

A neoplasm may invade or compress the renal collecting system leading to bilateral outflow tract obstruction. Prostate cancer is the most common one; however, any cancer that can exert compression or invasion of these structures can be a cause of postrenal acute kidney injury e.g. cervical cancer. Other conditions that can lead to postrenal AKI include congenital malformations such as posterior urethral valves.

## Neurogenic Bladder

### [Sleeping-nerves on Bladder](#)

Flaccid Neurogenic Bladder is a condition in which the nerve innervation of the bladder is dysfunctional. This condition leads to buildup of urine in the bladder causing overflow incontinence. The urine buildup leads to retrograde urine buildup in the renal collecting system and can cause post-renal acute kidney injury. Flaccid neurogenic bladder can occur in patients with multiple sclerosis, peripheral neuropathy due to diabetes mellitus, and spinal cord lesions.

## Presentation

### Bladder Distension

#### [Bladder Distended](#)

Bladder distension can occur in cases where the obstruction in the urethral area or due to flaccid neurogenic bladder. Common etiologies of bladder distension include benign prostatic hyperplasia or prostate cancer. Causes of flaccid neurogenic bladder include diabetes and multiple sclerosis.

### Lower Abdominal Pain

#### [Lower Abdominal Pain-bolt](#)

Lower abdominal pain is a common finding in patients with post-renal acute kidney injury. The pain may be due to the obstructive causes themselves, such as renal stones, or due to an overfilled bladder, such as that from flaccid neurogenic bladder.

### Edema

#### [Edamame](#)

Edema can occur in postrenal AKI. The reduced GFR can lead to fluid buildup causing third-spacing and subsequent interstitial edema.

### Oliguria

#### [Old-gopher](#)

Oliguria is a common finding in cases of post-renal acute kidney injury since the obstruction will inhibit the passage of urine.