

DEFINITION

1. The term **solitary renal cyst** serves to distinguish this condition from **congenital cystic disease of the kidneys**. However, it is found that, not infrequently, one or two similar but smaller cysts are also present.

CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS

2. Sometimes there are no symptoms until a swelling is noticed, at others there is a dull ache in the loin.
3. A spontaneous haemorrhage into the cyst occurs from time to time, in which case sudden renal pain is likely to be experienced.
4. Occasionally the cyst presses on the pelvi-ureteric junction and causes urinary symptoms.

AETIOLOGY

5. The origin of the cyst may be identical (but on a smaller scale) with that of congenital cystic kidney or it could arise from bygone trauma or infection causing blockage of a tubule. The mature age at which the cyst is usually found is in favour of the latter supposition.

CONCLUSION

6. **Solitary Renal Cyst** may be congenital, traumatic or infective in origin.

REFERENCE

Mann C V and Russell R C G (Eds). Bailey and Love's Short Practice of Surgery. 21st Ed. 1992. London. Chapman and Hall Medical. p1324-1325.

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