CENTER FOR RECONSTRUCTIVE URETHRAL SURGERY



e-mail: info@urethralcenter.it

Websites: www.uretra.it www.urethralcenter.it

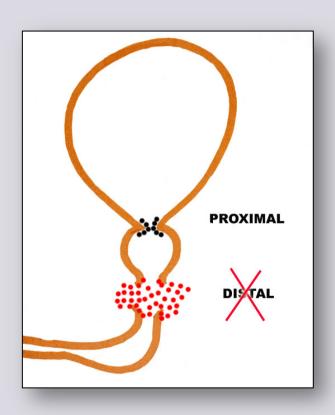


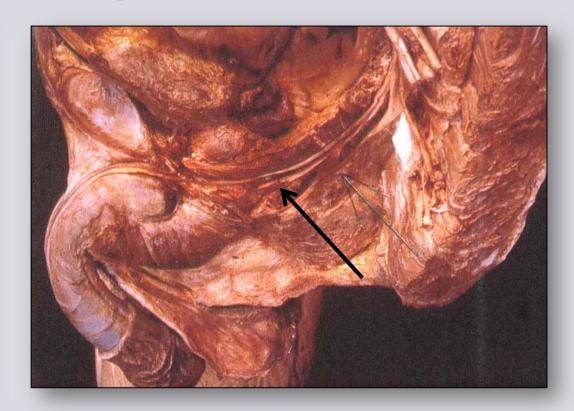
USI – Instructional Course on Reconstructive Urology

Early management in pelvic urethral injuries

Pelvic urethral injury

Posterior urethra is fully involved in the mechanisms of urinary continence and penile erection





Pelvic urethral injury require immediate surgical exploration only:



bladder



bladder neck



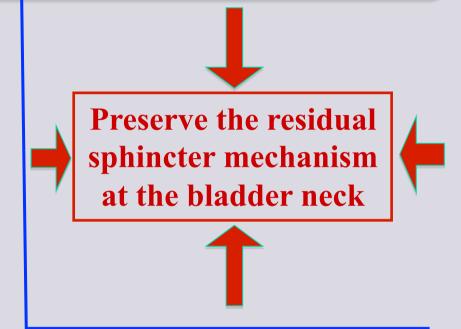
rectum

Other non frequent particular conditions

Goal of the early management in pelvic urethral injury

Resuscitation of the patient to preserve life

Divert urine away from the site of injury



Avoid jeopardizing sexual function residual to the trauma

Goal of the early management in pelvic urethral injury



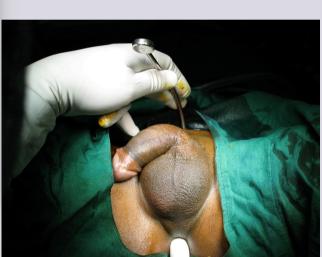


Preserve the residual sphincter mechanism at the bladder neck

1. Diagnosis of urethral injury requires a high index of suspicion and should be excluded before catheter is inserted!

Goal of the early management in pelvic urethral injuries







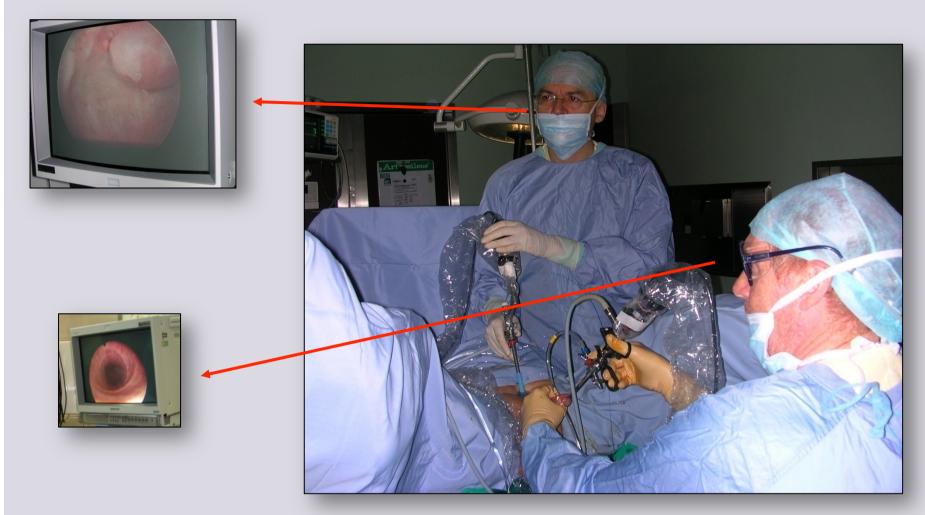
Preserve the residual sphincter mechanism at the bladder neck



2. Avoid the use of any metallic blind instrument!







3. Any diagnostic or operative procedure should be performed ONLY under direct vision!

Imaging techniques

- Antero-posterior pelvic X-ray
- Abdominal and pelvic ultrasonography
- Retrograde urethrography
- Abdominal and pelvic CT scan
- Pelvic MRI

Radiological investigations should be arranged according to the patient clinical status

Emergency treatment of pelvic urethral jniuries



endoscopic urethral realignment

7 – 15 days after trauma

delayed urethroplasty

4 months after trauma

Type of urethral lesion



stretched

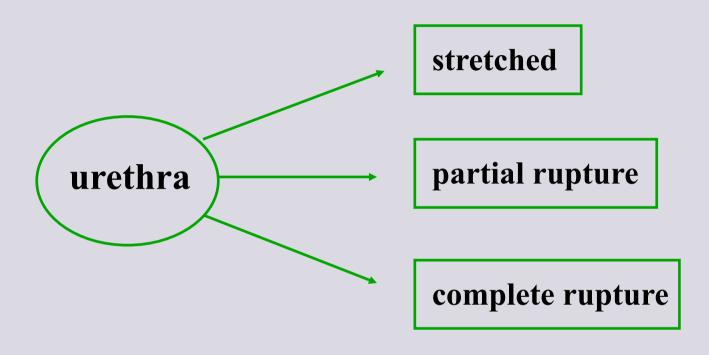


partial rupture



complete rupture

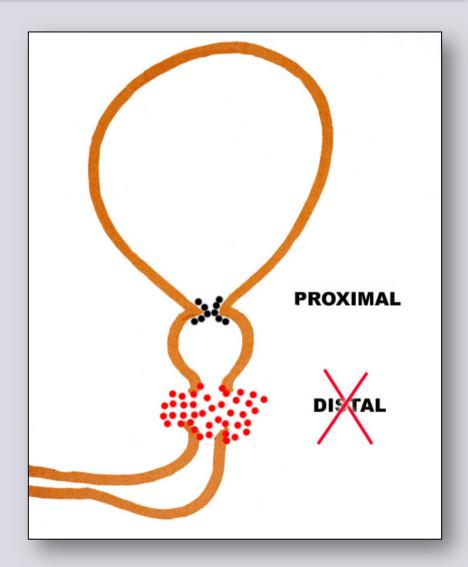
Immediate management of pelvic urethral injury without associated lesions



Percutaneous suprapubic cystostomy under ultrasonographic guidance

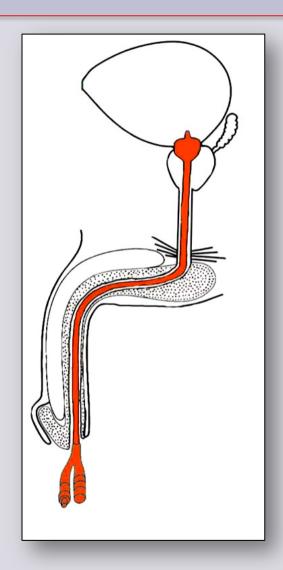
Suprapubic cystostomy: why?





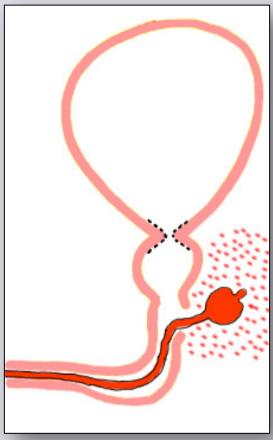
Urethra: stretched





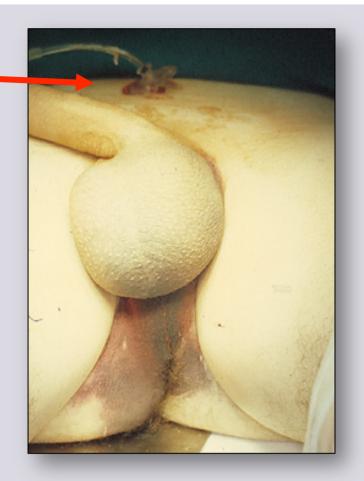
Urethra: partial rupture





Urethra: complete rupture







Suprapubic cystostomy is the only method than can surely avoid damage to the bladder neck, thus fully preserving urinary continence!

Emergency treatment of pelvic urethral injury

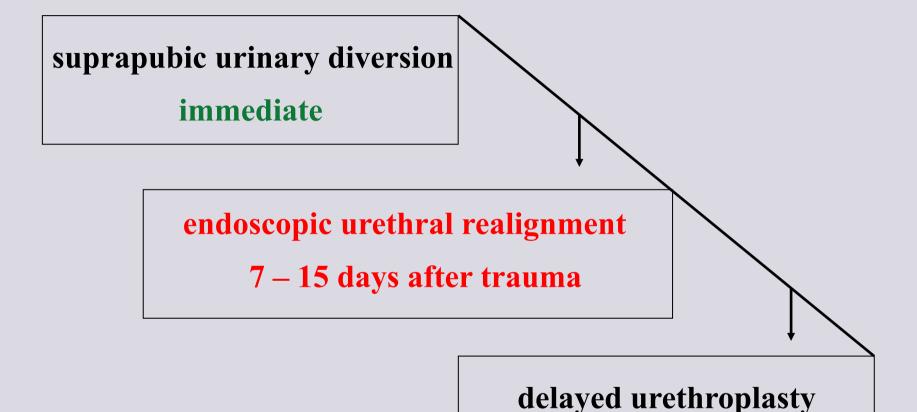
immediate suprapubic urinary diversion

empty the bladder and release pain due to the over distended bladder

divert urine away from the site of injury

perform a cystography

Emergency treatment of pelvic urethral jniuries



4 months after trauma

?

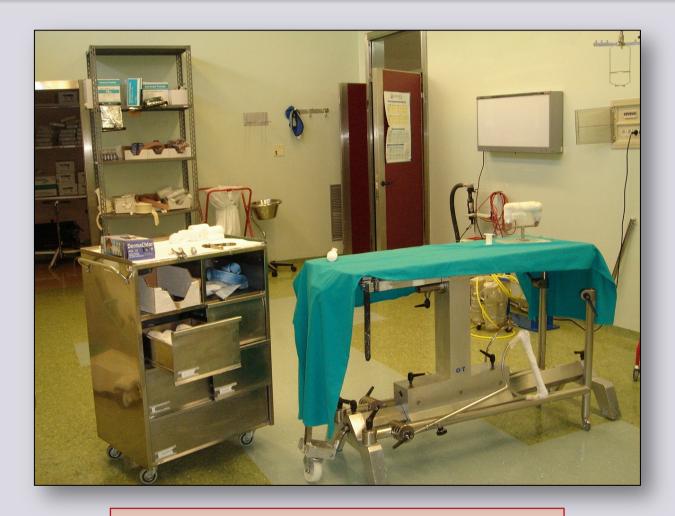
Endoscopic urethral realignment is not an emergency procedure and should be performed ONLY if there are the following conditions:

appropriate operating room

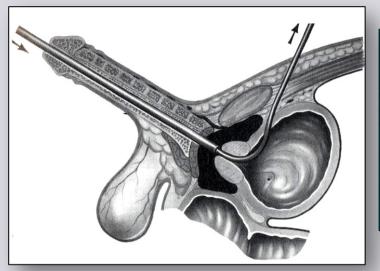
appropriate instruments

appropriate patient

appropriate surgeon



appropriate operating room?





appropriate instruments?

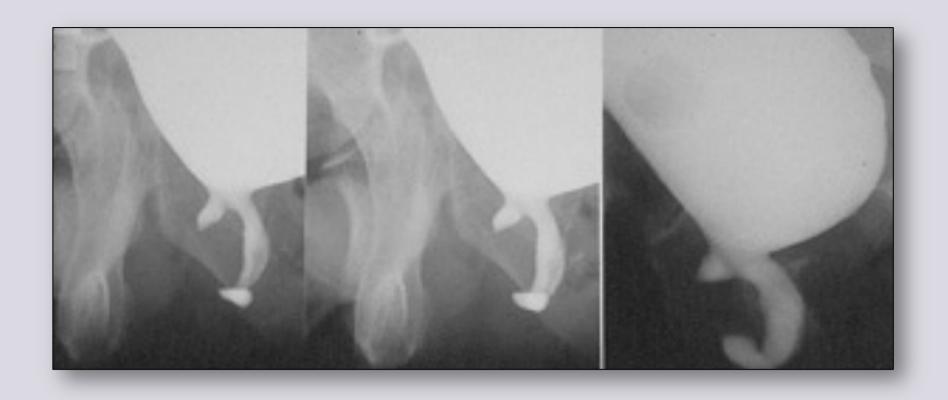


appropriate patient?



appropriate surgeon?

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Four-hour emergency (?) urethral realignment in the plaster-cast room (?)



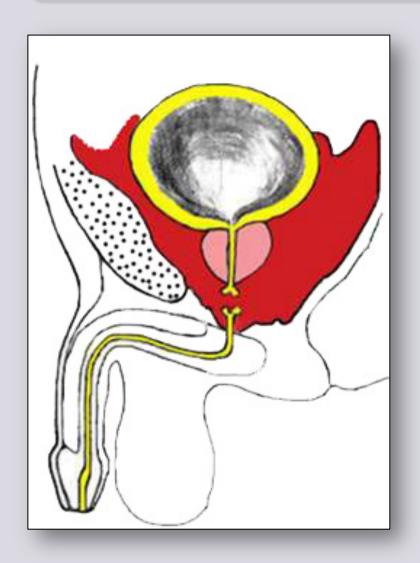
Five-hour emergency (?) urethral realignment

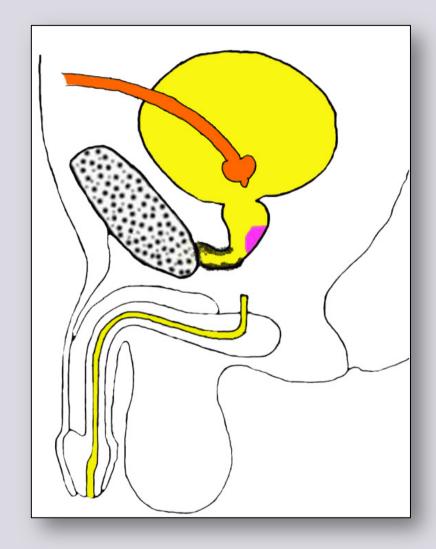


In one week, this patient underwent five attempts (?) to perform urethral realignment

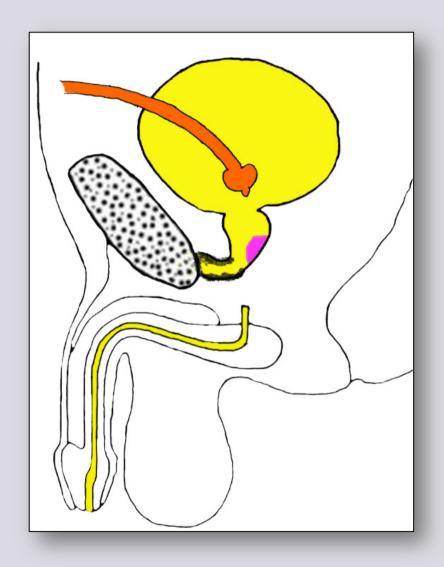
7 – 15 days following trauma

Why?



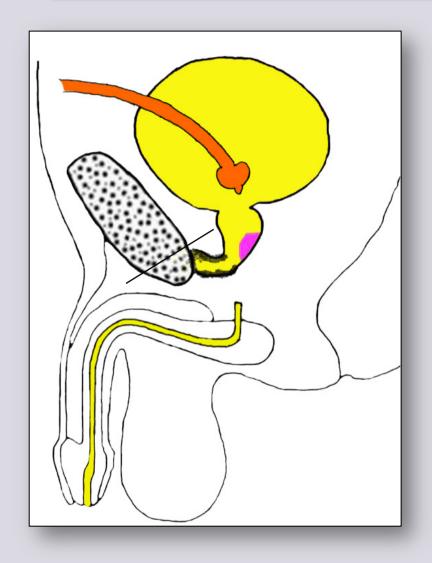


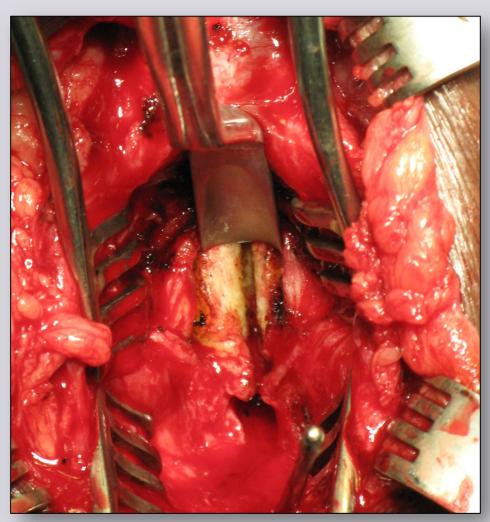
Complex posterior urethral stricture



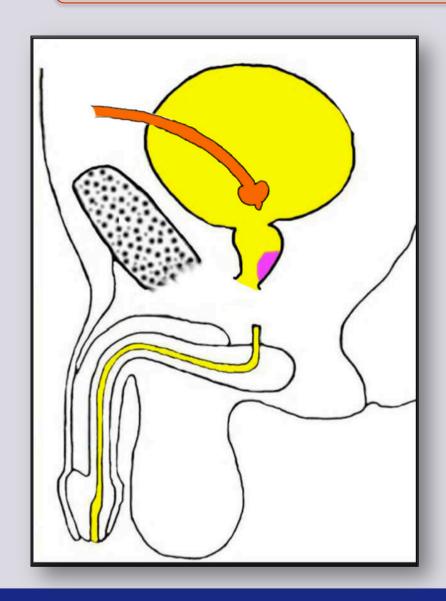


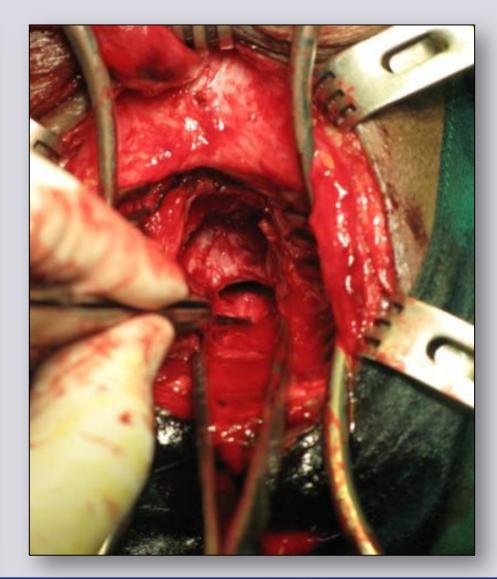
Perineal pubectomy

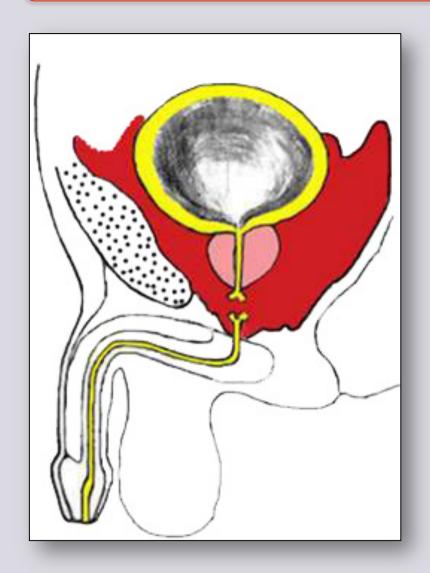


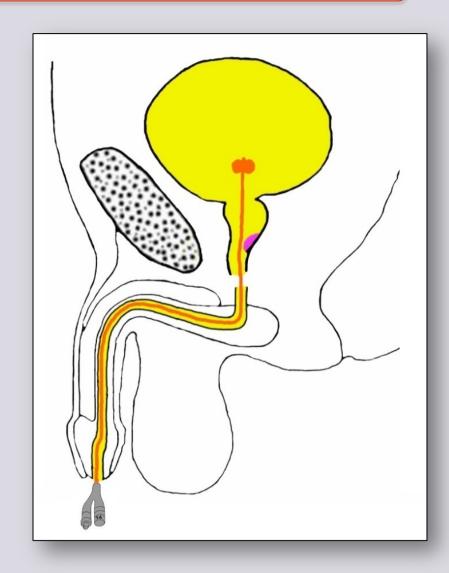


Perineal pubectomy

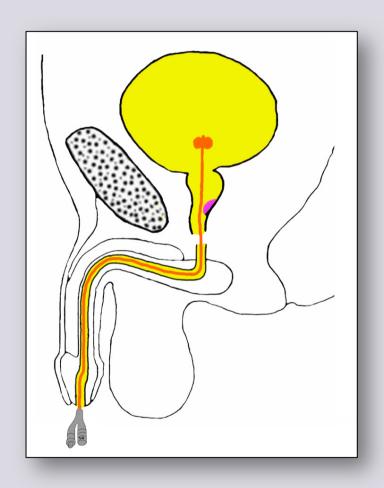




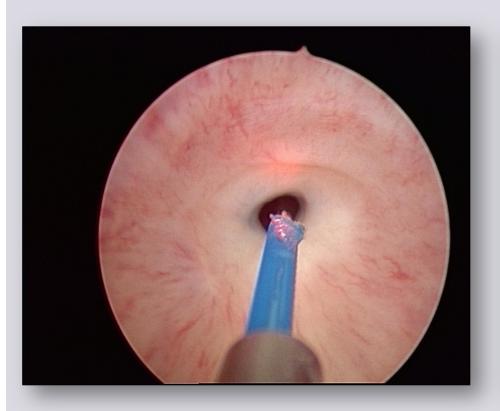


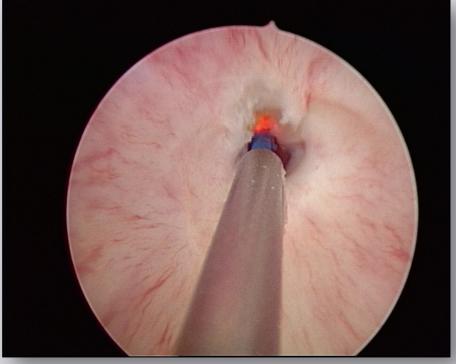


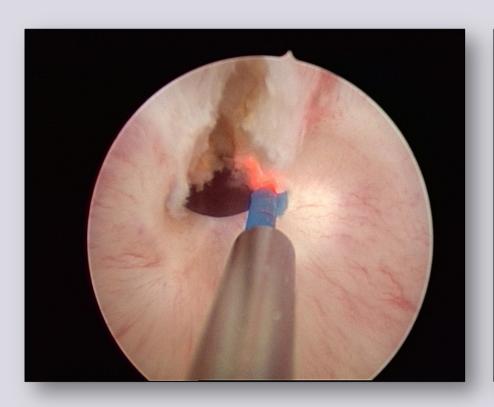
Simple posterior urethral stricture

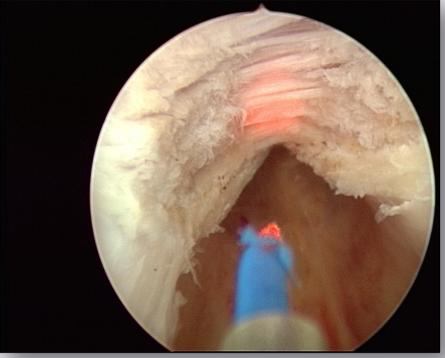




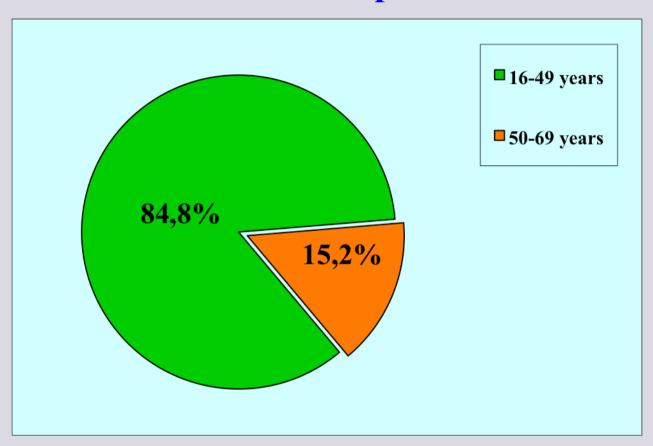






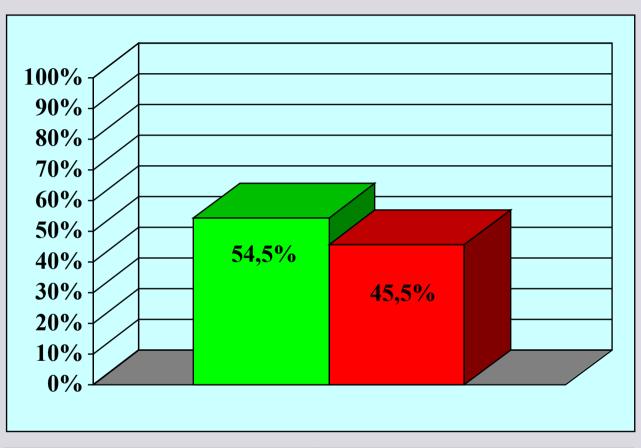


Results on 33 patients



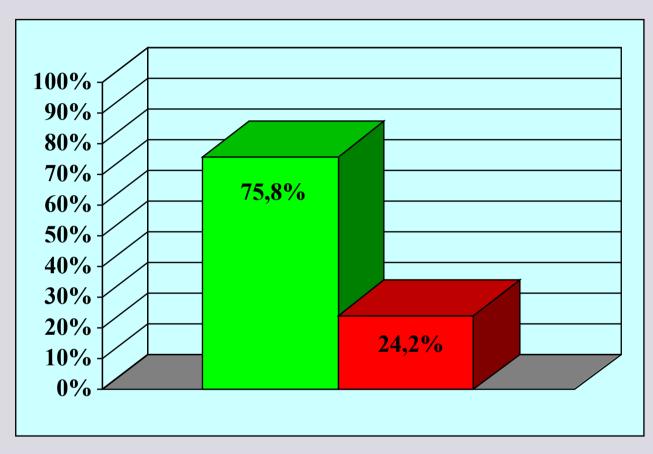
Age

Results on 33 patients after 1 urethrotomy Median followup 86 months (range 24 – 137)



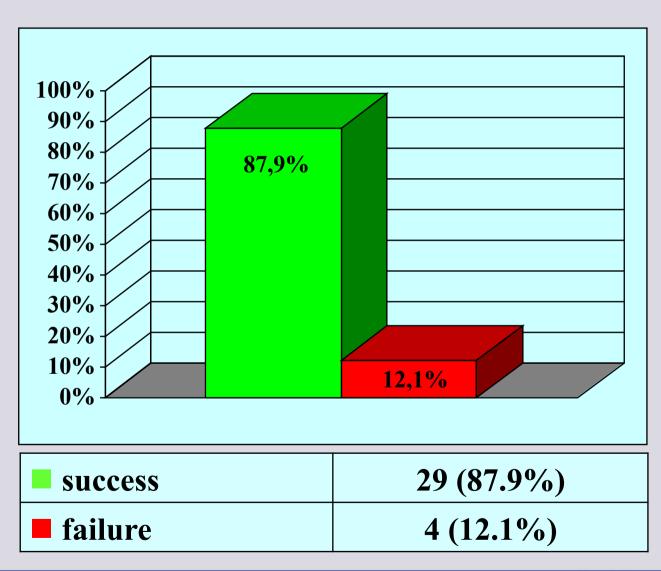
success	18 (54.5%)
failure	15 (45.5%)

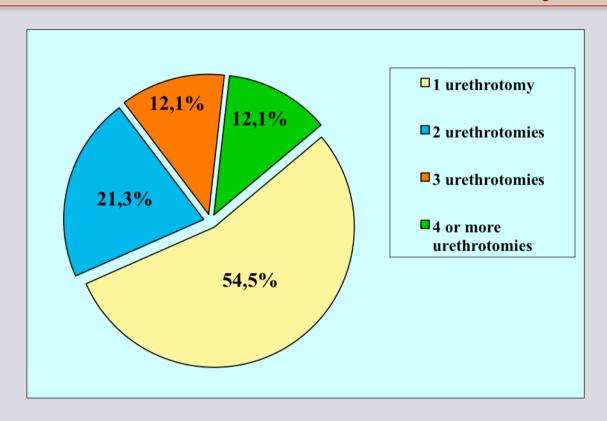
Results on 33 patients after 2 urethrotomies Median followup 86 months (range 24-137)



success	25 (75.8%)
failure	8 (24.2%)

Results on 33 patients after 3 urethrotomies Median followup 86 mesi (range 24-137)





18 patients (54.5%): 1 urethrotomy

7 patients (21.3%): 2 urethrotomies

4 patients (12.1%): 3 urethrotomies

4 patients (12.1%): 4 or more urethtomies

Goal of the early management in pelvic urethral injuries



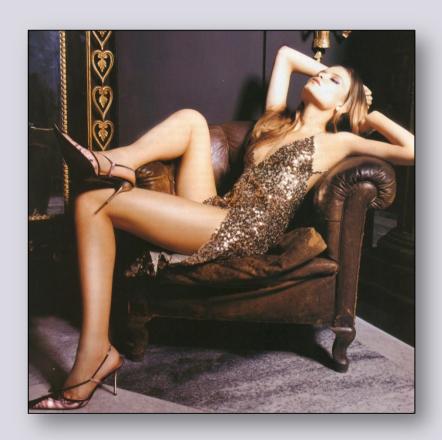
1. Preserve the residual sphincter mechanism at the bladder neck

Goal of the early management in pelvic urethral injuries



2. Realignment of the injured urethra and restore the urethral lumen

Goal of the early management in pelvic urethral injuries



3. Avoid jeopardizing sexual function residual to the trauma



Register now!

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