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Image Article

Massive Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease

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Image in Medicine

A 45-year-old man presented to the emergency department for severe hematuria and abdominal pain. He had a history of autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease for 16 years. He had evolved to end-stage renal failure requiring hemodialysis. The clinical examination revealed the clinical signs of anemia and two large kidneys. The CT scan found giant bilateral polycystic kidneys covering most of the abdominal space (Figure 1). The patient under went an open bilateral nephrectomy (Figure 2). Kidneys collected weighed a total of 13 kg (18.3% of total body weight) (Figure 3). The postoperative course was simple. Two years after nephrectomy, the patient was successfully transplanted from a living donor kidney.

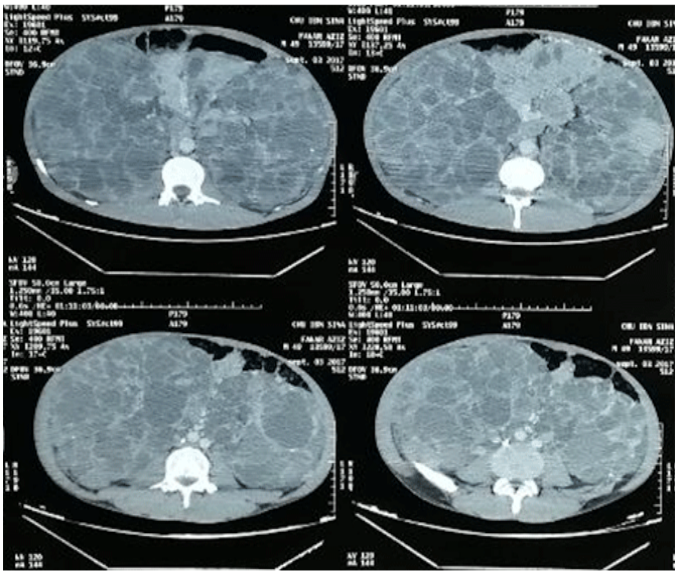

Figure 1. CT scan aspect of polycystic kidneys

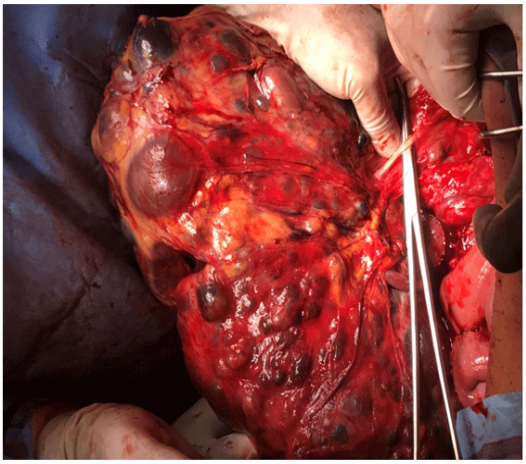

Figure 2. Intraoperative aspect of the right kidney showing the renal artery

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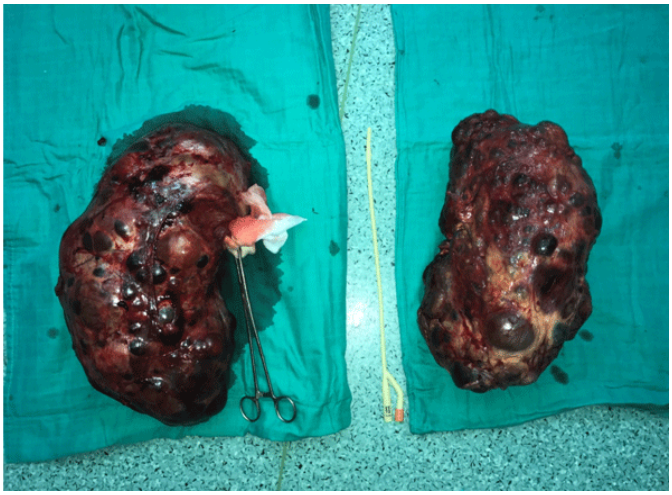

Figure 3. Postoperative appearance of specimens