

3. In stomach:
 - Hard mass: May be due to gastric carcinoma.
 - Soft to firm (even hard) mass: May be due to gastric lymphoma.
4. Hard mass in transverse colon: May be due to carcinoma in transverse colon.
5. Others:
 - Pulsating mass (aneurysm of abdominal aorta).
 - Epigastric hernia (soft, prominent on coughing and reduces on pressure).

Q. What are the causes of mass in *right iliac fossa*?

Ans. The causes according to the age of the patient.

If the patient is young:

1. Appendicular lump (tender).
2. Ileocecal TB.
3. Crohn's disease.
4. Lymphoma.
5. Amoeboma (less common nowadays, because of wide use of metronidazole)
6. Others:
 - Actinomycosis, Yersinia infection.
 - Tubo-ovarian mass in female.
 - Pelvic kidney.

If the patient is elderly or middle aged:

- Appendicular lump (tender).
- Ileocecal TB.
- Carcinoma of caecum (it is hard, irregular and non-tender).
- Lymphoma.
- Others may be as above.

Note

If there is scar mark in lumbar area, diagnosis is transplanted kidney.

Q. What are the causes of *unilateral renal mass*?

Ans. Causes of unilateral renal mass are:

- ♦ Renal cell carcinoma (in elderly) or Wilms' tumor (in children).
- ♦ Unilateral hydronephrosis or pyonephrosis.
- ♦ Hypertrophied single kidney (if nephrectomy of other kidney or congenital absence of one kidney).
- ♦ Renal cyst.
- ♦ Polycystic kidney with single palpable kidney (due to asymmetrical enlargement).

Note

Right kidney may be normally palpable.