CENTER FOR RECONSTRUCTIVE URETHRAL SURGERY



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35° Annual Scientific Meeting Indonesian Urological Association

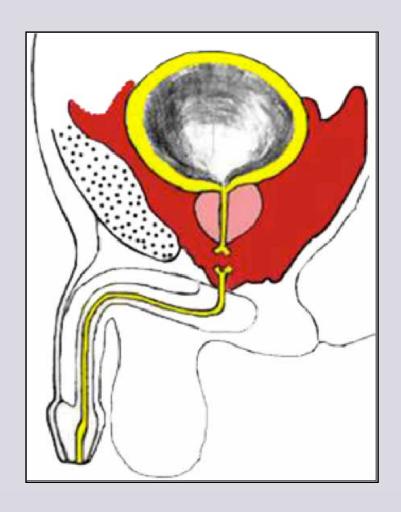
October 11 – 14, 2012

Jakarta - Indonesia

Emergency and delayed treatment of patients with pelvic fracture urethral distraction defects

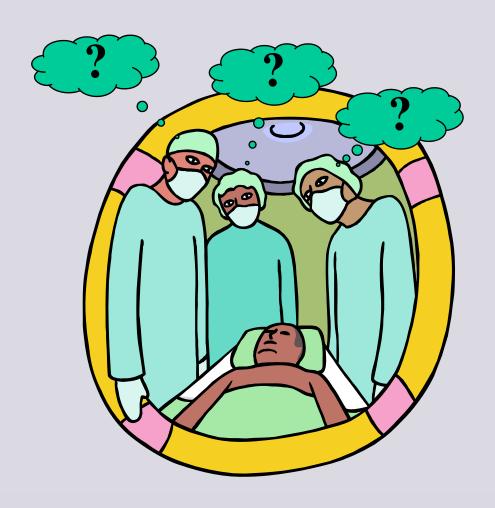
(PFUDD)

Emergency treatment of patients with pelvic fracture urethral distraction defects



Pelvic fracture urethral distraction defects PFUDD

- orthopedic surgeon
- general surgeon
- vascular surgeon
- thoracic surgeon
- urologic surgeon



Mr. Richard Turner-Warwick

"... It is the urologist who will have to share, with the patient,

the burden of any residual urological disability

when the thoracic, the abdominal, and even the

orthopaedic aspects are probably long forgotten"

Urol Clin North Am 1989, 16: 335-358

Goal of the initial evaluation and management of the patient with PFUDD

The immediate concern, in the patient with PFUDD, is resuscitation of the patient to preserve life

Divert urine away from the site of injury

Preserve the residual sphincter mechanism at the bladder neck

Avoid jeopardizing sexual function residual to the trauma

Emergency treatment of posterior urethral trauma

suprapubic urinary diversion immediate

endoscopic urethral realignment

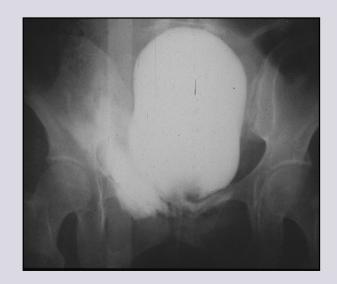
7 – 15 days following trauma

delayed urethroplasty

4 months following trauma

Management of posterior urethral trauma with associated lesions

immediate surgical repair







bladder neck

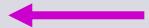


rectum

Management of posterior urethral trauma without associated lesions



suprapubic cystostomy





stretched



partial rupture



complete rupture

Why?

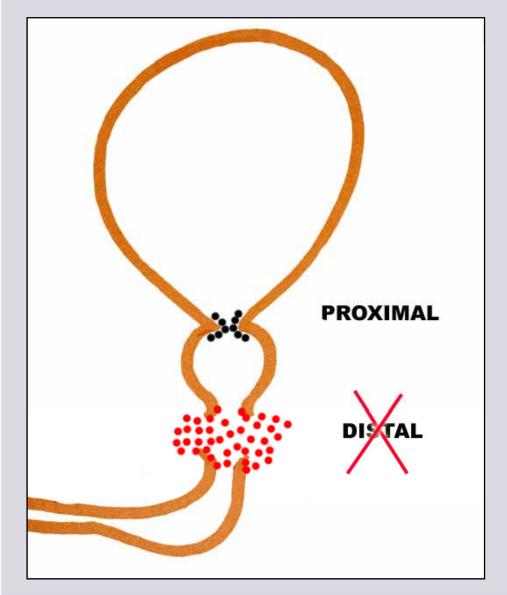
Goal of the initial evaluation and management of the patient with PFUDD

The immediate concern, in the patient with PFUDD, is resuscitation of the patient to preserve life

> Divert urine away from the site of injury

Preserve the residual sphincter mechanism at the bladder neck

Avoid jeopardizing sexual function residual to the trauma









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

Emergency treatment of posterior urethral trauma

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



appropriate operating room

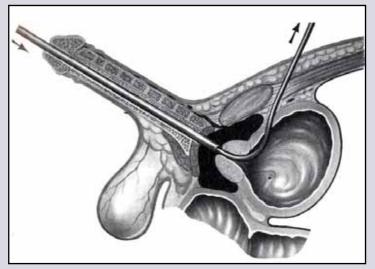
appropriate instruments

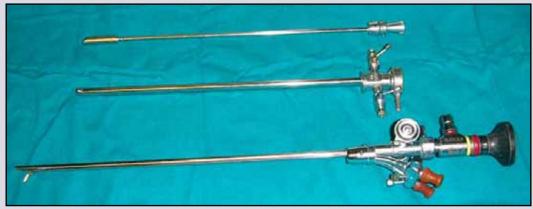
appropriate patient

appropriate surgeon



appropriate operating room?





appropriate instruments?



appropriate patient?



appropriate surgeon?



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





Five-hours emergency (?) urethral realignment





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



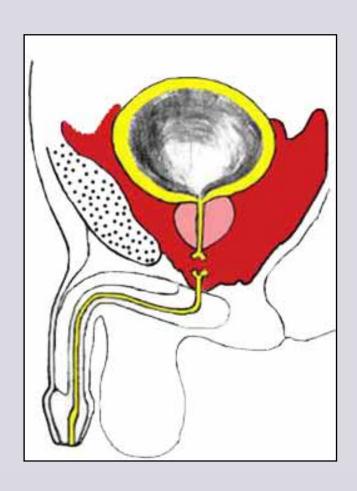


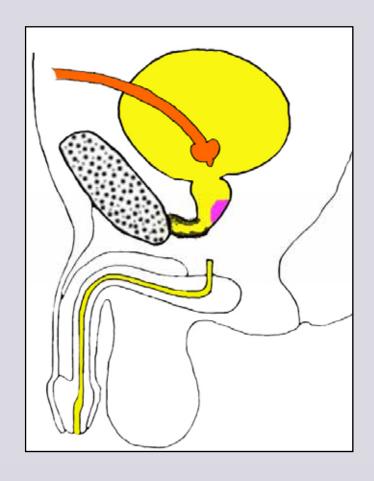


7 – 15 days following trauma

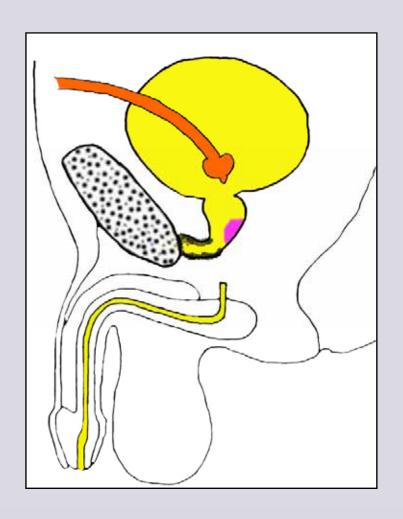
Why?





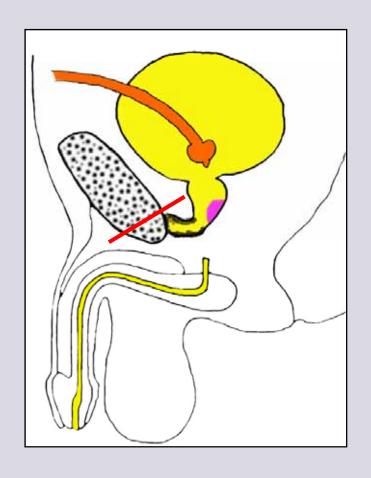


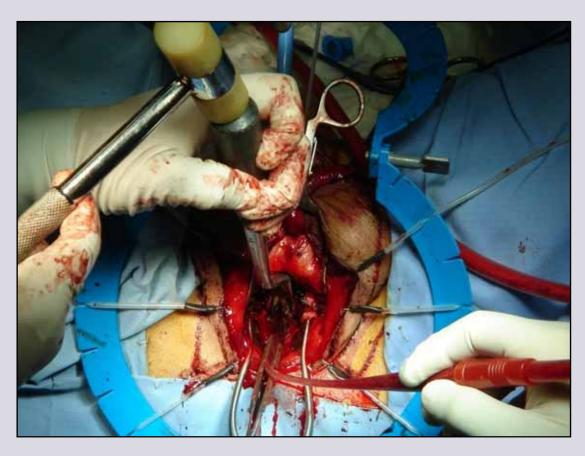
Complex obliterative posterior urethral stricture



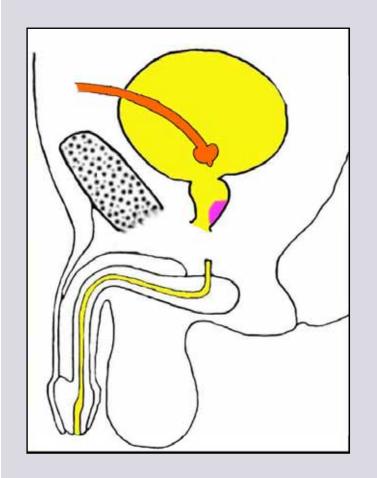


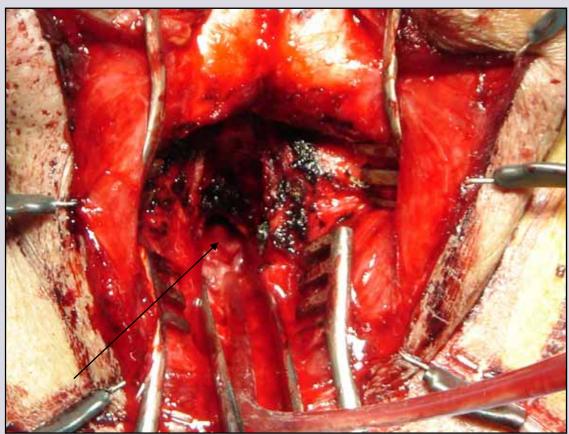
Perineal pubectomy



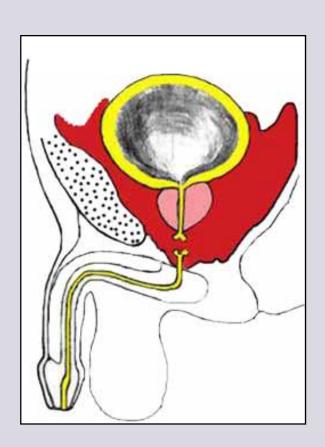


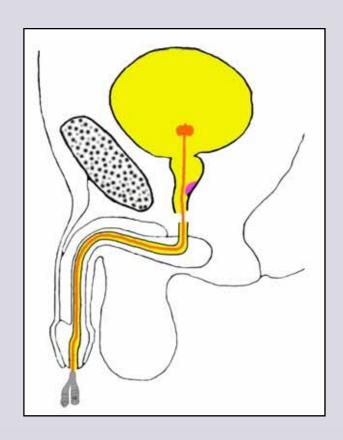
Perineal pubectomy



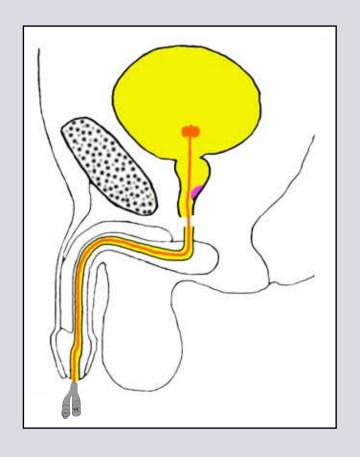






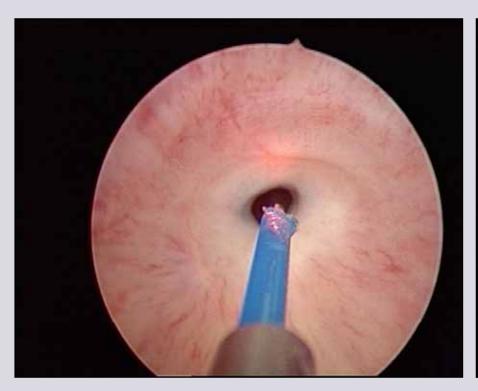


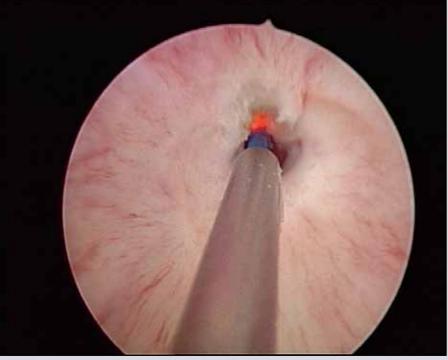
Simple no-obliterative posterior urethral stricture



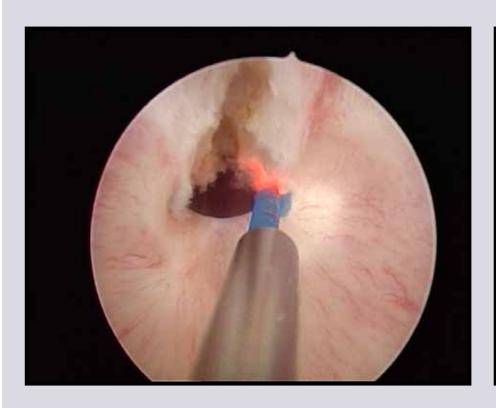


Holmium laser urethrotomy



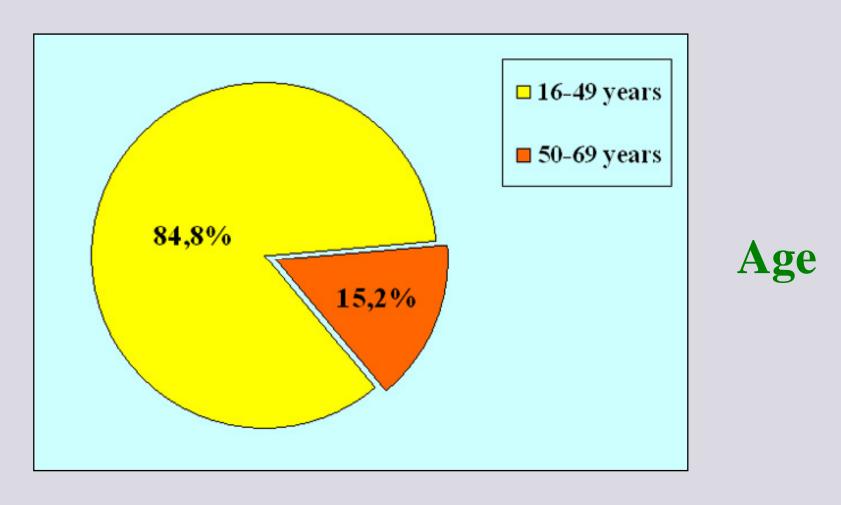


Holmium laser urethrotomy



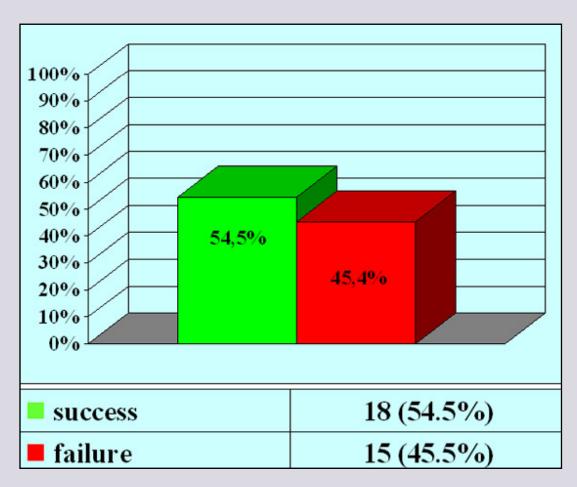


Results on 33 patients who underwent holmium laser urethrotomy for traumatic posterior urethral strictures

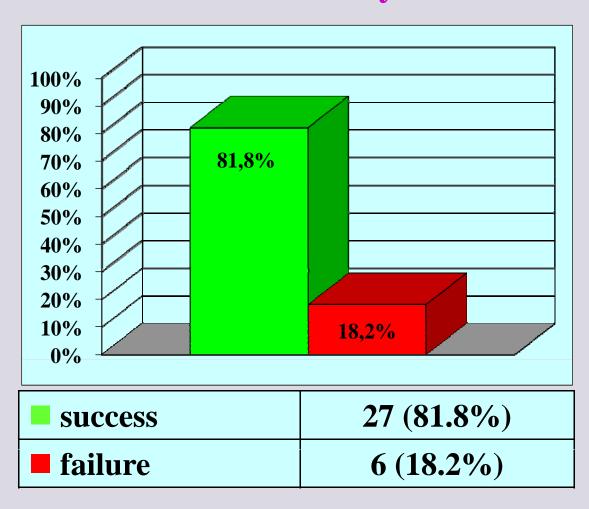


Mean follow-up 73 months (12 – 125 months)

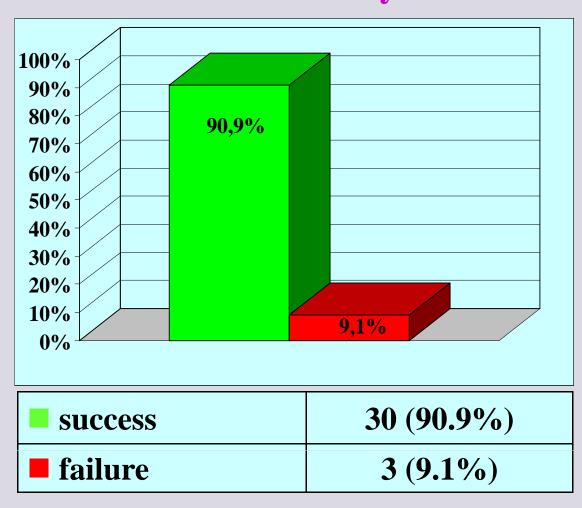
Results on 33 patients who underwent holmium laser urethrotomy



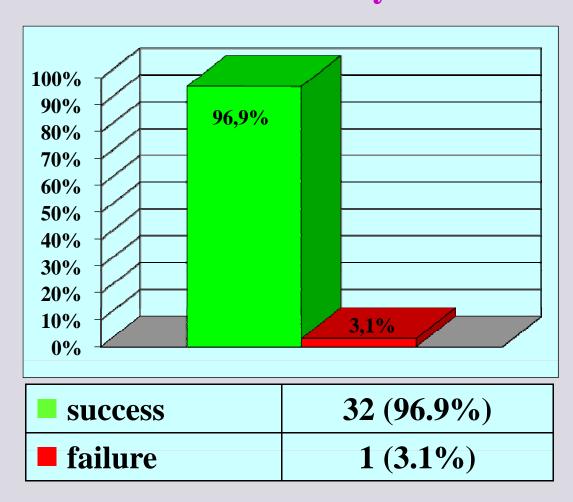
Result after one urethrotomy



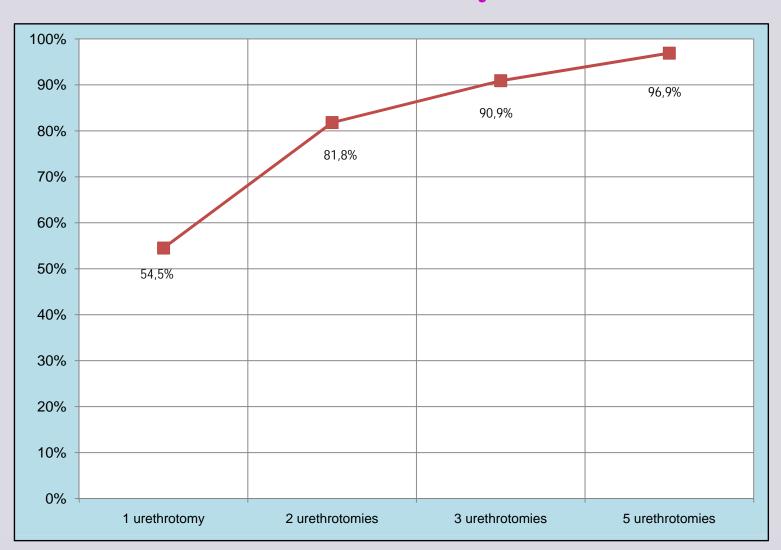
Result after two urethrotomies



Result after three urethrotomies



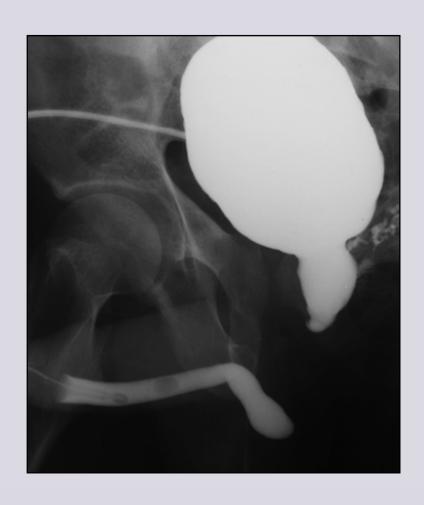
Result after five urethrotomies



The use of holmium laser urethrotomy may represents rationale option in patients with posterior traumatic no-obliterative short urethral stricture

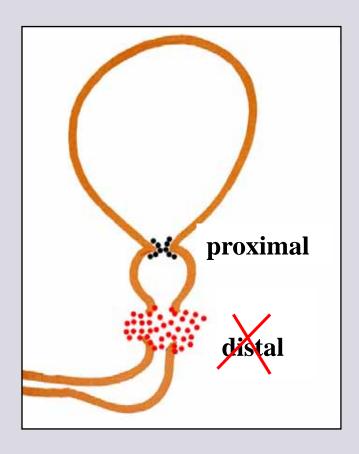
- **❖** No damage to the erectile neuro-vascular tissue
- **❖** Patient should be fully informed that only 54.5% of patients require only one urethrotomy
- **45.5%** of patients require two or more urethrotomies to obtain stable result over time

Delayed treatment of patients with pelvic fracture urethral distraction defects



Posterior urethroplasty

Posterior urethroplasty



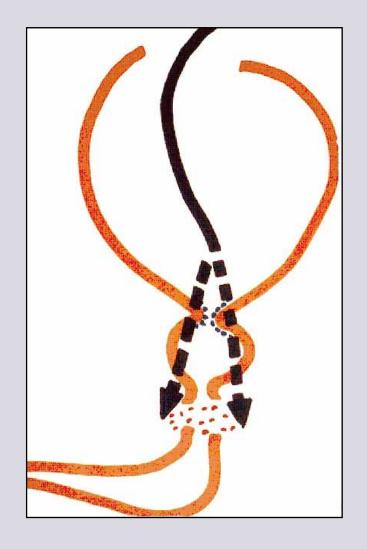
How to repair posterior urethral stricture

preserving urinary continence



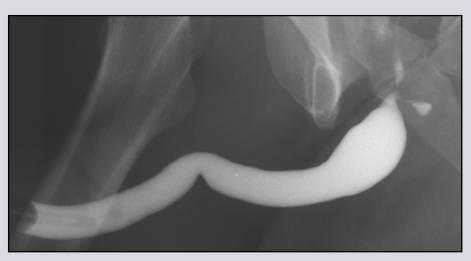








Preoperative patient evaluation



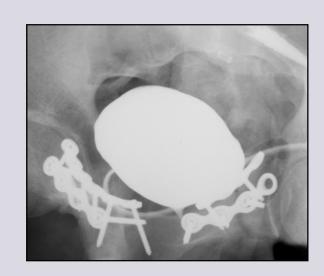




Cystography – supine position







50 cc

100 cc

200 cc

Cystography – standing position





Websites:

Valsalva

e Lic

www.uretra.it www.urethralcenter.it

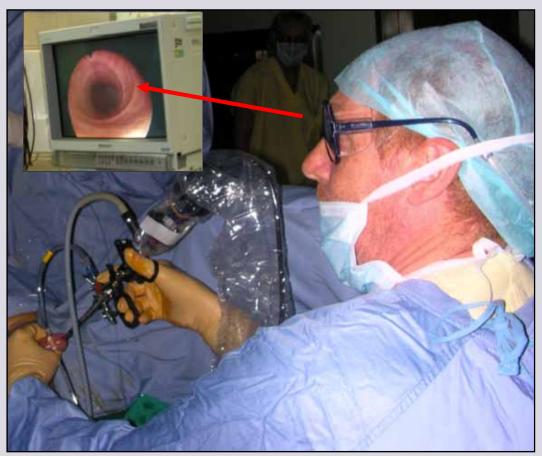
Combined retrograde and voiding urethrography







Endoscopic evaluation of the anterior urethra



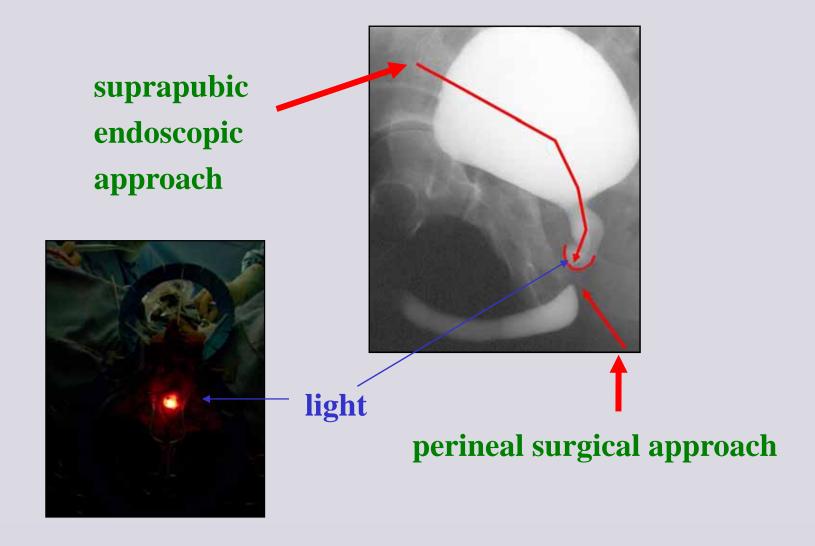


Endoscopic evaluation of the bladder neck and prostatic urethra





Posterior urethroplasty using combined approach



Patient preparation



simple lithotomy position

Patient preparation

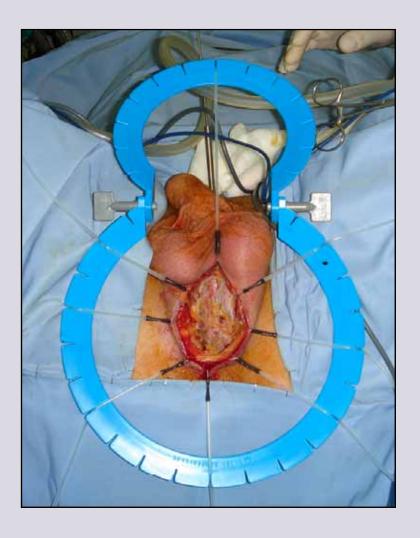


Allen stirrups



Inflatable compression sleeves

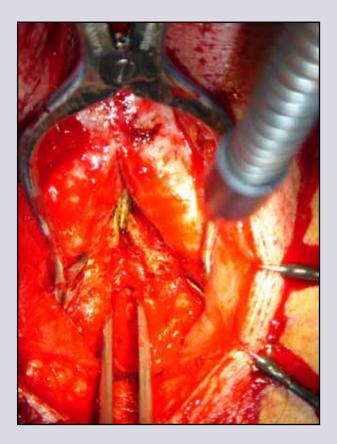
Appropriate surgical instruments



Simple retractor using atraumatic hooks

Appropriate surgical instruments





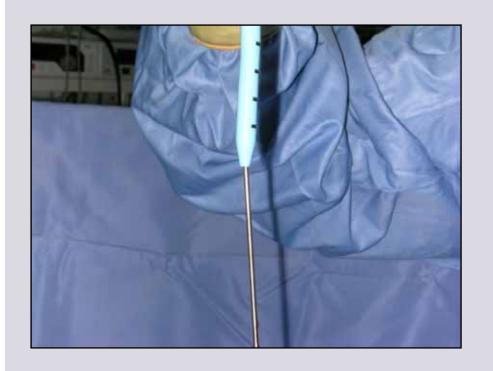
Perineal fexible light

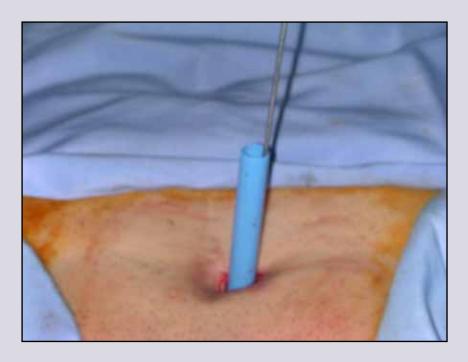
Combined approach

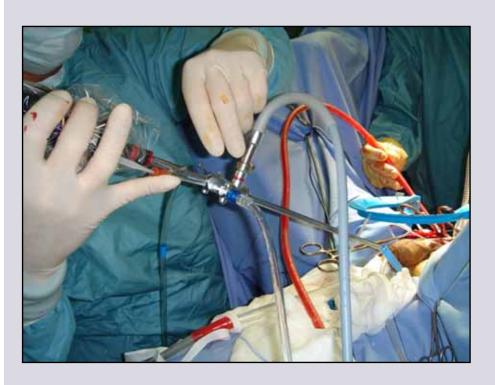




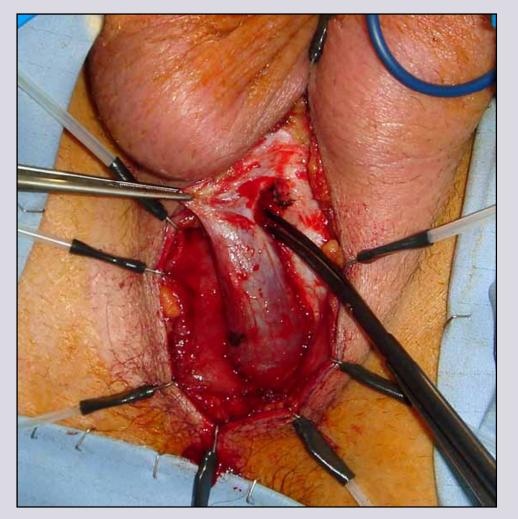


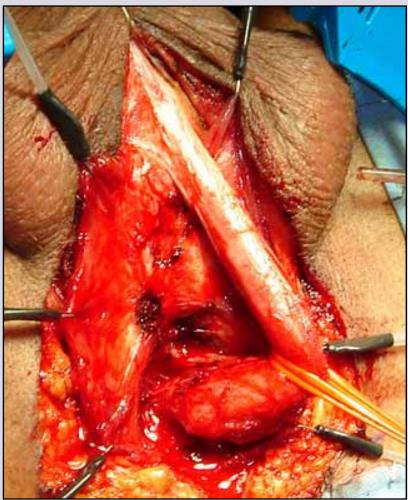


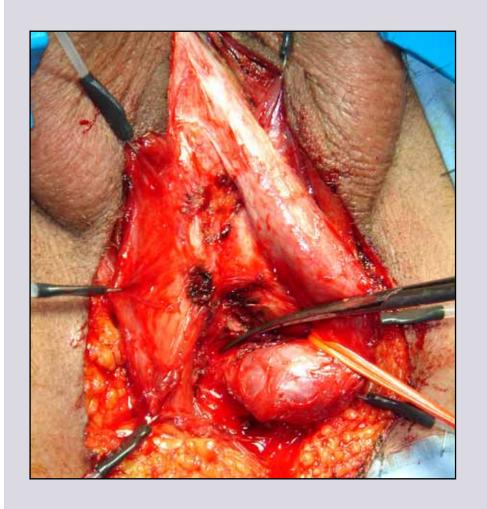


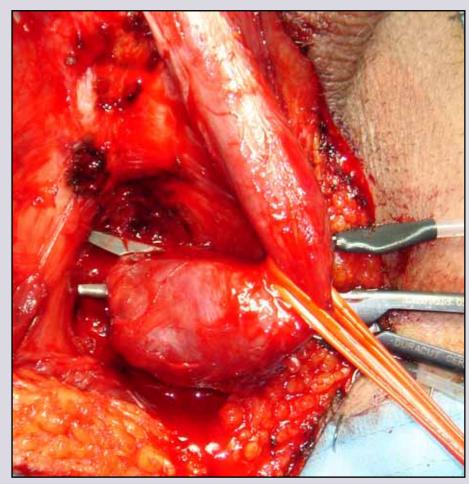


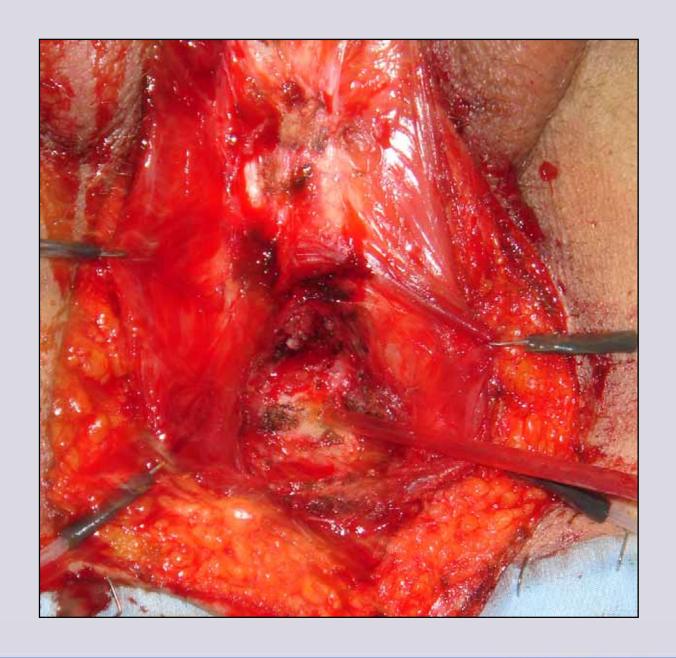






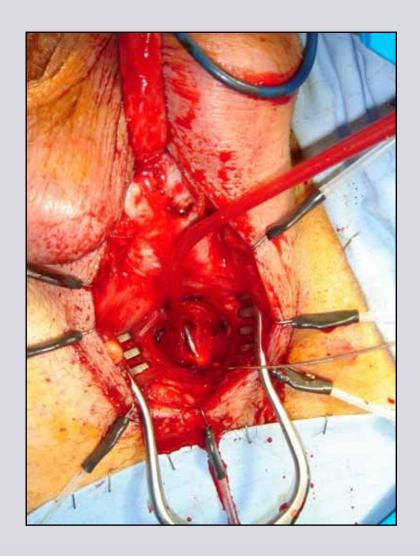






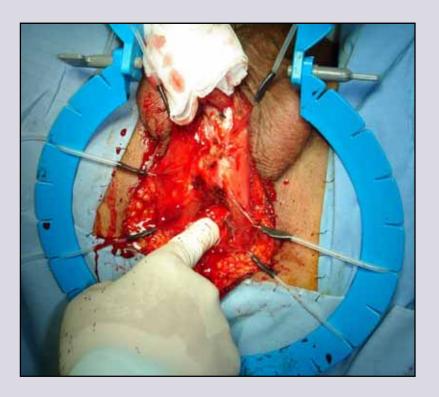
Cut on the light

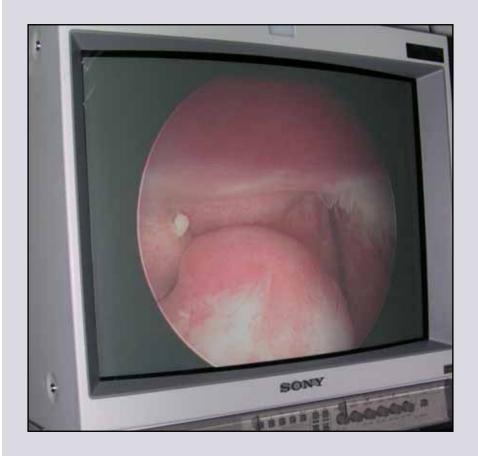


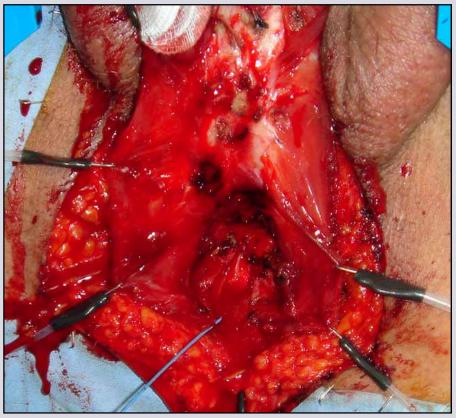


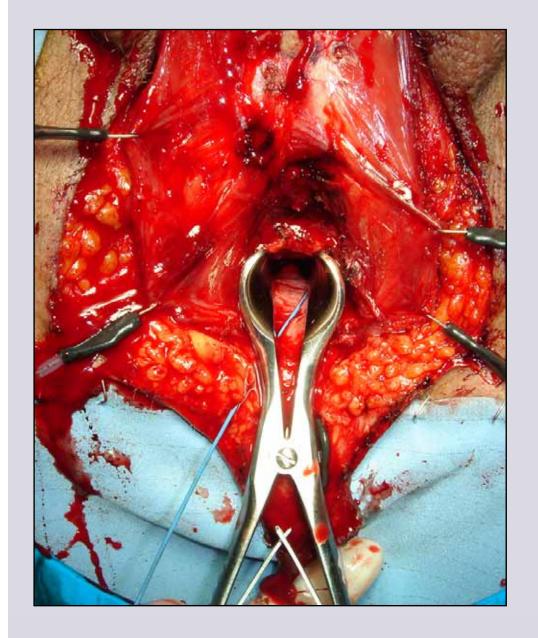
Cut on the tip

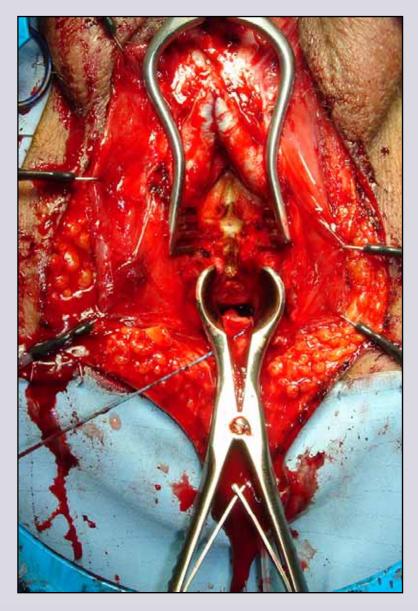


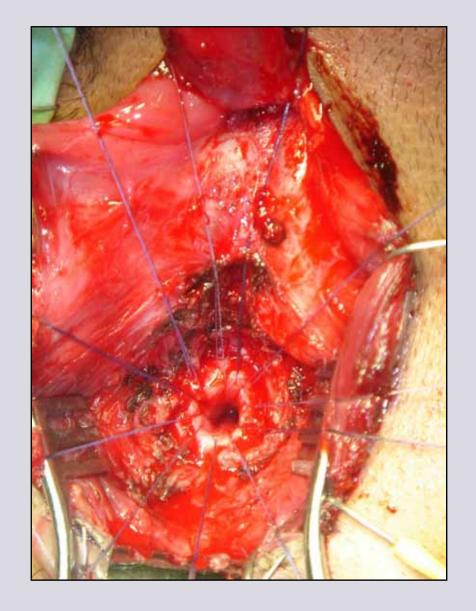


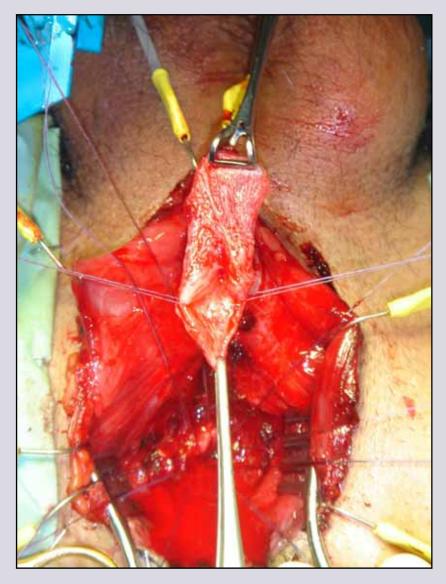


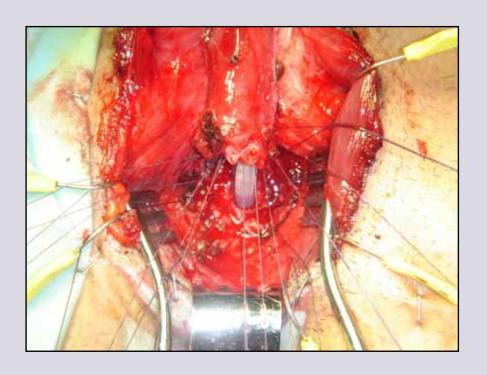


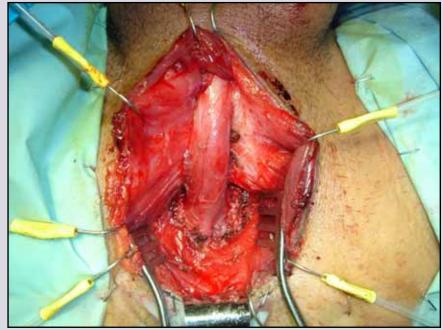




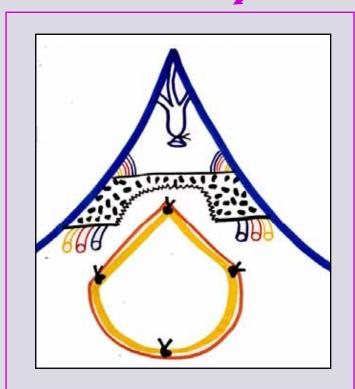




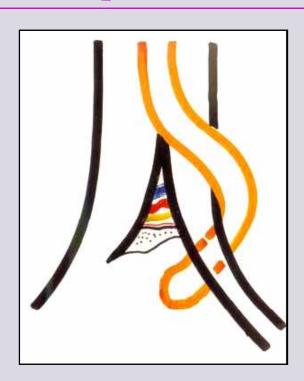




when?

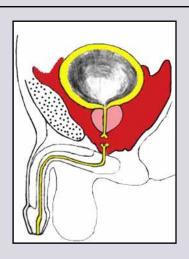


perineal pubectomy

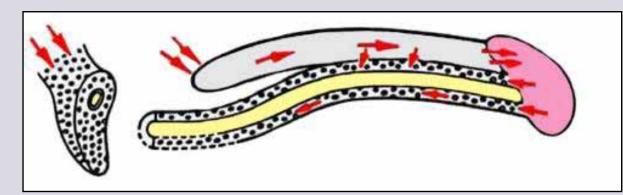


retrocrural urethral re-routing

1. Anatomical relationship between pubic bone and prostatic apex



2. Length and blood supply of the bulbar urethra

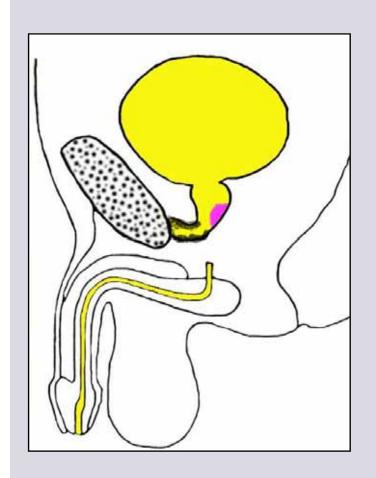


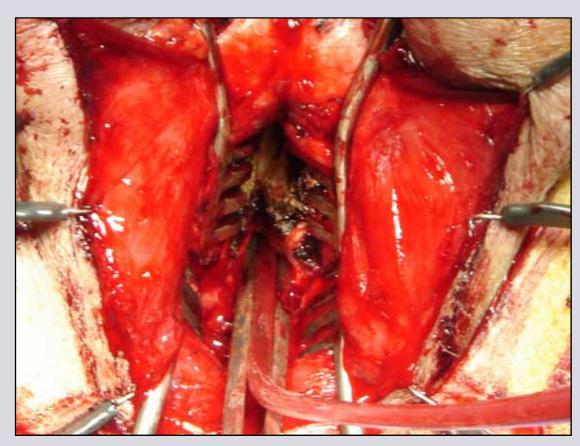
Urethrography dont' provide any information about the anatomical relationship between pubic bone and prostatic apex

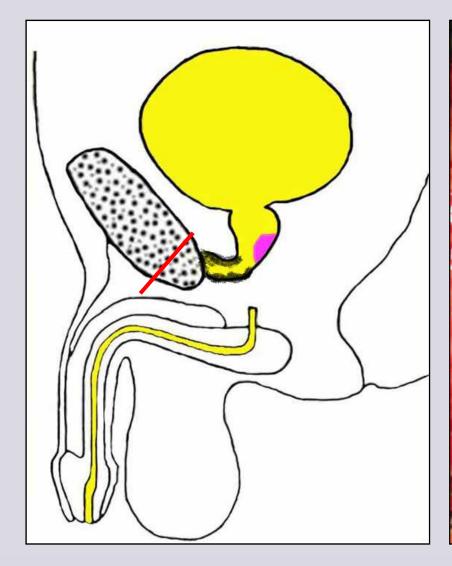


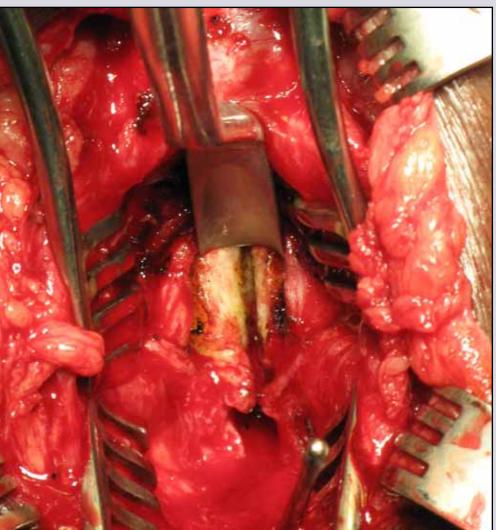


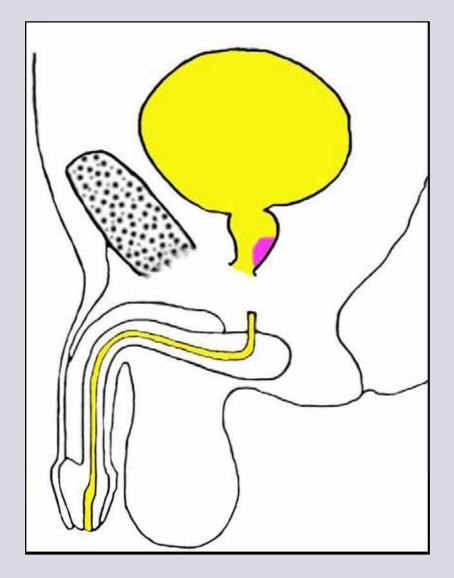
Anatomical relationship between pubic bone and prostatic apex

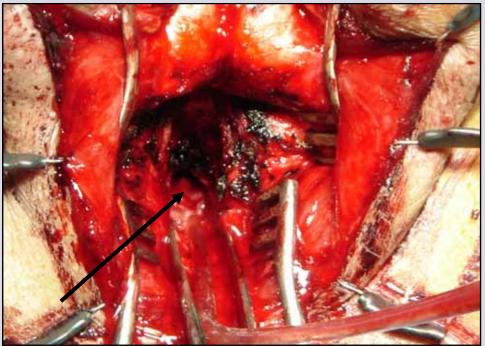




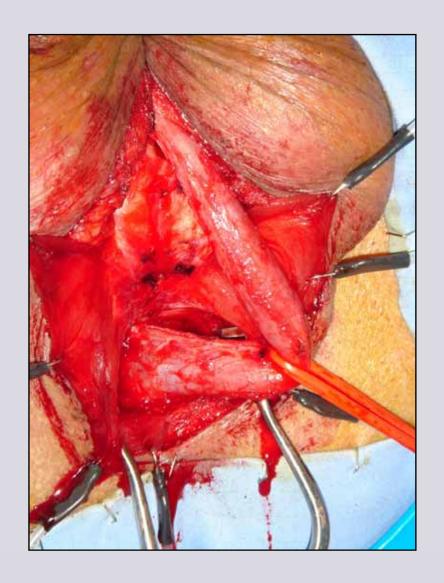




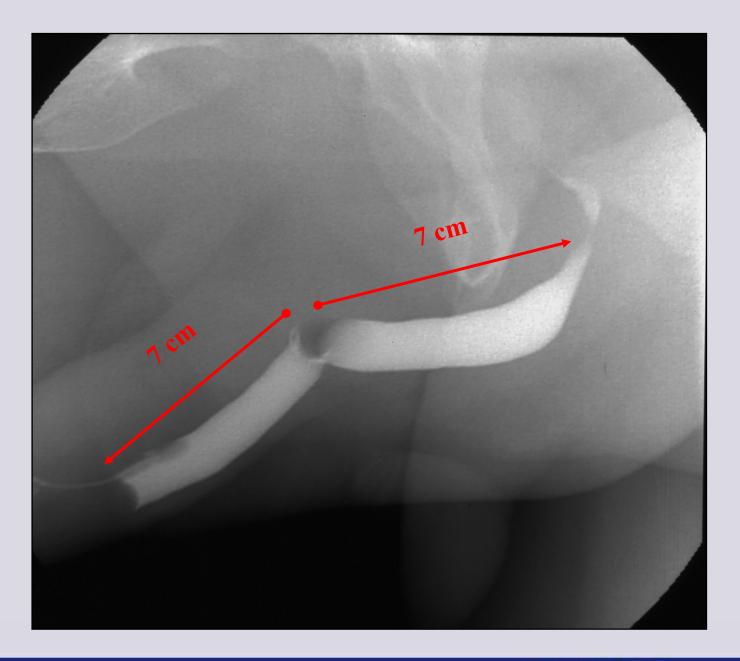




Length and blood supply of the bulbar urethra









9 cm





12.5 cm



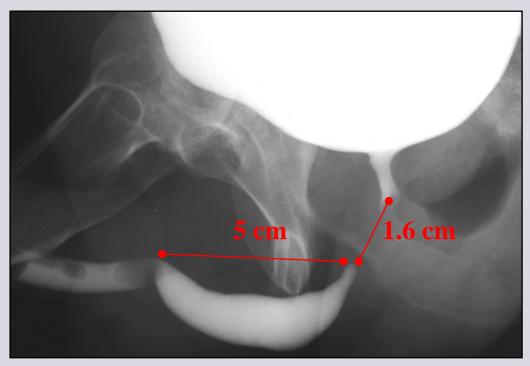
Gapometry and Anterior Urethrometry in the Repair of Posterior Urethral Defects

Mamdouh M. Koraitim

From the Department of Urology, College of Medicine, University of Alexandria, Alexandria, Egypt

- Bulbo-prostatic gap shorter than 1/3 of the entire length of the bulbar urethra may be repaired using simple perineal approach
- Bulbo-prostatic gap longer than 1/3 of the entire length of the bulbar urethra may required perineal pubectomy

J Urol 2008; 179: 1879-1881



bulbo-prostatic gap: 1.6 cm

entire length of bulbar urethra: 5 cm

1/3 of the entire length of bulbar urethra: 1.6 cm

According to Koraitim' gapometry, on this case pubectomy is unecessary



Pubectomy and retrocrural urethral re-routing is reported in the following cases

pediatric cases

pre-adolescent boys

patients from Egypt, India, Nepal

showing short bulbar urethra with poor vascular blood supply

Length of the penis and bulbar urethra according to the race

• black: 6.56

• white: 6.11

• hispanic: 6.01

• amerindian: 6.00

• east indian: 5.89

• middle eastern: 5.87

• east asian: 5.32

The BBC reported an Indian Council of Medical Research study finding that "about 60% of Indian men have penis which are between three and five centimeters shorter than international standards used in condom manufacture"

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Penis_size

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

Conclusion

Posterior urethral distraction defects have a wide spectrum of presentation from simple to complex.

The reconstruction required is influenced by multiple factors.

Conclusion

Penile length represents a factor that may influence the surgical technique (pubectomy vs simple perineal approach) and the result of posterior urethroplasty.





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Next month, this lecture will be fully available on our website

Thank you!