

Center for Reconstructive Urethral Surgery



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"PEN RECON 2011"

LIVE OPERATIVE WORKSHOP ON 25th & 26th JUNE, AHMEDABAD

"Penis Reconstruction" (also Urethra & Lower Urinary tract) Under the auspices of :

UROLOGICAL SOCIETY OF INDIA (WZ)

Ahmedabad – India

25 – 26 June 2011

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Center for Reconstructive Urethral Surgery

The Team



Salvatore Sansalone



Sofia Balò



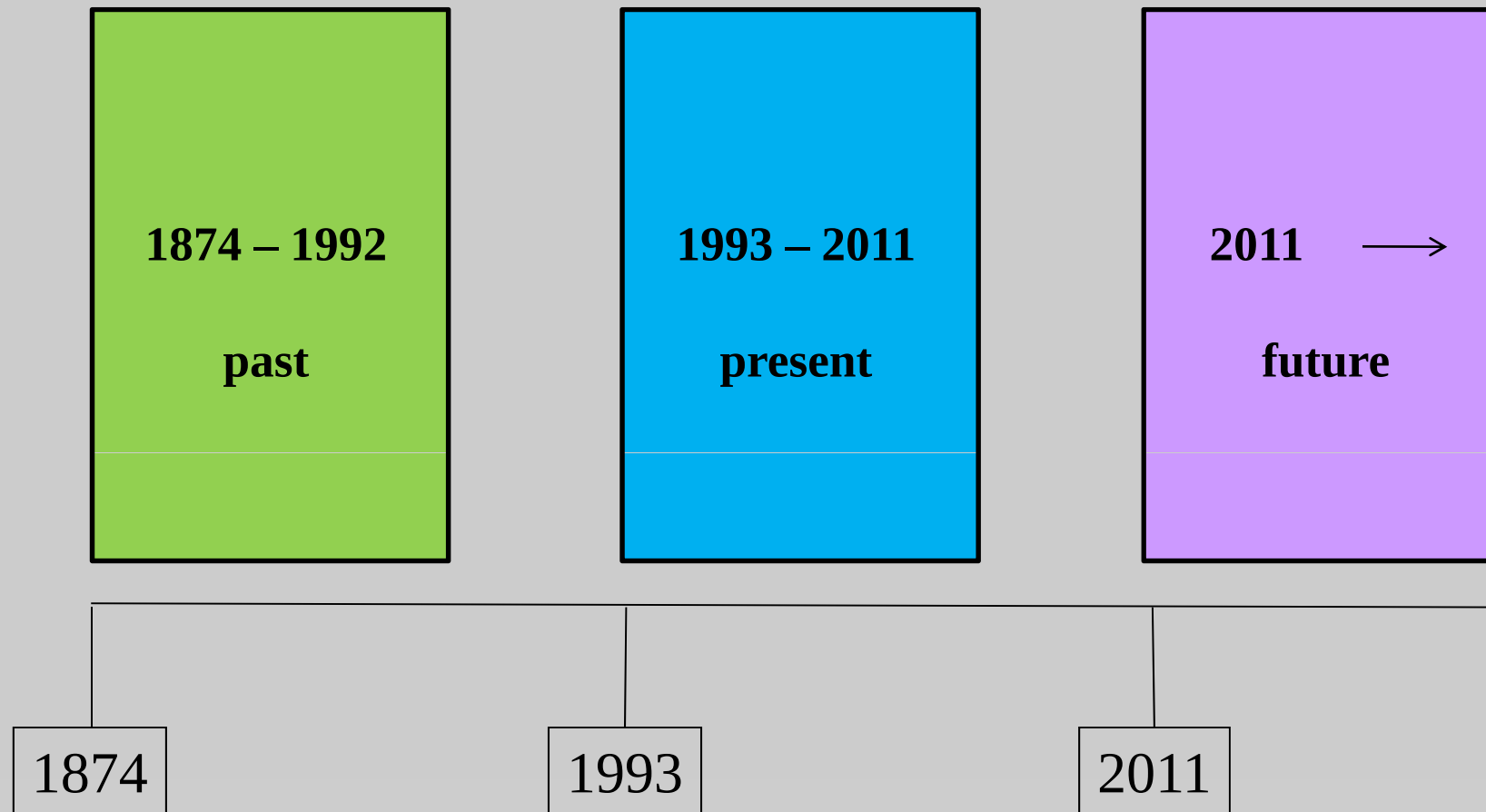
Giuseppe Romano



Bulbar urethroplasty:

- **past**
- **present**
- **future**

History of bulbar urethroplasty (1874 - 2011)





Bulbar
urethroplasty:
the past
(1874 – 1992)

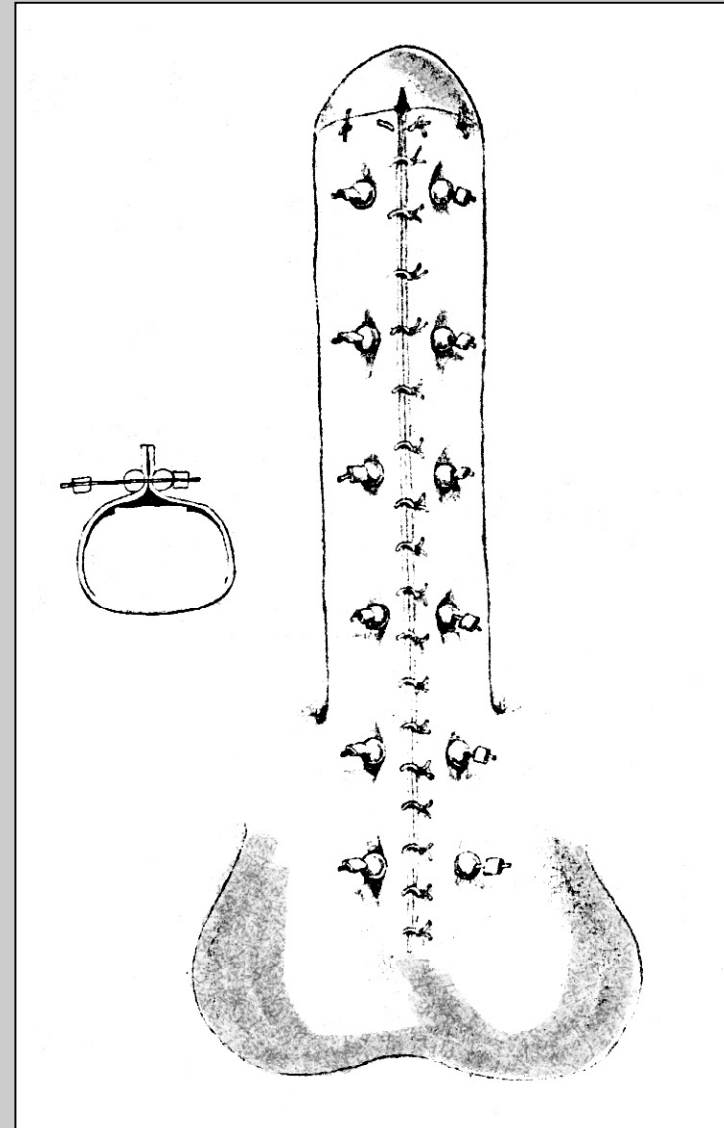
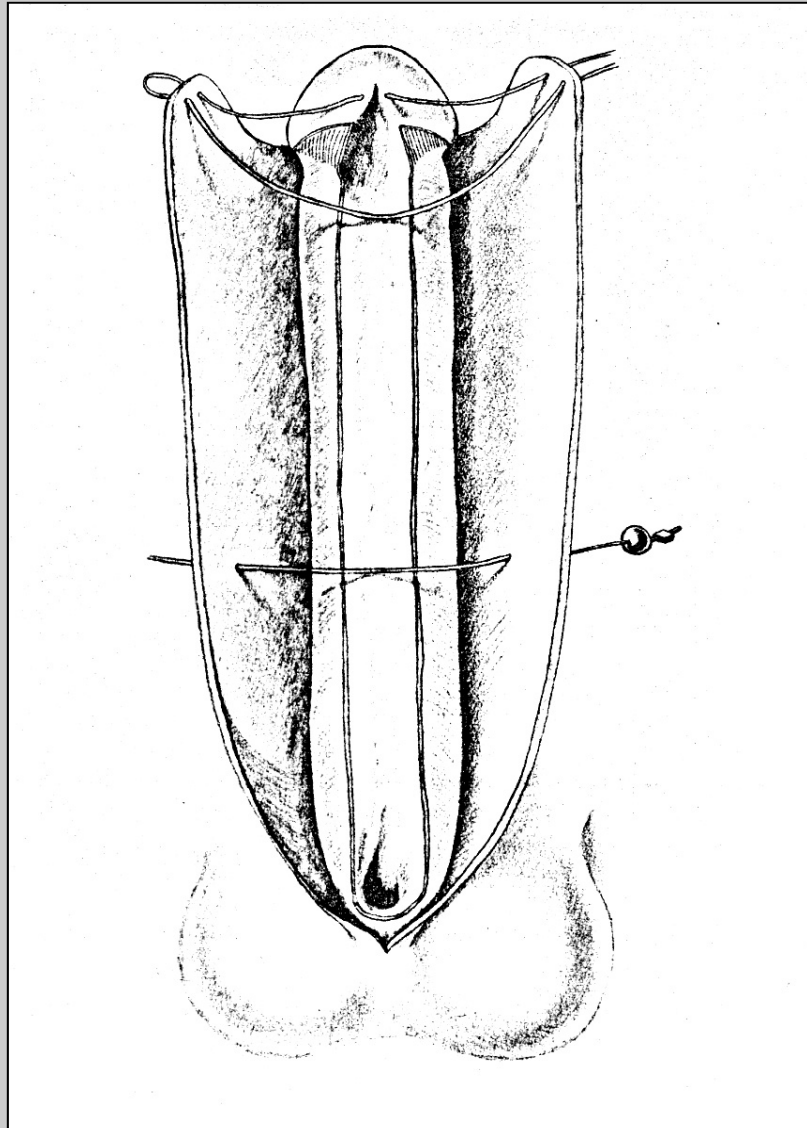
1874 - 1992

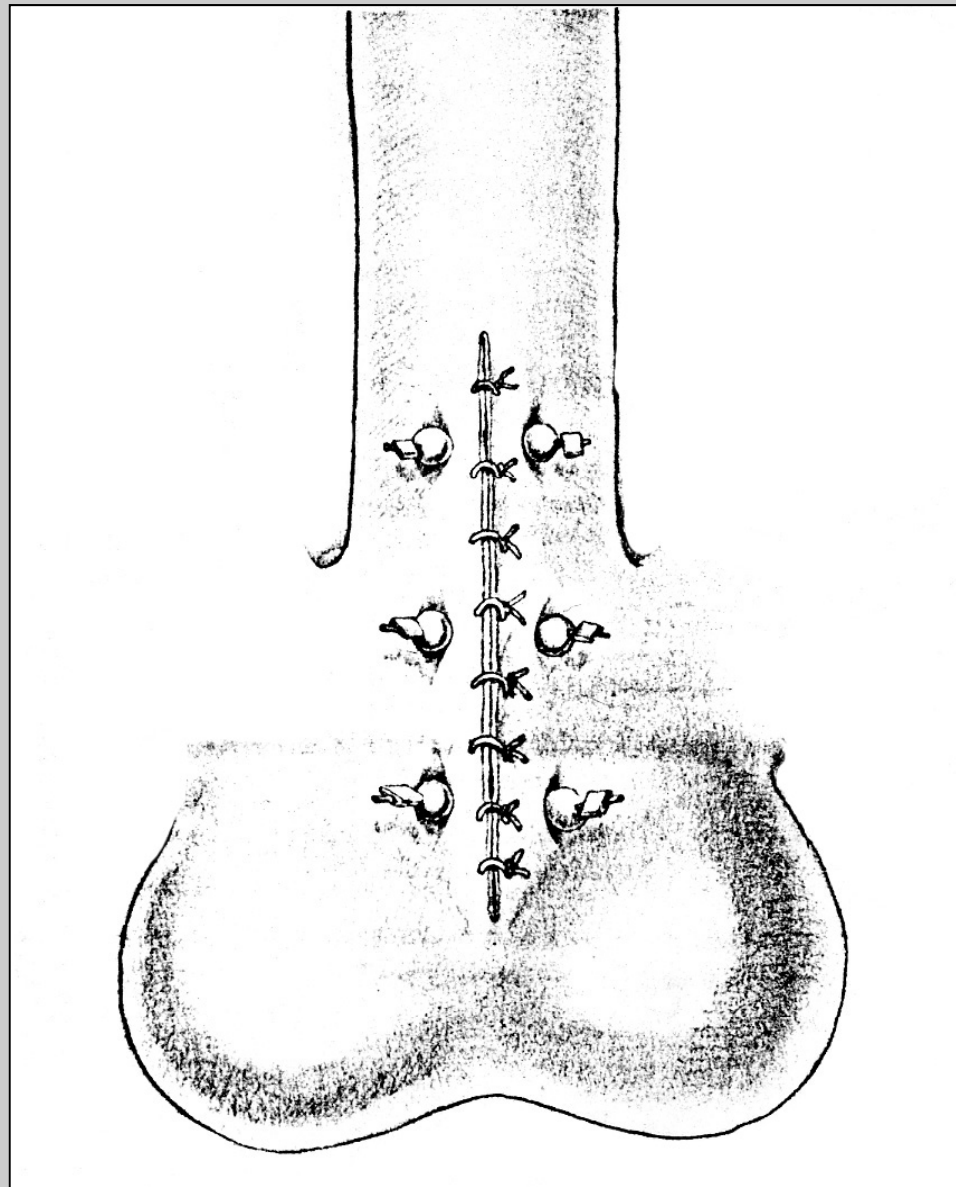
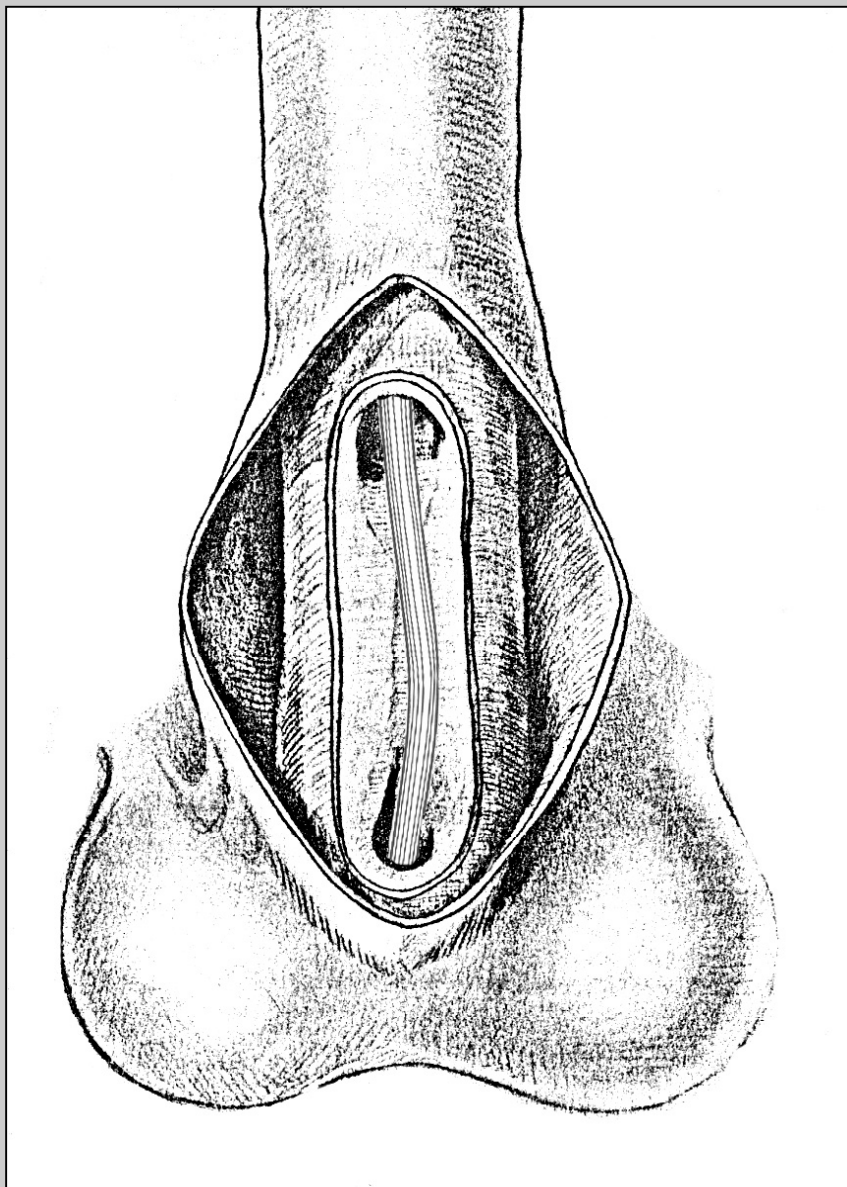
One of the basic principles in reconstruction of urethra consists in the formation of an epithelial tube from a buried strip of skin.

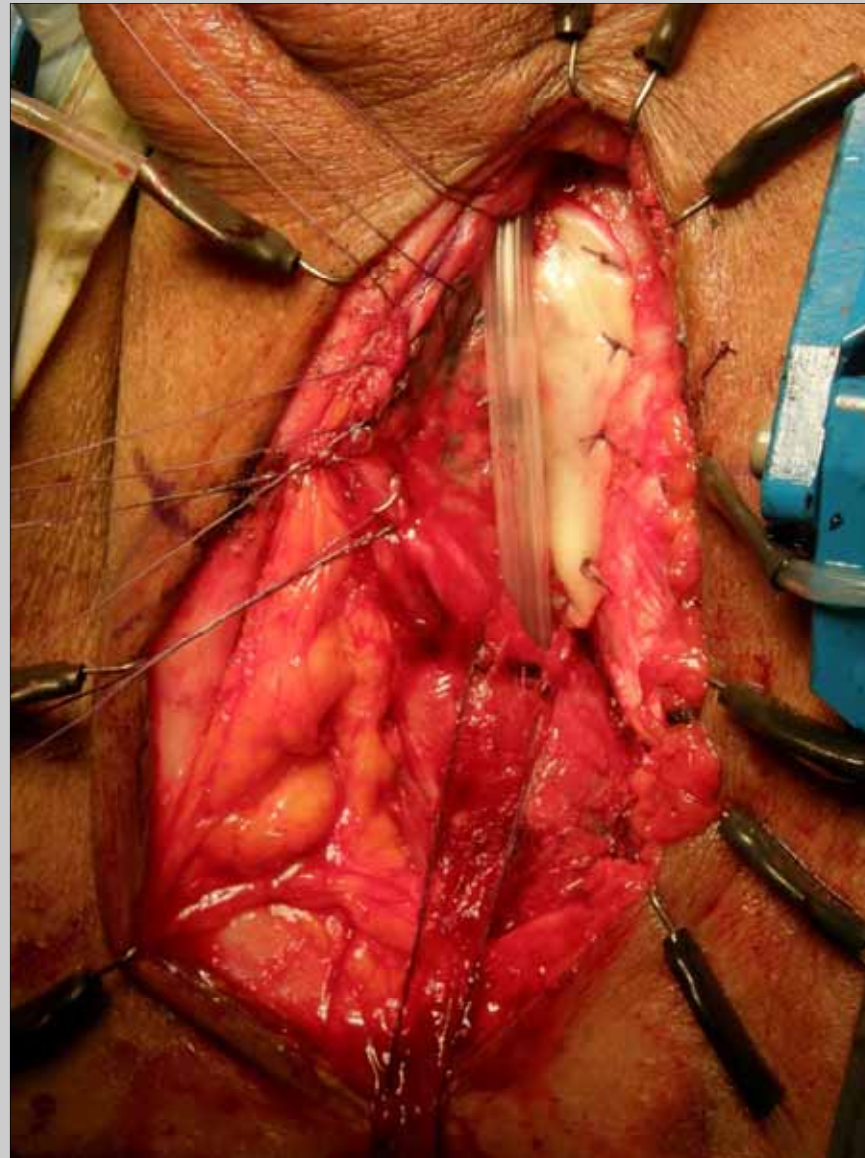
Duplay S - Arch gén de méd - 1874; 133: 657-682

Marion G, Pérard J - Paris, Masson et Cie, 1942

Browne D, Proc Roy Soc Med – 1949; 42: 466-468







1874 - 1992

The principle of the buried strip of intact epithelium, described by DUPLY-MARION-BOWNE, was later applied to develop new surgical techniques:

End-to-end anastomosis (H. Russel, 1914)

Two-stage urethroplasty (B. Johanson, 1953)

1874 - 1992

In **1914**, H. Russel described a new
end-to-end anastomosis
based on the principle of the buried strip of intact
epithelium.

TREATMENT OF URETHRAL STRICTURE 375

**THE TREATMENT OF URETHRAL STRICTURE
BY EXCISION.**

By R. HAMILTON RUSSELL, MELBOURNE.

Br J Surg 1914; 2: 375-383

of obstruction, and the directions of the urethral channels behind and in front of the stricture no longer correspond, but are out of alignment; in fact the posterior urethra tends to be pushed forward and to one side of the stricture, greatly aggravating the difficulty of micturition, and rendering the introduction

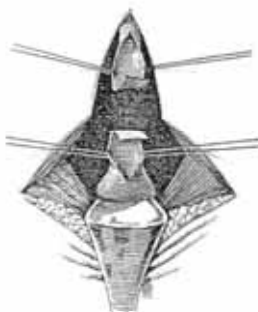


FIG. 208.—The stricture and the surrounding fibrous tissue have been excised, and the cut ends of the urethra are loosened and freed by undercutting.

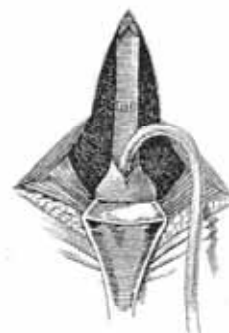


FIG. 209.—The cut ends united by five interrupted sutures.

of an instrument almost impossible. This is shown in a somewhat exaggerated way in *Fig. 207*.

Again, the surgeon must decide as to his exact procedure after the stricture is exposed to view; the urethra will appear as a 'strip,' interrupted and damaged at the seat of stricture, and the exact amount it will be necessary to

remove must be determined on the spot. If the mucous membrane seems but little damaged, only the peri-urethral masses need be cut away. As a rule, however, it is necessary to excise a portion of ragged and injured mucous membrane. It will be found that the completeness of the exposure renders it easy to conserve the mucous membrane to the utmost; nevertheless I have on more than one occasion



FIG. 210.—Suture of the lateral perineal incisions, the median wound being left open; a catheter is fastened in the bladder.

removed upwards of an inch of the urethra.

The position of the catheter insures that the urethral wound which has been sutured shall be protected from contact with urine during healing; when the catheter is taken out it will be found that the wound will close very rapidly, and healing will be complete in a few days. In brief, the restoration of the

1874 - 1992

In **1953**, B. Johanson described a new
two-stage urethroplasty
based on the principle of the buried strip of intact
epithelium.

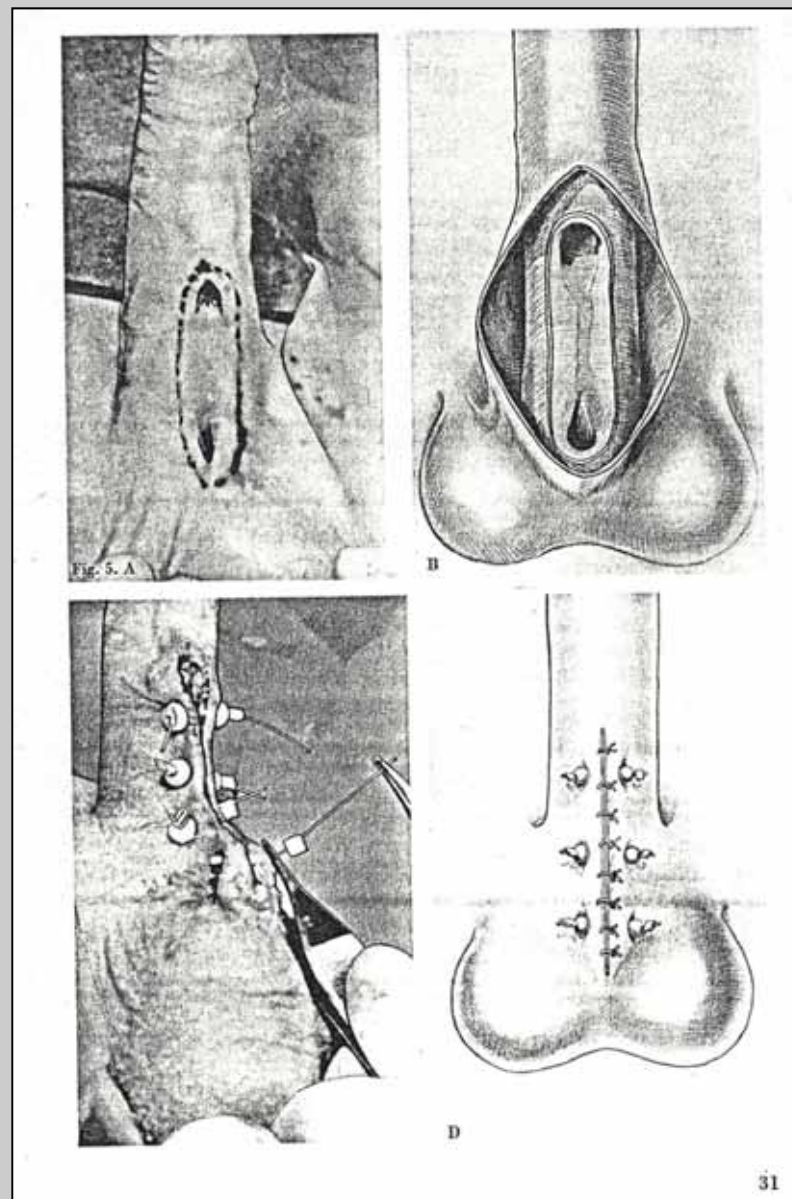
RECONSTRUCTION
OF THE MALE URETHRA IN STRICTURES

*Application of the Buried Intact
Epithelium Technic*

By

BENGT JOHANSON

Acta Chirurgica Scandinava 1953; (supplementum 176): 5-89



Acta Chirurgica Scandinava 1953; (supplementum 176): 5-89

The past (1874 – 1992)

No homogenous series of patients

No homogeneous criteria for the evaluation of results

No Patient Reported Outcome (PRO)

Penile skin (flap vs graft) was a preferred material

Aggressive and invasive surgical techniques

The past (1874 – 1992)

One-stage penile skin flap (A. Orandi, 1968)

Scroto-urethral inlay (R. Turner-Warwick, 1968)

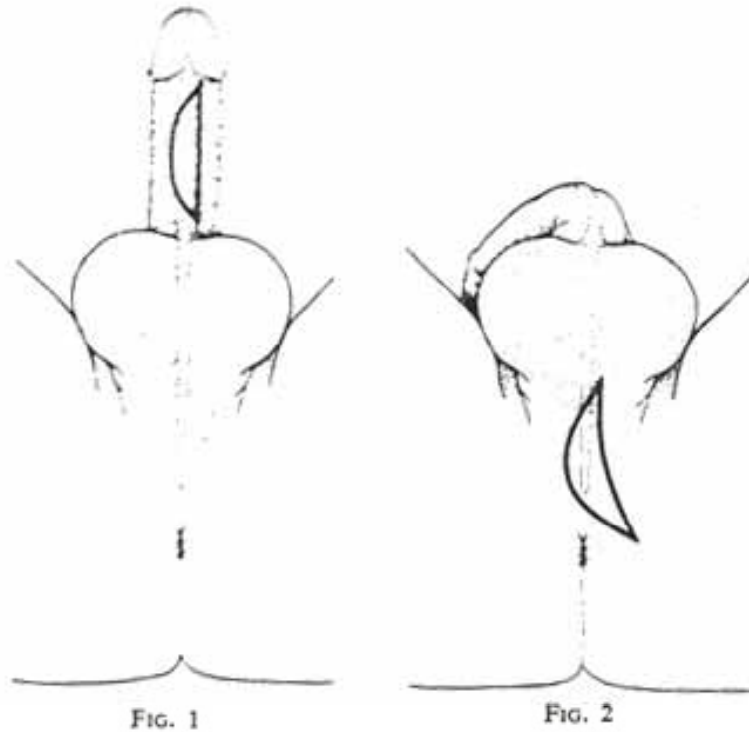
Scrotal flap perineostomy (J.P. Blandy et al., 1968)

ONE-STAGE URETHROPLASTY¹

By AHMAD ORANDI

From The John W. Draper Research Laboratory, Fergus Falls, Minnesota, U.S.A.

BRITISH JOURNAL OF UROLOGY

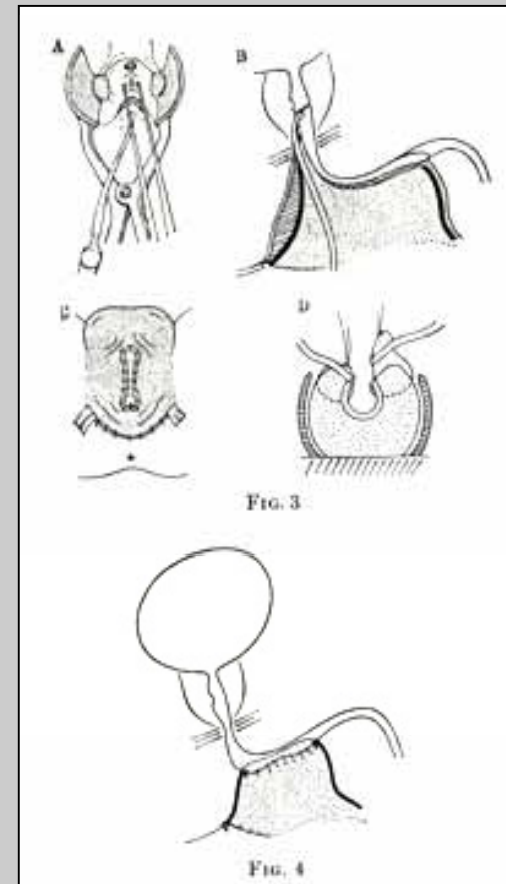
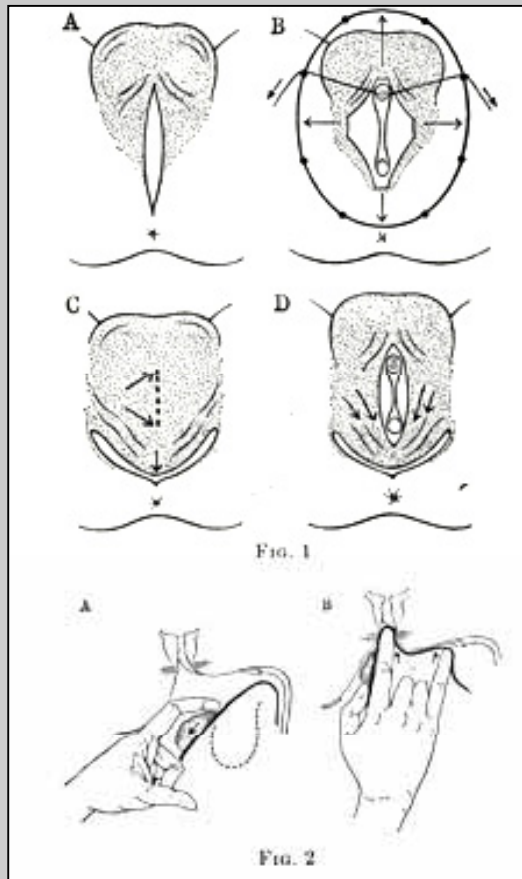


Br J Urol 1968; 40: 717-719

THE REPAIR OF URETHRAL STRICTURES IN THE REGION OF THE MEMBRANOUS URETHRA

RICHARD TURNER-WARWICK

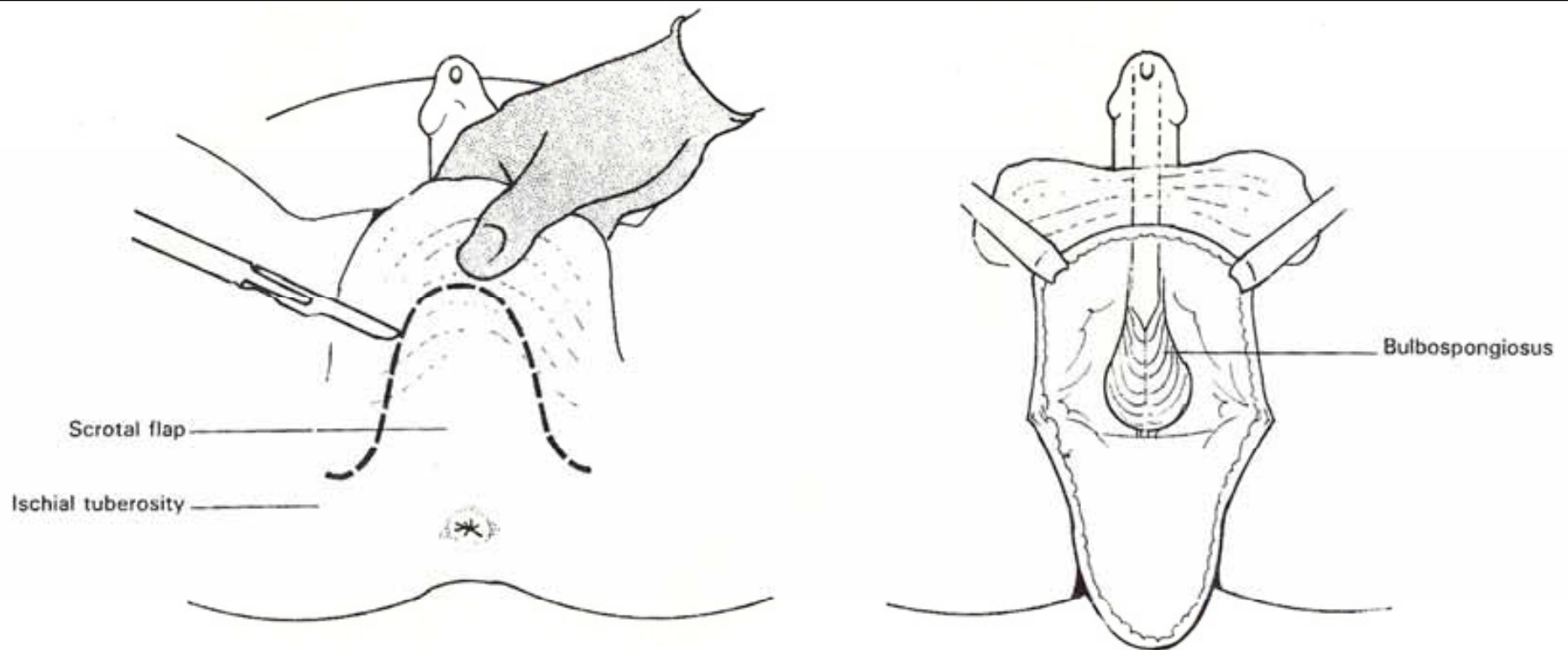
From The Middlesex Hospital and the Institute of Urology, London, England



J Urol 1968; 100: 303-314

Blandy JP, Singh M, Tresidder GC.

Urethroplasty by scrotal flap for long urethral strictures



BrJ Urol 1968; 40: 261-267

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Bulbar
urethroplasty:
the present
(1993 – 2011)

The present

Homogenous series of patients

Homogeneous criteria for the evaluation of results

Patient Reported Outcome (PRO)

Oral mucosa is the preferred material

Sparing and conservative surgical techniques

0022-5347/93/1492-0276\$03.00/0

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Vol. 149, 276-278, February 1993

Printed in U.S.A.

THE USE OF BUCCAL MUCOSA PATCH GRAFT IN THE MANAGEMENT OF ANTERIOR URETHRAL STRICTURES

A. W. EL-KASABY, M. FATH-ALLA, A. M. NOWEIR, M. R. EL-HALABY, W. ZAKARIA AND
M. H. EL-BEIALY

From the Department of Urology, Ain-Shams University, Cairo, Egypt

Journal of Urology 1993; 149: 276-278

RAPID COMMUNICATION



WHEN AND HOW TO USE BUCCAL MUCOSAL GRAFTS IN
ADULT BULBAR URETHROPLASTY

ALLEN F. MOREY AND JACK W. McANINCH

Urology 1996; 48: 194-198

0022-5347/96/1551-0123\$03.00/0

THE JOURNAL OF UROLOGY

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Vol. 155, 123-126, January 1996

Printed in U.S.A.

DORSAL FREE GRAFT URETHROPLASTY

GUIDO BARBAGLI, CESARE SELLI, ALDO TOSTO AND ENZO PALMINTERI

From the Department of Urology, University of Florence, Florence, Italy

Journal of Urology 1996; 155: 123-126

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The present

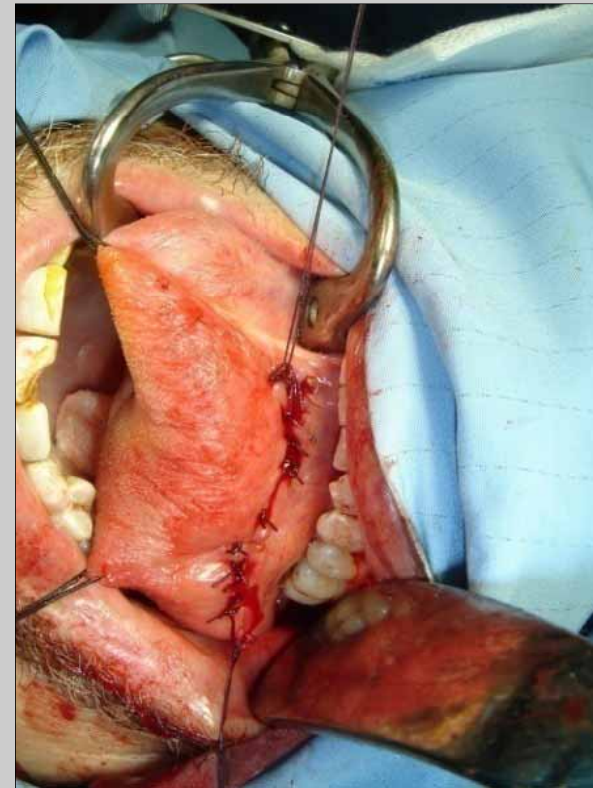
The oral mucosa represents the best material for urethral reconstruction.

The majority of bulbar urethral strictures can be repaired by using one-stage sparing techniques.

**The oral mucosa is the
best material for
urethral
reconstruction.**



Harvesting site



Oral mucosa → **concealed**

Harvesting site



Skin → **visible to the naked eye**

esthetic consequences → **psychological sequelae**

Harvesting site from the lip: visible to the naked eye



Negative esthetic consequences

Unsatisfactory post-operative patient acceptance

Oral mucosa: biological characteristics

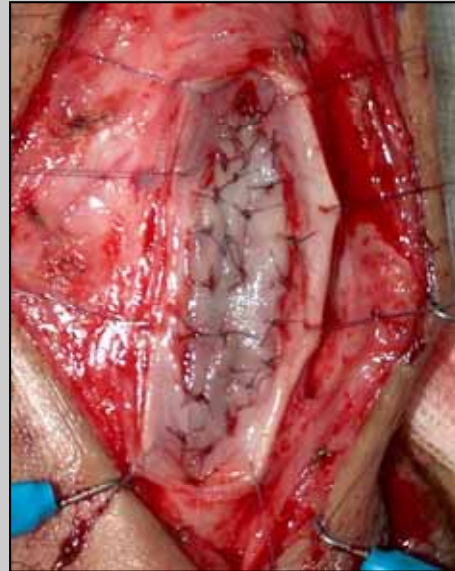
Easy to adapt for any type of urethroplasty



One-stage



Two-stage



Inlay



Onlay

Patient Reported Outcome

EUROPEAN UROLOGY 58 (2010) 33–41

available at www.sciencedirect.com
journal homepage: www.europeanurology.com



European Association of Urology



Platinum Priority – Reconstructive Urology

Editorial by Christopher Chapple on pp. 42–45 of this issue

Morbidity of Oral Mucosa Graft Harvesting from a Single Cheek

Guido Barbagli^a, Santiago Vallasciani^a, Giuseppe Romano^b, Fabio Fabbri^c, Giorgio Guazzoni^c, Massimo Lazzeri^{d,*}

^aThe Centre for Reconstructive Urethral Surgery, Arezzo, Italy

^bUnità Operativa Urologia, Ospedale San Donato, Arezzo, Italy

^cDepartment of Urology, San Raffaele Turro University-Hospital, Milan, Italy

^dDepartment of Urology, Santa Chiara-Firenze, Florence, Italy

European Urology 2010; 58: 33-41

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Center for Reconstructive Urethral Surgery

Oral mucosa: evidence in the literature

The Oral Mucosa Graft: A Systematic Review

Michael R. Markiewicz,* Melissa A. Lukose, Joseph E. Margarone, III, Guido Barbagli, Kennon S. Miller and Sung-Kiang Chuang

Markiewicz MR et al., J Urol 2007; 178:387-394

In the literature, 1,267 articles on the use of oral mucosa in urethral reconstruction have been reported (1966-2006).



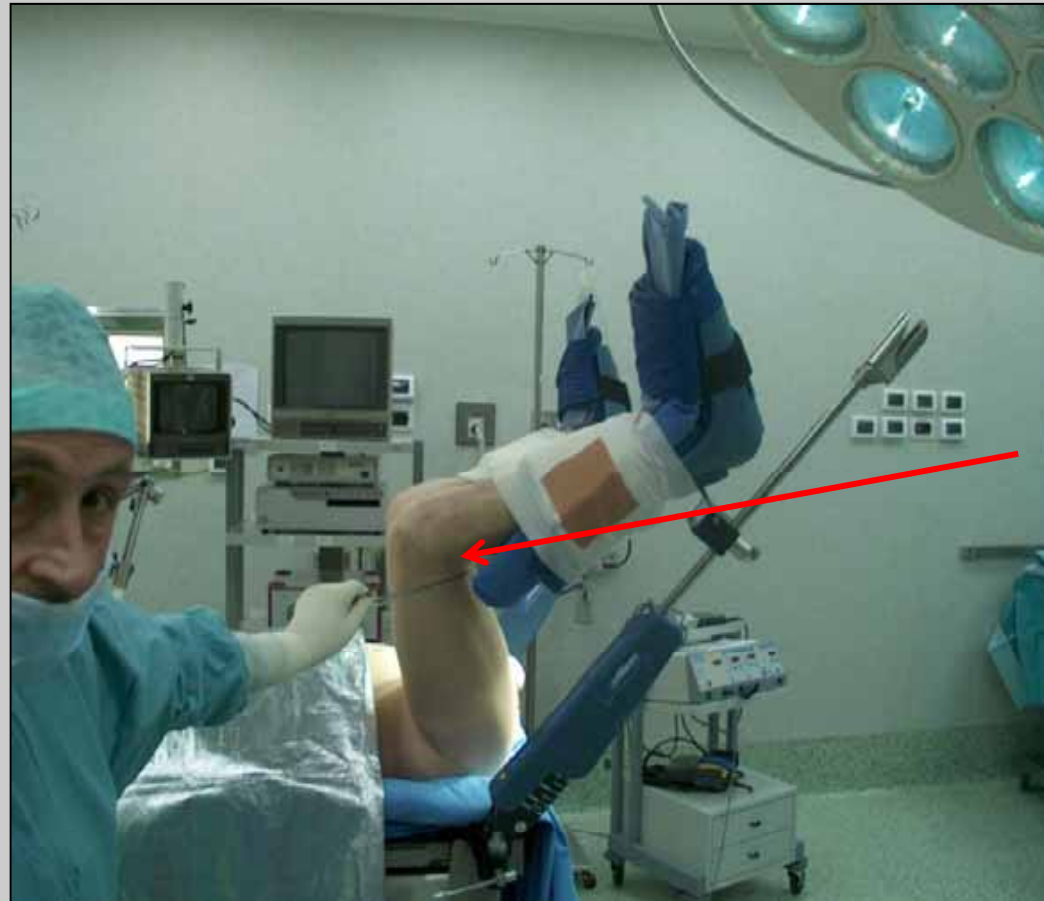
Bulbar urethroplasty: current techniques

Preparation of the patient



Simple lithotomy position

Preparation of the patient



Allen stirrups

Preparation of the patient



Sequential inflatable compression sleeves

Preparation of the patient for bulbar urethroplasty



**Pre-operative
urethroscopy**



Insert Sensor guide wire

Preparation of the patient for bulbar urethroplasty



Insert Sensor guide wire

Preparation of the patient for bulbar urethroplasty



**Inject methylene blue inside
the urethra
(G. Webster)**

Preparation of the patient for bulbar urethroplasty



Calibrate the distal urethra and identify the distal stop

Bulbar urethra

The surgical technique for the repair of bulbar urethral stricture is selected according to the stricture etiology and site (distal vs proximal)



Surgical technique according to **etiology** of bulbar urethral stricture

Trauma

End-to-end anastomosis
Augmented anastomotic repair

Instrumentation
Catheter
Infection
Other

Oral mucosa onlay

Surgical technique according to **site** of bulbar urethral stricture



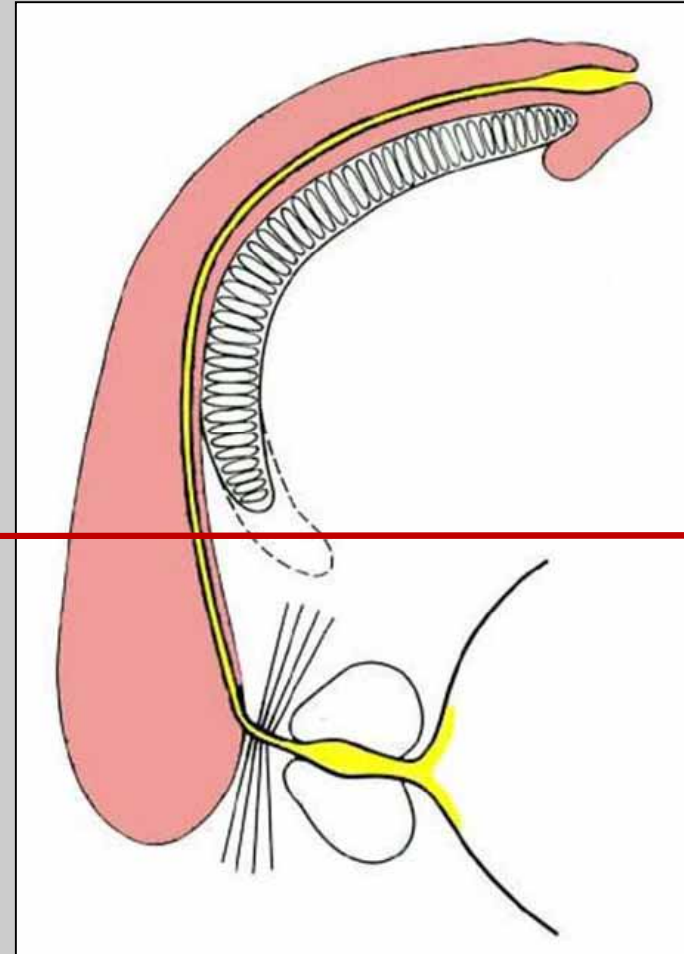
Distal

Dorsal onlay



Proximal

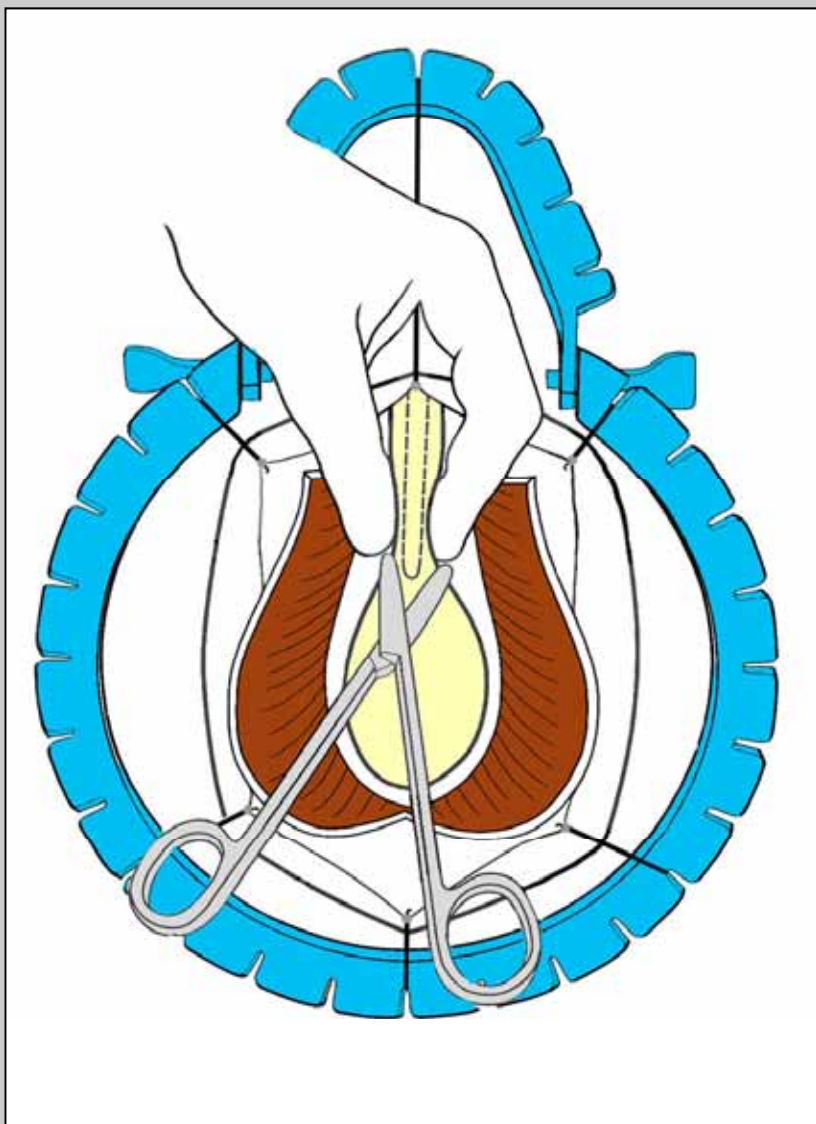
Ventral onlay



1 - 2 cm **traumatic** bulbar urethral stricture

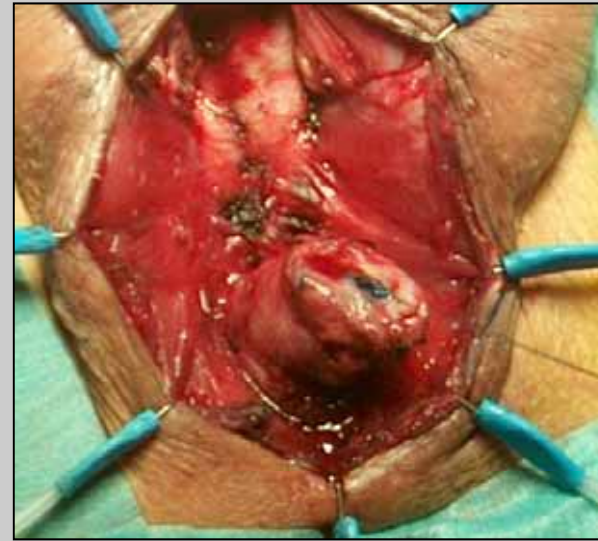


End-to-end anastomosis



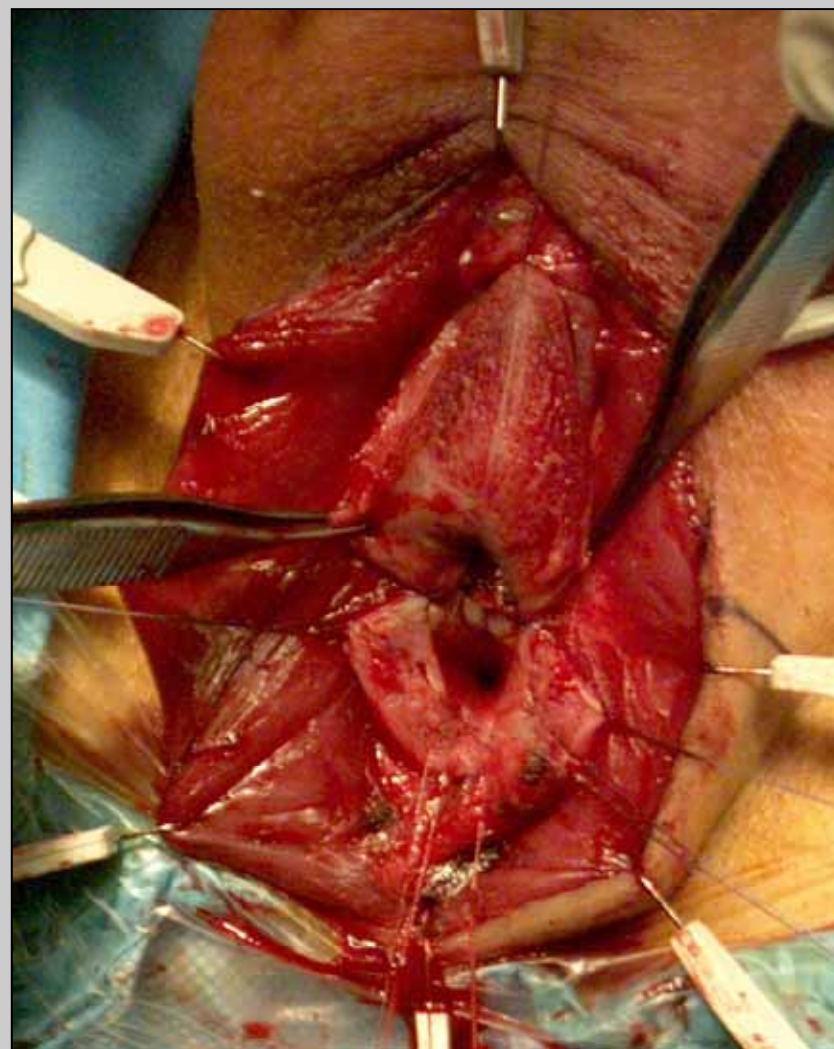
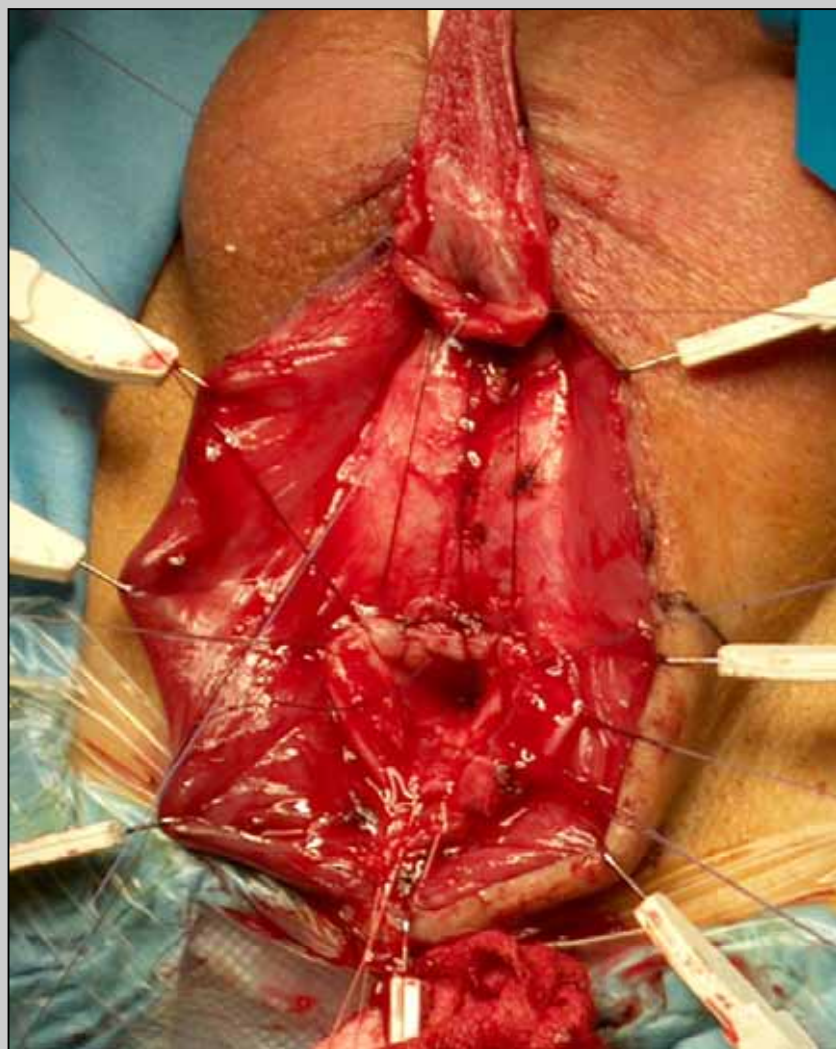


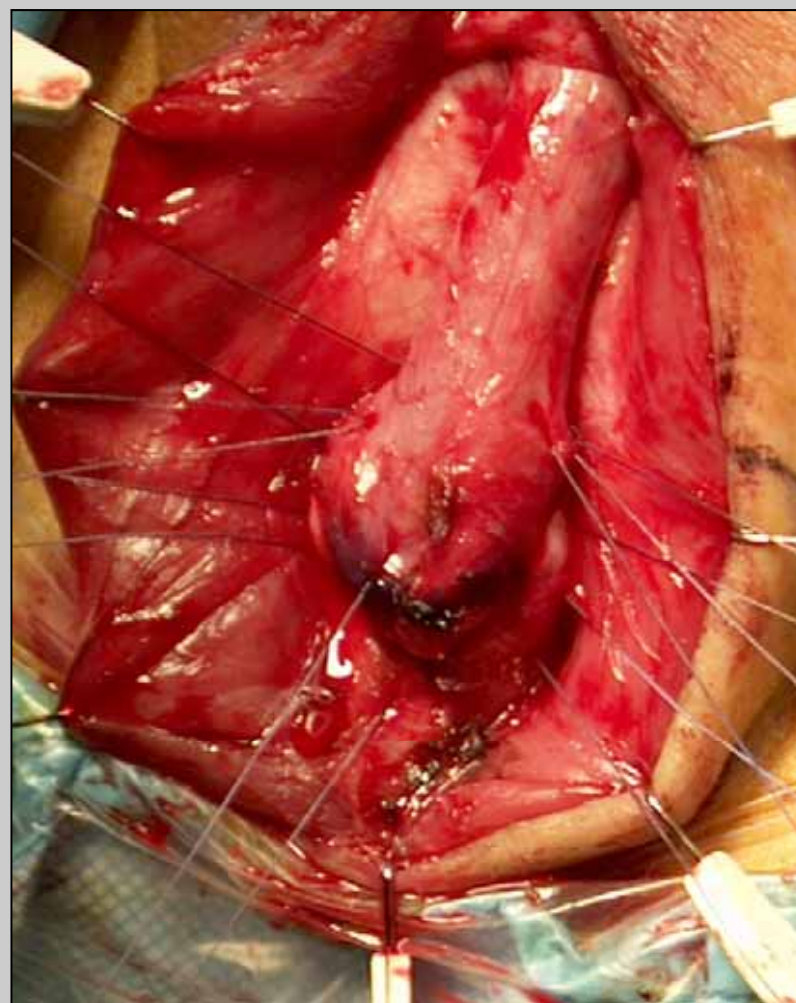
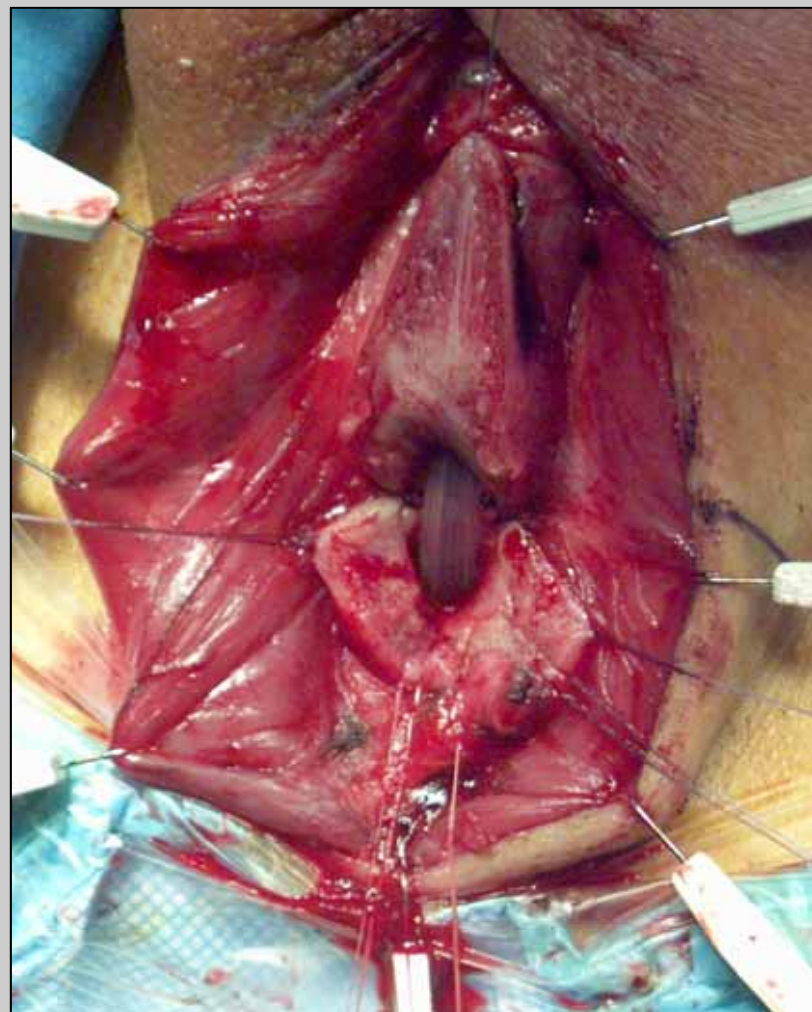
distal end



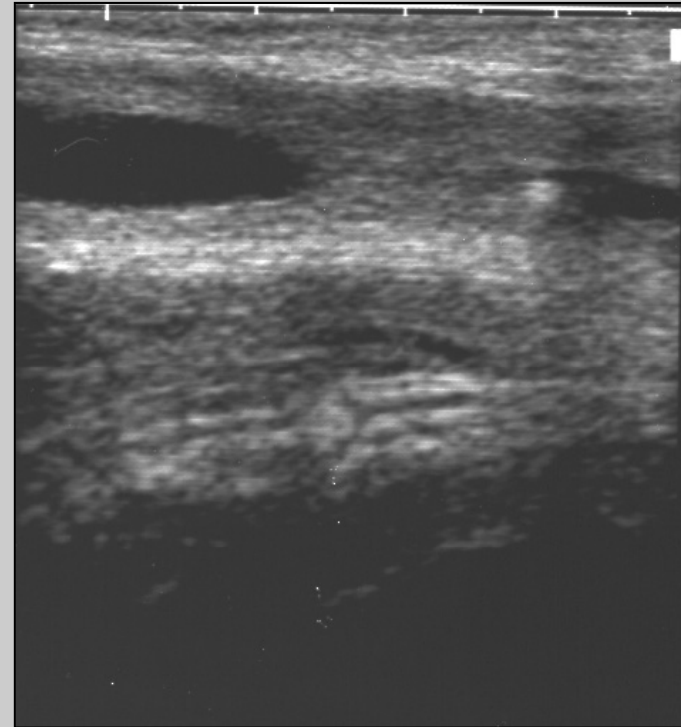
proximal end



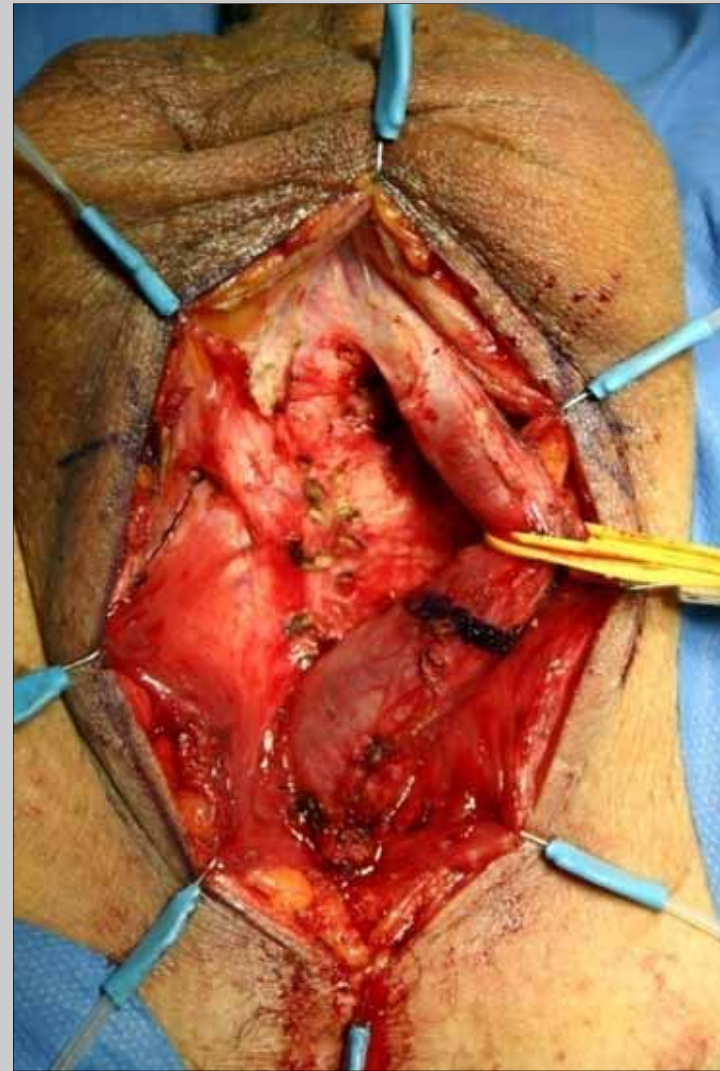
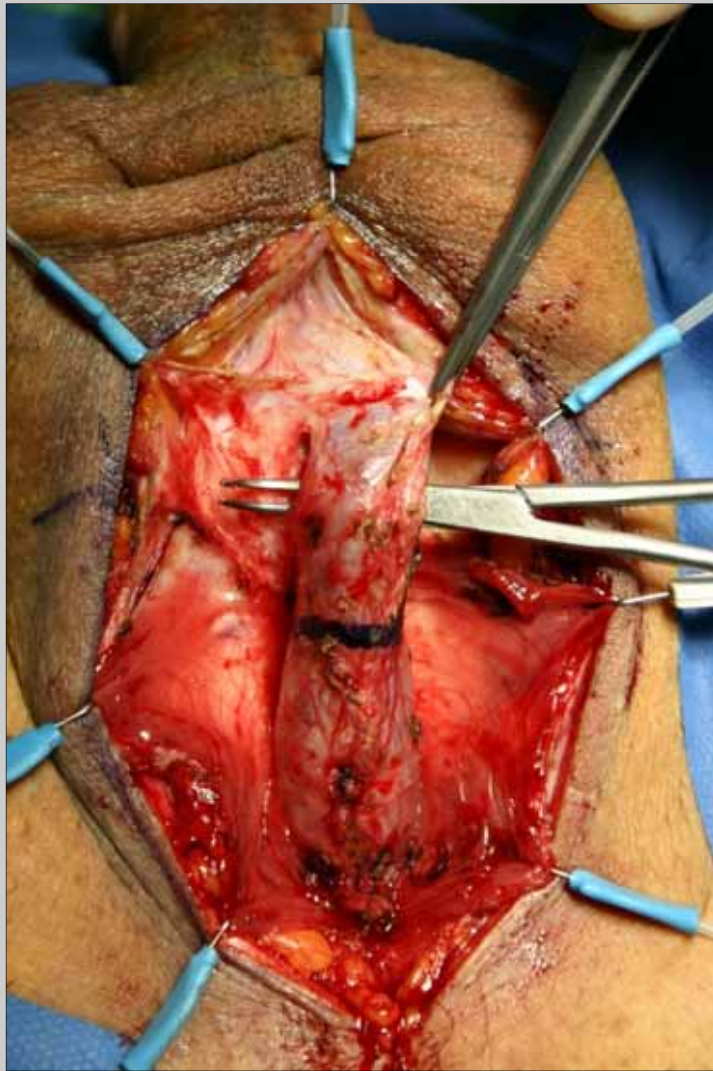


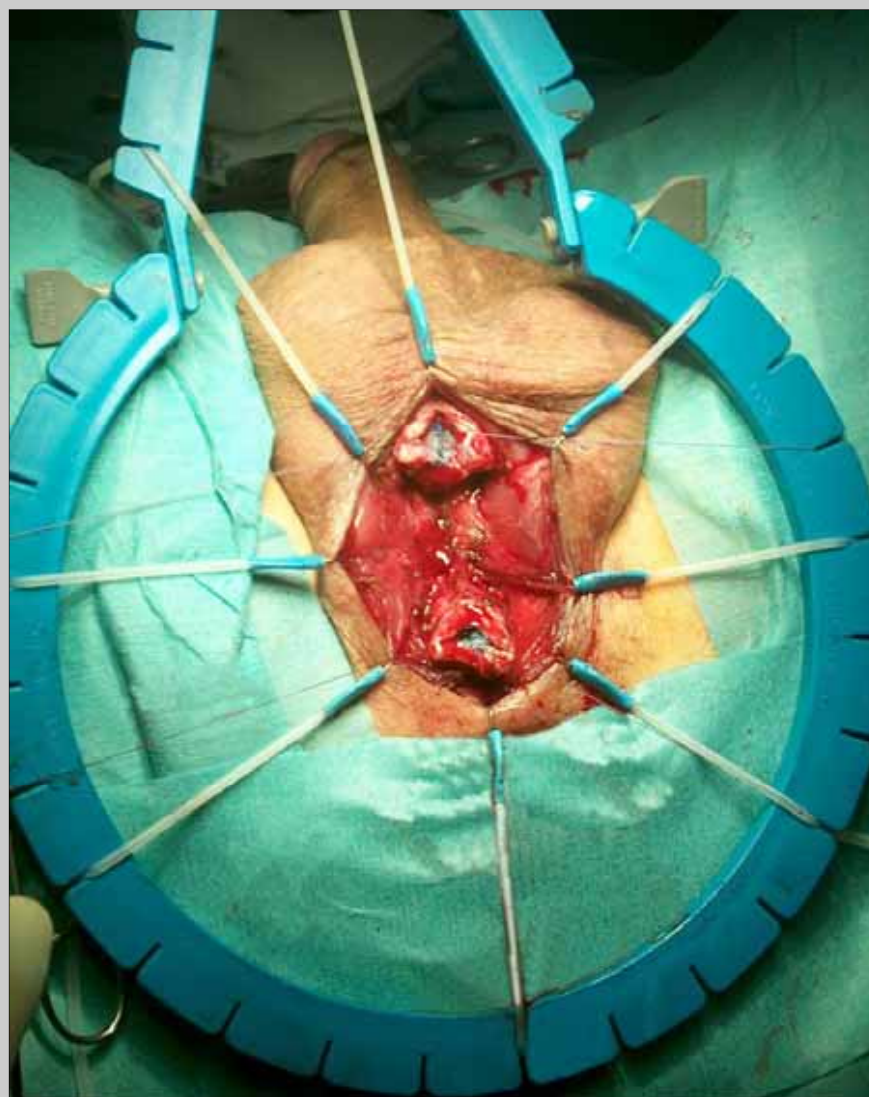
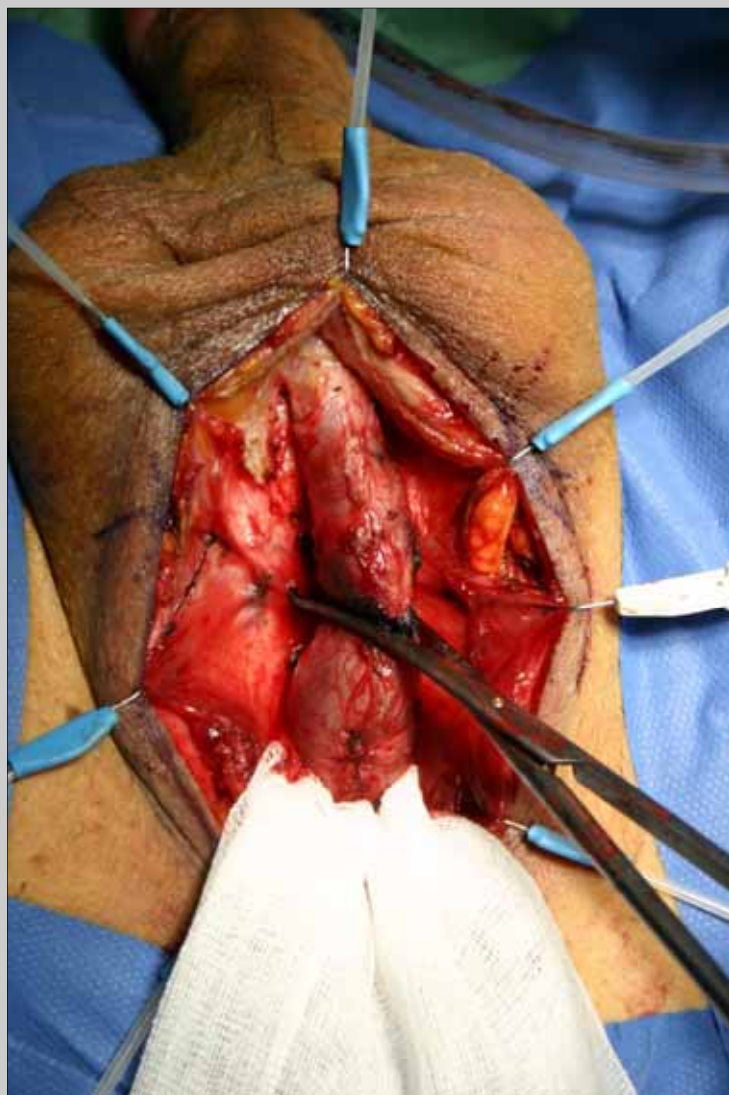


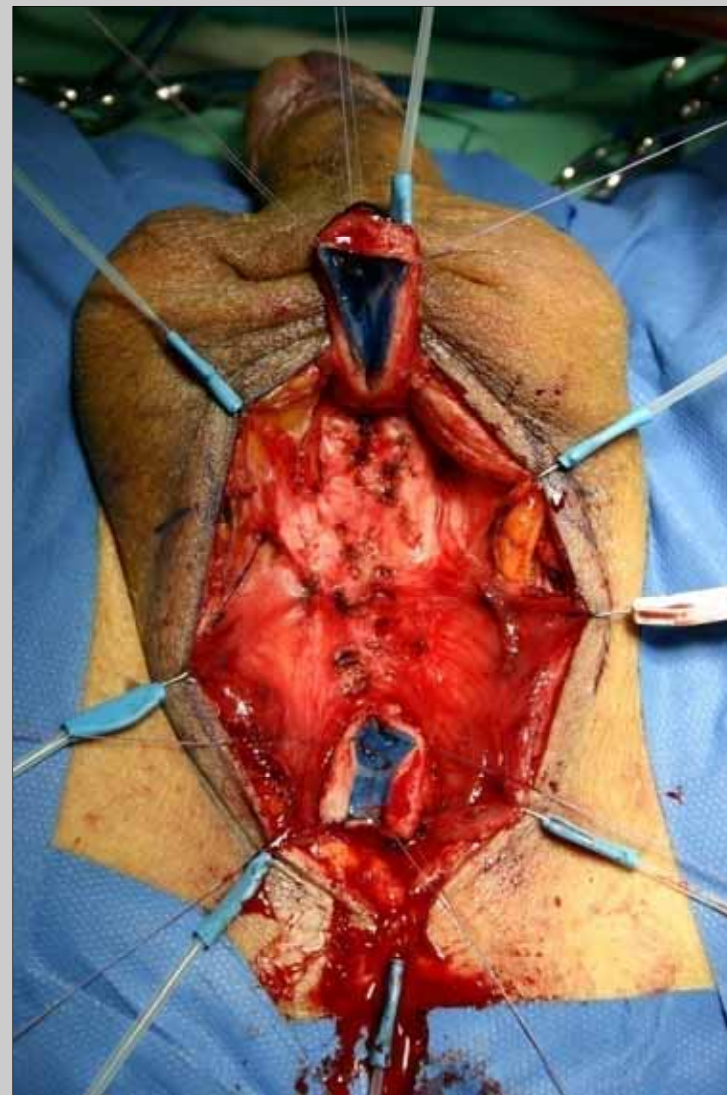
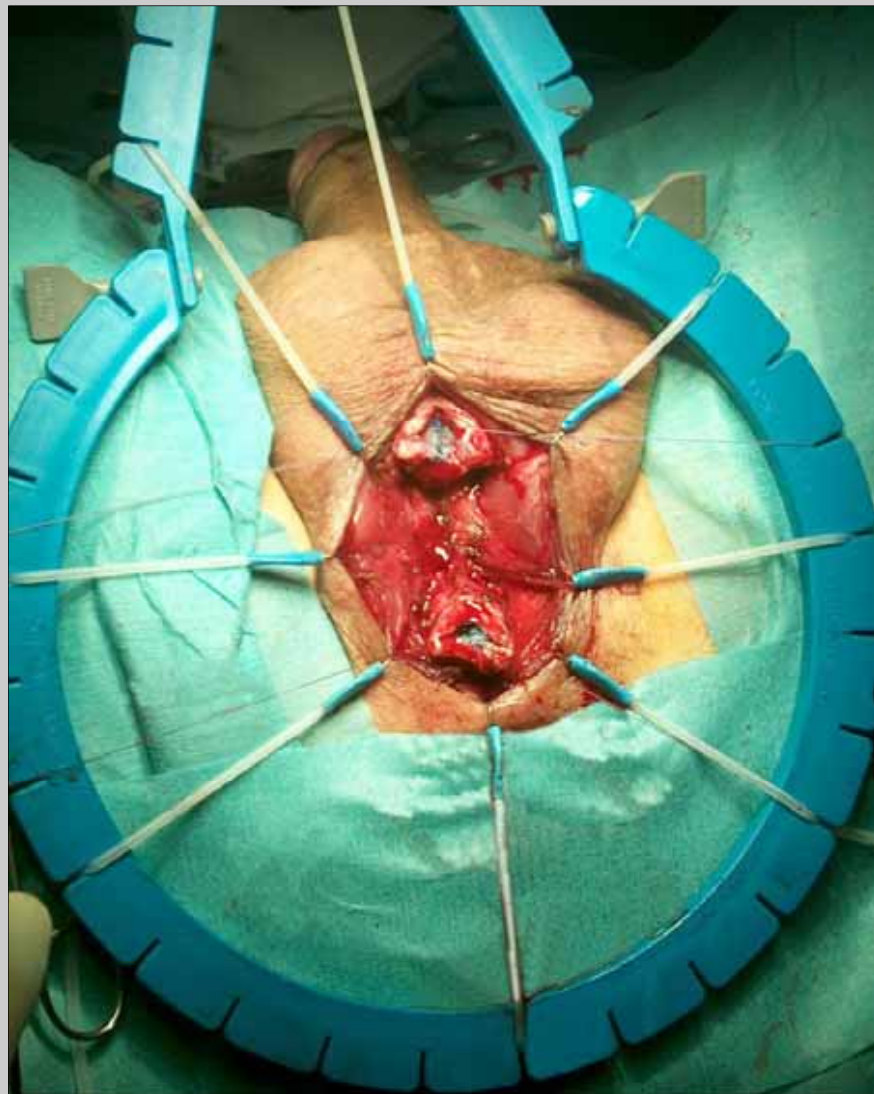
2 - 4 cm **traumatic** bulbar urethral stricture



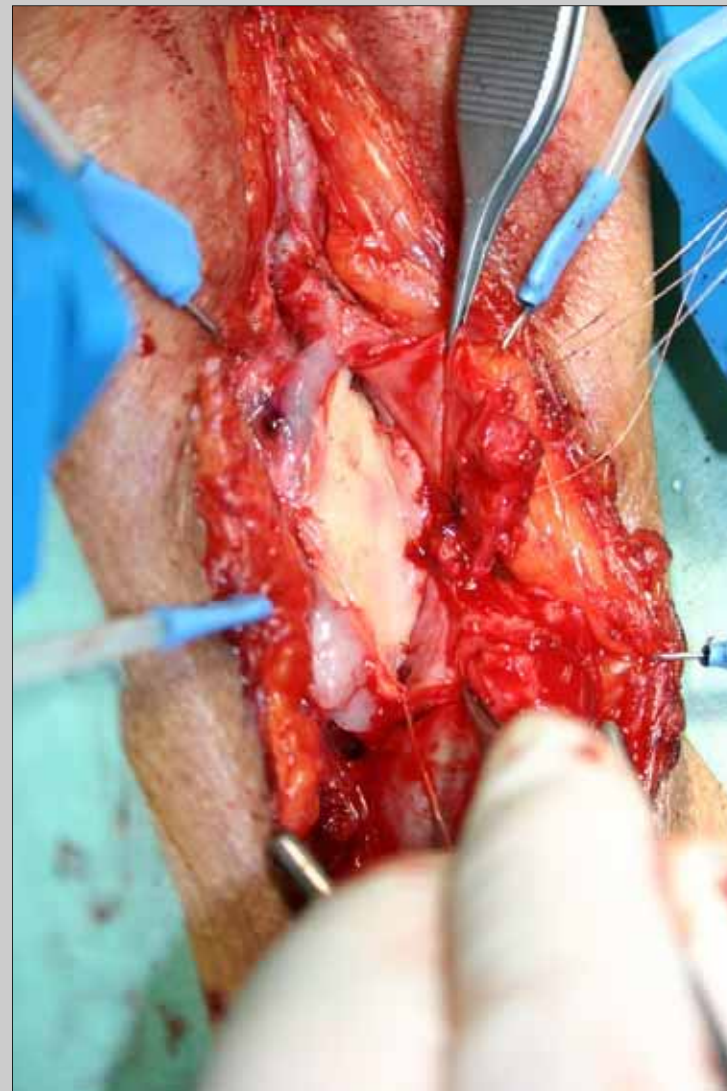
Augmented anastomotic repair

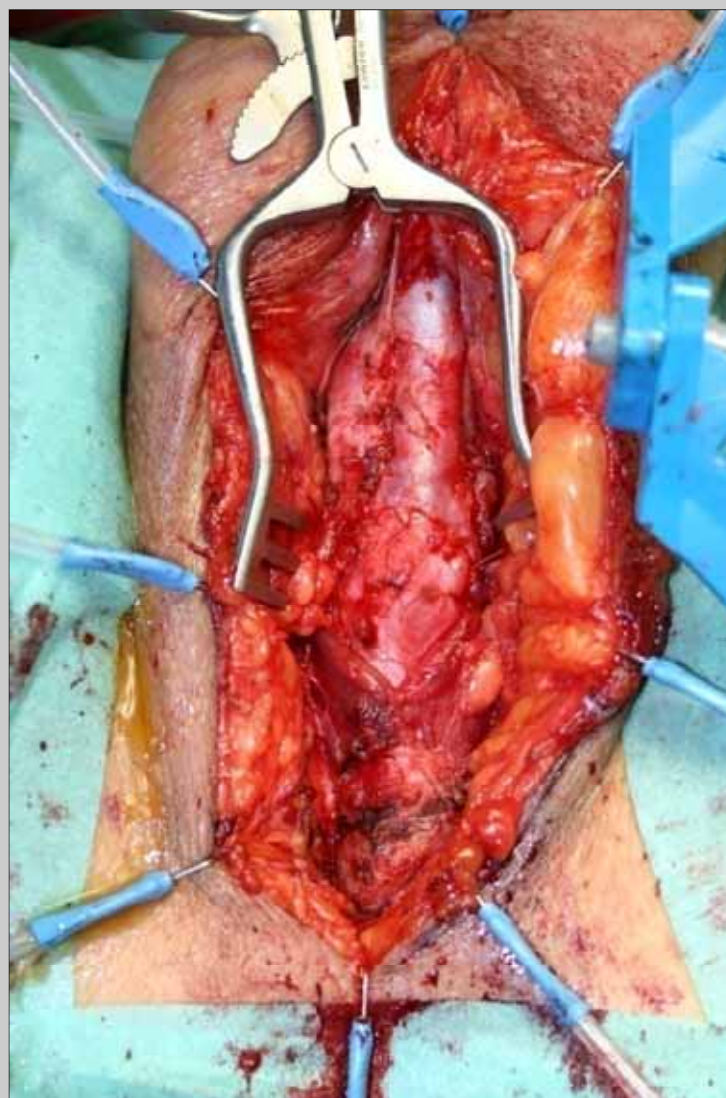
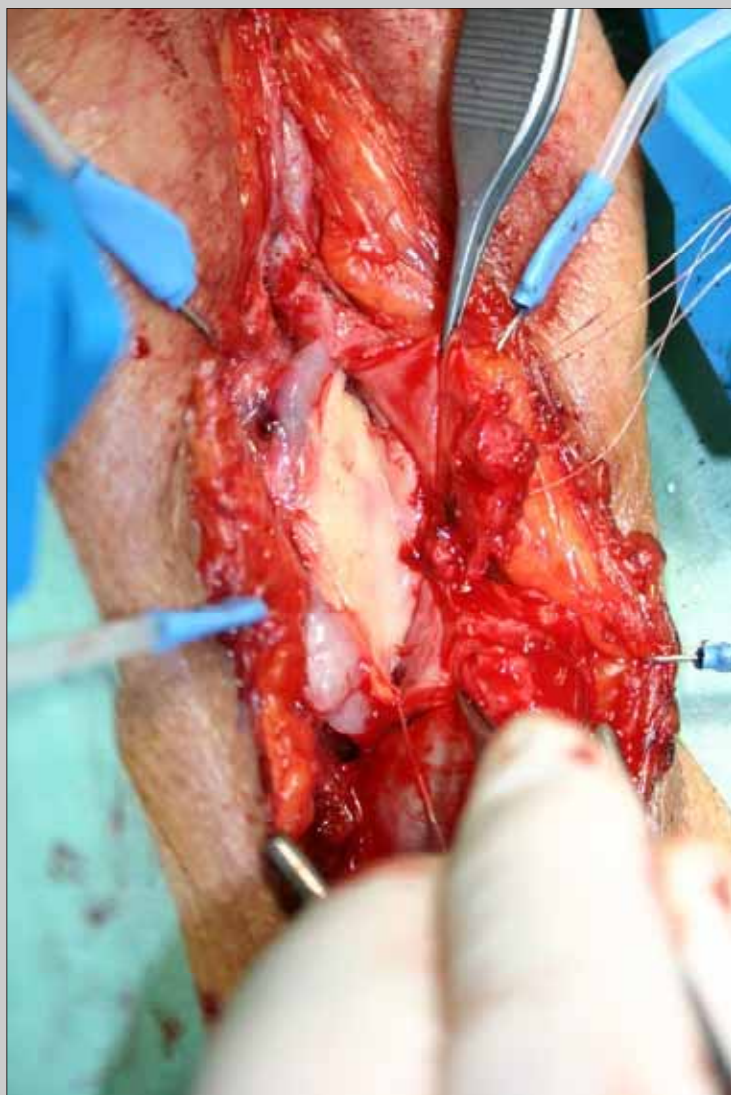


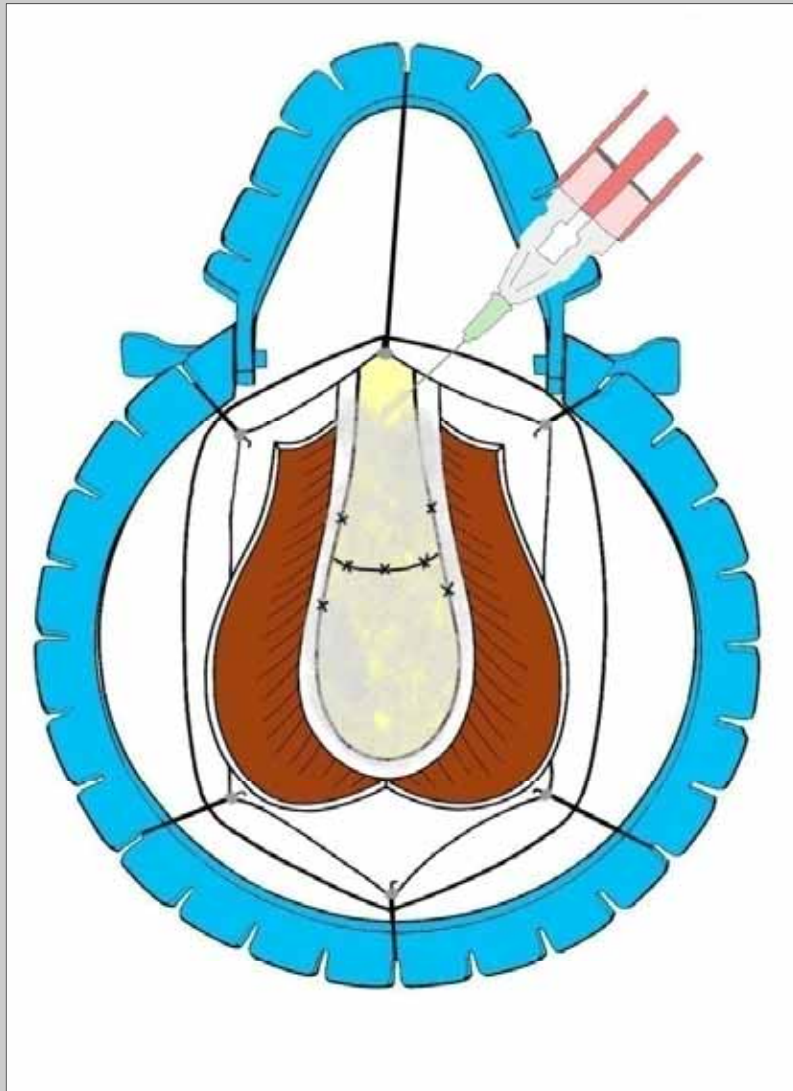




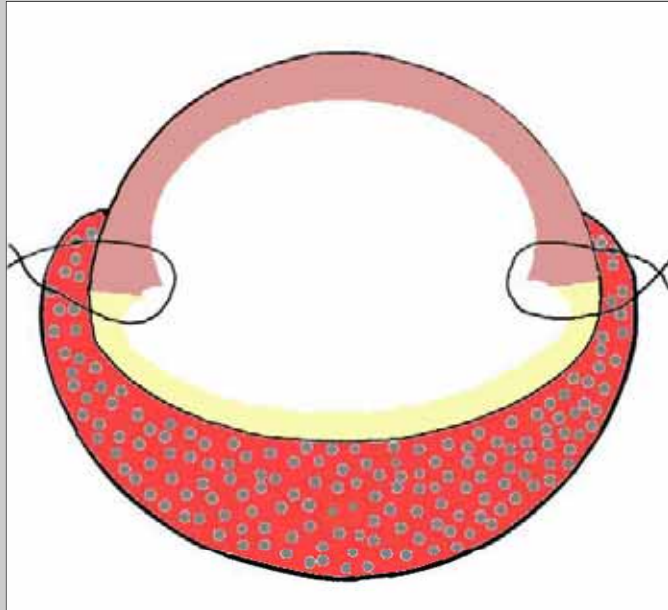




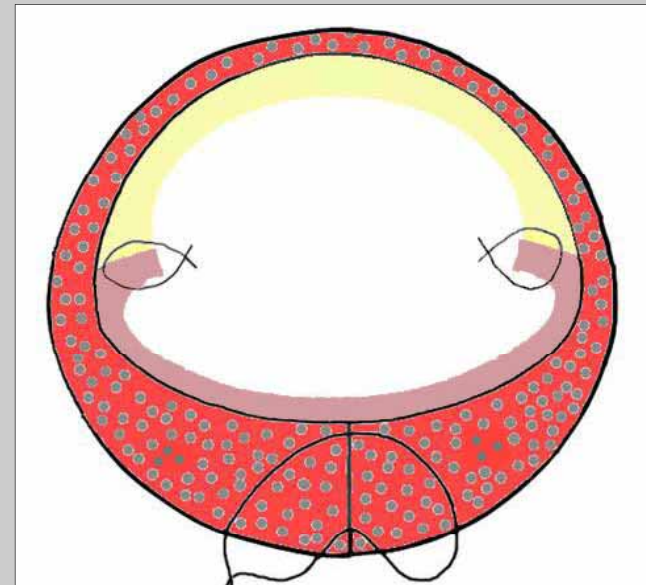




Oral mucosal graft onlay urethroplasty

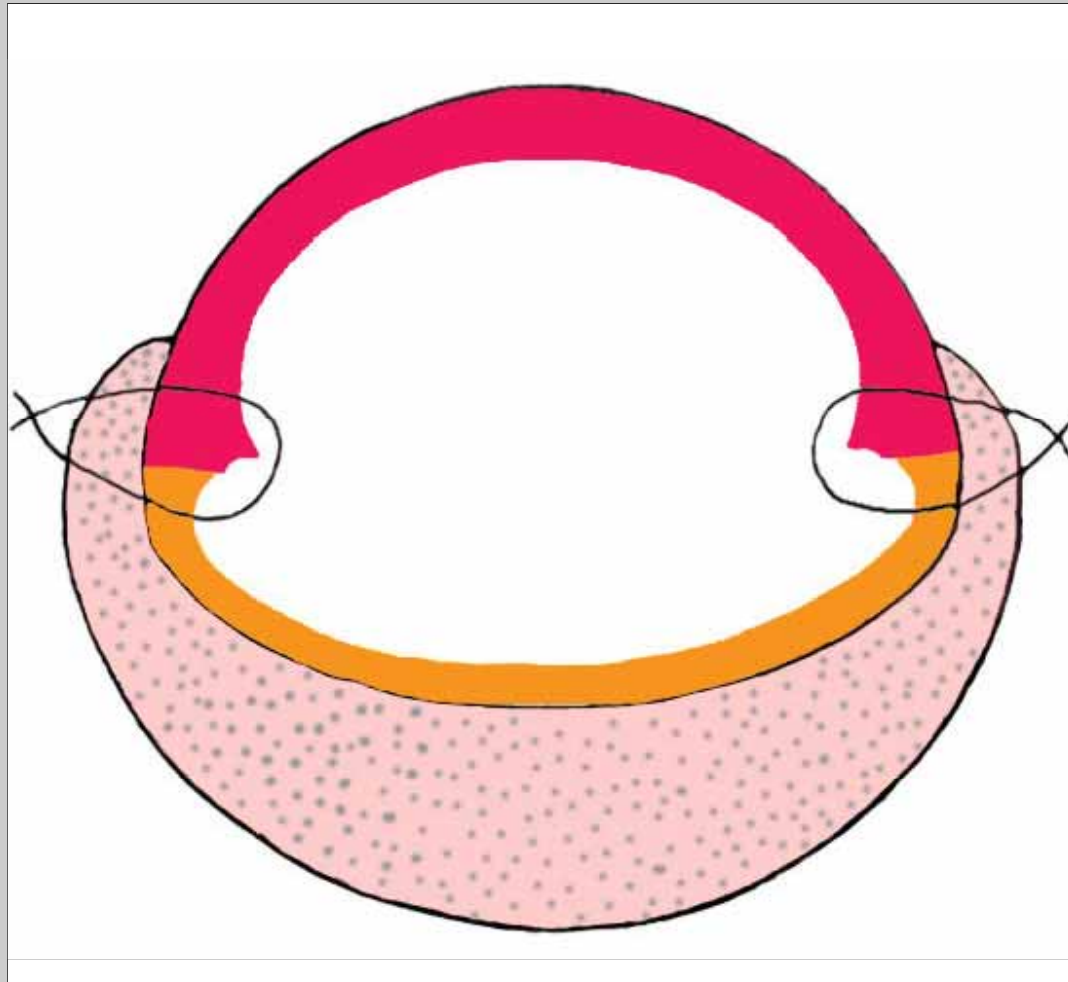


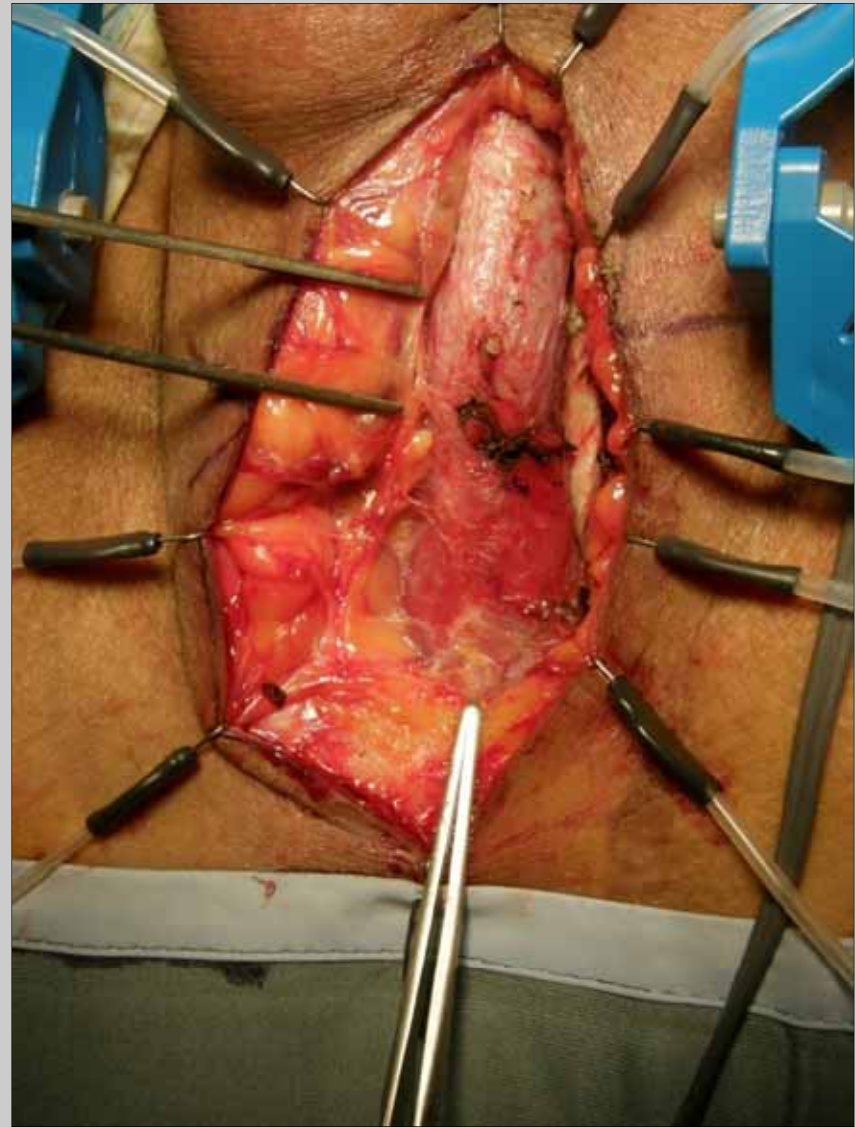
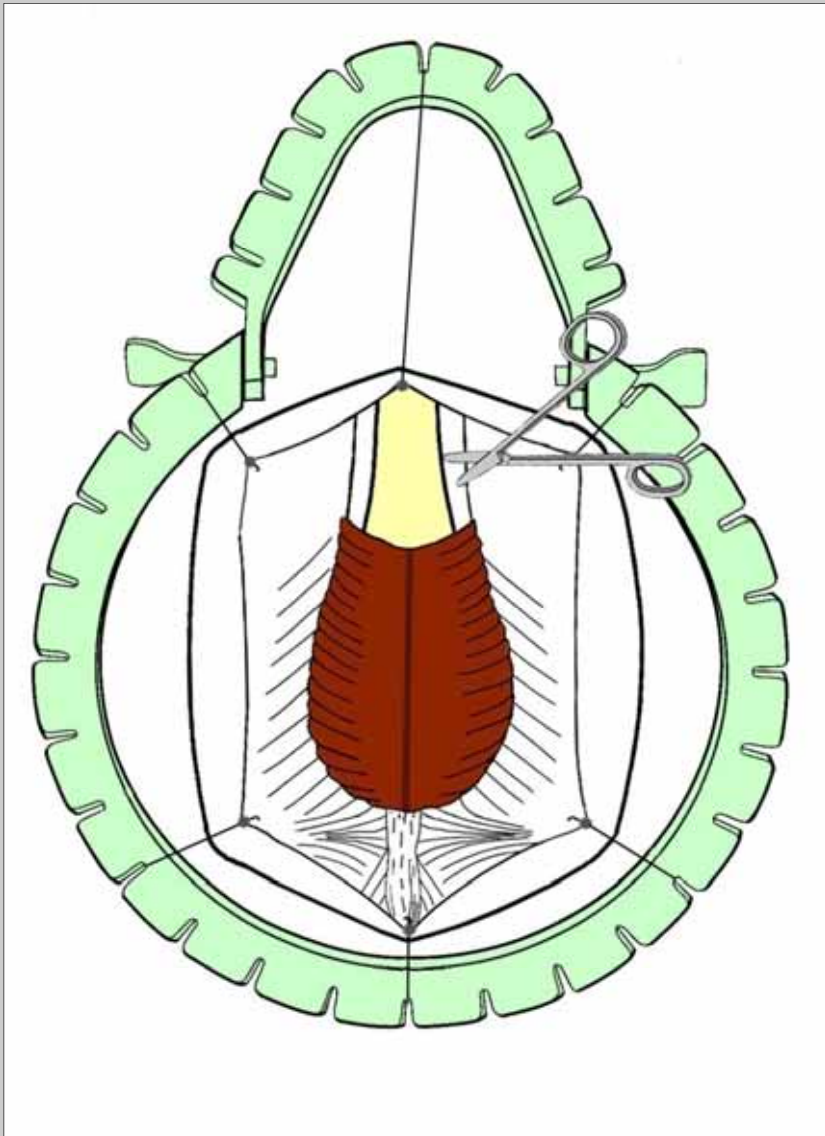
dorsal

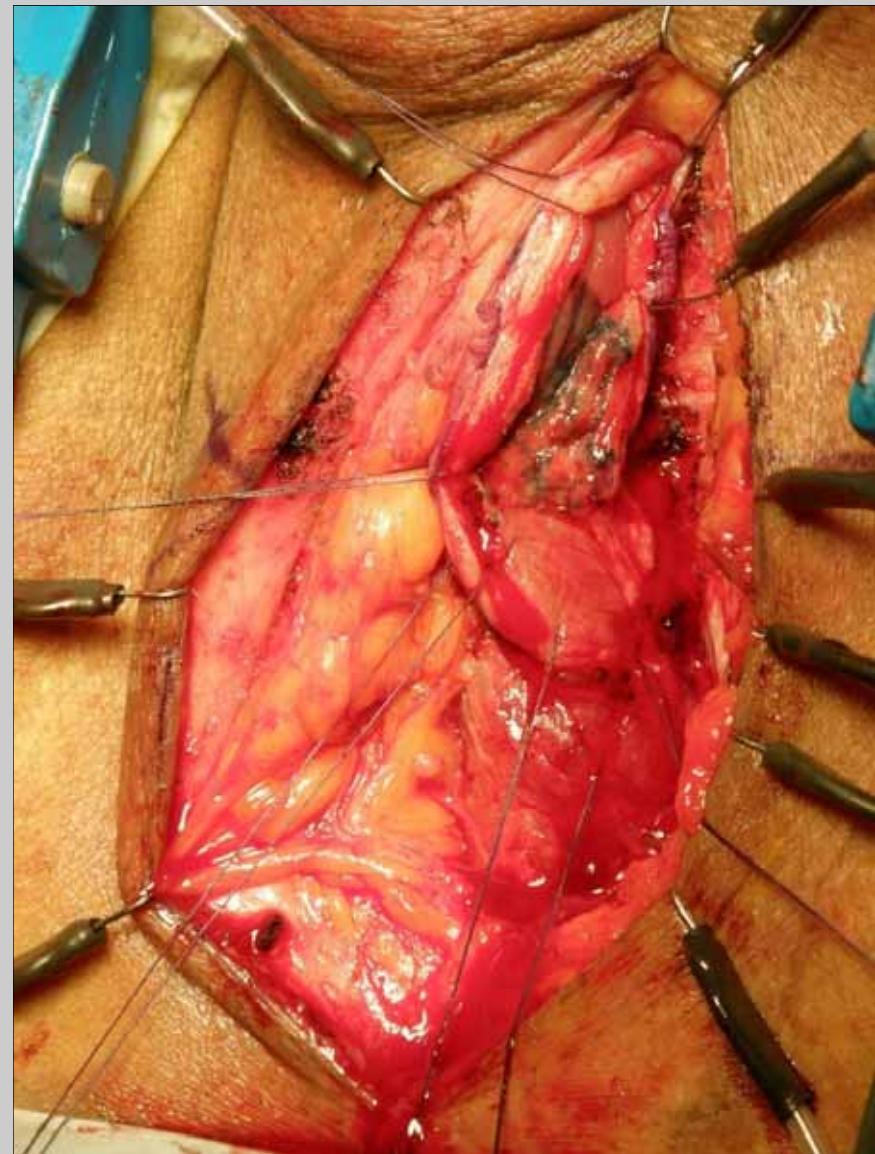
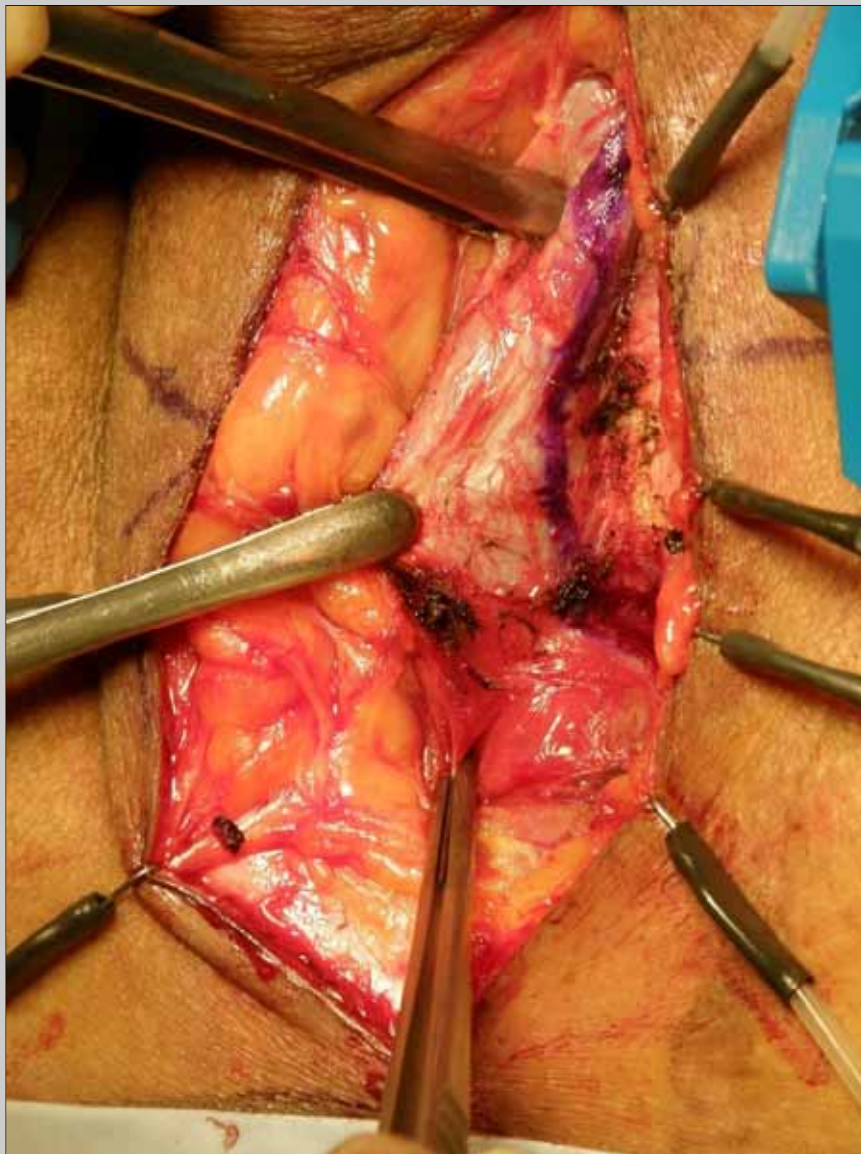


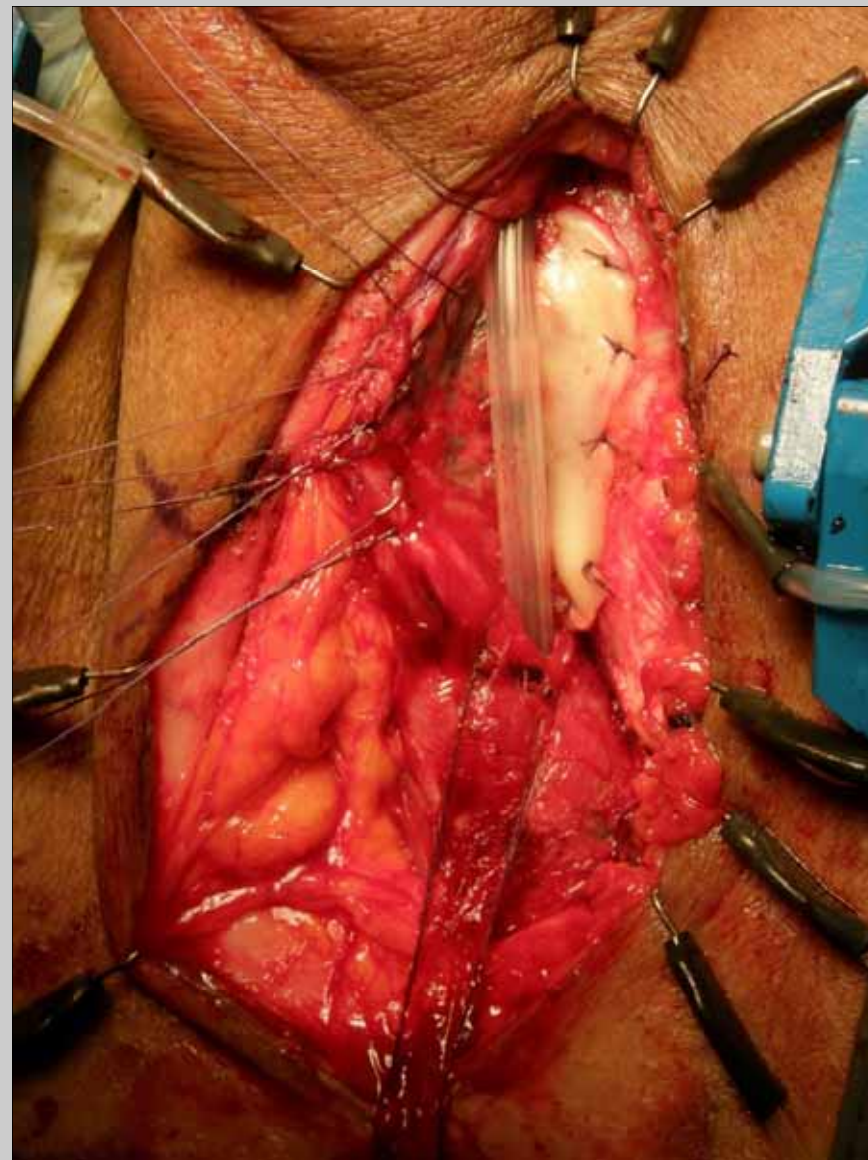
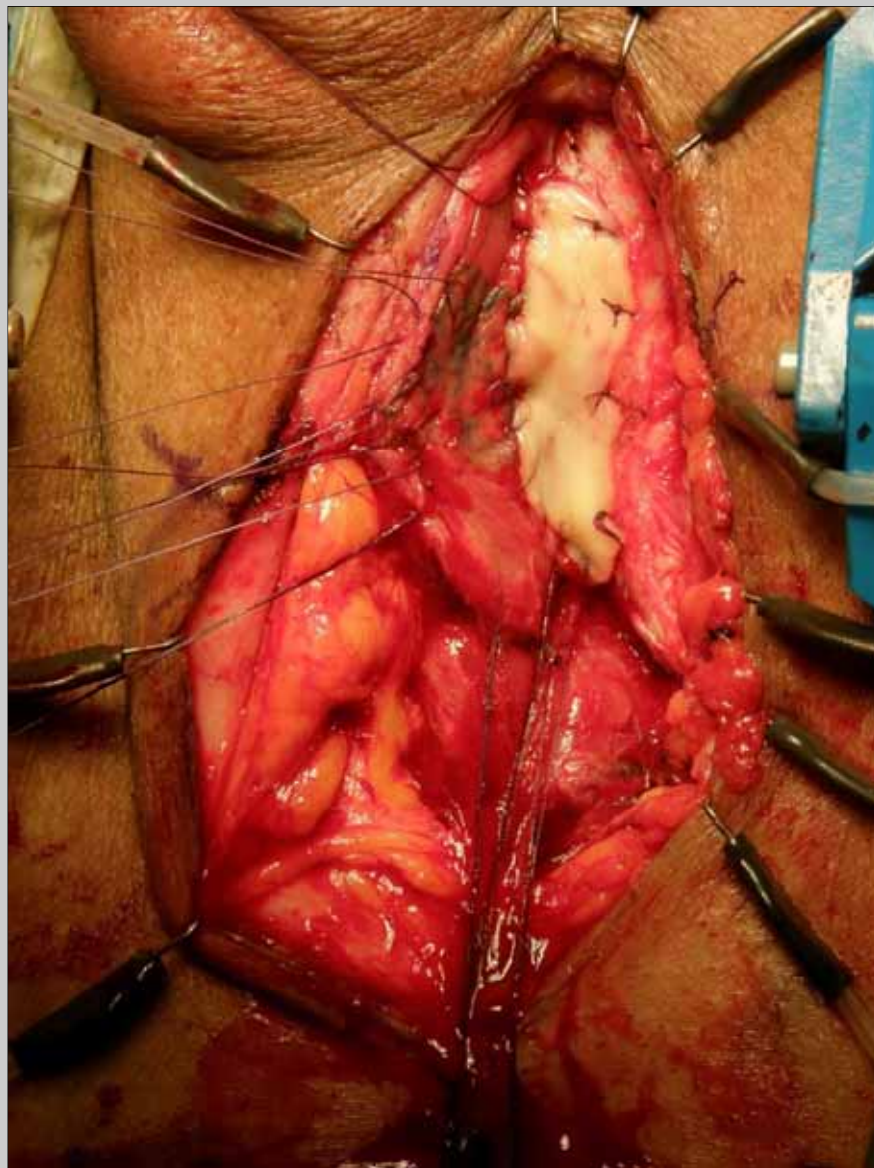
ventral

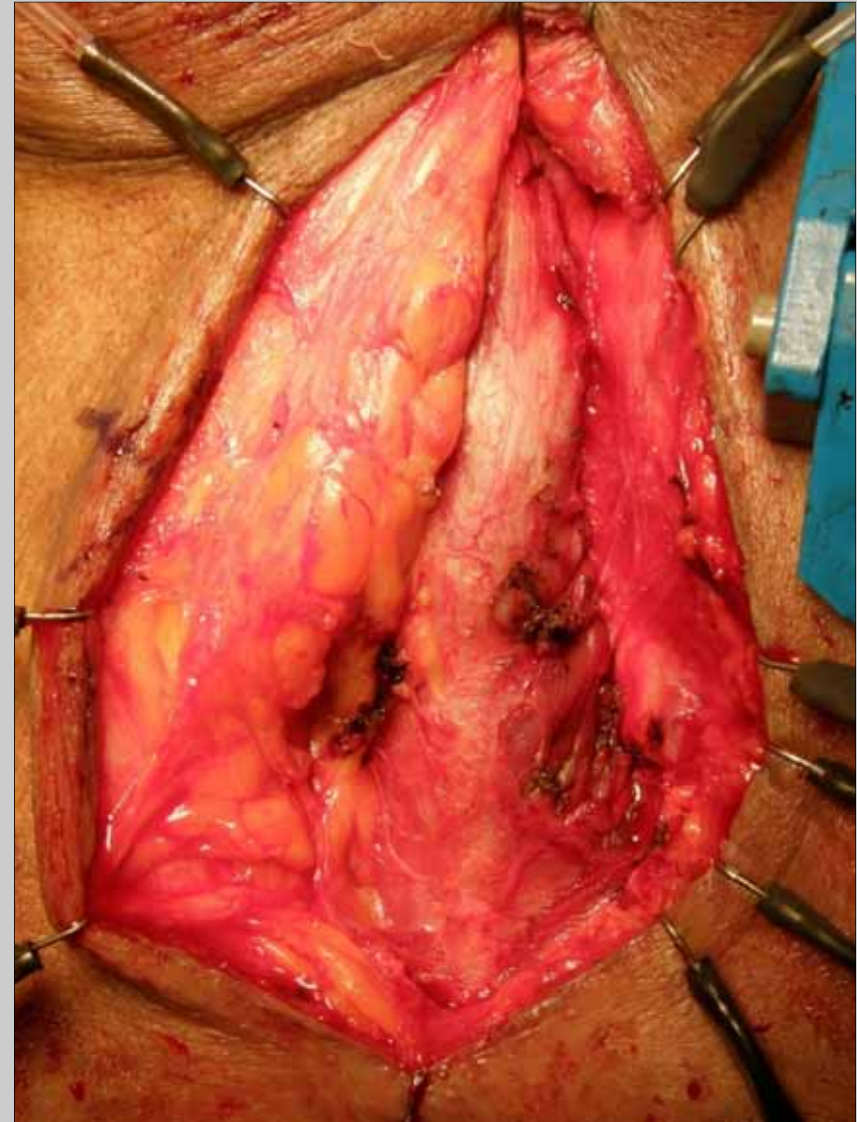
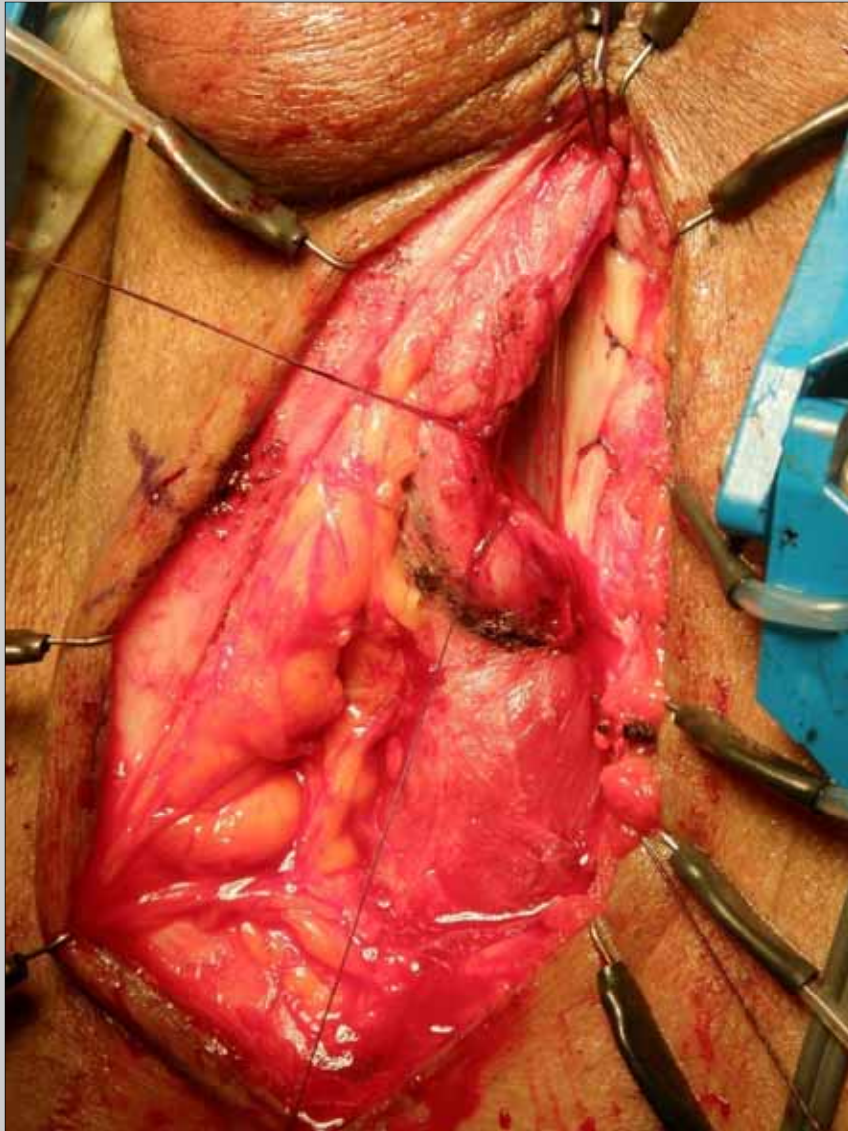
Muscle and nerve sparing **dorsal** onlay graft urethroplasty



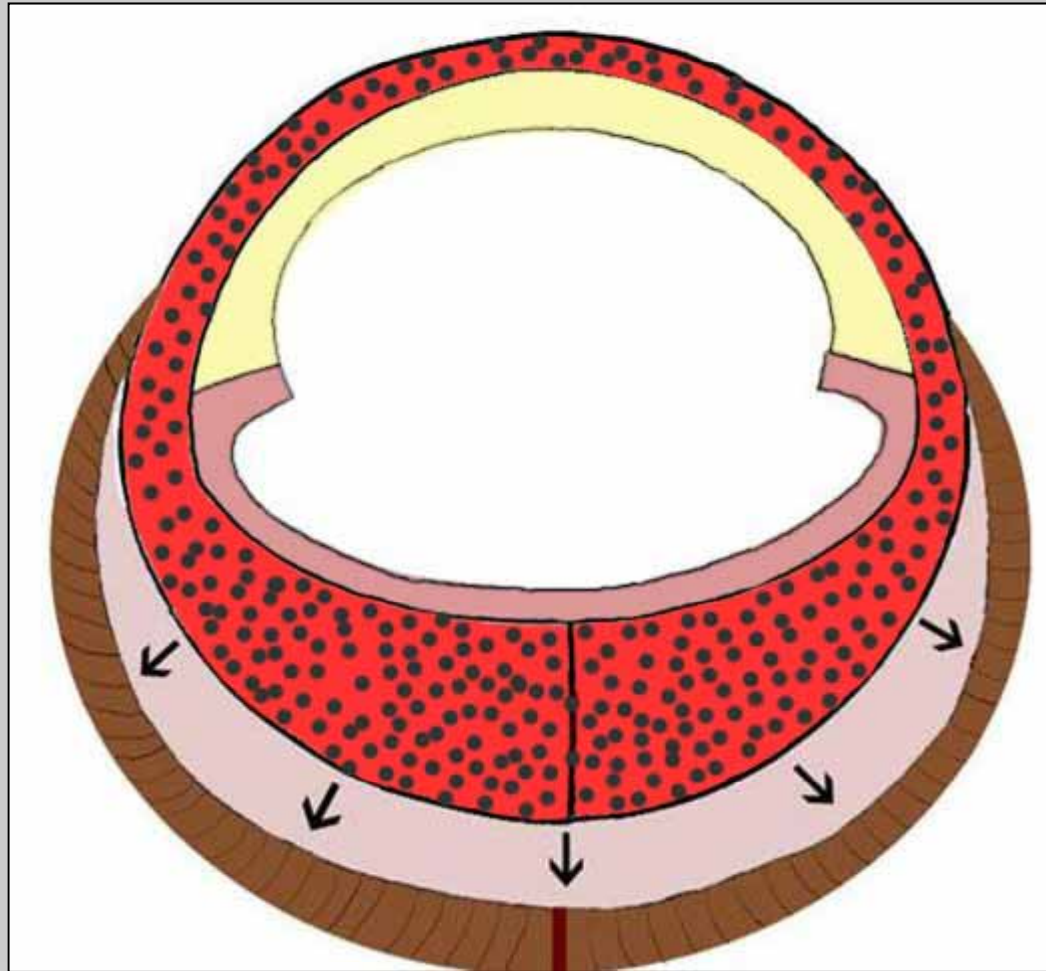


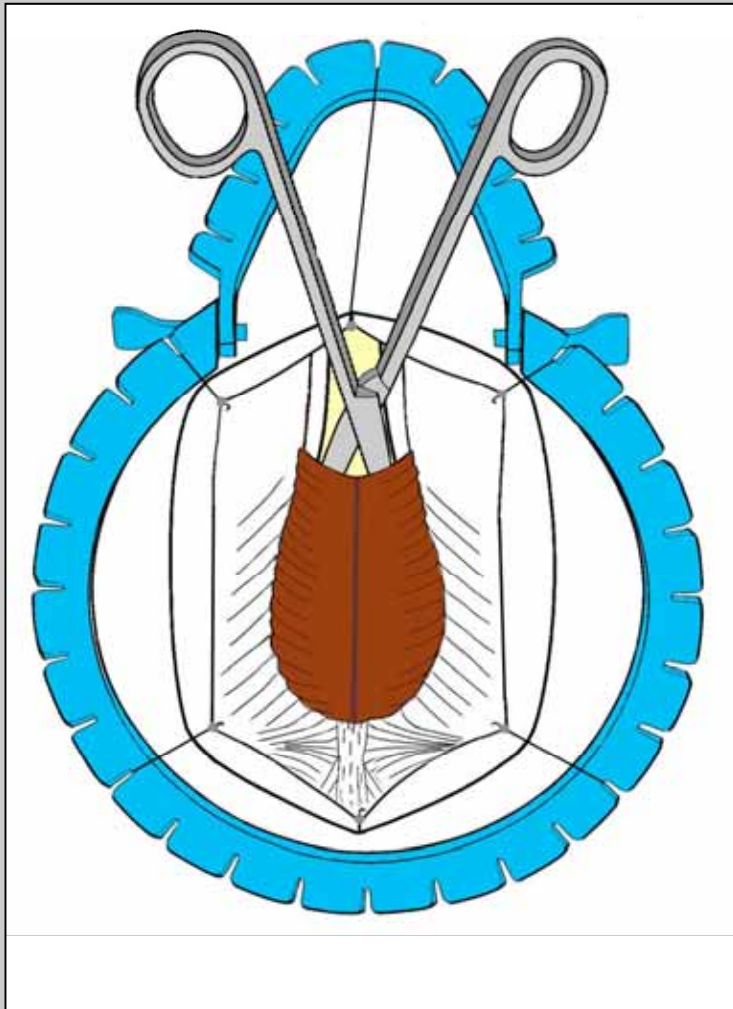




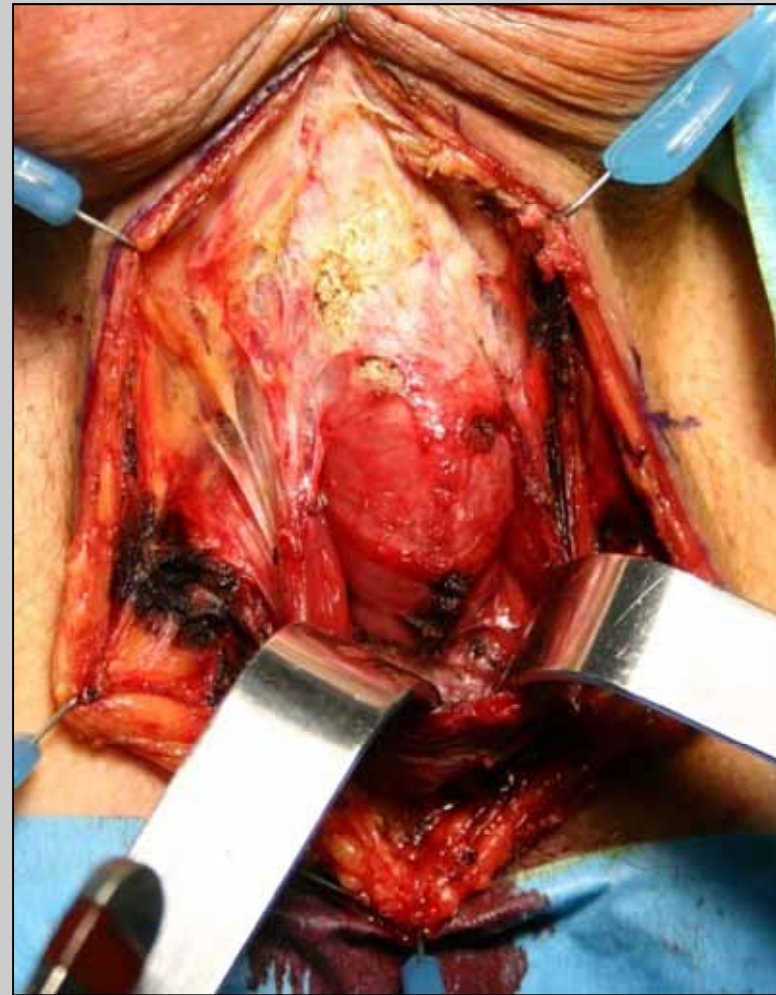
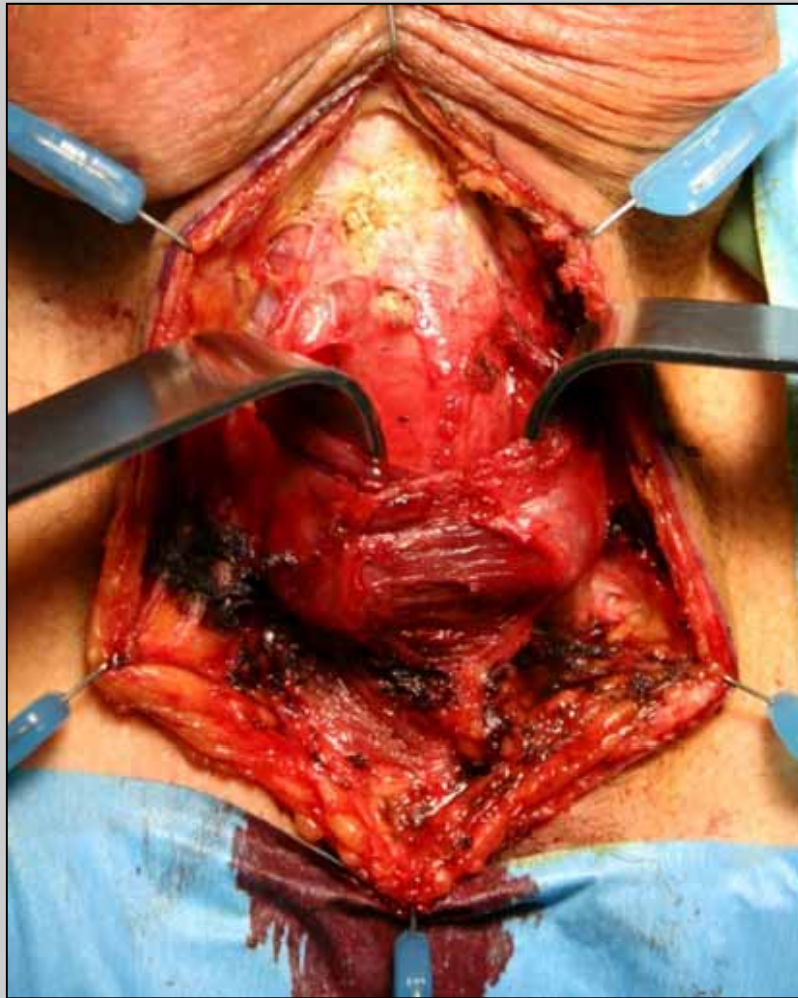


Muscle and nerve sparing **ventral** onlay graft bulbar urethroplasty

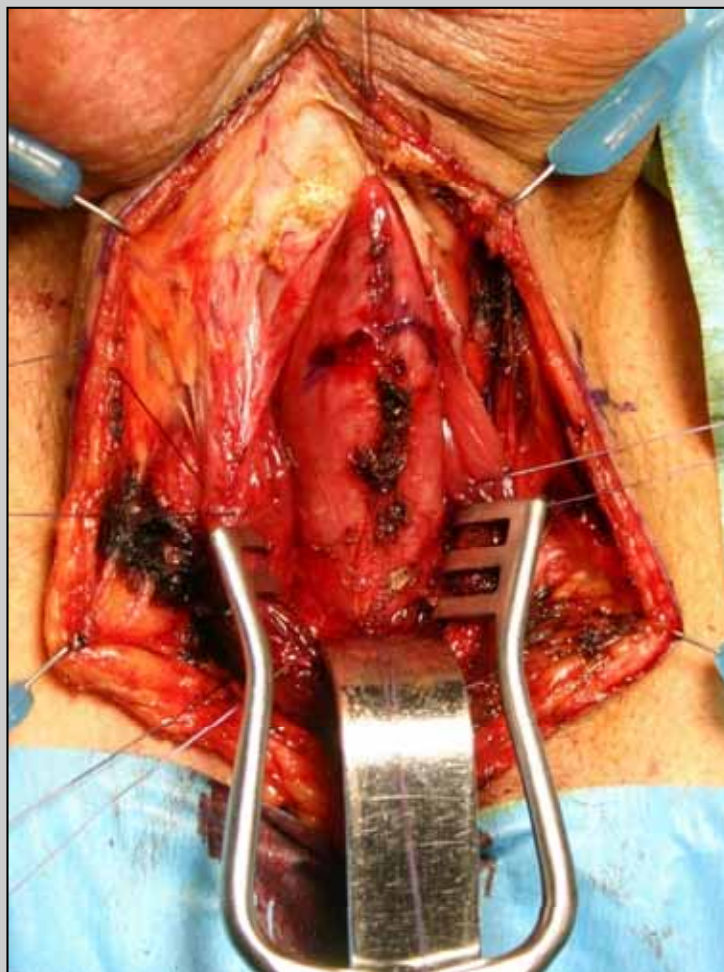




Barbagli G et al., Eur Urol 2008; 54:335-343



Barbagli G et al., Eur Urol 2008; 54:335-343

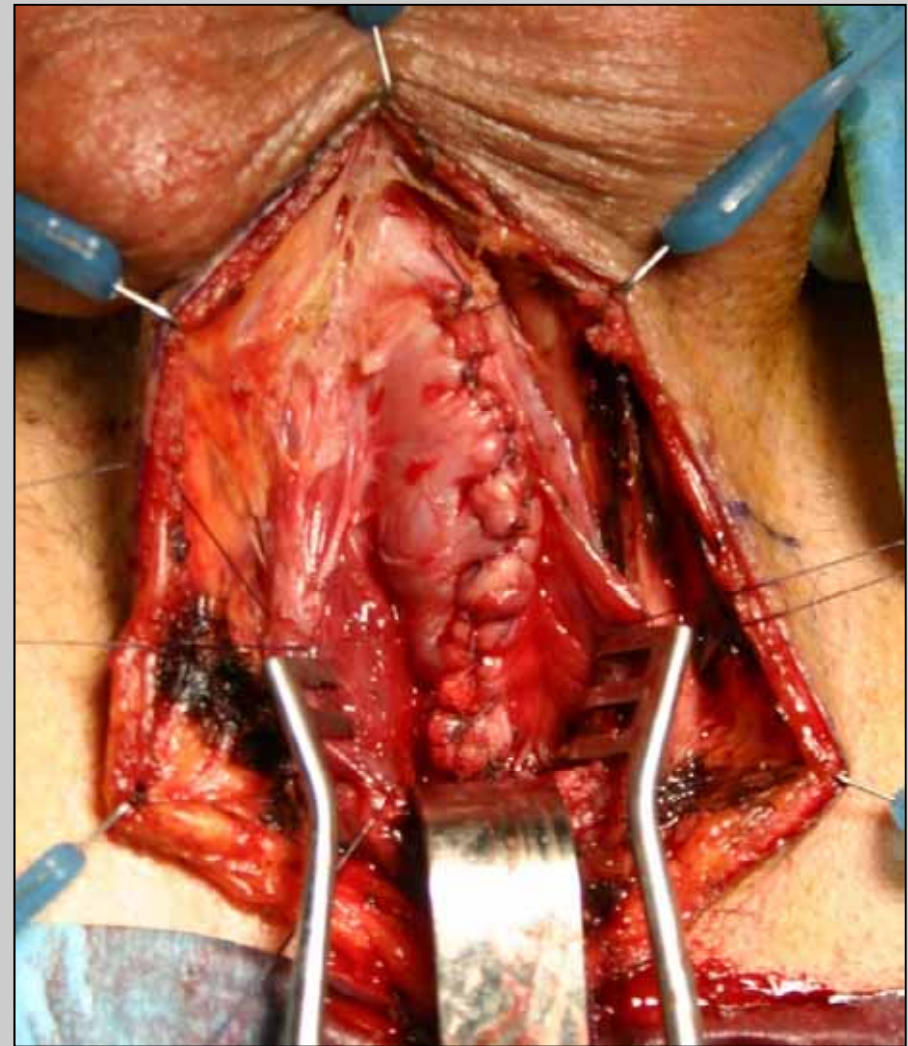
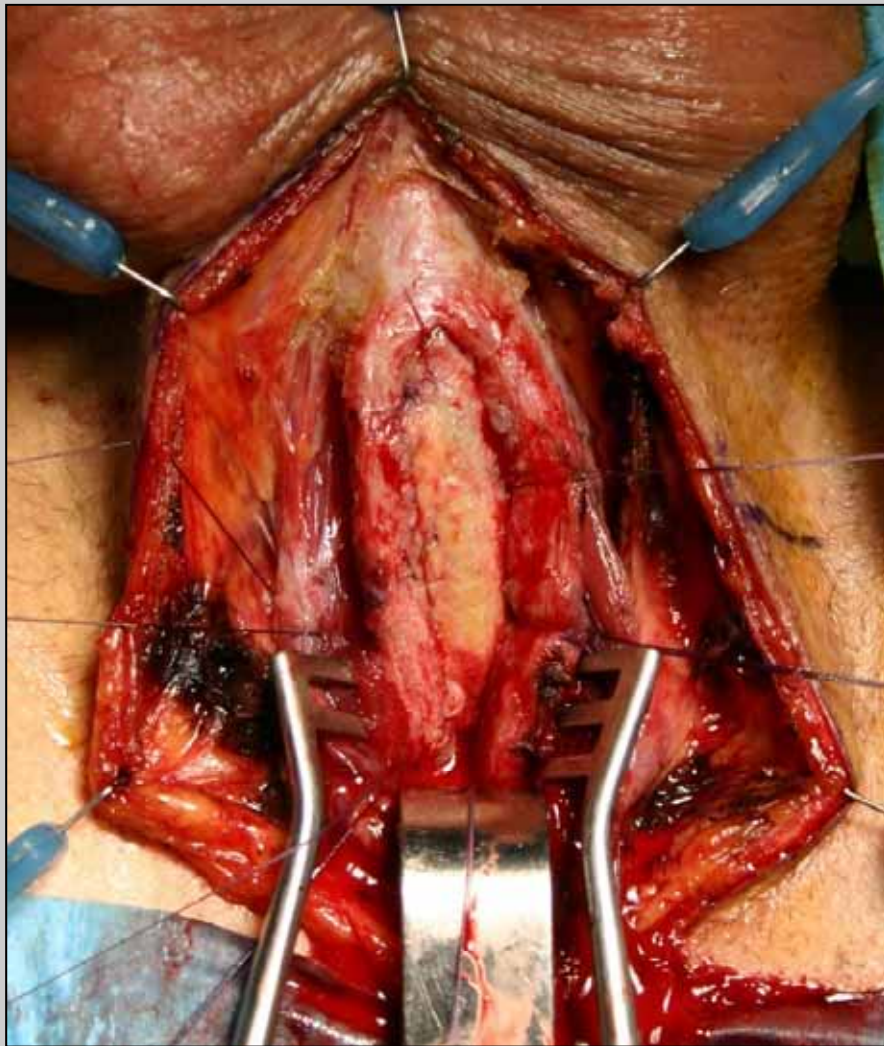


Barbagli G et al., Eur Urol 2008; 54:335-343

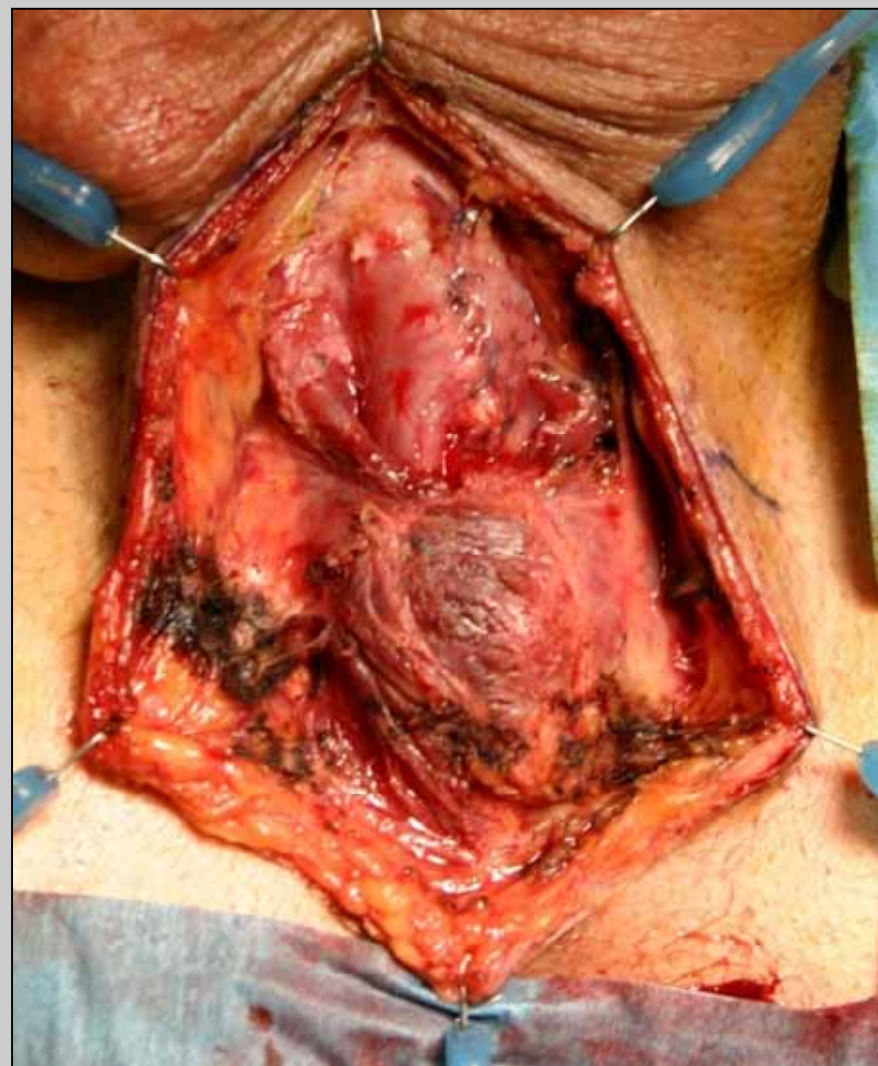
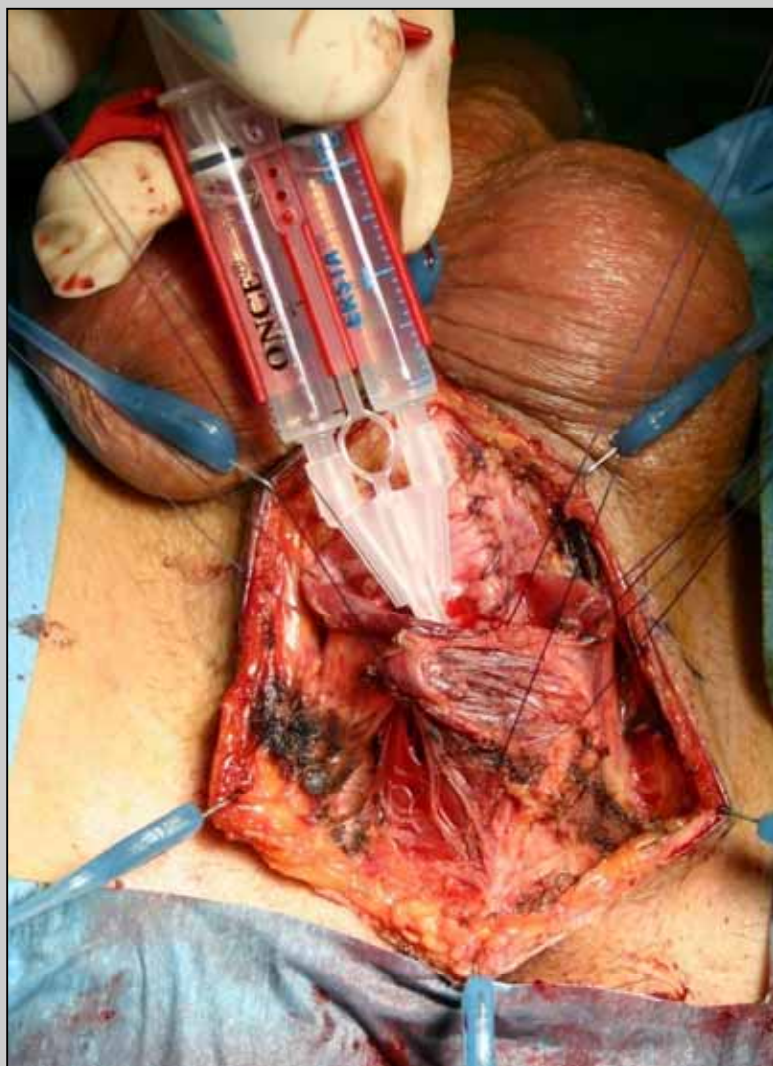
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Barbagli G et al., Eur Urol 2008; 54:335-343



Barbagli G et al., Eur Urol 2008; 54:335-343

e-mail: info@urethralcenter.it

website: www.urethralcenter.it

Center for Reconstructive Urethral Surgery



Bulbar urethroplasty:

the future

(2001 →)

Tissue-engineered buccal mucosa for substitution urethroplasty

S. BHARGAVA*†, C.R. CHAPPLE*, A.J. BULLOCK†, C. LAYTON† and S. MACNEIL†

**Royal Hallamshire Hospital, Department of Urology, Section of Reconstruction, Urodynamics and Female Urology, and †University of Sheffield, Division of Clinical Sciences (North), Sheffield, South Yorkshire, UK*

British Journal Urology 2004; 93: 807-811

Tissue-engineered oral mucosa graft urethroplasty

Fahlenkamp D, Barbagli G, Romano G, Lazzeri M

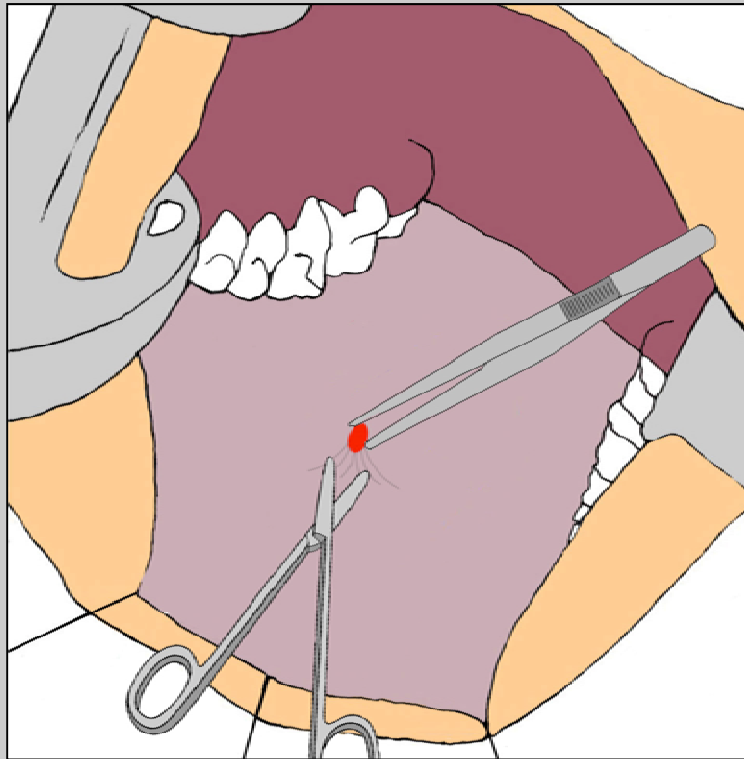
Dresda – Chemnitz (Germany)

December 8 - 2010



The **tissue-engineered oral mucosa graft urethroplasty** was performed (in two patients) at the Department of Urology in Chemnitz (Germany), under the direction of **Prof. Dirk Falhenkam**

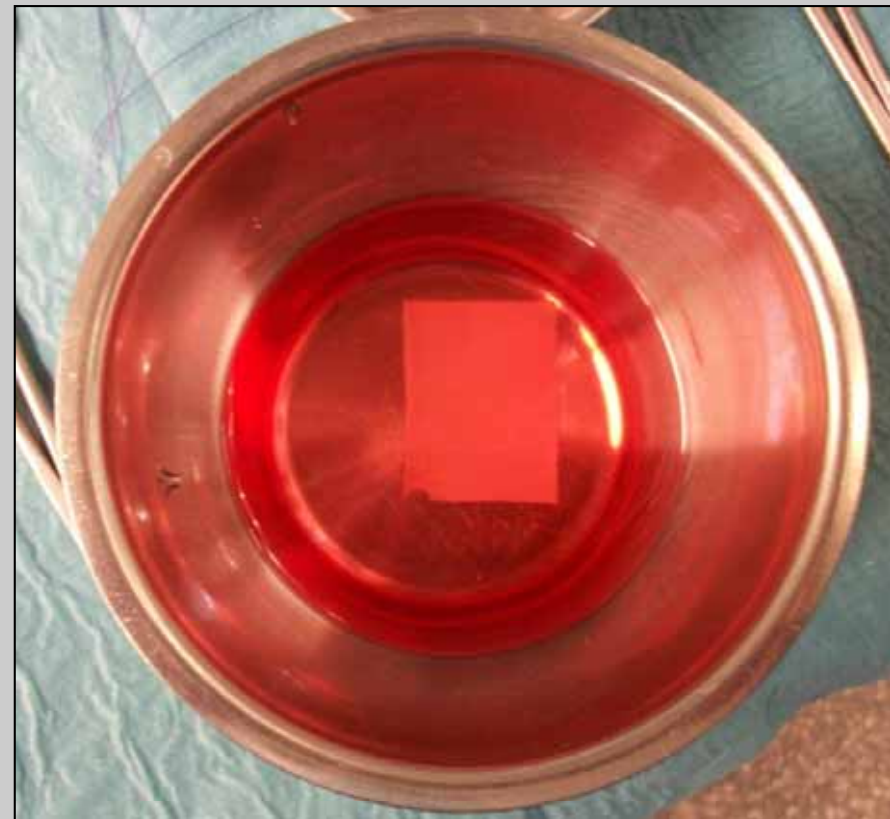
**The tissue-engineered oral mucosa graft was arranged
in laboratory in Dresda (Germany), one of the most
advanced pharmaceutical clean room facilities for
manufacturing of cell-based medicinal products
according to "Good Manufacturing Practice" (GMP)**



A tiny oral mucosa biopsy is taken from the mouth of the patient and sent to the certified cell culture laboratory



The new graft production is a validated procedure and takes about 3 weeks. During this time, cells are isolated from the biopsy, expanded and cultured on the surface of a collagen scaffold

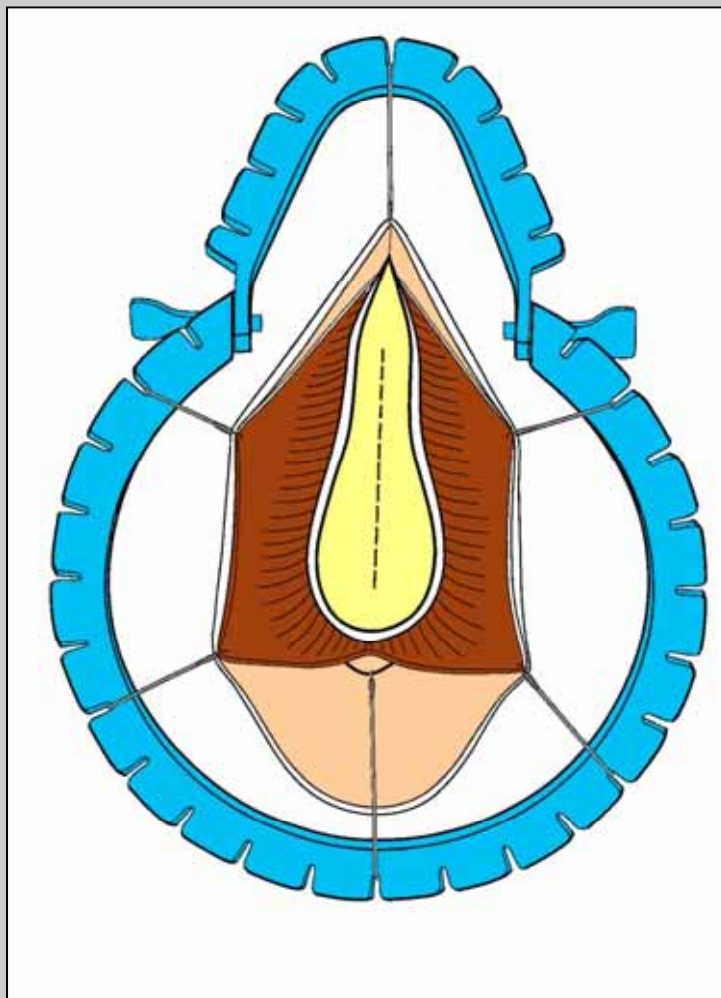


Patients's own oral mucosal construct is then packed in a sterile container and sent to the hospital, where it can be implanted into patient, undergoing urethral reconstruction surgery

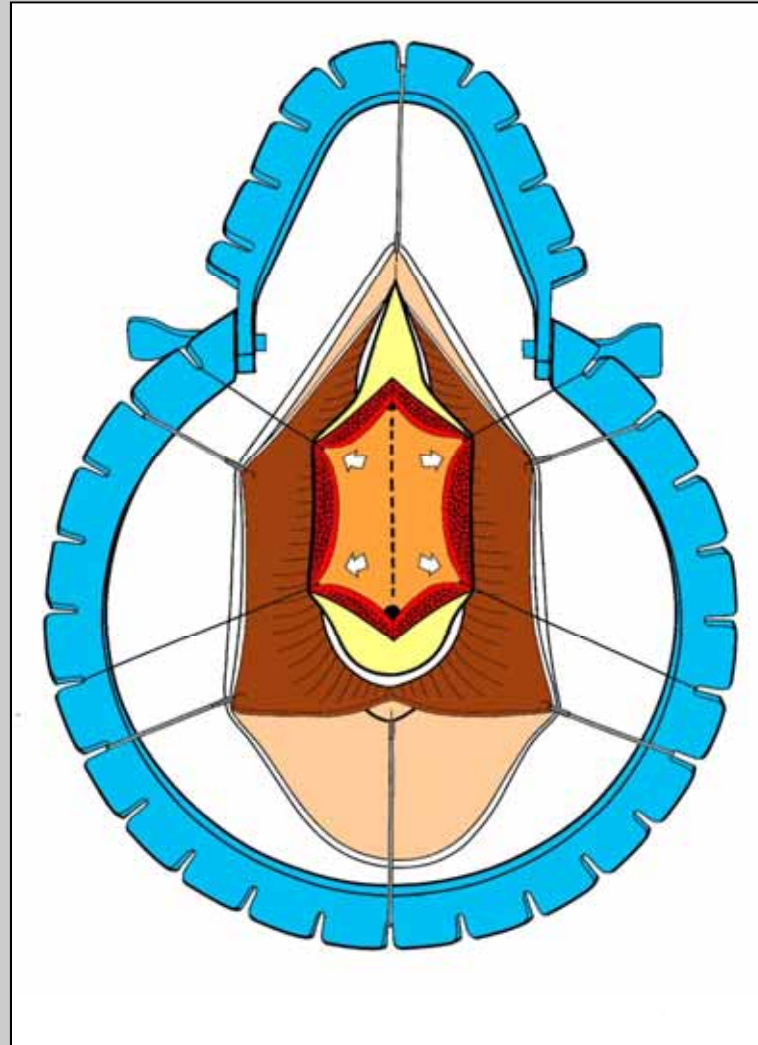
Bulbar urethroplasty with dorsal inlay of tissue engineered oral mucosa graft

Pre-operative retrograde urethrography

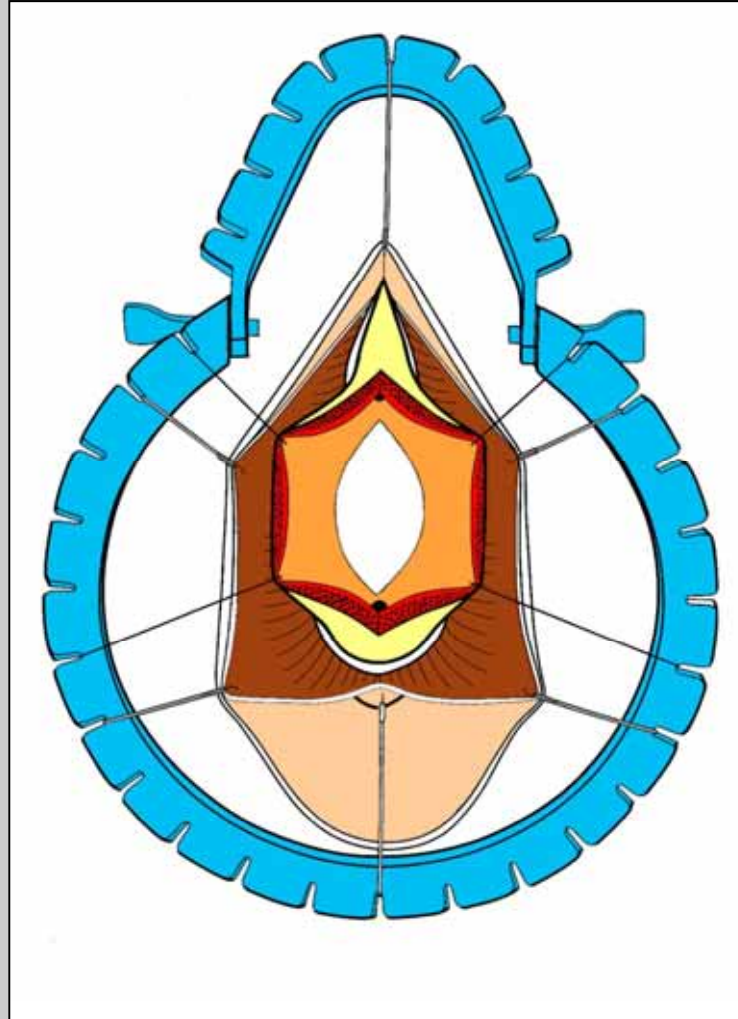




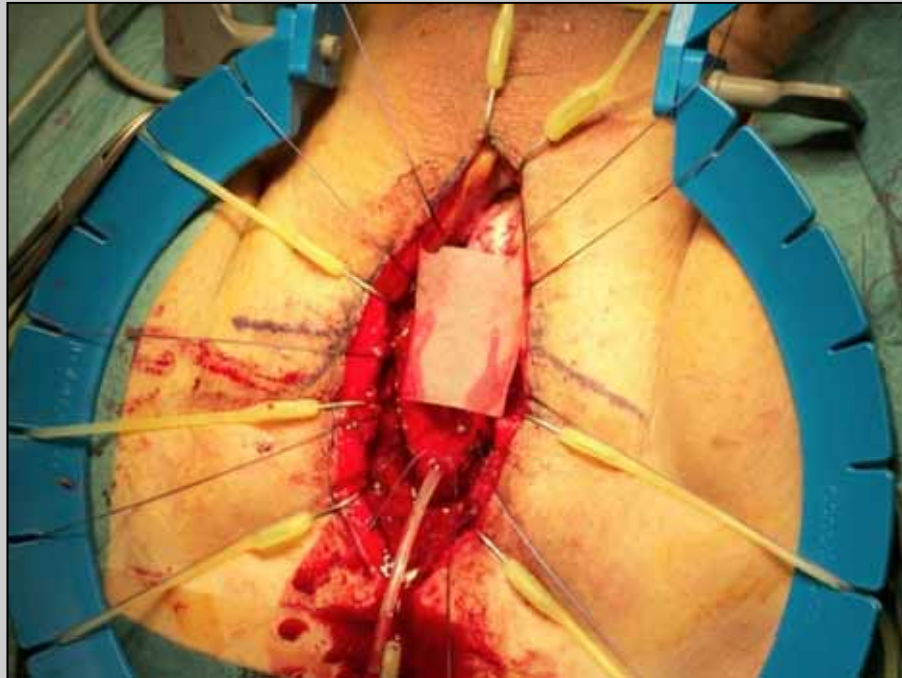
The bulbar urethra is opened along its ventral surface



The urethral plate is longitudinally incised



The urethral plate is longitudinally incised to obtain a wide window



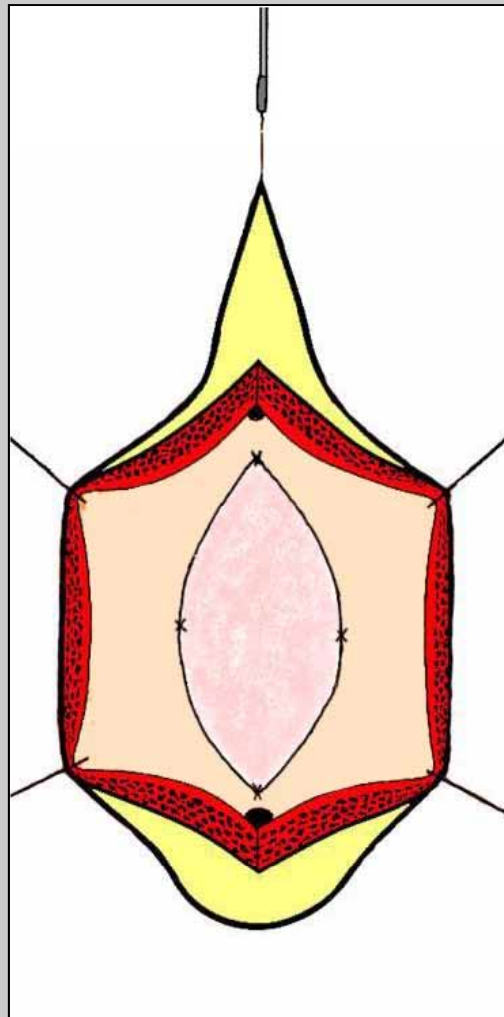
The tissue engineered oral graft is ready for the transplant into the urethra



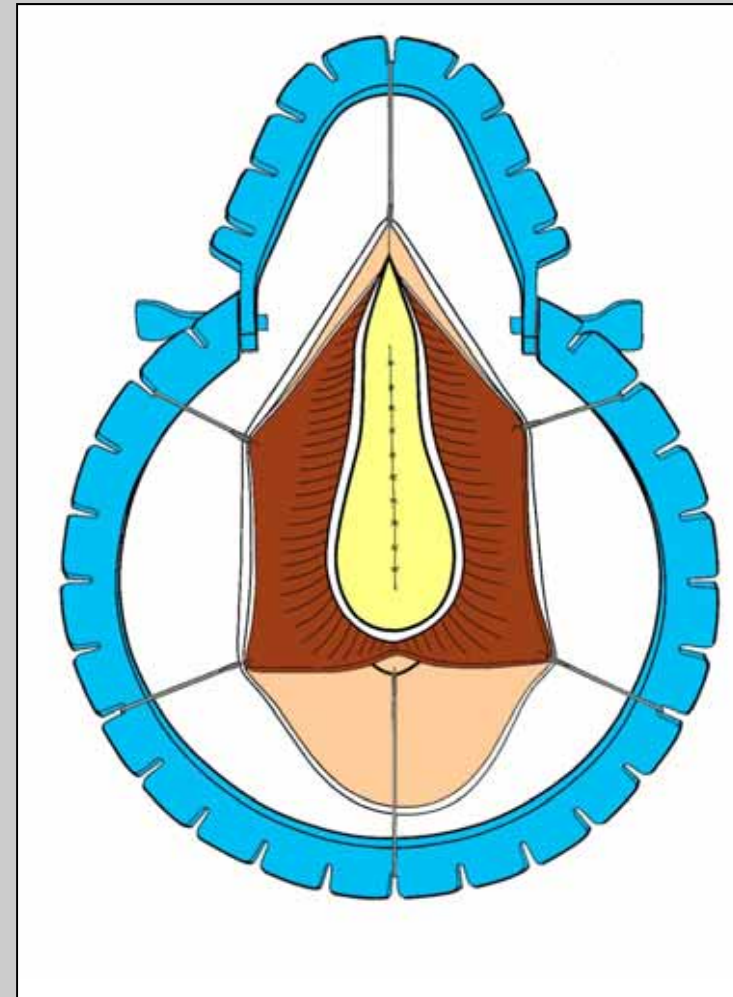
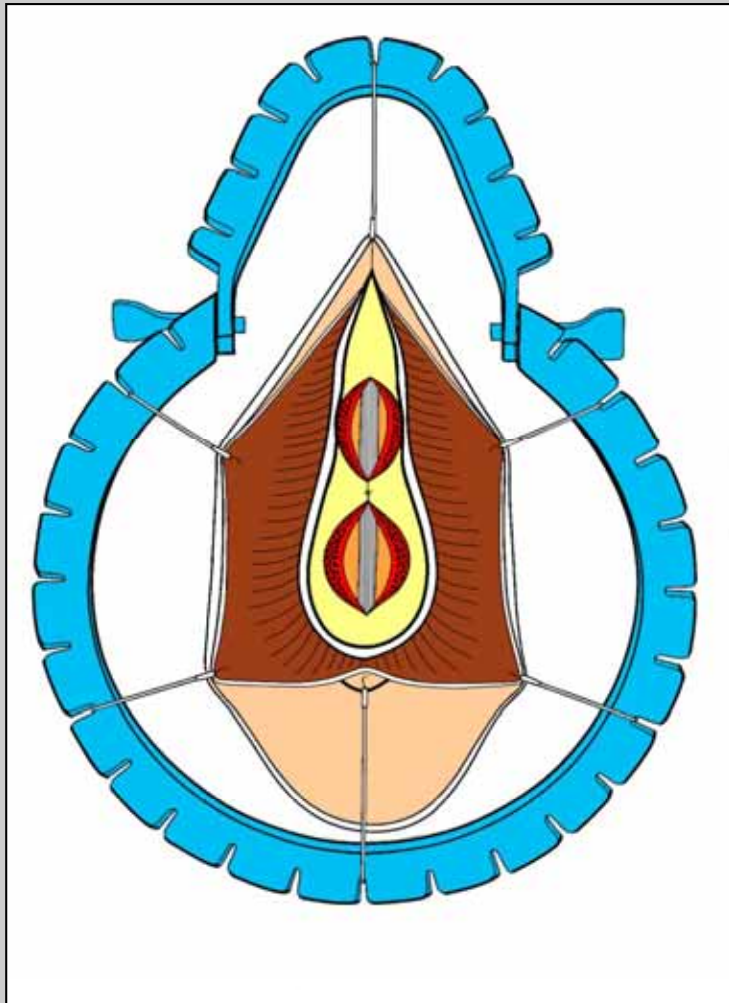
**The tissue engineered oral graft is layed carefully on the window
created in the urethral plate**



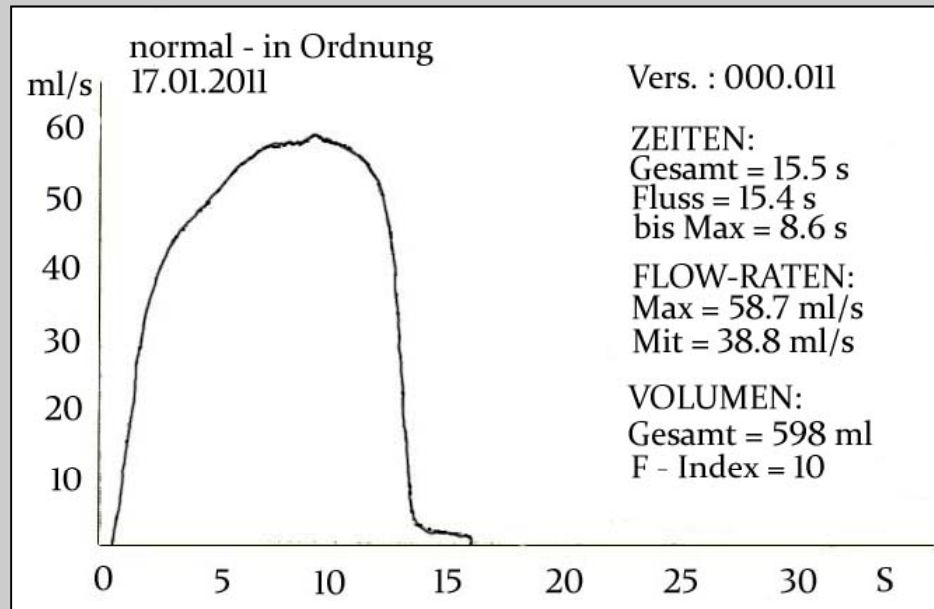
The tissue engineered oral graft is tailored according to the size of window created into the original urethral mucosal plate



**The tissue engineered oral graft is sutured and quilted deeply into
the urethral plate window**



The bulbar urethra is closed over 16 Ch Foley silicone catheter



Four weeks after urethroplasty uroflowmetry and urethrography is made

**This tissue-engineered oral mucosa graft urethroplasty
will be soon ready at our Center,
the first Center selected for using this product in Italy**

Our preliminary experience



**The oral mucosa coming from laboratory is significantly different
from the oral mucosa coming from the mouth of patient**

Our preliminary experience

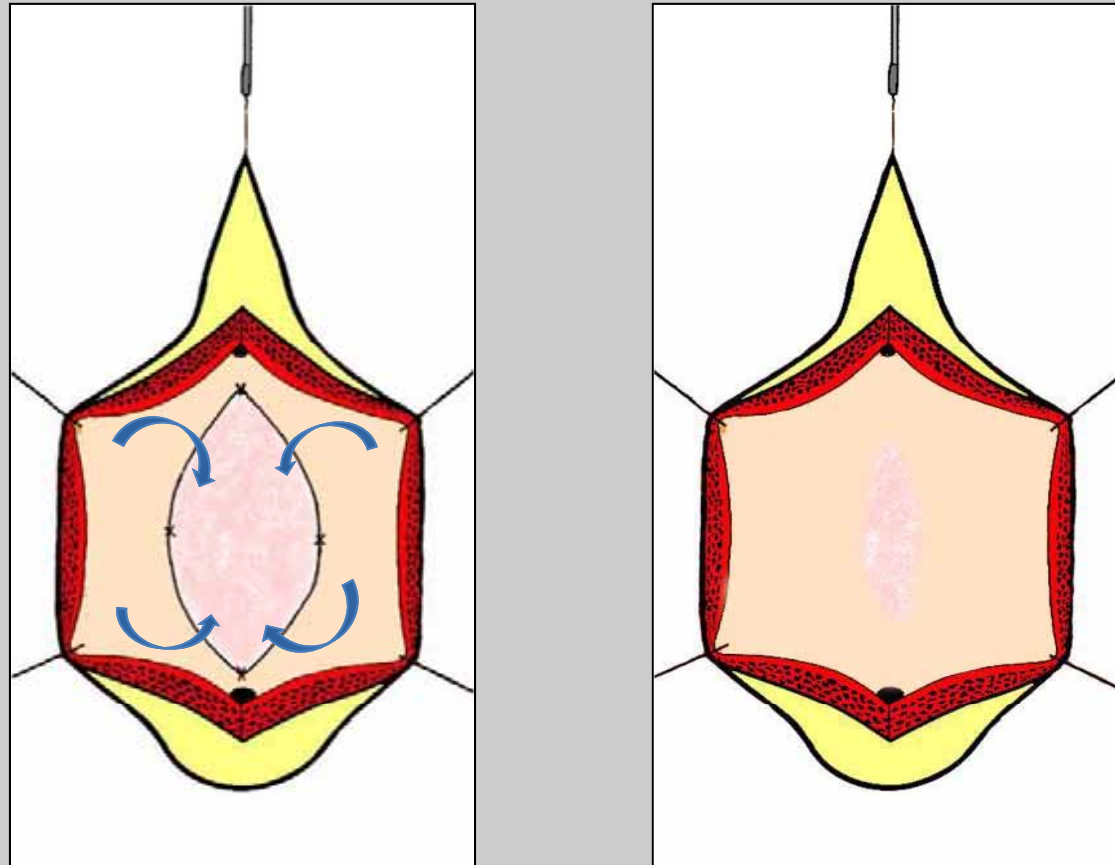


?



**The oral mucosa coming from laboratory is probably
not adaptable for any type of urethroplasty**

Our preliminary experience



At present, the use of oral mucosa coming from laboratory is not a common surgical procedure and should be performed only in a Centre of excellence for urethral surgery

Our preliminary experience



Further studies in a large series of patients, with extended follow-up, are now necessary to investigate *if and how* the oral mucosa coming from laboratory could be used in patient with complex urethral stricture



Urethral surgery will have improved only when corpus spongiosum is made available, and a new spongiosum-made urethra can be transplanted in the patient

Conclusions

- **Reconstructive surgery for urethral strictures is continually evolving and the superiority of one approach over another is not yet clearly defined**
- **The reconstructive urethral surgeon must be fully able in the use of different surgical techniques to deal with any condition of the urethra at the time of surgery**



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