CENTER FOR RECONSTRUCTIVE URETHRAL SURGERY

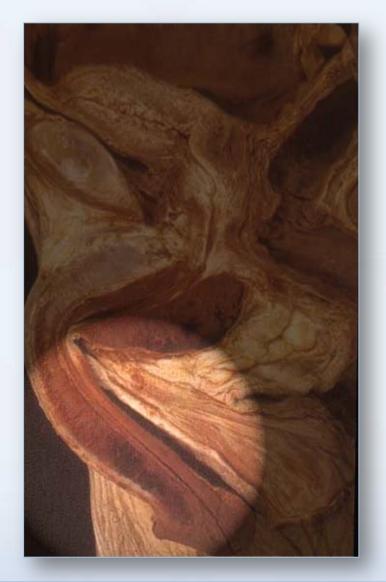


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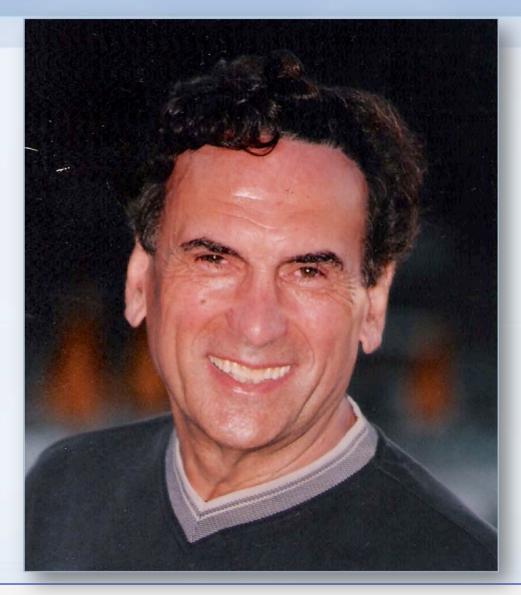




Complex Penile Urethral Strictures







Prof. Sava Perovic - Belgrade - Serbia



The discussion I have prepared for today is on a difficult topic as it is impossible to provide definitive guidelines of treatment for complex penile urethral stricture.

In any case, I sincerely hope to provide you with useful information on the problems involved in the treatment of this complex type of stricture and disease.





Review – Reconstructive Urology

What is the Best Technique for Urethroplasty?

Daniela E. Andrich, Anthony R. Mundy *

Institute of Urology, University College, London, United Kingdom

Eur Urol 2008, 54: 1031-1041



throstomy may well be a more reliable and satisfactory alternative, particularly in the elderly, who commonly sit down to void anyway [48].

5.1. Penile urethroplasty

For the penile urethra the Orandi technique [49] (Fig. 4) is useful for nonobliterative strictures within the penile shaft that are not due to BXO. One has to be careful to get the width of the flap right, and this is not easy to judge which is why the procedure carries a significant complication rate. Nonetheless this remains the gold standard, albeit faut de mieux. A dorsal stricturotomy and buccal mucosal graft inlay may be an alternative, provided the urethral calibre is reasonably well preserved and the spongiosum is not too affected by fibrosis so that the urethral plate literally 'springs open' during dorsal stricturotomy. The same is true for the Asopa technique (transventral dorsal stricturotomy and patch from within the lumen) [50], but such strictures are not very common. The drawbacks of all grafts on the penile shaft are potential graft contracture and penile curvature as consequences. In the absence of

infection this is a technical complication because the graft was sutured onto the corpora under tension. This is a difficult problem to correct short of excising the whole graft and starting again from scratch. For these reasons penile urethral surgery is technically more challenging than bulbar urethral surgery, and the results are less satisfactory.

The treatment of distal penile strictures as a result of lichen sclerosus or following previous hypospadias surgery often needs to be individualised. In severe lichen sclerosus (LS), the meatus and fossa navicularis are almost completely obliterated (Fig. 5). In some cases, marked wood-hard fibrosis extends into the pendulous urethra. In these severe cases the penile shaft skin is often affected by LS as well. The general principle here is to excise the diseased segment and to replace it with BMG, because BMG is the material least likely to be affected by recurrent LS (Fig. 6) [51]. This is generally agreed. However, it can be done in one or two stages depending on the extent of the disease, and this is much more controversial. Indeed the more extensive the disease, the more complicated its surgical treatment, and the more it becomes an area of

Eur Urol 2008, 54: 1031-1041





HEMATOMA











FISTULA







MEATAL STENOSIS



Websites: W

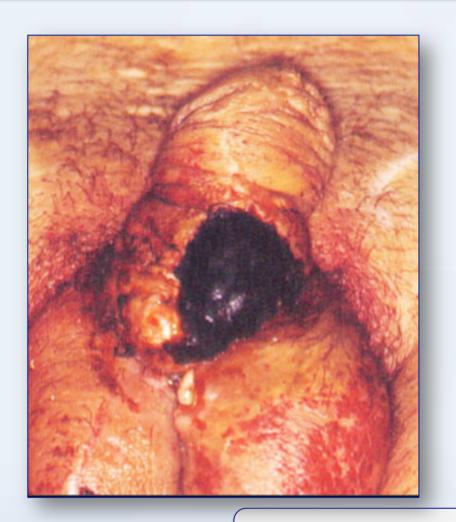
www.uretra.it www.urethralcenter.it





CHORDEE OR TORSION







SKIN NECROSIS









AESTHETIC DEFECTS





DIVERTICUM



Penile urethral strictures: simple



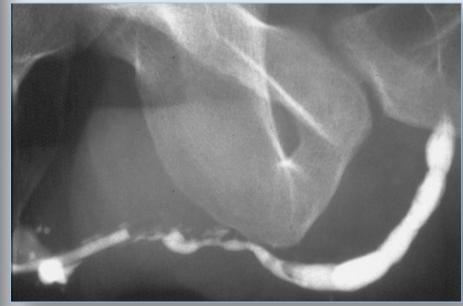




Penile urethral strictures: complex



Failed hypospadias repair





Lichen sclerosus



Penile urethral strictures: complex

Failed hypospadias repair





Failed hypospadias repair

How often it is?



"Strictures in adults who had a hypospadias repair is a growing industry"

Andrich DE, Mundy AR, Eur Urol 2008, 54:1031-1041



Our experience
showed two different
populations in which
attempts at
hypospadias surgical
correction failed





Patients showing multiple penile deformities caused by:

- **Error** in evaluation
- > Error in design
- > Error in surgical technique
- > Error in post-operative care



These patients should be classified as "complications" after hypospadias surgery

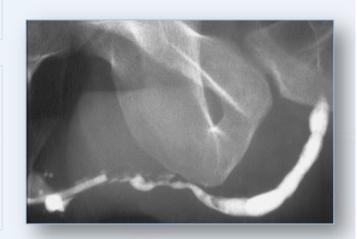


Patients showing a satisfactory final outcome having:



Satisfactory penile appearance

No evident penile deformities such as fistuala or chordee



Urethral stricture

These patients should be classified as "natural evolution" over time of hypospadias repair



Why hypospadias repair deteriorate over time?





The pediatric urologist maintains that:

"The neo-urethra I construct in the child will follow the growth of the penis into adulthood "

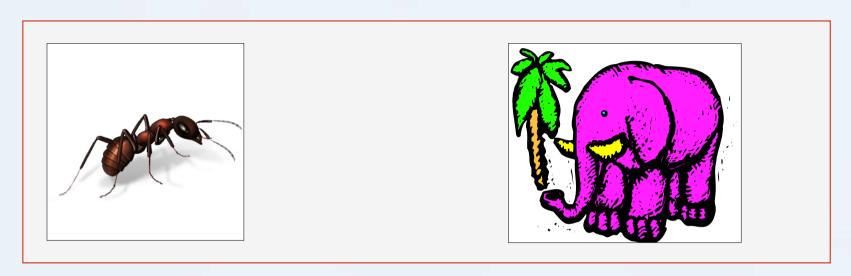


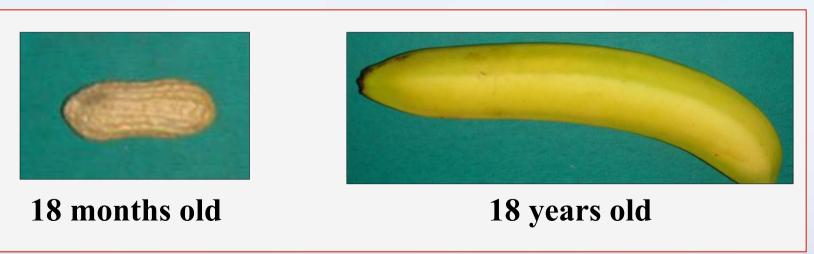






Have you ever seen an ant become an elephant?







The normal urethra is

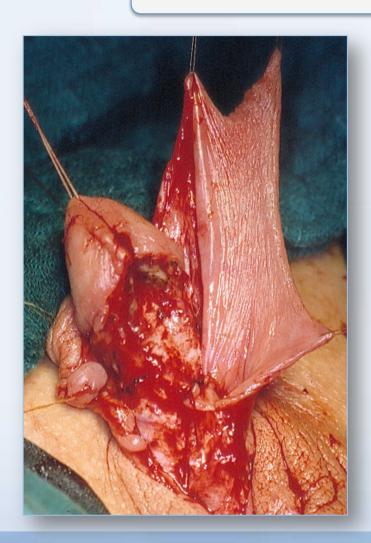
" spongiosum-made urethra "





The urethra after hypospadias reconstruction is

"skin-made urethra"







What is the the difference between the

" spongiosum-made urethra " and the

"skin-made urethra"

?



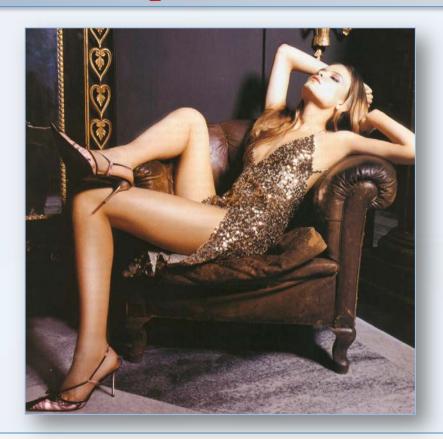
As far as urinary function is concerned, the "skin-made urethra" is able to work as a normal "spongiosum-made urethra"



Pediatric surgeons and parents are very satisfied with the outcome.....



....but, unfortunately, the urethra is a part of the penis...



...and when children reach full sexual maturity, the problem come ...



...and the "skin-made urethra" over time will be

KO!

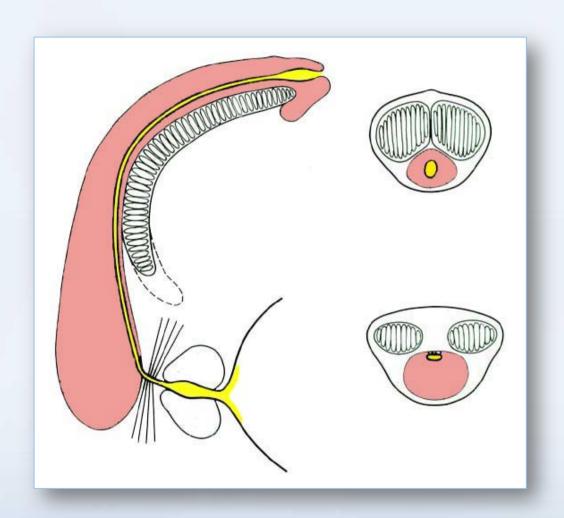






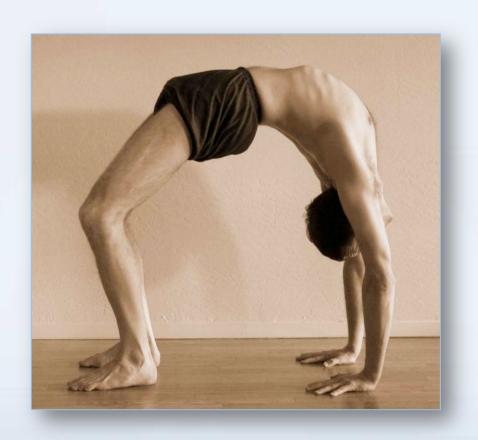


The "skin-made urethra" is not surrounded by the soft, well vascularized corpus spongiosum ...





... and this "skin-made urethra" does not tolerate the repeated mechanical stretch and trauma during erection and sexual activity





During sexual activity, the corpus spongiosum is to the urethra what the airbag is to the body during a car accident





The lack of spongiosum tissue promotes urethral deterioration over time







Hypospadias surgery is now at its end-point





Pediatric urologists' triumph over the results of hypospadias repair in childhood is not justified



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

Tissue engineered material

Human urethra transplant

Penis transplant

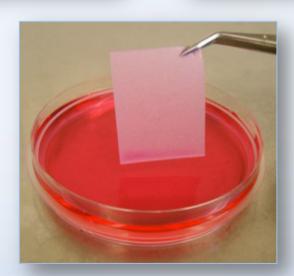














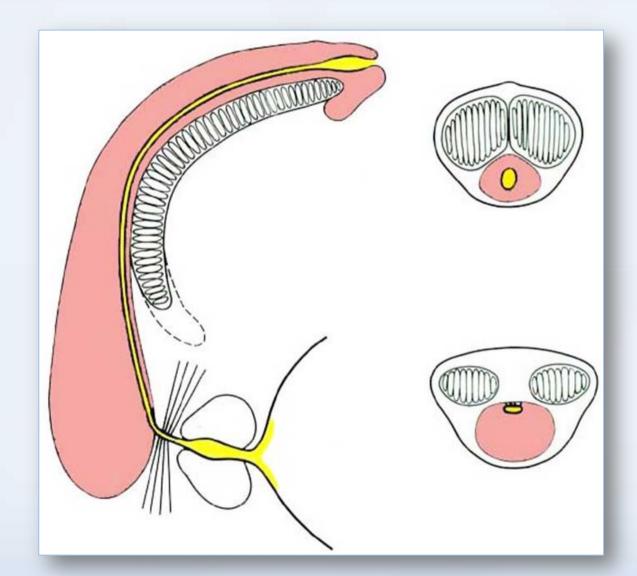
Websites: www.uretra.it www.urethralcenter.it















Tissue-engineered autologous urethras for patients who need reconstruction: an observational study

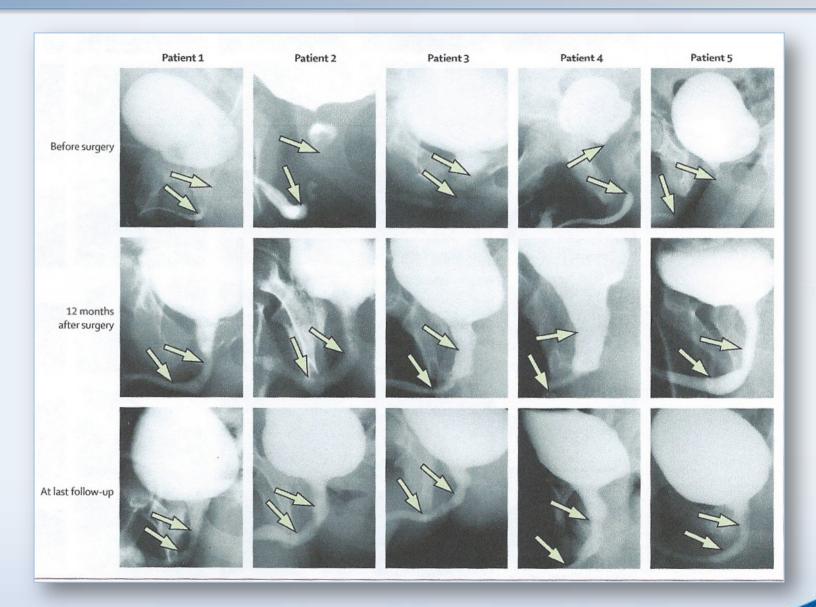
Atlantida Raya-Rivera, Diego R Esquiliano, James J Yoo, Esther Lopez-Bayghen, Shay Soker, Anthony Atala



Muscle and epithelial cells from the bladder were expanded and seeded onto tubularized polyglycolic acid scaffold.

The Lancet **2011**, 377: 1175-1182







Platinum Opinion

Clinical Experience with Urethral Reconstruction Using Tissue-engineered Oral Mucosa: A Quiet Revolution

Guido Barbagli a, Massimo Lazzeri b,*

^a Centro Chirurgico Toscano, Arezzo, Italy; ^b Department of Urology, Humanitas Clinical and Research Centre, Humanitas University, Rozzano (Milan), Italy

"However, the realization of these projects represents a very difficult challenge and we must take care to not deceive our patients into thinking that this "quiet revolution" in urethral reconstruction will be available soon for all urethral conditions (congenital or acquired) requiring surgery."

Eur Urol 2015, 68: 917-918





The people workin in the laboratory on tissue engineered material don't know what is a normal urethra, what is urethral pathology,

what is urethral surgery!

They don't know what we need!



Human urethra transplant

Human urethra transplants

V Muruamendiaraz, J Cuervo, D Castaño, M Rivas del Fresno, J M Pello

The Principality of Asturias, Spain, has the highest rate of organ donors in the country and one of the highest in Europe. Our Tissue Cryopreservation Bank preserves artery, bone, tendon, skin and cardiac valve tissues. 1-3 Cadaver urethra extractions were begun in 1994. Histological studies of normal and cryopreserved human urethras revealed practically no differences before and after cryopreservation. After evaluating the results of experimental surgery on sows, the first procedure in a human being was carried out.

The patient was a 49-year-old man with a 1-2 cm bulbar urethral stenosis, who had previously undergone two internal Sachse urethrotomies. A cryopreserved donor urethral patch was put in place in June, 1996. No complications occurred intraoperatively, nor in the postoperative period. The patient was discharged after 15 days. Three more transplants procedures were done during July and August. A cryopreserved urethral patch was placed in the first two cases, and a complete portion of urethra of about 4–5 cm was grafted in the third patient. All transplants have survived and the patients are urinating normally.

We believe that use of cryopreserved urethra may offer a new treatment for urethral stenosis.

- Hansen TN, Dawson PE, Brockbank KGM. Effects of hypothermia upon endothelial cells: mechanisms and clinical importance. Graphiology 1994; 31: 101–06.
- 2 Boren CH, Roon AJ, Moore WS. Maintenance of viable arterial allografts by cryopreservation. Surgery 1978; 83: 382–91.
- 3 Hunt CJ, Song YC, Bateson EAJ, Pegg DE. Fractures in cryopreserved arteries. Cryobology 1994; 31: 506-15.

Department of Urology, Hospital de Cabueñes, Cabueñes, 33204 Gijón, Asturias, Spain (V Muruamendiaraz)

The Lancet 1997, 349: 326



Health

South Africans perform first 'successful' penis transplant

By James Gallagher Health editor, BBC News website

13 March 2015 Health



The world's first successful penis transplant has been reported by a surgical team in South Africa.

The 21-year-old recipient, whose identify is being protected, lost his penis in a botched circumcision.

March 13, 2015



Baltimore Doctors to Perform First Penis Transplant in the U.S. on a Soldier Injured in Afghanistan

4.9k



Surgeons in an Operating Room
OWEN FRANKEN/GETTY

July 12, 2015



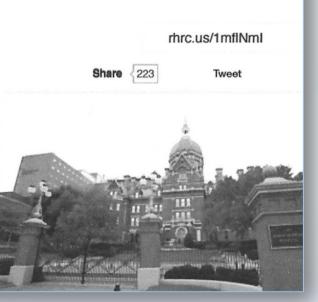
NEWS: HEALTH SYSTEMS

Johns Hopkins Set to Begin Penis Transplant Program



by Martha Kempner December 11, 2015 - 2:46 pm

Officials from the Baltimore-based
Johns Hopkins University School of
Medicine said that within the next year
it will begin offering penis
transplants, specifically for wounded
soldiers. The surgery will use an
organ from a deceased donor and
doctors believe that within months,
the patients should start to regain
urinary function, sensation, and
ultimately sexual function.



December 11, 2015



Canadian Man Receives The First Successful Horse Penis Transplant



POSTED BY: NOW8NEWS JANUARY 4, 2016

January 4, 2016









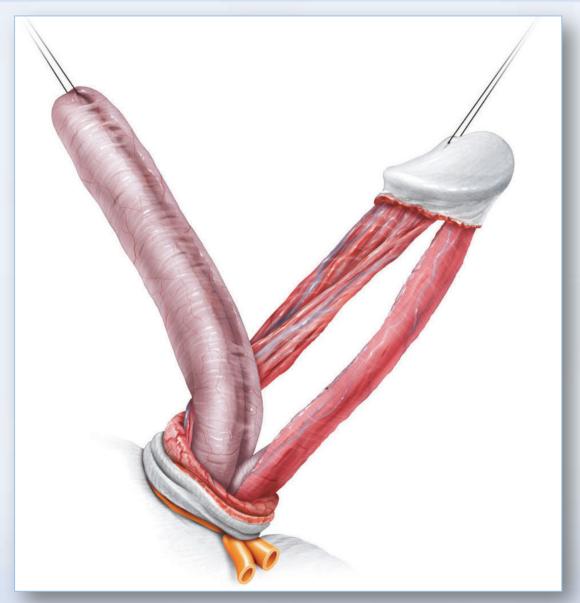
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Penile urethral strictures: complex

Lichen sclerosus disease







JEADV

DOI: 10.1111/jdv.13136

GUIDELINES

Evidence-based (S3) Guideline on (anogenital) Lichen sclerosus

G. Kirtschig, ^{1,2,*} K. Becker, ³ A. Günthert, ⁴ D. Jasaitiene, ⁵ S. Cooper, ⁶ C.-C. Chi, ^{7,8} A. Kreuter, ⁹ K.K. Rall, ¹⁰ W. Aberer, ¹¹ S. Riechardt, ¹² F. Casabona, ¹³ J. Powell, ¹⁴ F. Brackenbury, ¹⁵ R. Erdmann, ¹⁶ M. Lazzeri, ¹⁷ G. Barbagli, ¹⁷ F. Wojnarowska ¹⁸

Journal of the European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology 2015; 29: e1-e43



Introduction

"Lichen sclerosus (LS) is an inflammatory skin disease that usually involves the anogenital area where it causes itching and soreness, sexual dysfunction, urinary dysfunction in men and is associated with genital cancer, however, it may be asymptomatic.

The course of LS is usually chronic.

Treatment remains unsatisfactory, ... as disabling scar formation is common despite treatment.

Lichen sclerosus is probably underdiagnosed."



- **Lichen sclerosus** is increasing in all Centres specialized in treatment of urethral and genitalia diseases
- **❖** Involvement of the urethra in genital lichen sclerosus appears to be much more common than previously reported
- **❖** Prior to diagnosis, many patients had symptoms for years, thus encouraging the disease's progression over time
- **❖** In our experience, when the urethra is involved in the disease, 41% of patients showed panurethral stricture

Urol Int 2004; 73: 1-5

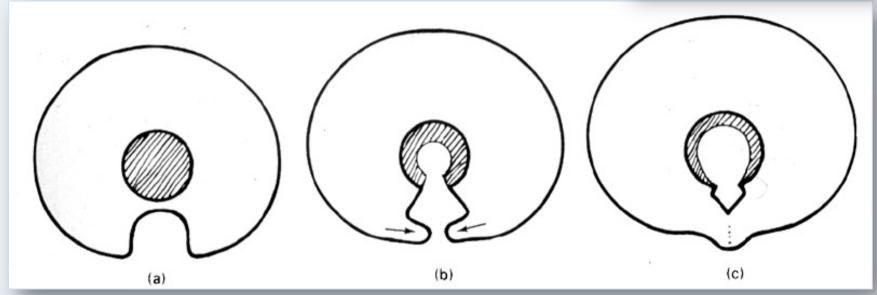


Pathogenesis



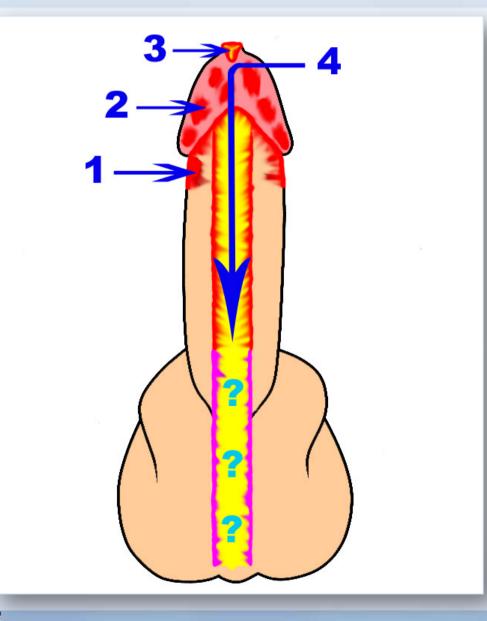
The embriology of the glans may explain the involvement of the external urinary meatus and navicularis tract in lichen sclerosus





The developing glanural urethra involves the preputial folds that fuse to genital folds





- 1 foreskin
- 2 glans
- 3 meatus
- 4 penile urethra

? bulbar urethra

Histological Evidence of Urethral Involvement in Male Patients With Genital Lichen Sclerosus: A Preliminary Report

Guido Barbagli, Francesco Mirri, Michele Gallucci, Salvatore Sansalone, Giuseppe Romano and Massimo Lazzeri*

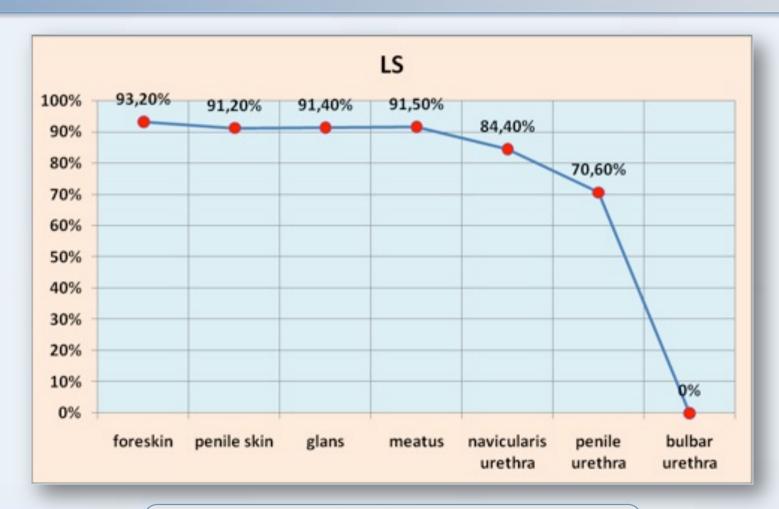
From the Center for Reconstructive Urethral Surgery (GB), Arezzo, Sezione di Anatomia Patologica, Ospedale Santa Maria alla Gruccia (FM), Montervarchi, Department of Urology, Istituto Nazionale Tumori "Regina Margerita" (MG) and Department of Urology, Tor Vergata University (SS), Rome, and Departments of Urology, San Donato Hospital (GR), Arezzo and Istituto Fiorentino di Cura e Assistenza S. P. A., Gruppo GIOMI (ML), Florence, Italy

Doctor Francesco Mirri



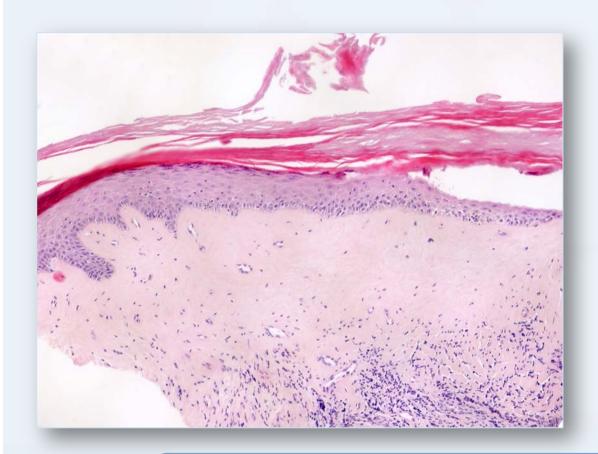
J Urol 2011; 185: 2171-2176





99 patients (mean age 46 years)
274 biopsies for LS

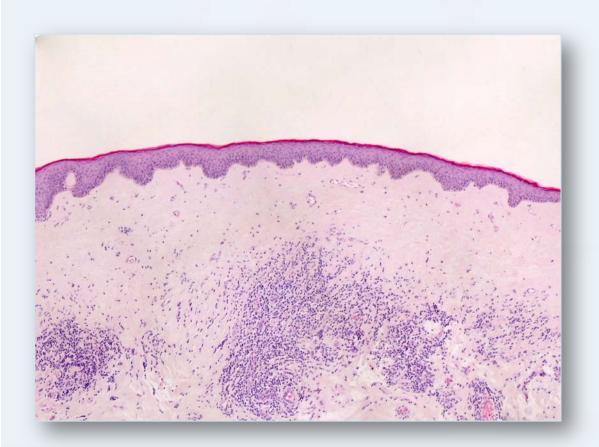




Navicularis urethral mucosa

Epidermized navicularis urethral mucosa. LS similar to cutaneous counterpart

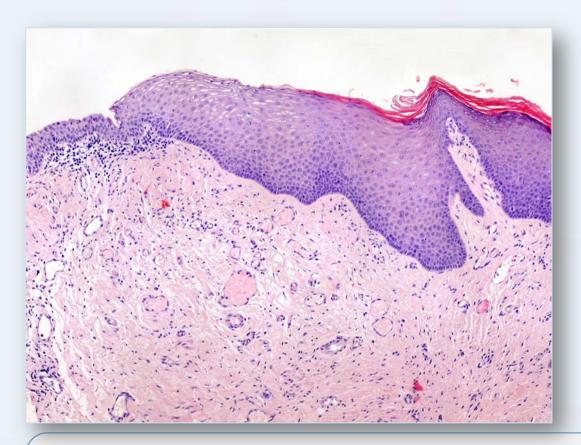




Penile urethral mucosa

Epidermized penile urethral mucosa. LS similar to cutaneous counterpart

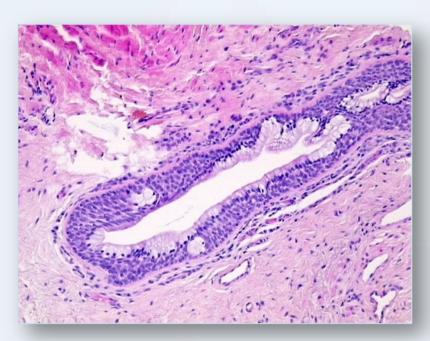


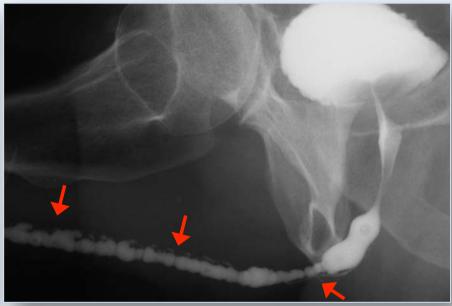


Bulbar urethral mucosa

Transition from normal startified cylindrical epithelium (left) through squamous nonkeratinizating metaplastic epitelium to keratinizing squamous metaplastic hyperplasia (right)







Squamous metaplasia involves the ductus of the periurethral glands, which becomes rigid and wide open. Thus the retrograde urethrography is able to depict the periurethral glands.



- Involvement of external urinary meatus is a prognostic factor for spread Lichen sclerosus through the navicularis and penile tracts.
- More than 10 years are required to Lichen sclerosus progress.
- It is possible to document Lichen sclerosus in navicularis and penile urethral mucosa by histology.
- It is not possible do document Lichen sclerosus in bulbar urethral mucosa.

J Urol 2011; 185: 2171-2176



• Lichen sclerosus (LS) is a chronic, inflammatory disease and the (medical) treatment remains unsatisfactory.



• Until an effective medical therapy of the disease will be available, the surgical treatment of LS-urethral strictures is bound to be a failure, and represents only a temporary palliative adjustment to relieve the obstuctive symptoms.



Complex Penile Urethral Strictures

Surgical approach



Failed hypospadias repair







Lichen sclerosus







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

















Reconstructive Urology

Failed Hypospadias Repair Presenting in Adults

Guido Barbagli^a, Michele De Angelis^b, Enzo Palminteri^a, Massimo Lazzeri^{c,*}

Eur Urol 2006, 49: 887-895



^a Center for Urethral and Genitalia Reconstructive Surgery, Arezzo, Italy

^b U.O. Urologia, Ospedale San Donato, Arezzo, Italy

^c Department of Urology, Santa Chiara-Firenze, Florence, Italy

cosmetically acceptable glandular meatus after completion of all secondary procedures. The necessity of meatal or urethral dilation and the presence of complications or a poor aesthetic result requiring revision were considered failures. All patients were evaluated at the end point of the surgical itinerary.

No formal statistical analysis was performed because of the small sample size, which was observed over a long period, from 1995 to 2004.

penile skin, showing a higher success rate: 32% versus 50%. Only 61% of the patients who underwent multistage techniques required two surgical steps before the final urethral reconstruction and 39% of the cases required more than two surgical steps before the final urethral reconstruction.

Eur Urol 2006, 49: 887-895



0022-5347/03/1701-0087/0
The Journal of Urology®
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DOI: 10.1097/01.ju.0000069721.20193.fd

THE PROBLEMS OF PENILE URETHROPLASTY WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO 2-STAGE RECONSTRUCTIONS

D. E. ANDRICH, T. J. GREENWELL AND A. R. MUNDY

From the Institute of Urology, London, United Kingdom

J Urol 2003, 170: 87-89



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

CONCLUSIONS

Although 2-stage reconstruction of complex penile urethral strictures (mainly after hypospadias and lichen sclerosus related) seems to reduce the re-stricture rate significantly compared with 1 stage tubed repairs, it does so at the ex-

pense of a significant revision rate. In practice this means that about 50% of patients will undergo a 3-stage rather than 2-stage procedure to reduce the re-stricture rate (short-term followup) from about 18%, as it might have been had they undergone a 1-stage repair, to 4%.

The 3 principal reasons for this revision rate appear to be early postoperative erections, lichen sclerosus as the underlying cause and shallowing out of the glans cleft. These are all problems that mainly affect the penile urethra. As a result

J Urol 2003, 170: 87-89



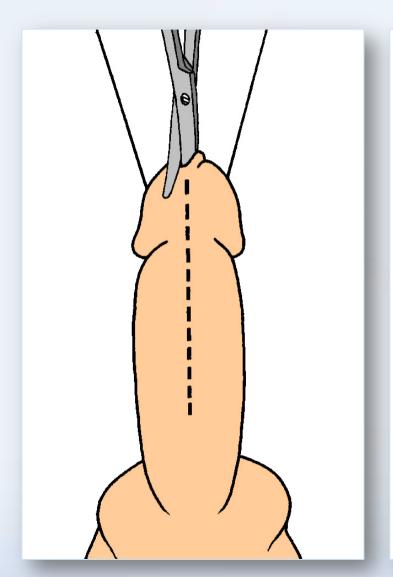


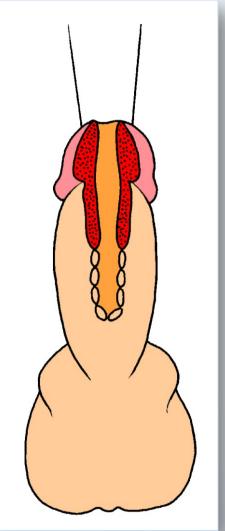


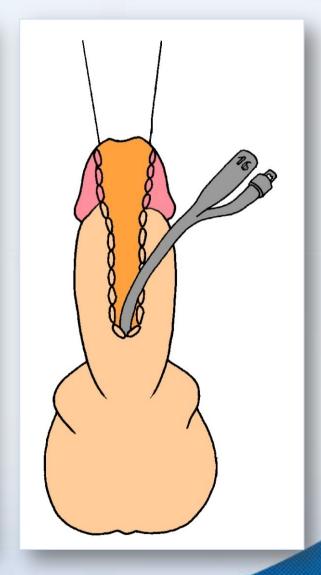




First stage – Johanson's urethroplasty









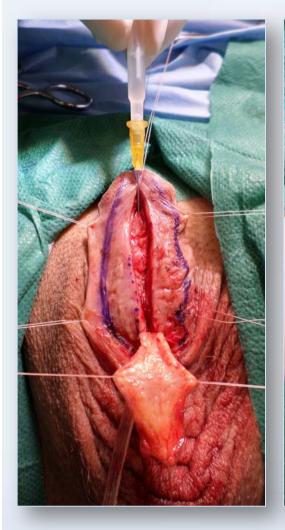


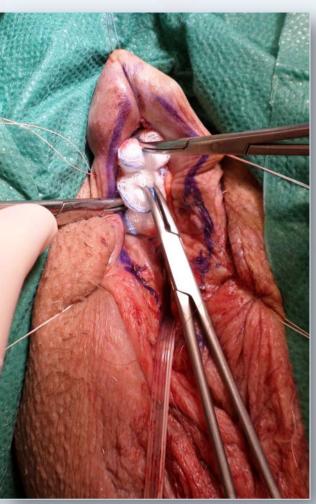


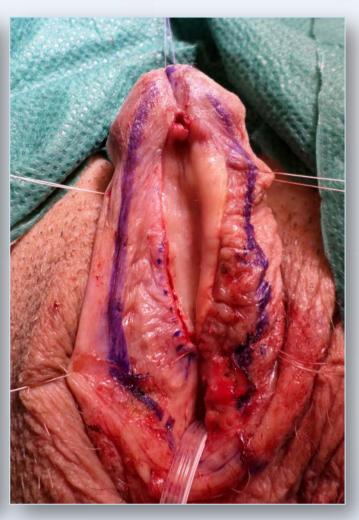




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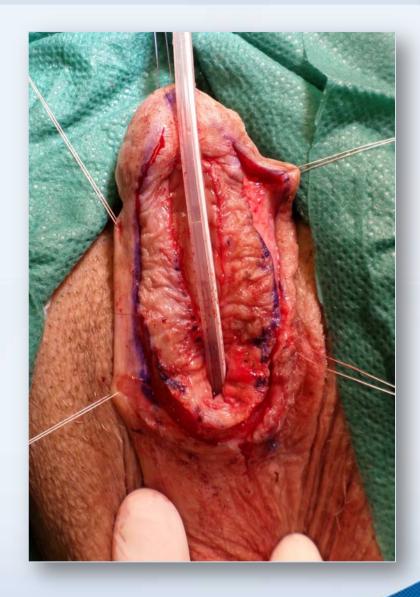




























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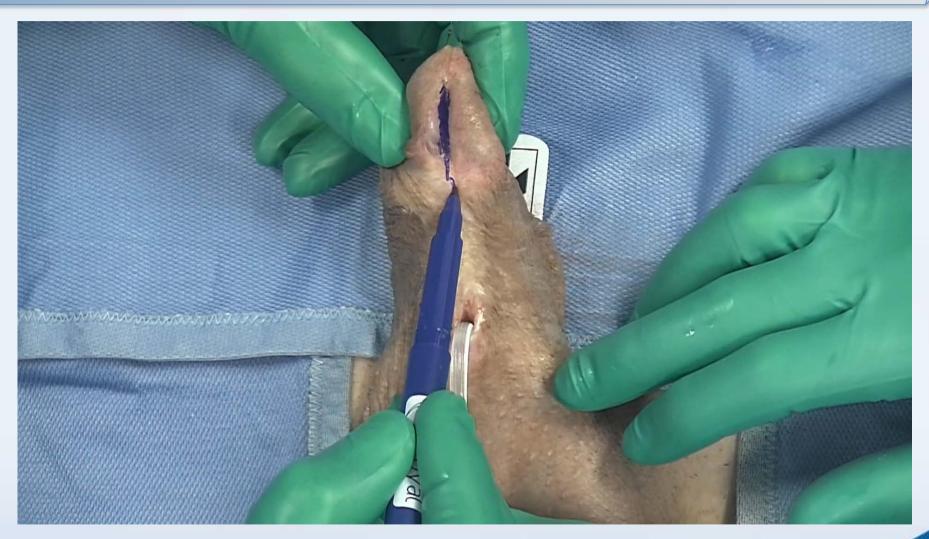








Second-stage penile urethroplasty with oral graft and a new glue (Glubran 2)









It is more difficult to repair 1 cm penile stricture than 6 cm bulbar stricture





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