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Anastomotic urethroplasty principles and practice







Anastomotic urethroplasty

End-to-end anastomosis

Augmented roof-strip anastomosis



Bulbar urethra





End-to-end anastomosis

Length











Bulbar urethral stricture of 1 cm or less

Penile chordee due to excessive urethral shortening

Guralnick and Webster, J Urol 2001







Urethral reconstructability is proportional to

the length and elasticity of the distal urethra

Morey et al., J Urol 2006

| authors | patients | length | success rate |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------|------------------|
| Santucci et al. 2002 | 168 | 1 to 4.5 cm | 95% |
| Morey et al. 2006 | 22 | 2.6 to 5 cm | <u>91%</u> |
| Eltahawy et al. 2005 | 213 | 1 to 4.5 cm | <mark>98%</mark> |





Success rate according to stricture length in 165 patients with bulbar urethral strictures

| patients | % | length | success rate | failure |
|----------|-------|---------------|-----------------|---------|
| 98 | 59.4% | 1-2 cm | 93.8% | 6.2% |
| 63 | 38.2% | 2-3 cm | 85.7% | 14.3% |
| 3 | 1.8% | 3-4 cm | 100% | |
| 1 | 0.6% | 4-5 cm | 100% | |

Barbagli 2006, unpublished data





End-to-end anastomosis

Surgical technique: step by step







Preparation of the patient



Allenstirrupswithsequentialinflatablecompression sleeves

Simple lithotomy position







Methylene blue is injected into the urethra









The distal extent of the stenosis is identified by inserting a 16-French catheter with a soft round tip



Midline perineal incision







The urethra is freed from the bulbocavernous muscle





The urethra is dissected from the corpora cavernosa







The distal extent of the stenosis is identified and outlined





The urethra is transected at the stricture level









distal end



proximal end





The stricture is removed











The urethra is spatuled

for 1 cm on both ends

A total of 10 interrupted 4-zero polyglactin sutures are put in place before tying









The anastomosis is completed on the roof









A Foley 16-French grooved silicone catheter is inserted and the urethra is closed









Two ml of fibrin glue are injected over the urethra to prevent urinary leakage







Post-operative care

Patient is discharged from the hospital three days after surgery

Patient is maintained on oral antibiotics until the catheter is removed

Two weeks following surgery, the catheter is removed and voiding cysto-urethrography is obtained









Post-operative complications

Urethrorrhagia due to nocturnal erection

Temporary numbress or dysesthesia to the perineum

Scrotal swelling

Urethral fistula (4.8%)











No free-tension anastomosis



pre



post



6 months later







end-to-end anastomosis

| authors | patients | mean follow-up | success rate |
|-----------------------------------|----------|----------------|--------------|
| Jakse et al. 1986 | 105 | 45 | 93% |
| Martinez-Pinero et al. 1997 | 150 | 44 | 84% |
| Santucci et al. 2002 | 168 | 70 | 95% |
| Eltahawy et al. 2005 | 213 | 40 | 98% |
| Barbagli 2006 unpublished data | 165 | 64 | 91% |



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Surgical options in 15 patients following failed end-to-end anastomosis

Patients 15

urethrotomy 9 (60%)

two-stage repair 3 (20%)

end-to-end anastomosis 2 (13%)

buccal mucosal graft urethroplasty 1 (7%)

Barbagli 2006, unpublished data





Augmented roof-strip anastomosis

Surgical technique: step by step









Bulbar urethral stricture of more than 3 cm in length and a stricture that contains a particularly narrow or dense area of 1-2 cm in length





Two surgical teams work simultaneously











Methylene blue is injected into the urethra





The distal extent of the stenosis is identified by inserting a 16-French catheter with a soft round tip





Midline perineal incision







The distal extent of the stenosis is identified and outlined

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The urethra is dissected from the corpora cavernosa









The urethra is transected at the stricture level









The distal and proximal urethral ends are mobilized from the

corpora cavernosa











The distal and proximal urethral ends are fully spatuled along the dorsal surface









Two ml of fibrin glue are injected over the urethra









The buccal mucosal graft is applied over the fibrin glue











The distal and proximal urethral edges are sutured to the apices of the graft









The distal urethra is pulled down and the proximal urethra is pulled up to cover the graft









The distal and proximal urethral edges are sutured together along the midline as an end-to-end anastomosis











Two ml of fibrin glue are injected over the urethra to prevent urinary leakage







Post-operative care

Patient is discharged from the hospital three days after surgery

Patient is maintained on oral antibiotics until the catheter is removed

Two weeks following surgery, the catheter is removed and voiding cysto-urethrography is obtained









Post-operative complications

Urethrorrhagia due to nocturnal erections

Temporary numbress or dysesthesia to the perineum

Scrotal swelling

Urethral fistula





| Augmented roof-strip anastomosis | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------------|--------------|--|--|
| authors | patients | mean follow-up | success rate | | |
| Guralnick et al. 2001 | 29 | 28 | 93% | | |
| Peterson et al. 2003 | 53 | 58.8 | 86.8% | | |
| Barbagli et al. 2006 | 12 | 40 | 84% | | |
| Abouassaly et al. 2006 | 69 | 34 | 91% | | |

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