamma Patil and Dr Shruthi Bhoosanur Along with Dr Vinay Kundargi operated on the patient, Dr Laxmi Sangolli and Dr PB Jaju looked after the post operative care.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declared no conflict of interest.

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