

PP-15: Pediatric Urethral Lump: A Case Report

R. Thusinthan¹ , B.Balagobi ²

1 Post Graduate Trainee in General Surgery, PGIM, University of Colombo

2 Professor in Surgery, Department of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Jaffna

Introduction: Urethral masses are uncommon in children and adolescents, posing diagnostic and therapeutic challenges. Benign urethral polyps, though rare in this age group, can cause significant lower urinary tract symptoms and require prompt recognition to ensure appropriate management and exclusion of malignancy.



Case Presentation: A 15-year-old male presented with a five-year history of a slowly enlarging, painless urethral mass. He reported dysuria and urinary stream bifurcation, with no hematuria or recurrent infections. Physical examination demonstrated a 0.5 cm sessile, non-tender lesion protruding from the urethral meatus. The patient underwent surgical excision under general anesthesia with electrocoagulation for hemostasis and primary closure of the urethral defect using absorbable sutures. A urethral catheter was retained for 48 hours postoperatively. Histopathology revealed a benign mucoid polyp with no dysplastic or malignant features. The patient recovered without complications, achieved complete symptom resolution, and remained recurrence-free at four-month follow-up.

Conclusion: Benign urethral polyps, while infrequent, merit consideration in the differential diagnosis of pediatric urethral masses presenting with obstructive or irritative voiding symptoms. Surgical excision serves as both a diagnostic and definitive therapeutic intervention, yielding favorable outcomes with low recurrence rates. This case underscores the necessity for clinical vigilance and timely surgical intervention in managing urethral lesions in the pediatric population.