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Joint Meeting of the ESAU and the ESGURS

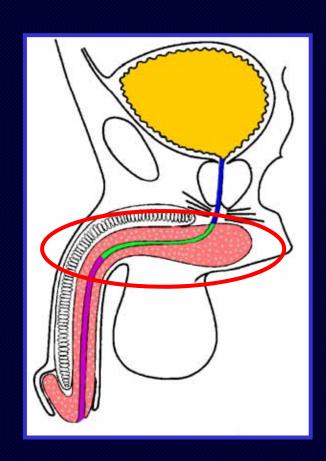
October 25 - 27, 2007

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Urethral stricture surgery - tips and tricks



Surgery of the bulbar urethra



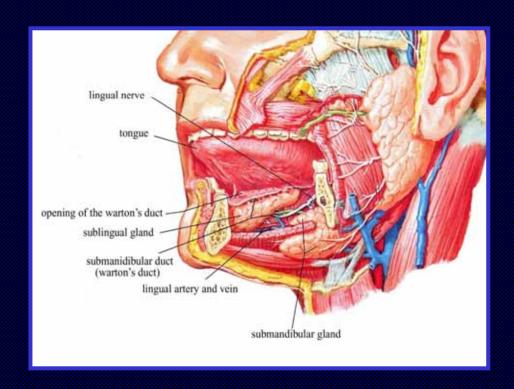


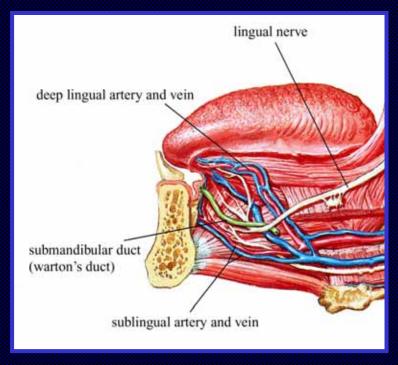
Harvesting the graft from the tongue





Anatomy of the tongue









Harvesting of lingual mucosal graft was first described by Italian Authors

The Tongue as an Alternative Donor Site for Graft Urethroplasty: A Pilot Study

Alchiede Simonato,* Andrea Gregori, Andrea Lissiani, Stefano Galli, Francesco Ottaviani, Roberta Rossi, Anna Zappone and Giorgio Carmignani

From the Department of Urology "Luciano Giuliani," University of Genoa (AS, GC), Genoa and Departments of Urology (AG, AL), Pathology (RR) and Anesthesiology and Intensive Care (AZ), and Otorhinolaryngological Clinic IV (FO), "Luigi Sacco" University Medical Center (SG), Milan, Italy

Purpose: Urethroplasty with a buccal mucosal graft provides excellent clinical results but it may also cause oral complications in some cases. The mucosa covering the lateral and under surface of the tongue is identical in structure with that lining the rest of the oral cavity. We evaluated LMGs for urethroplasty.

Materials and Methods: From January 2001 to September 2004, 8 men 34 to 65 years old (mean age 46.1) with urethral strictures 1.5 to 4.5 cm long were selected for 1-stage dorsal onlay urethroplasty. The site of the harvest graft was the lateral mucosal lining of the tongue. Postoperatively all patients were followed with urethrography, uroflowmetry, cystourethrography and flexible urethroscopy after 3 and 12 months. Successful reconstruction criteria were peak flow rate greater than 15 ml per second and no need for postoperative urethral dilation.

Results: Median followup was 18 months (mean 22.1, range 3 to 47). Seven cases were successful. One patient had a partial urethral stricture. In successful cases cystourethrography revealed no significant graft contractures or sacculations and at flexible urethroscopy LMG was almost indistinguishable from native urethra. There were no pain, esthetic or functional complications at the donor site.

Conclusions: Harvesting the LMG is feasible and easy to perform. Compared with the buccal mucosal graft the LMG seems to be associated with less postoperative pain and a minor risk of donor site complications. These preliminary functional and esthetic data are satisfactory.

Journal of Urology, 2006; 175: 589-592







The site of the harvest graft was the lateral mucosal lining of the tongue

The length of the grafts were 3 to 7 cm (mean 3.3 cm) with a width of 1.5 cm

Simonato et al, J Urol, 2006; 175: 589-592







Mouth opener is put into place







The ventral surface of the tongue is exposed







The opening of the Wharton's duct is identified



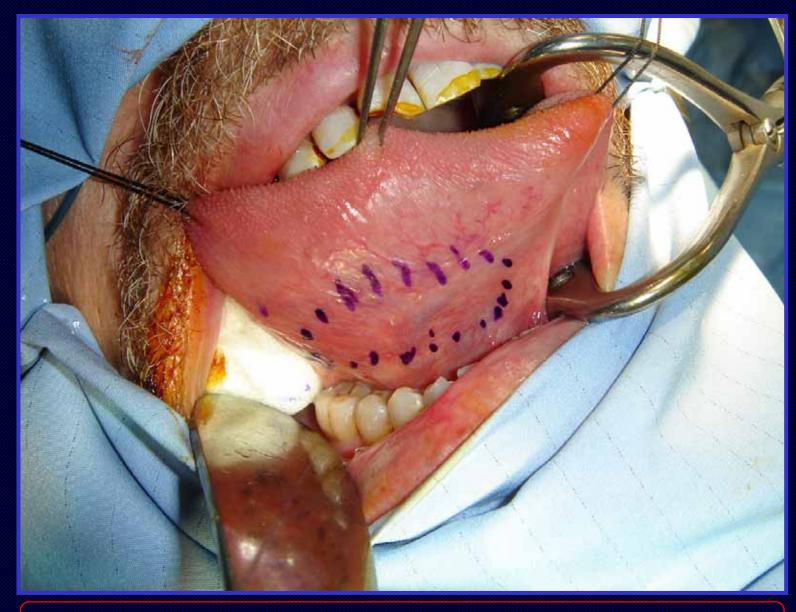




The site of the lingual nerve is identified







The graft is measured and marked



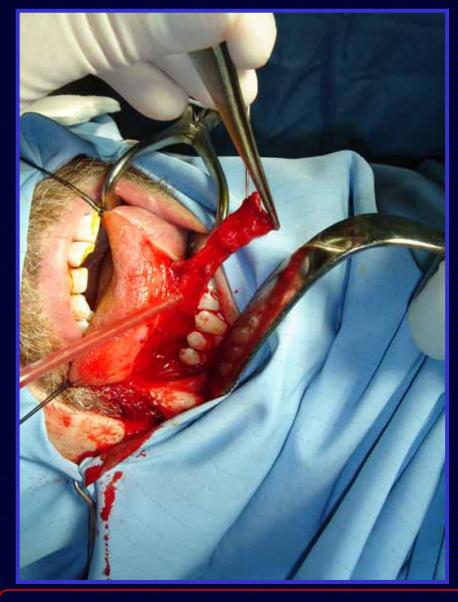




The graft edges are incised







The graft is removed







The graft bed is examined for bleeding







The donor site is closed with interrupted sutures







Graft defatting is necessary to remove the underlying fibrovascular tissues



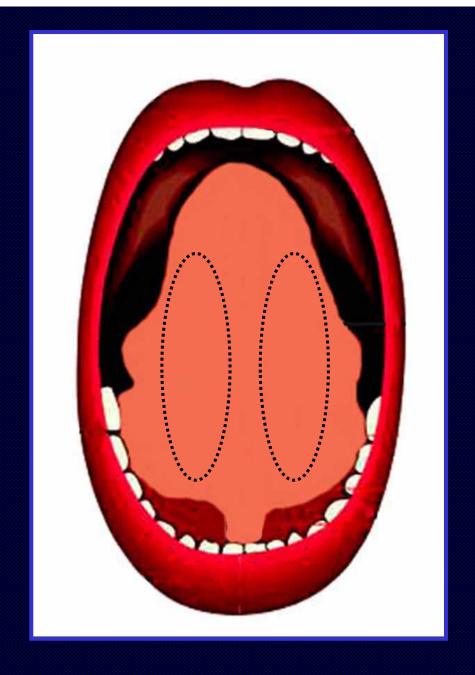




The graft is 4 cm long and 2.5 cm wide













We would like to thank doctor Pier Guido Ciabatti, Head of the Department of Otorhinolaryngology at San Donato Hospital (Arezzo – Italy) for harvesting the graft





Patient population

- 10 patients (average age 41 years)
- 5 penile urethral strictures (dorsal inlay) and 5 bulbar urethral strictures (3 dorsal inlay) (2 ventral onlay)
- Graft harvesting was performed by the oral surgeon in 5 cases and by the young urologist in traning in 5 cases
- In 2 patients, 2 grafts from the tongue were harvested





Follow-up criteria

- During the hospital stay, the oral surgeon and the urologist visited the patient 2 times a day
- The patient was requested to return to the hospital weekly for 1 month, and monthly for 4 months for a follow-up visit

• All patients were investigated by the oral surgeon to determine salivatory activity and the presence of disturbances in food tasting, kissing, speaking, swallowing and other problems





Results

- No patient developed early or late post-operative complications on the harvest site
- No difference was observed in patients in whom the harvesting was performed by the oral surgeon compared to patients in whom the procedure was performed by the urologist
- No difference was observed in patients who underwent single (8 cases) or double (2 cases) graft harvesting from the tongue





Results

• The series of patients we present here is so small and with so short a follow-up (mean 5 months) that it is not possible to draw any definitive conclusion on the long-term results of urethroplasty using lingual graft compared to buccal mucosa graft





Conclusions

- The surgical technique for harvesting a graft from the tongue is simple and safe in the hands of the young urologist as well
- The LMG is more similar to a graft harvested from the lip than the BMG
- The tongue represents an alternative donor site to the lip in adult patients requiring a small and thin graft for urethroplasty
- The cheek is still an irreplaceable donor site for any kind of urethroplasly when an abundant and resistant substitute graft material is required
- Some patients, who had undergone BMG urethroplasty, showed stricutre recurrence requiring additional graft harvesting. In these cases, the urologist should consider the tongue an alternative donor site to the lip





Harvesting sites in the mouth



Right cheek



Lip



Left cheek



Tongue





right cheek	5 x 2.5 cm
left cheek	5 x 2.5 cm
lip	4 x 1.5 cm
tongue	4 x 2.5 cm
	4 x 2.5 cm





22 cm x 2.5 cm





A new muscle and nerve sparing bulbar urethroplasty





Substitution urethroplasty



post-voiding dribbling

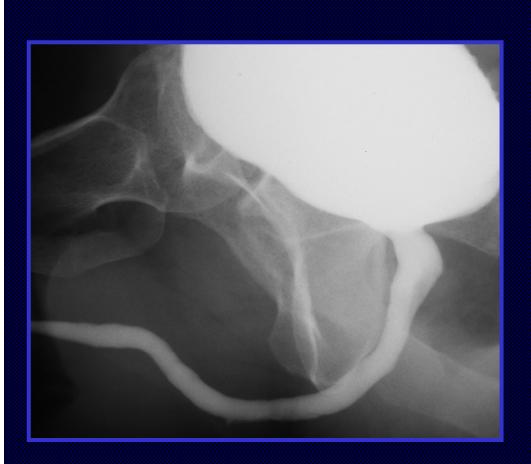
• semen sequestration in the urethral bulb





End-to-end anastomosis

Substitution urethroplasty



- post-voiding dribbling
- loss of ejaculation
- semen sequestration in the urethral bulb





In our experience, out of 60 patients who underwent end-to-end anastomosis:

- 12 (20%) showed decreased ejaculation force
- 2 (3.3%) showed ejaculation was possible only by manually compressing the perineum at the level of the urethral bulb

Barbagli G. et al, J Urol December 2007; in press





In our experience, the patient who underwent substitution onlay graft urethroplasty showed the same incidence of:

- post-voiding dribbling
- decreased ejaculation force or loss of ejaculation
- partial semen sequestration in the urethral bulb

Barbagli G. et al, study currently underway

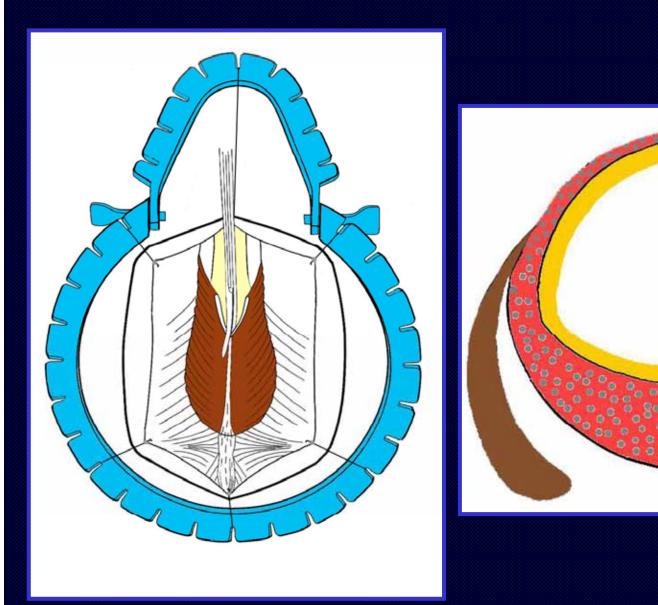


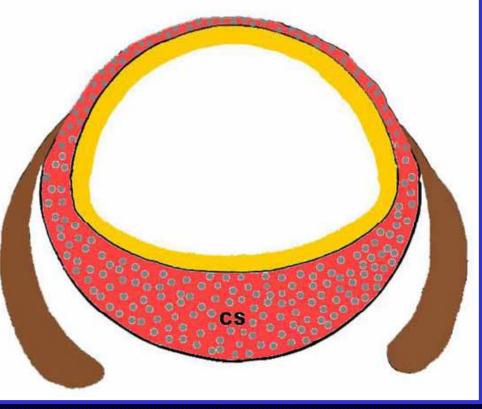


Why?



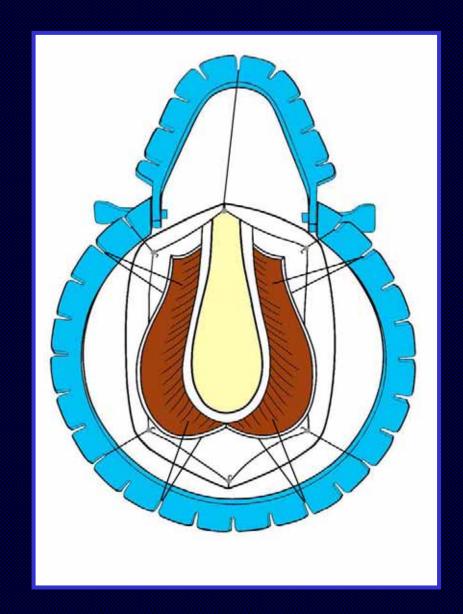


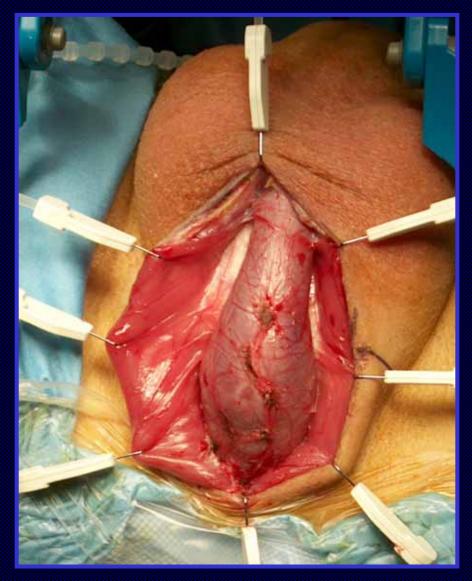






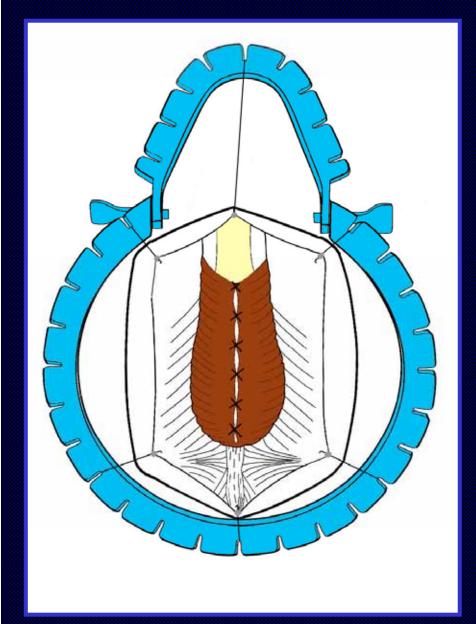


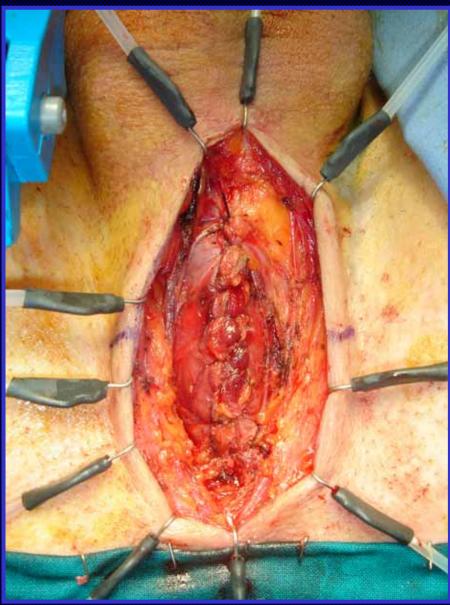






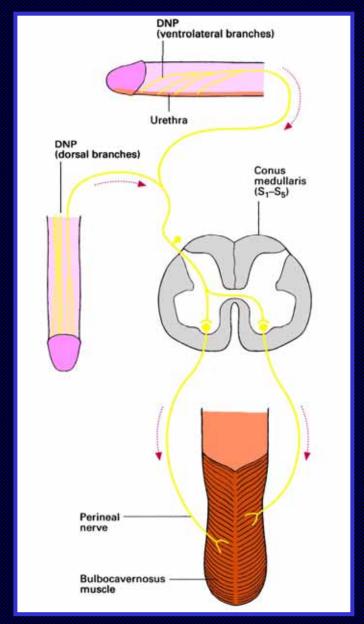










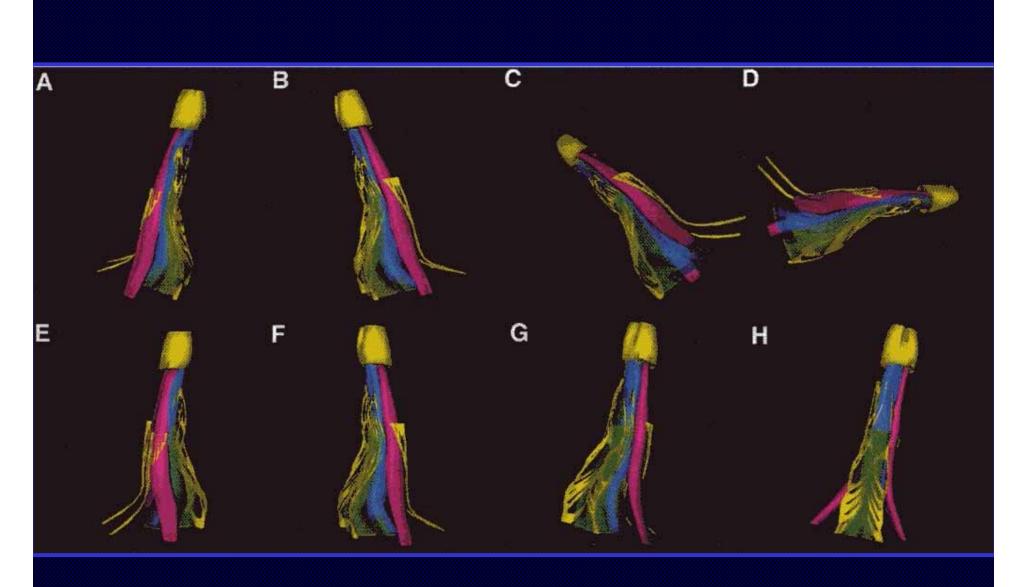


Rhythmic contractions of the bulbospongiosum muscles and other perineal muscles expel semen from the urethra and have an important role in expelling urine, avoiding urine sequestration in the large urethral bulb.

Yang and Bradley, BJU International 2000; 85:857-863





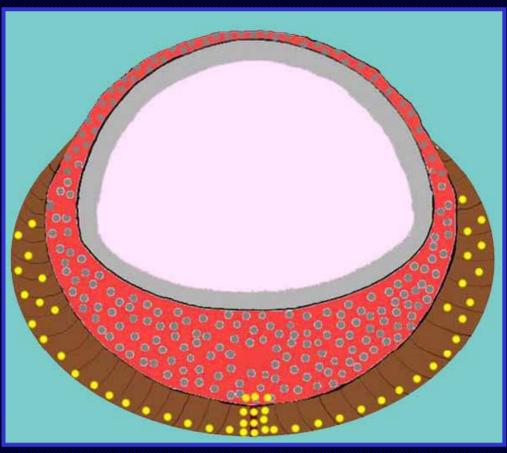


Yucel and Baskin, BJU International 2003; 92: 624-630





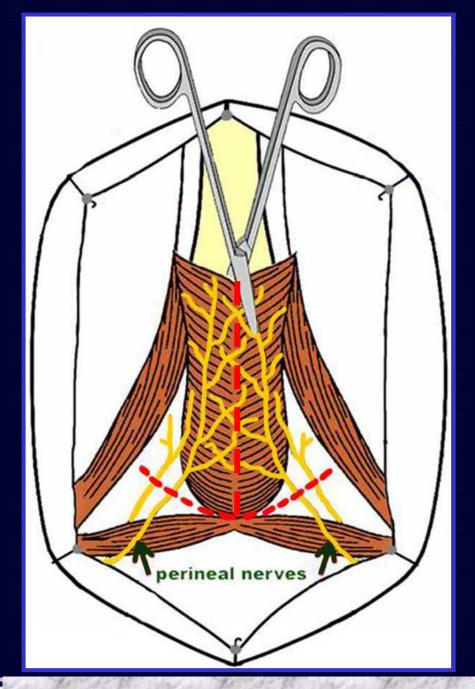




Yucel and Baskin, BJU International 2003; 92: 624-630







During bulbar urethroplasty, damage to the bulbospongiosum muscle and to the perineal nerves may play a role in determining loss of efficient urethral contraction, causing difficulties in expelling semen and urine, and temporary or permanent sexual dysfunction





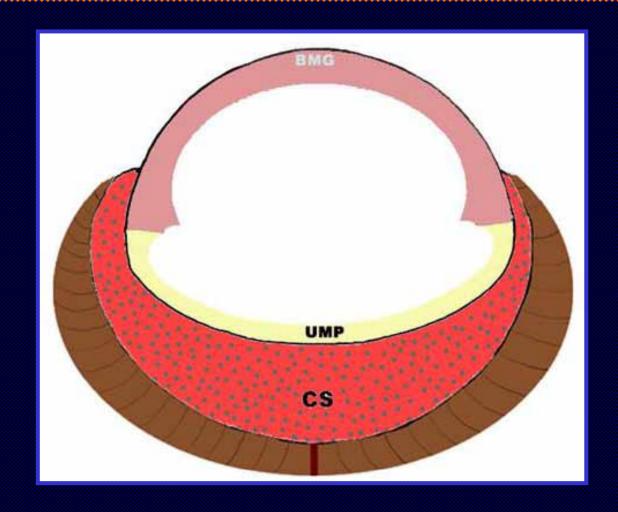
Loss of efficient contraction of the bulbo-spongiosum muscles and corpus spongiosum

- decreased force of the ejaculation jet
- loss of the ejaculation jet
- semen sequestration
- infertility
- urine sequestration in the urethral bulb
- post-voiding dribbling



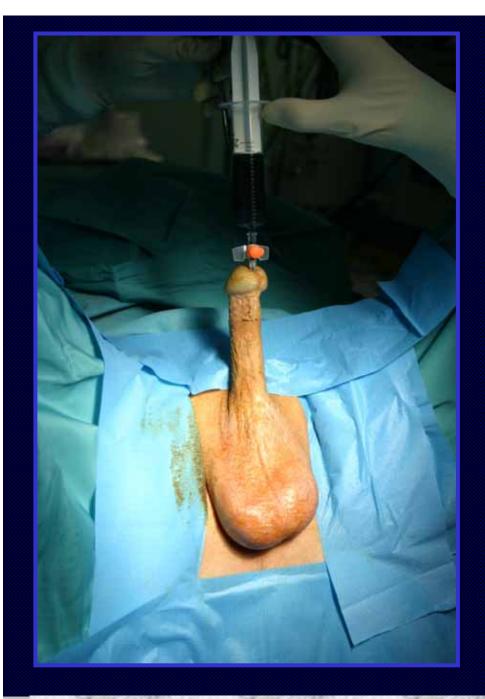


A new muscle and nerve sparing dorsal onlay graft bulbar urethroplasty





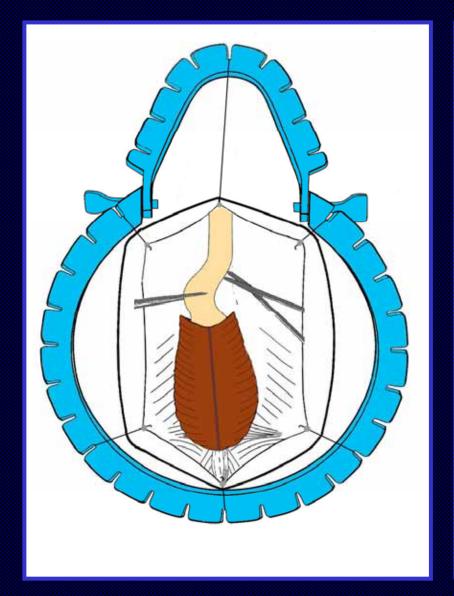








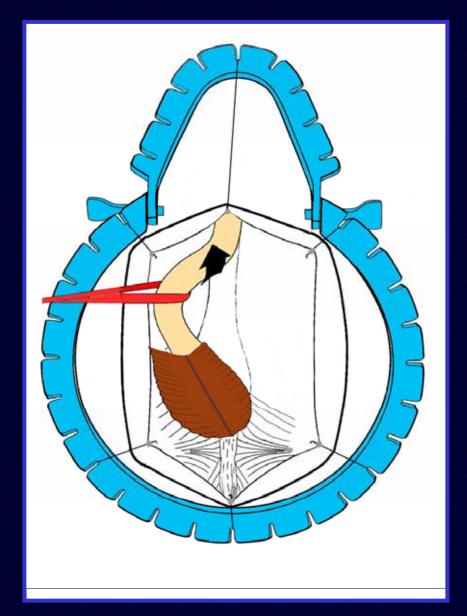


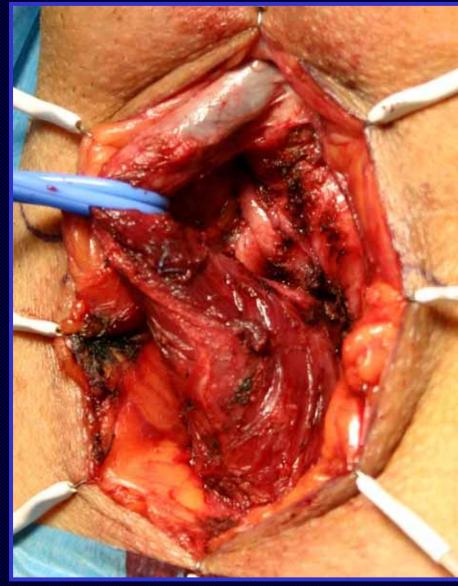






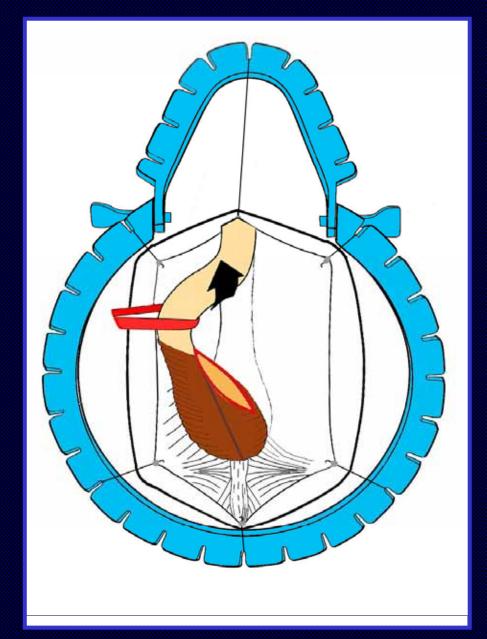


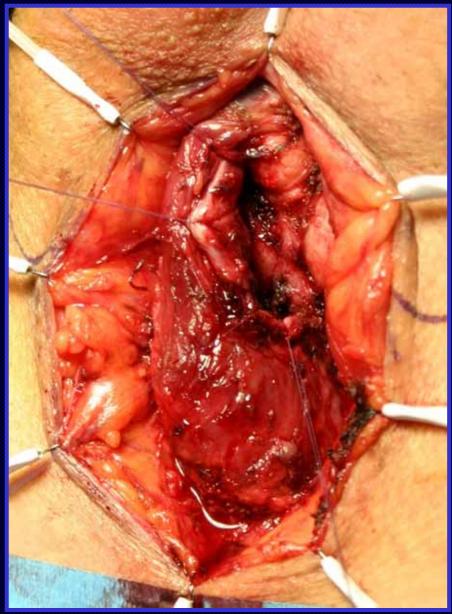






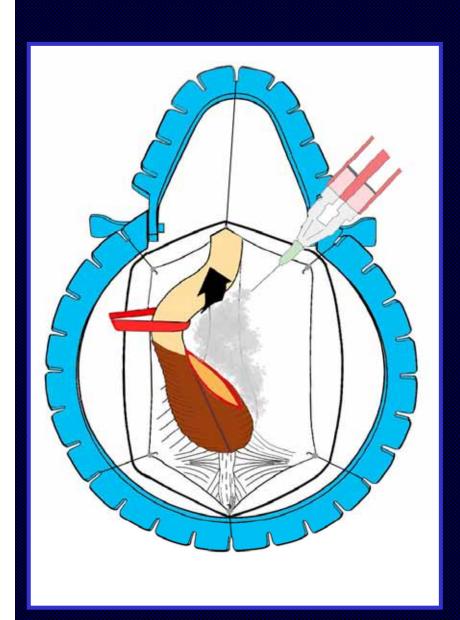








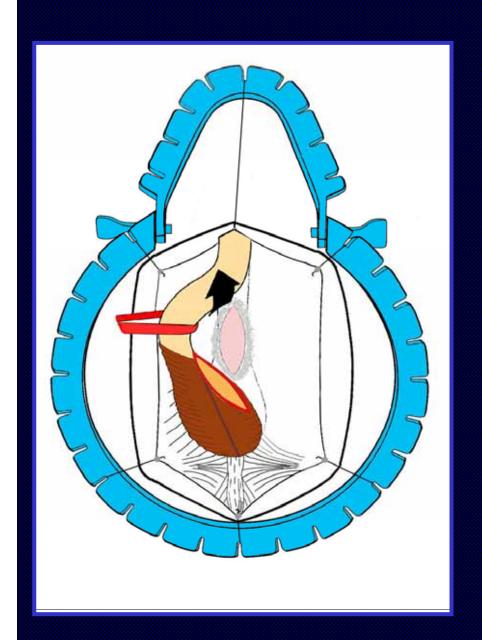






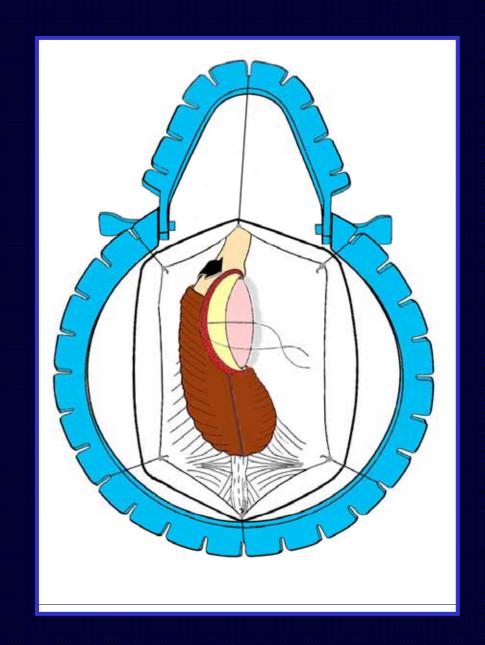








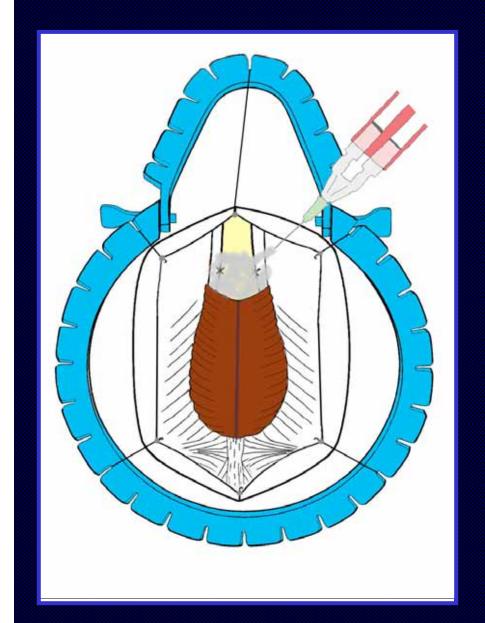


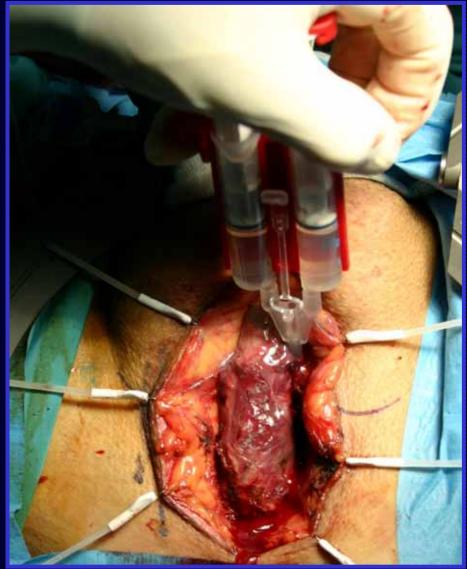








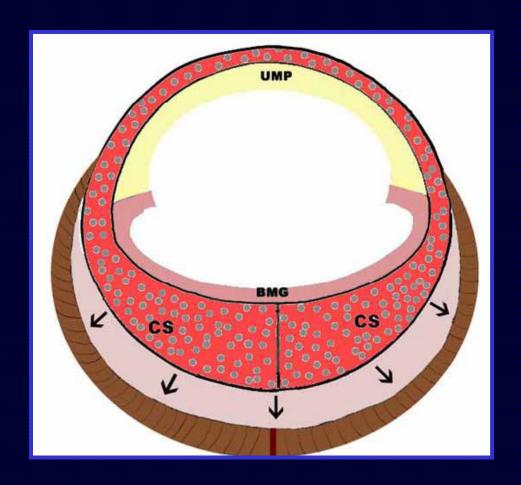






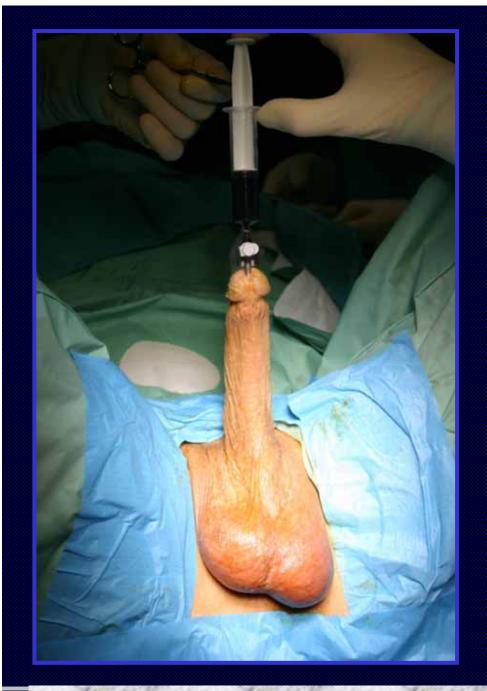


A new muscle and nerve sparing ventral onlay graft bulbar urethroplasty





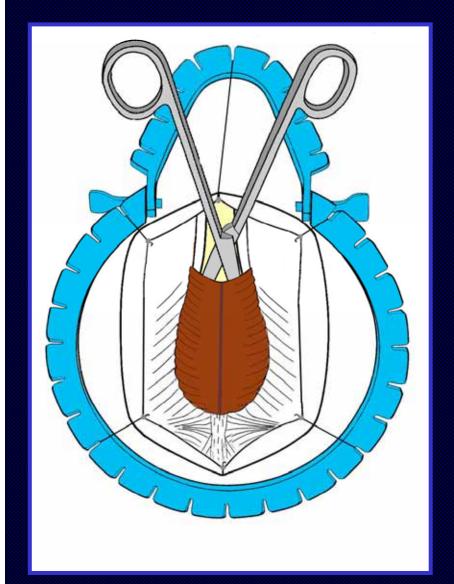








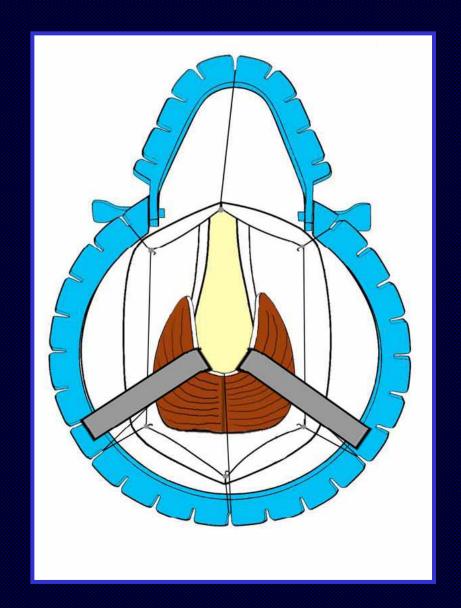








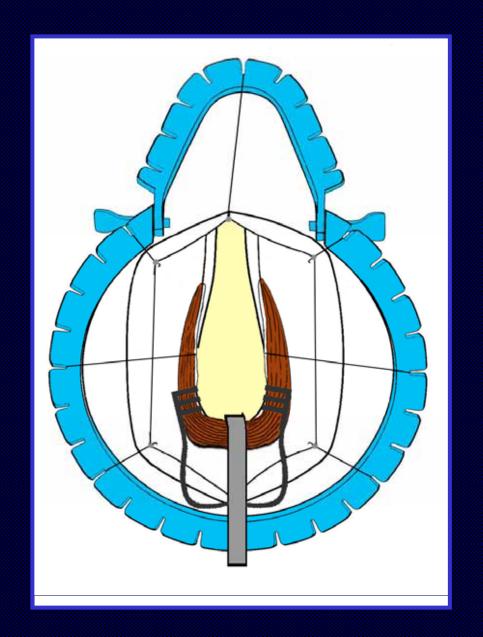


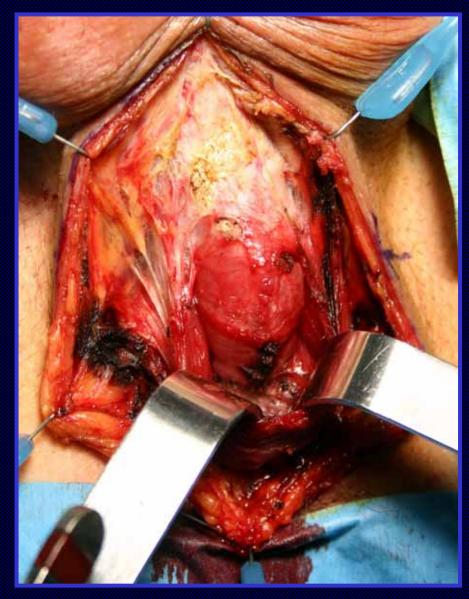






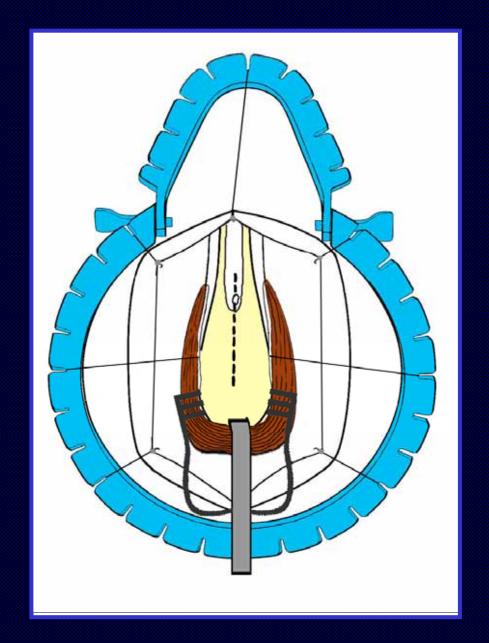


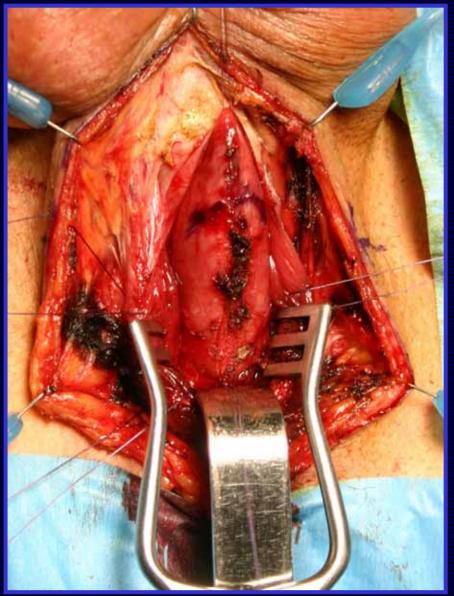






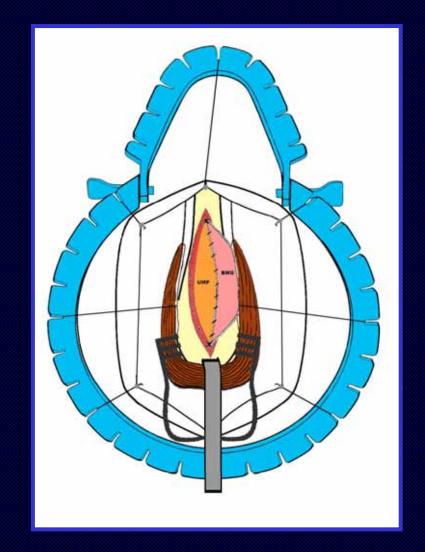








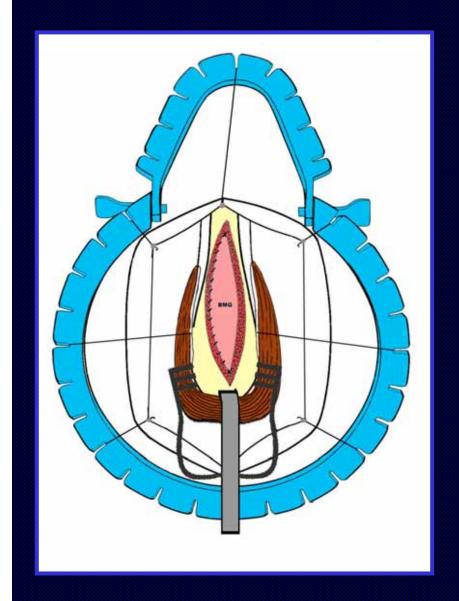


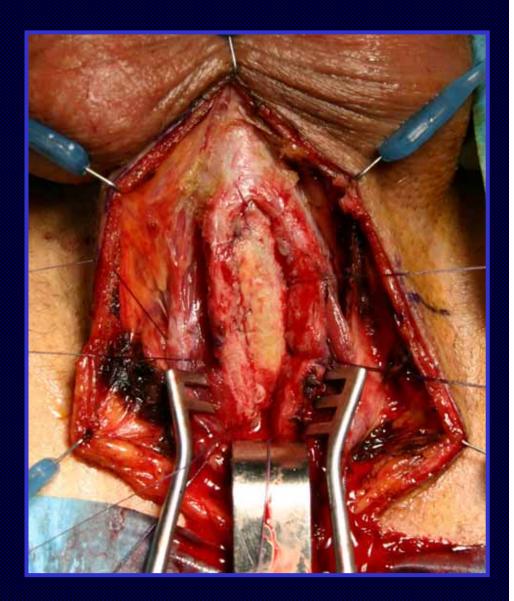






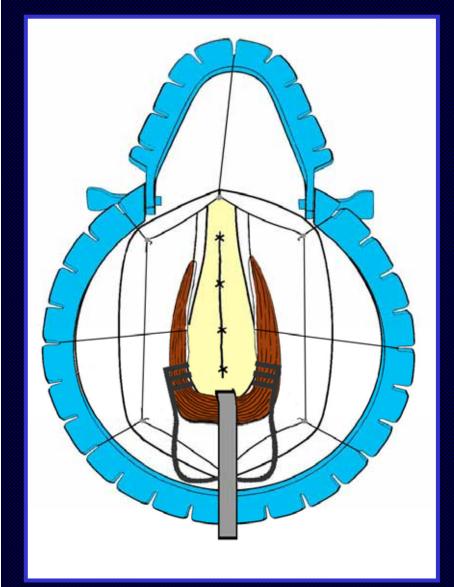


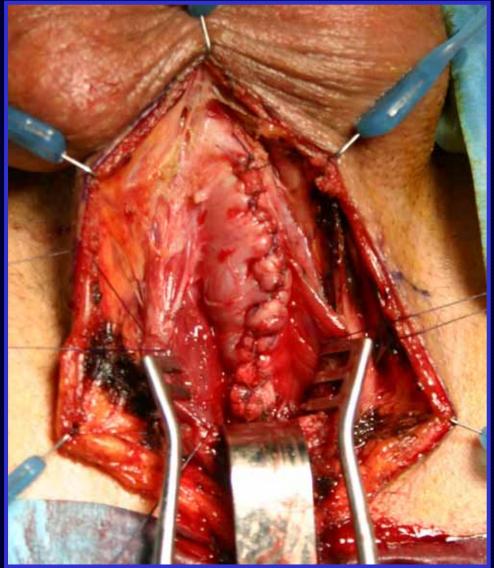






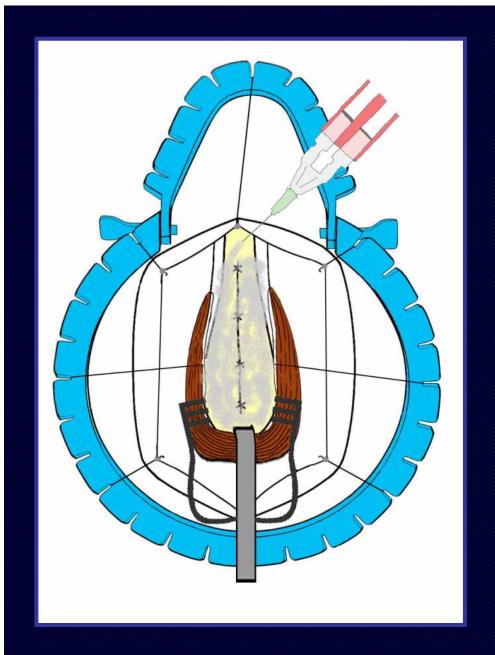


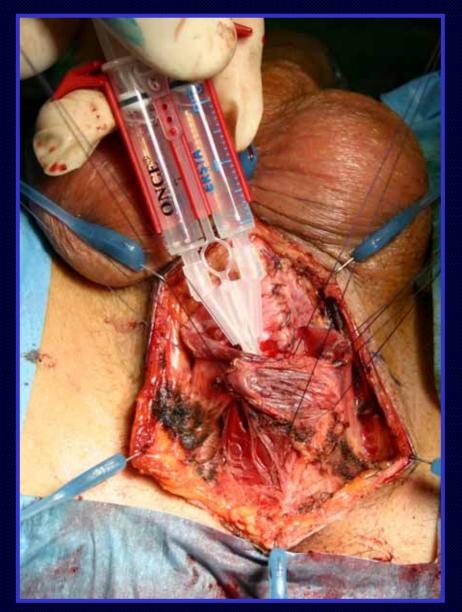






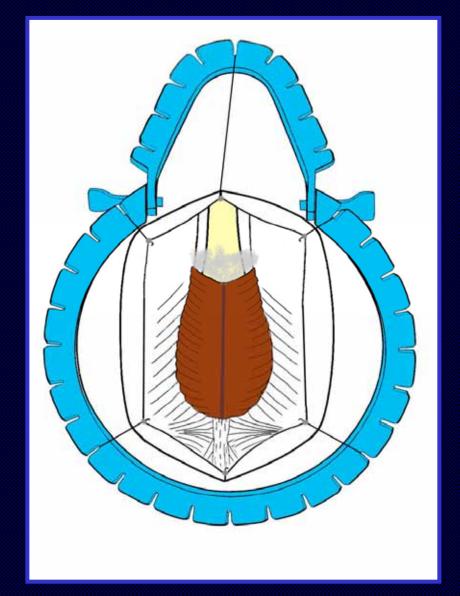


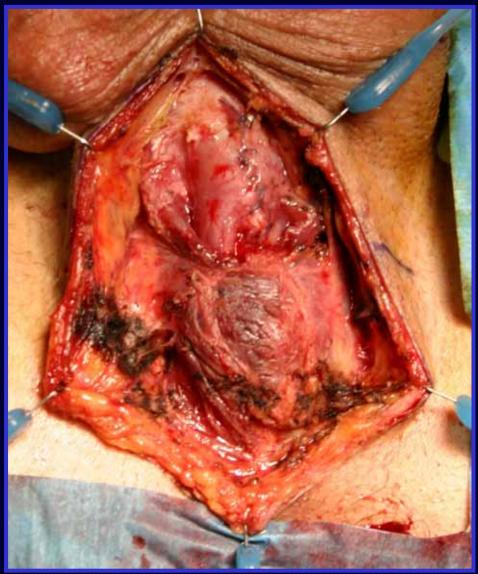
















Conclusions

Preservation of the bulbo-spongiosum muscle and perineal nerve should represent a slight but significant step toward perfecting the surgical technique of bulbar urethroplasty, using a minimally invasive approach





Conclusions

Longer follow-up on a larger series of patients is necessary to confirm our preliminary satisfactory results, showing that preservation of muscle and nerve avoid the occurrence of post operative complications such as:

- Post-voiding dribbling
- Loss of ejaculation
- Partial urine and semen sequestration in the urethral bulb

We are currently working on gathering data





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- · How to make a diagnosis
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- · The articles published by Guido Barbagli
- . The books published by Guido Barbagli
- · The lectures presented by Guido Barbagli at Meetings and Congress
- · The history of urethral surgery
- An Atlas of Surgical Techniques
- Video
- · Comments and suggestion for the urologists of XXI century
- · ... and more!

The website is up-to-date monthly

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

Thank you!



