



## Bladder Herniation



Fig. 1

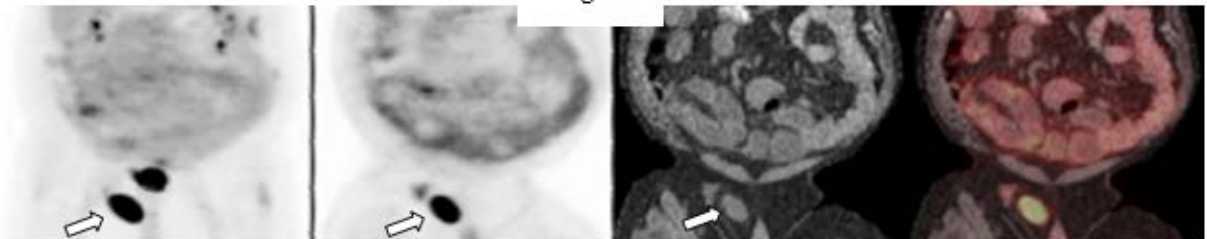


Fig. 2

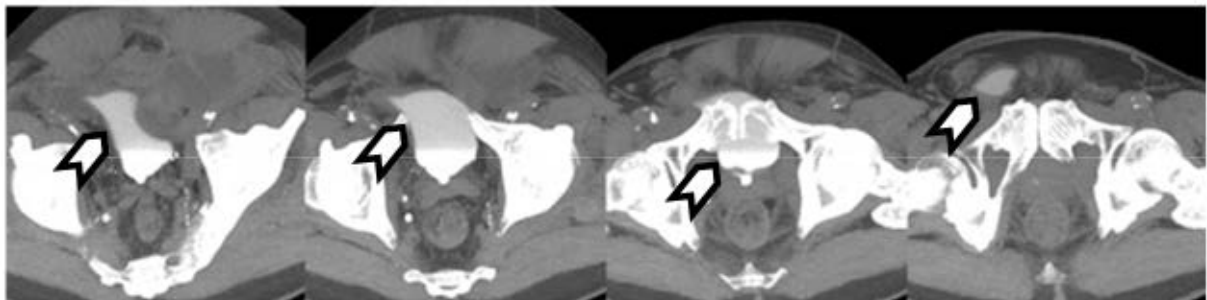


Fig. 3

This 72 year old man had presented two years earlier with a mixed goblet cell carcinoid/adenocarcinoma of the right colon and pericolic lymph node metastases. At ileostomy reversal the next year, a small focus of metastatic goblet cell carcinoid was found in adhesions from the initial surgery. PET-CT scans performed initially and a year later showed uptake in the right groin suspicious for a metastatic inguinal node. The latest PET-CT shows that the right groin focus had increased in size and uptake, with SUV of 67 (Figs. 1 & 2, arrows). Contiguity of the mass with soft tissue extending into the inguinal canal and pelvis suggested bladder herniation through the inguinal canal, which was confirmed by a contrast CT (Fig. 3, chevrons).

Bladder herniation into the inguinal canal is rare, but must be kept in mind as a cause of false positive PET scans, especially when the SUV of the abnormality is very high and comparable to urine<sup>1,2</sup>.

- (1) Clin Imaging. 2008 Nov-Dec;32(6):483-6
- (2) Yonsei Med J. 2007 Oct 31;48(5):886-90.