

Ureterovesical junction obstruction megaureters

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- Ureterovesical junction (UVJ) obstruction is the second most common cause of antenatal hydronephrosis and arises from an adynamic and stenotic region obstructing the distal ureter near the bladder (Figure 20.6). Older children may have a distal ureteric polyp or calculus and present with a UTI, haematuria, abdominal pain or a hydronephrotic mass. Ultrasonography shows ureteric dilation (megaureter), hydronephrosis or both (hydroureteronephrosis). Importantly , obstruction is not the - only cause of a dilated ureter. A primary megaureter refers to one that arises from an abnormality at the junction, whereas a secondary megaureter arises from a problem in the bladder or urethra (myelomeningocele/neurogenic bladder, PUV). Although reflux may cause a megaureter, it is also possible to have a refluxing obstructed megaureter, and so a voiding cystourethrogram is needed to look for reflux. A MAG-3 renal scan indicates the severity of obstruction. If intervention is required, ureteric reimplantation is performed.

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