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Incontinence following pelvic trauma

Urinary incontinence in patient with pelvic fracture urethral distraction defects (PFUDD)

Traumatic lesion to the bladder neck

Iatrogenic lesion to the bladder neck

Traumatic lesion to the bladder neck





Traumatic rupture of the bladder neck is more frequently observed in children than in adults, because of the rudimentary nature of the prostate and the pubo-prostatic ligaments

Immediate surgical exploration

Iatrogenic lesion to the bladder neck

Initial management of patient in the emergency room



Iatrogenic lesion to the bladder neck

Endoscopic or surgical urethral realignment



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





- Road traffic accidents (68 to 84%)
- Falls from heights (6 to 25%)
- Industrial accidents



• Agricultural accidents (farm tractor)

The association of urethral injuries with pelvic fracture has

been quoted as being 3-25% in most studies, and $\approx 27\%$ are

also associated with other intra-abdominal injuries

- 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

Diagnosis of posterior urethral disruption requires a high

index of suspicion and should be excluded before the urethral

catheter is inserted

- Blood at the external urethral meatus
- Inability to pass urine
- Palpable distended bladder
- Scrotal and/or perineal butterfly hematoma
- High-riding prostate on DRE





 Absence of these signs or symptoms does not exclude the diagnosis of PFUDD

 Rectal examination helps to exclude a dislocated prostate, but is more important as a tool to screen for rectal injuries

Whilst clinical history and examination are important in the initial assessment of patients, imaging techniques should confirm the diagnosis

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

Radiological investigation in the patient with PFUDD should be arranged according to the patient's clinical status



92% of male subjects with pelvic fracture and urethral injury had specific inferomedial pubic bone fractures or pubic symphysis diastasis

Basta AM. et al. J Urol 2007; 177: 571-575

Associated lesions

• Site of lesions

• Type of lesions

Associated lesions



bladder





rectum

bladder neck





Hernia of the bladder into the perineum due to pubic symphysis diastasis

Site of lesion

membranous

prostatic





adult

children

Type of lesion



stretched

partial rupture

complete rupture

Immediate management of posterior urethral trauma without associated lesions





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





ST

Stretched



Center for Reconstructive Urethral Surgery

ST/

Partial rupture



Complete rupture







In patients with PFUDD, urinary diversion by suprapubic cystostomy is the only method than can surely avoid damage to 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

Immediate management of urethral trauma with associated lesions



- bladder rupture
- bladder neck lesions
- rectal tear

Immediate surgical exploration

appropriate operating room

appropriate instruments

appropriate patient

appropriate surgeon



appropriate operating room ?





appropriate instruments ?



appropriate patient ?



appropriate surgeon ?



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 endoscopic and surgical urethral realignment





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

Restore the urethral lumen, preserving urinary continence without jeopardizing sexual function residual to the trauma





www.urethralcenter.it



What can you find in www.urethralcenter.it?

- · Up-to-date Information on urethral pathology and surgery
- · Everything you need to know about urethral stricture diseases
- · How to make a diagnosis
- All the surgical techniques performed at our Center
- An up-to-date database of surgical outcome
- · Information and opportunities for "hands-on" training
- Up-to-date literature
- 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

This lecture is fully available on our website

Thank you !