



Guido Barbagli

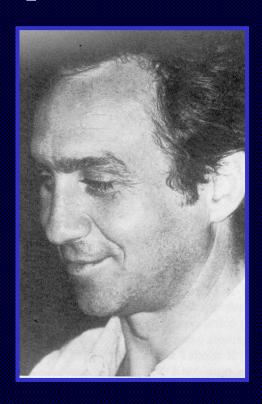
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Dedicated to Ruggero Lenzi, teacher and friend. His passing was a great personal as well as professional loss



Prof. Ruggero Lenzi Department of Urology - University of Florence





Initial evaluation and management
of the patient with pelvic fracture
urethral distraction defects
(PFUDD)





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 realignment

7 – 15 days following trauma

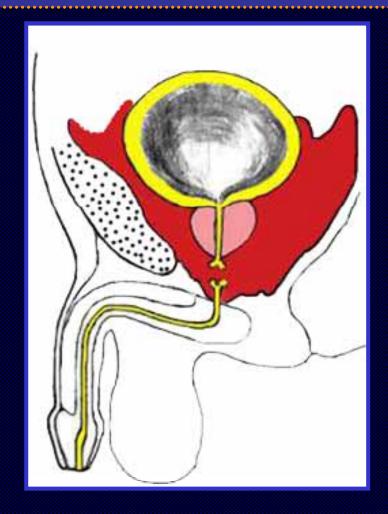
delayed urethroplasty

4 months following trauma













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







The association of urethral injuries with pelvic fracture has

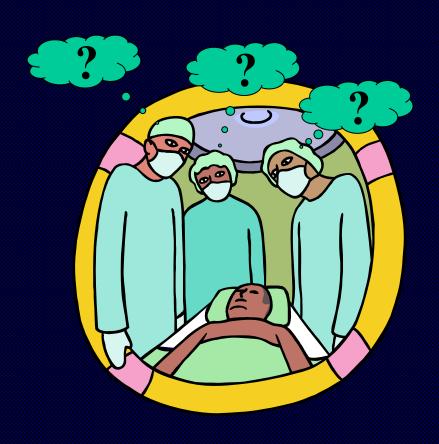
been quoted as being 3-25% in most studies, and $\approx 27\%$ are

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

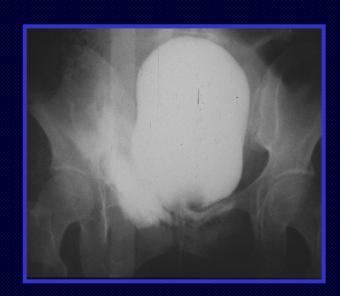
Site of lesions

• 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







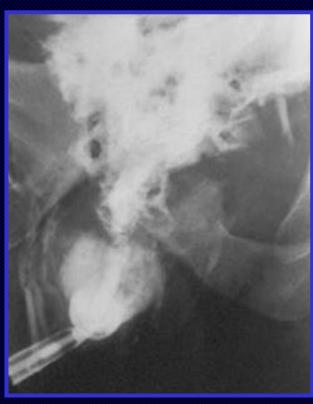
Type of lesion



stretched



partial rupture



complete rupture





Immediate management of posterior urethral trauma without associated lesions

stretched

urethra

- partial rupture
- complete rupture

Percutaneous suprapubic cystostomy under ultrasonographic guidance





Why?



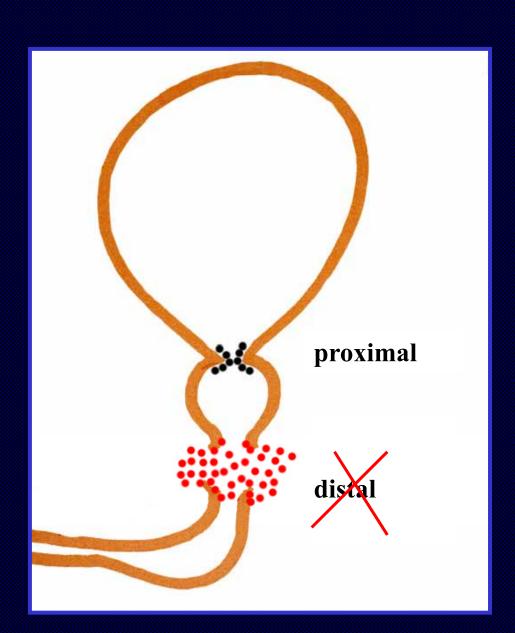


Goal of the initial evaluation and management of the patient with PFUDD

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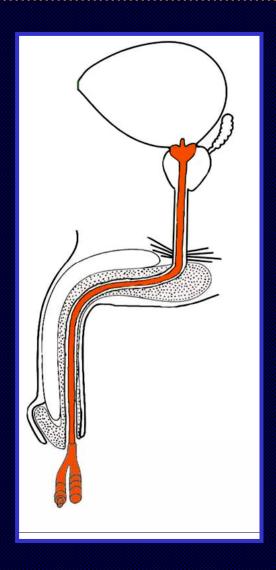






Stretched



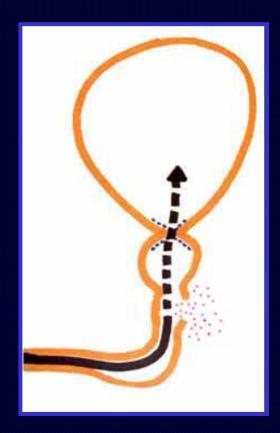






Partial rupture









Complete rupture











In patients with PFUDD, urinary diversion by percutaneous suprapubic cystostomy, under ultrasonographic guidance, is the only method than can surely avoid damage to the bladder neck, thus fully preserving urinary continence





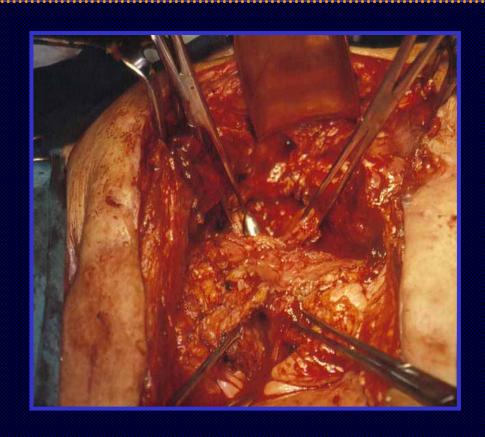
Emergency treatment of posterior urethral trauma

- 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





- adequate operating room
- adequate instruments
- adequate patient
- adequate surgeon



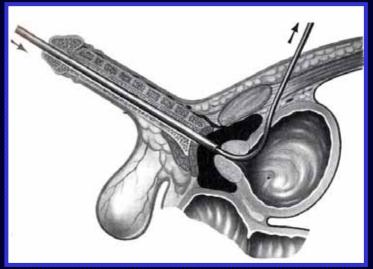




adequate operating room?









adequate instruments?







adequate patient?







adequate 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





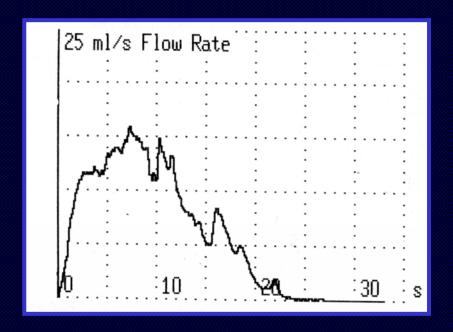






Goal of the initial evaluation and management of the patient with PFUDD

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

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

Thank you!



