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Annual Meeting of the Sociedad Madrileña Urología

May 11 - 12, 2007

Segovia - Spain



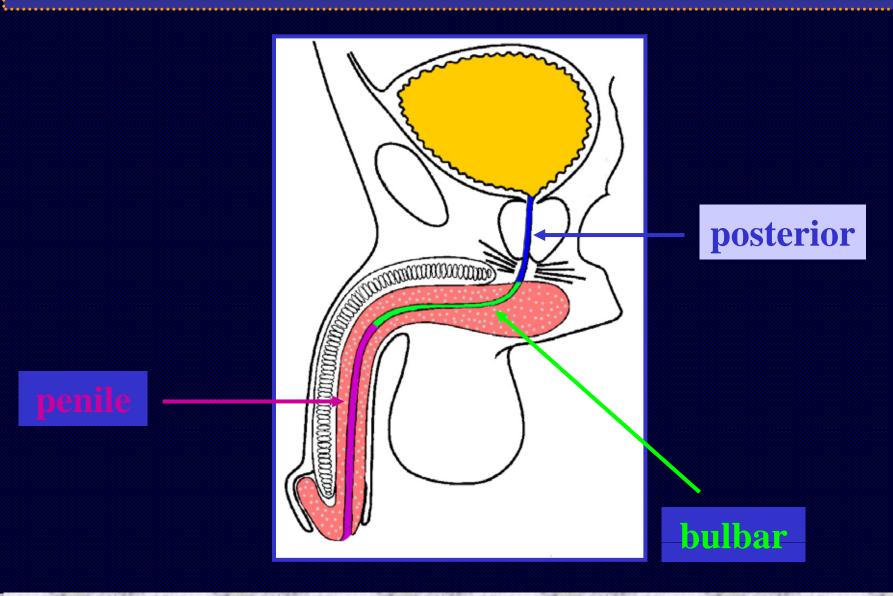


Urethral Surgery in Urology of the XXI Century





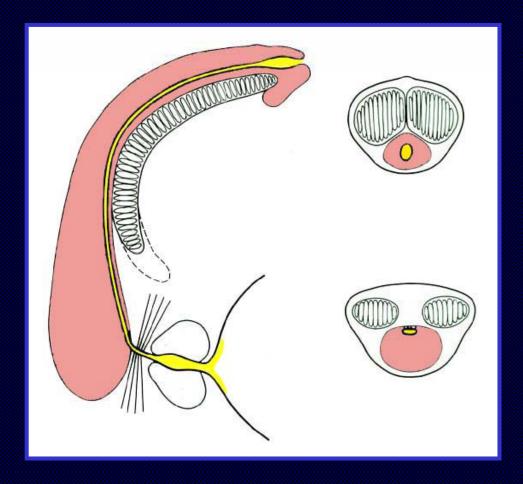
Anatomy of the male urethra







Anatomy of the male urethra

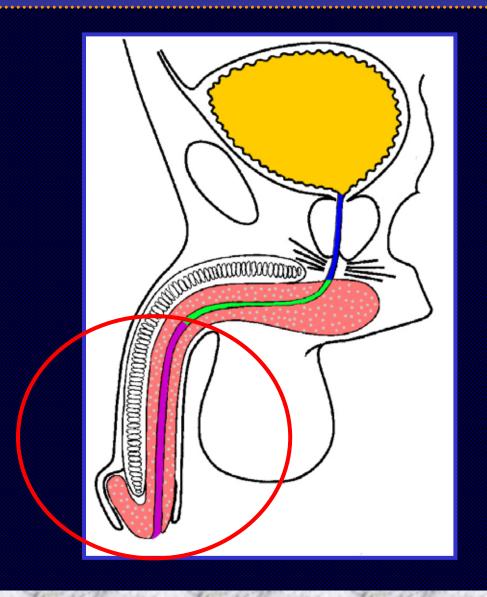


spongiosum tissue wrap the entire anterior mucosal urethra





Surgery of the penile urethra







Penile urethroplasty may be required in two different types of patients:







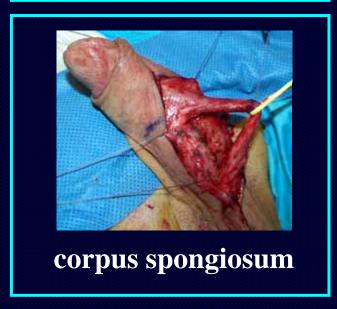


Penis is normal



glans penile skin

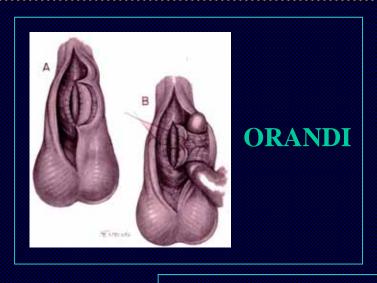


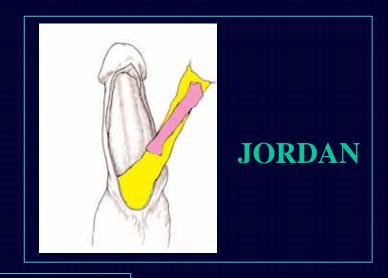






One-stage urethroplasty using dartos fascial flap with skin island











Orandi

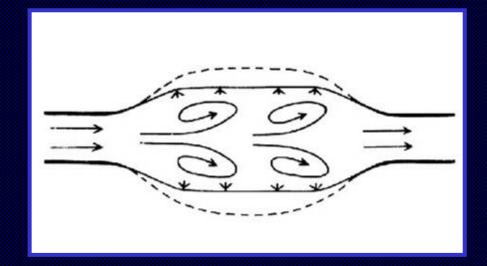








Result





























Jordan









Jordan









Jordan

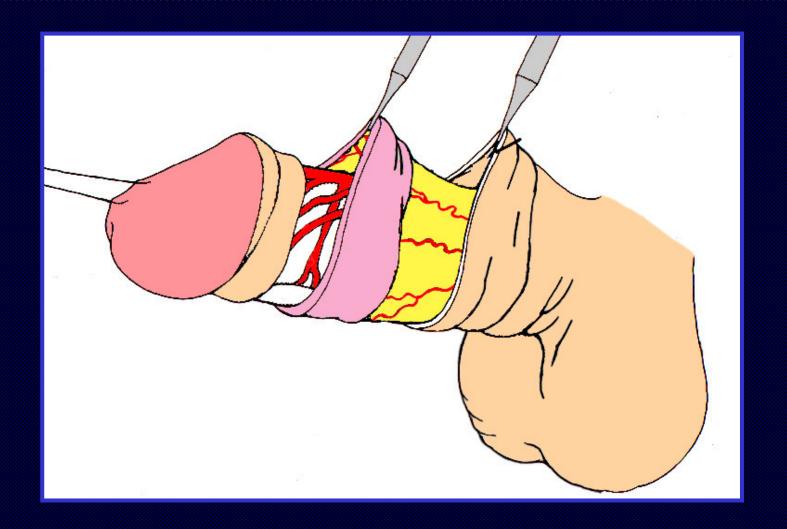






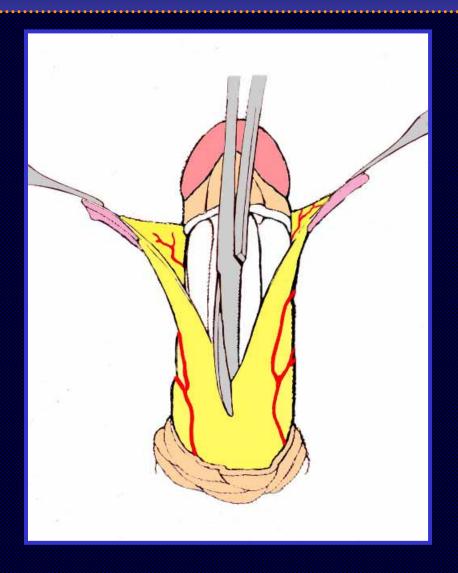






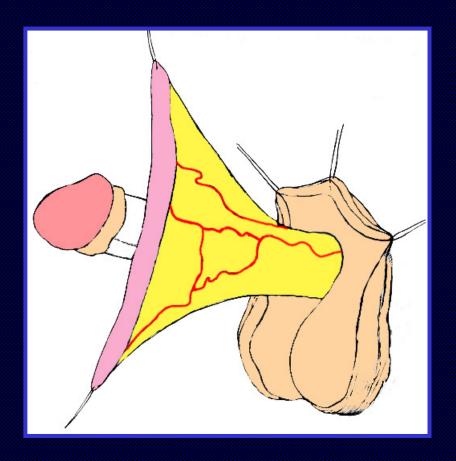


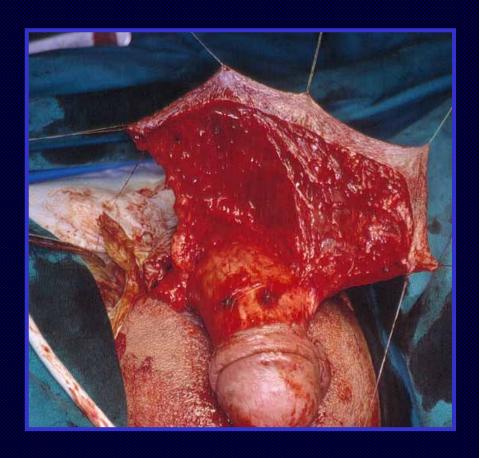






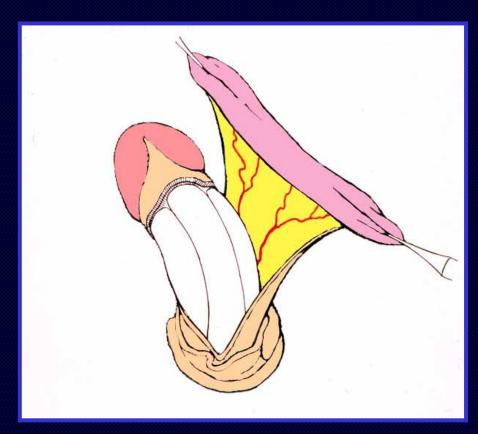


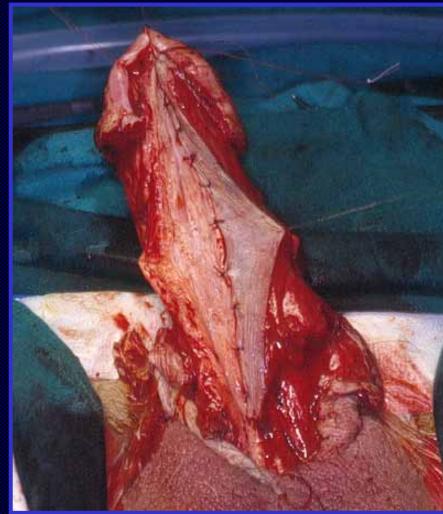






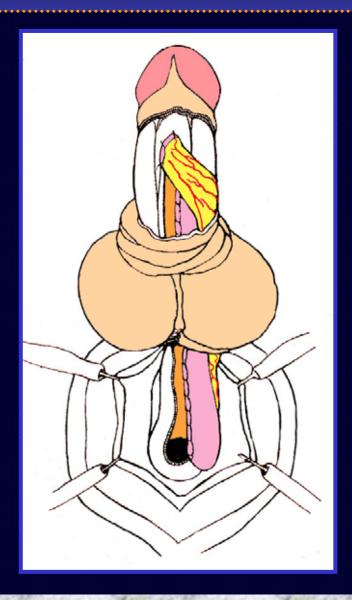


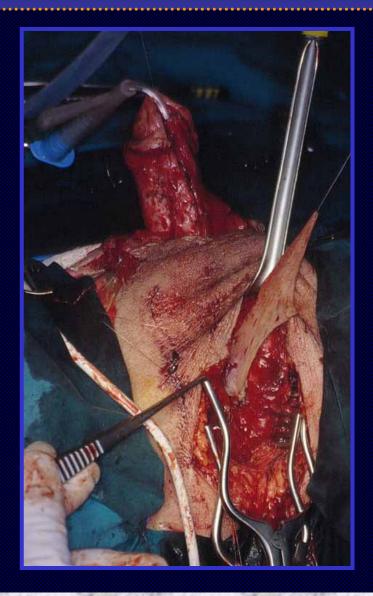
















Complications following flap urethroplasty





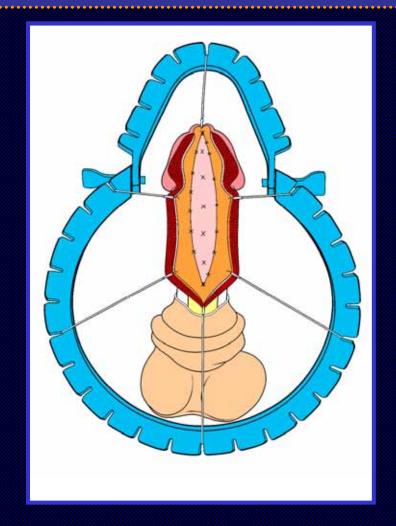








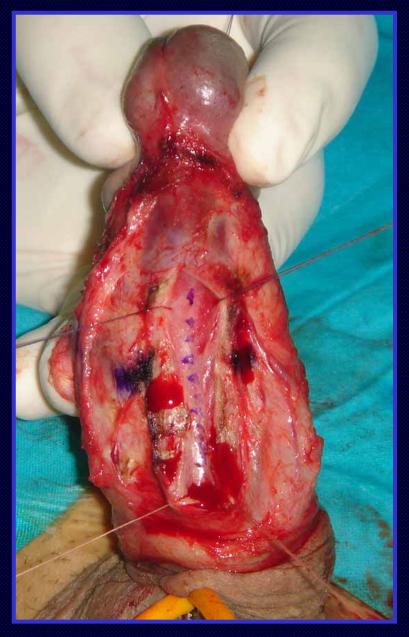
One-stage urethroplasty using dorsal inlay buccal mucosal graft







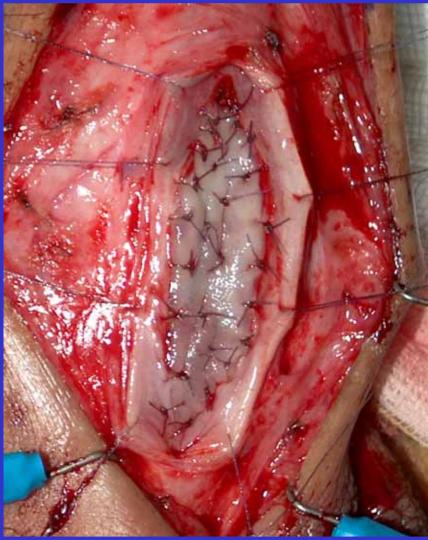
























Complications following graft urethroplasty



infection



meatal stenosis



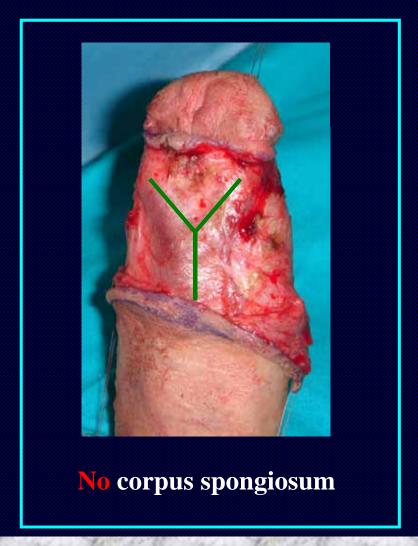
fistula





Penis in patients with hypospadias or failed hypospadias repair







Penis in patient with lichen sclerosus



Glans and penile skin are fully involved in the disease



Corpus spongiosum and dartos fascia are fully involved in the disease



Multi-stage urethroplasty using buccal mucosal graft









First stage

























Complications following the first stage of urethroplasty







10-39% of patients showed contracture or scarring of the initial graft, requiring new grafting procedures

These repeated surgical revisions might have a tremendous psychological impact on the patient

Barbagli et al., Eur Urol, 2006





Second stage



























Complications following the second stage of urethroplasty



fistula



glans dehiscence



meatal stenosis

30% of patients showed complications following the second stage of urethroplasty, requiring surgical revision

Barbagli et al., Eur Urol, 2006





Evaluation of surgical outcome

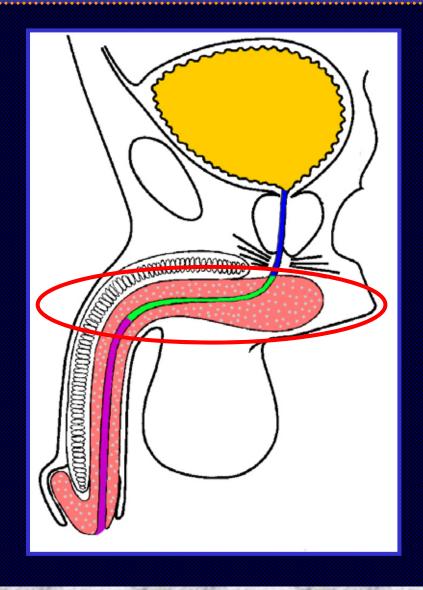
Patients with penile urethral stricture disease are treated with so many various surgical approaches that it is really impossible to evaluate and standardize the long-term outcome of all these techniques

The literature dealing with this topic is still terribly confused and does not furnish reliable interpretation of the available data





Surgery of the bulbar urethra







End-to-end anastomosis

Augmented anastomotic repair:

- dorsal skin graft
- dorsal buccal mucosal graft
- ventral buccal mucosal graft

Onlay graft urethroplasty:

- ventral onlay (BM)
- dorsal onlay (BM)
- lateral onlay (BM)
- circumferential substitution onlay (BM)
- dorsal onlay (skin)





Success rate of 375 one-stage bulbar urethroplasties

surgical technique	success
end-to-end anastomosis	90.9%
onlay graft urethroplasty	81.8%
augmented anastomotic repair	60%





Success rate based on the substitute material

substitute material	success rate
buccal mucosa	82.8%
penile skin	59.6%





Ejaculation dysfunctions following end-toend anastomosis in 60 patients

• 12 patients (20%): decreased force of the ejaculation jet

• 2 patients (3.3%): ejaculation was possible only by manually compressing the perineum at the level of the urethral bulb

G.Barbagli and M. Lazzeri: data submitted for publication, 2007





Penile neuro-vascolar dysfunctions following end-to-end anastomosis in 60 patients

- 11 patients (18.3%): showed decreased sensitivity to the glans or distal penile shaft
- 7 patients (11.6%): showed a glans that was neither full nor swollen during erection
- 1 patient (1.6%): showed a cold glans during erection

G.Barbagli and M. Lazzeri: data submitted for publication, 2007





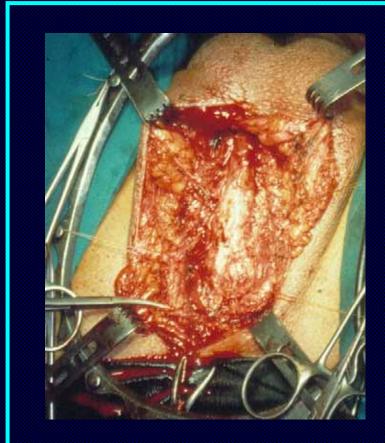
Two-stage urethroplasty

When and how





Local adverse conditions



Previous failed urethroplasty

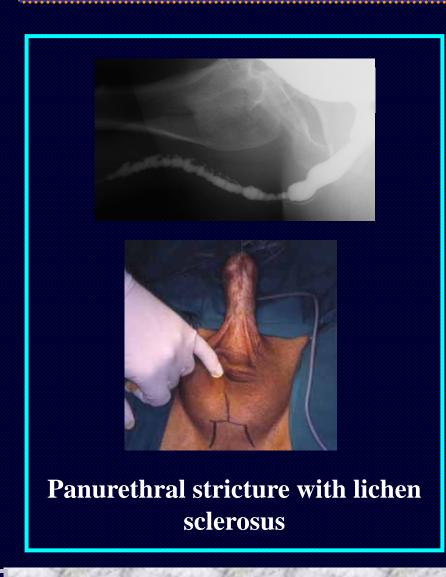


Fistulas and abscess





Local adverse conditions



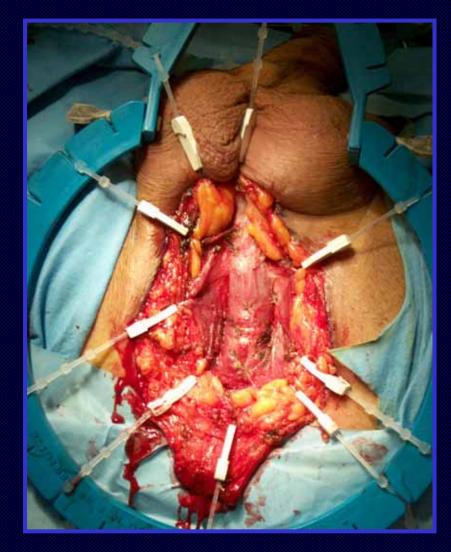






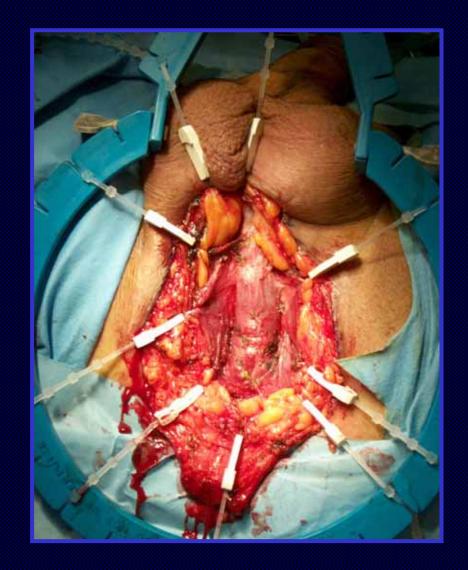
First stage













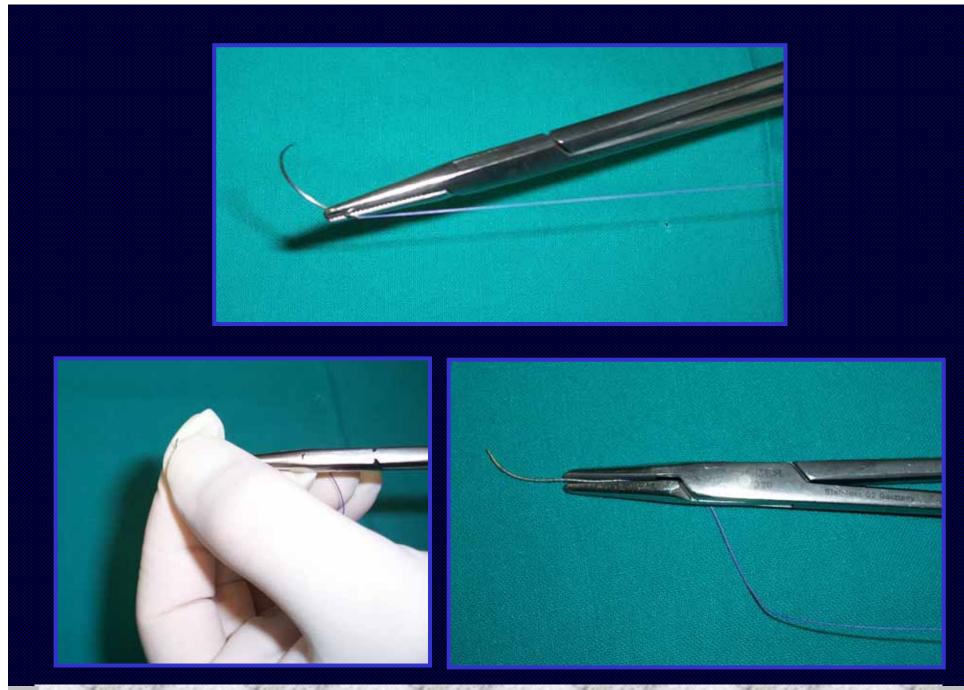






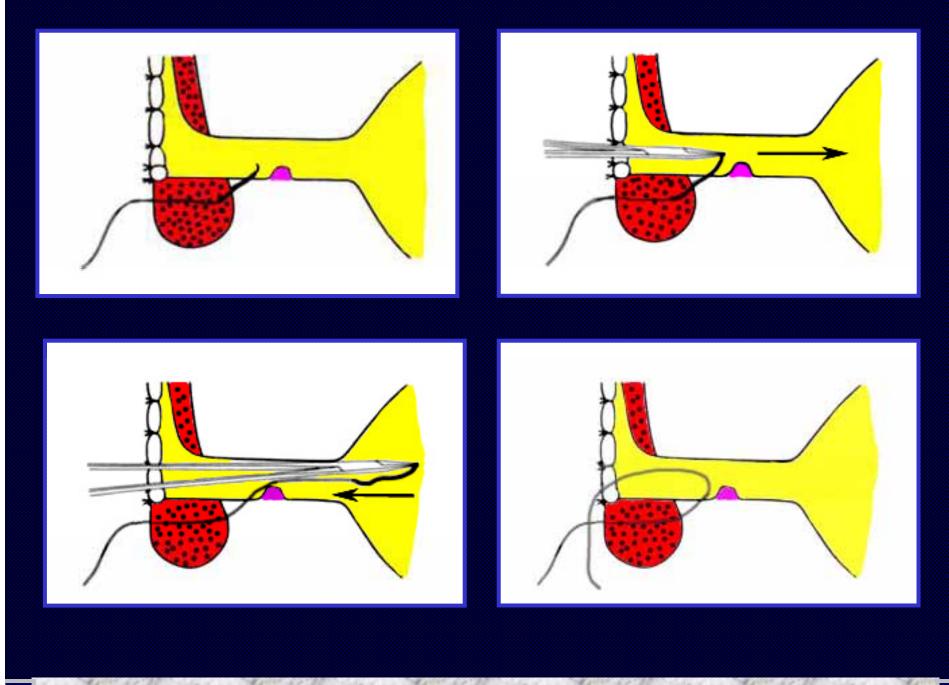






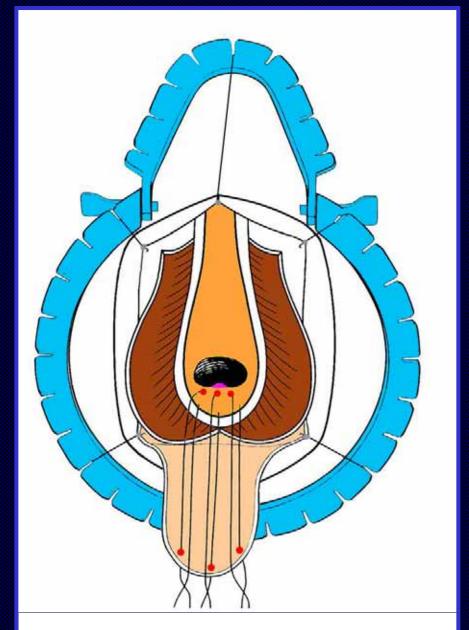


































Second stage

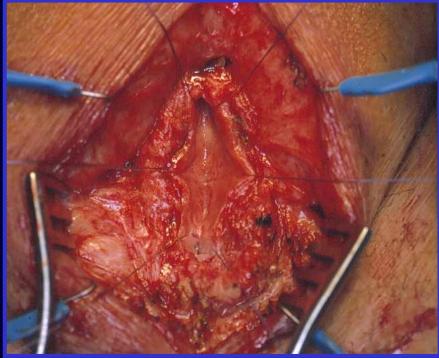






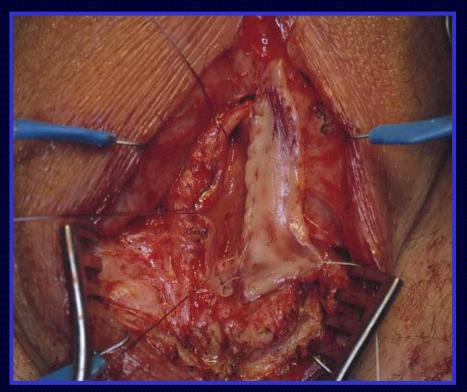








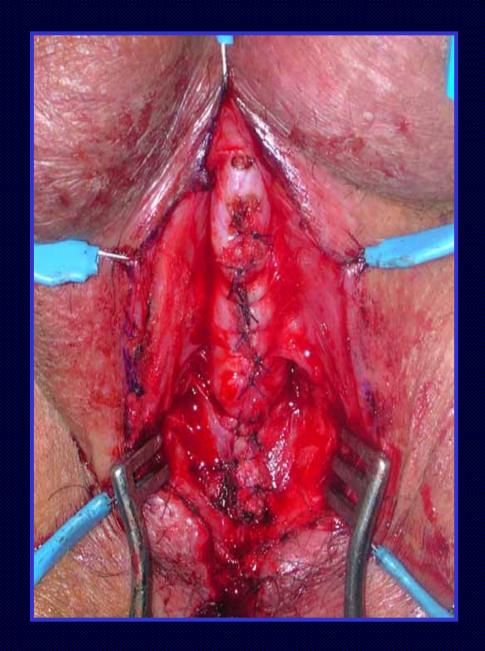








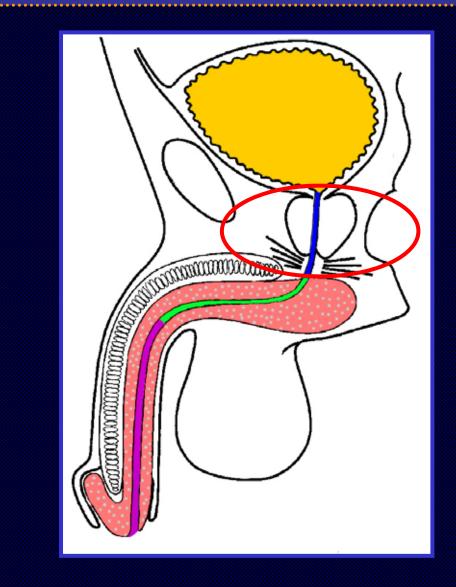








Surgery of the posterior urethra







Surgery of the posterior urethra



trauma



stricture





Goal of surgery of the posterior urethra





Repair the urethral disruption or defect preserving urinary continence and sexual function





Emergency treatment of posterior urethral trauma

suprapubic urinary diversion

immediate

endoscopic realignment

7 – 15 days following trauma

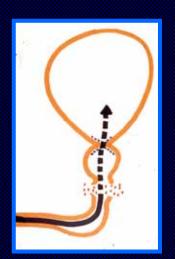
delayed urethroplasty

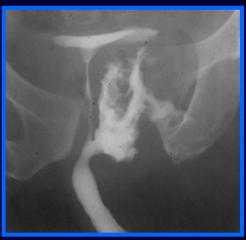
4 months following trauma





Suprapubic urinary diversion











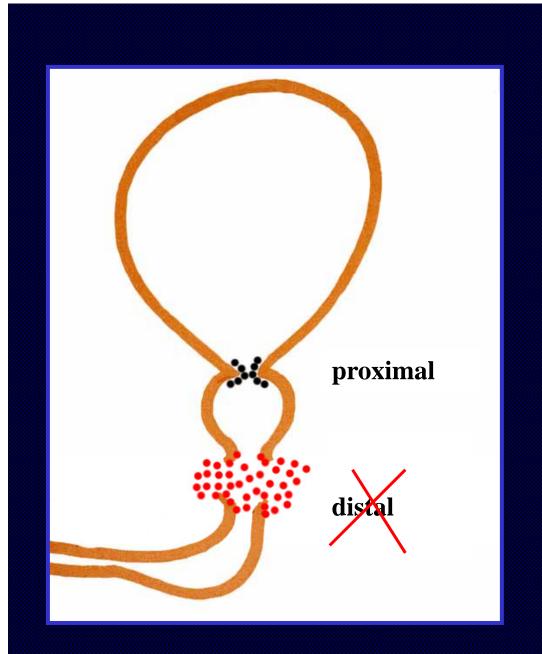


Endoscopic realignment

- adequate operative room
- adequate instruments
- adequate surgeon
- adequate patient















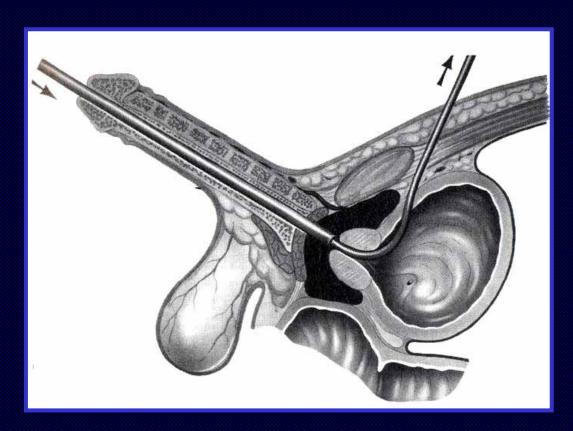








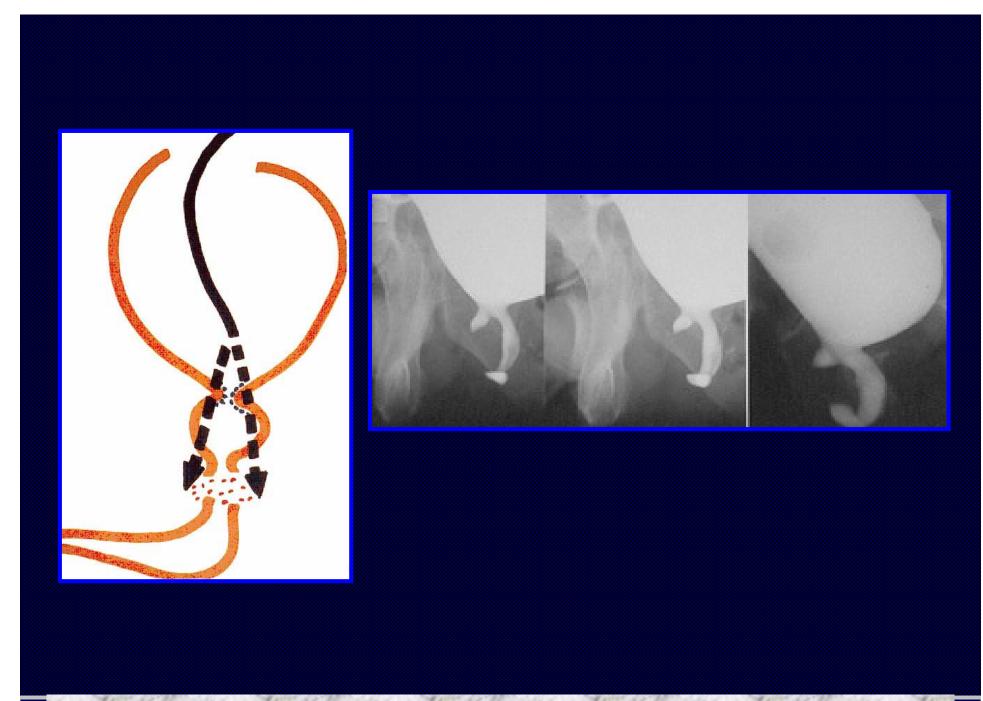




































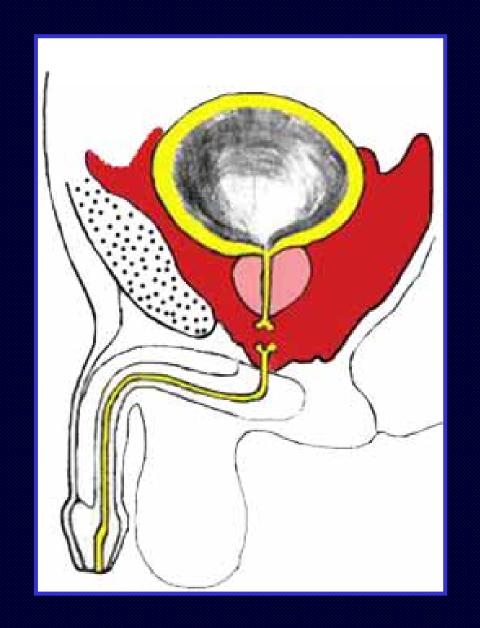


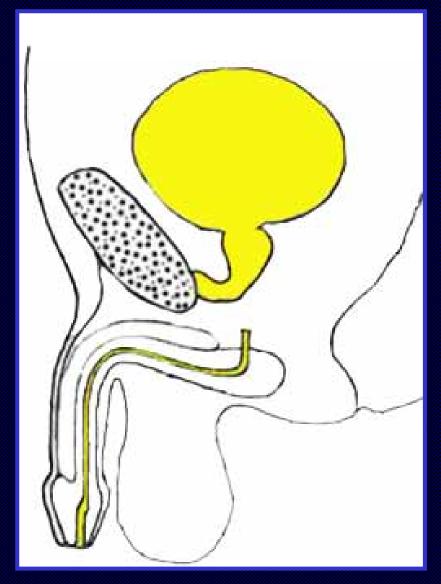








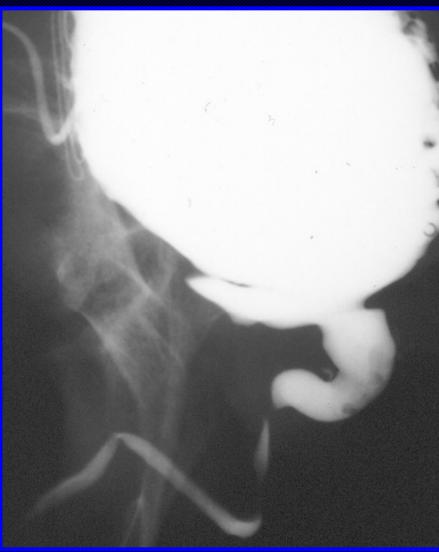
























Posterior urethroplasty using a combined endoscopic and surgical approach







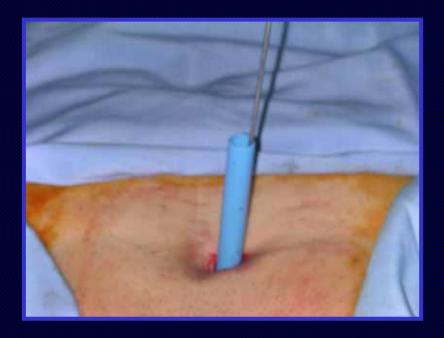














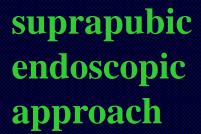




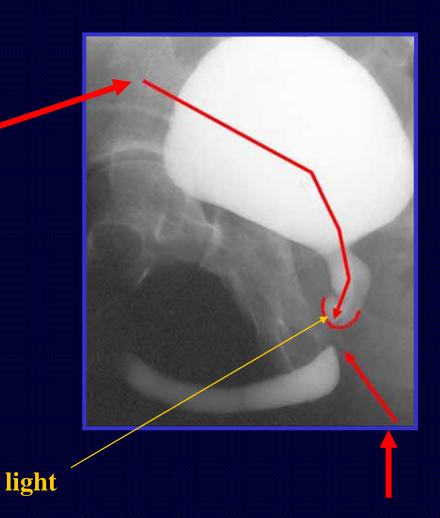












perineal surgical approach







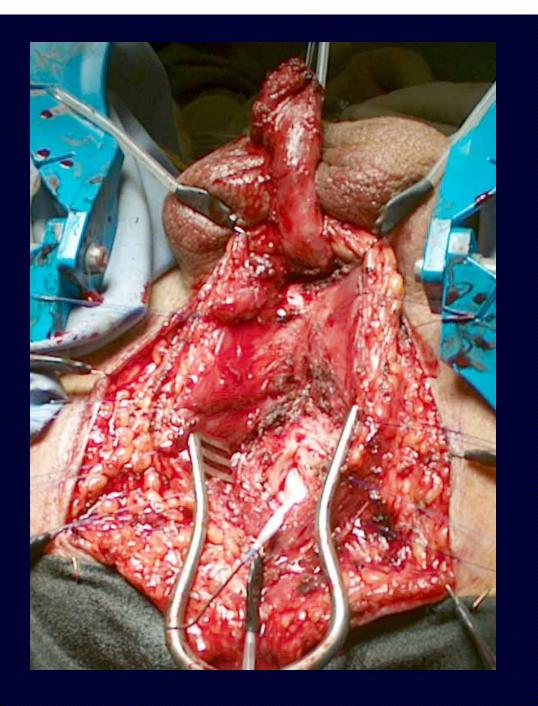








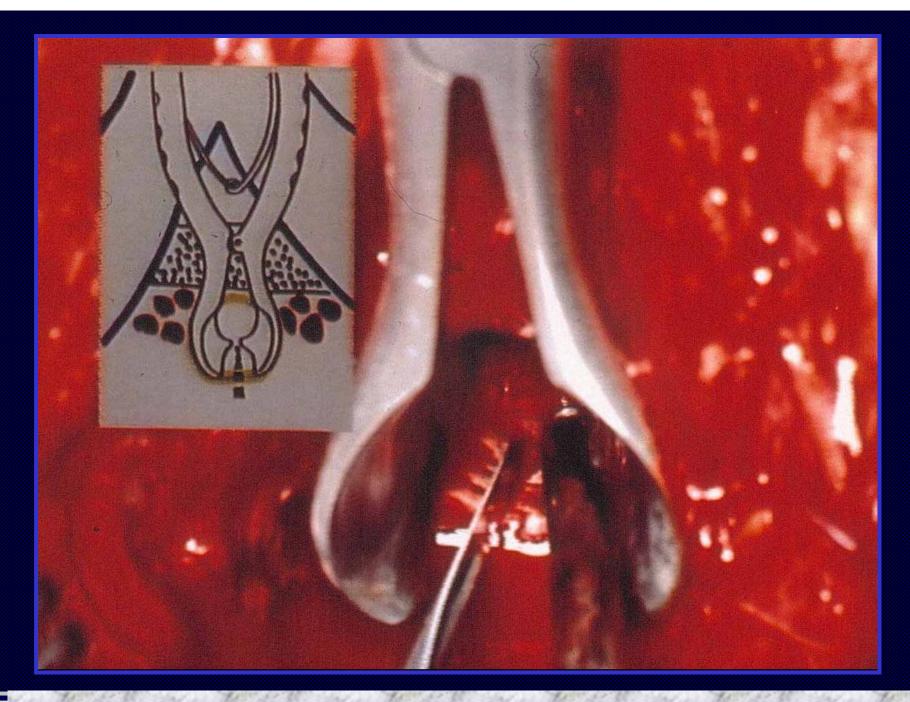






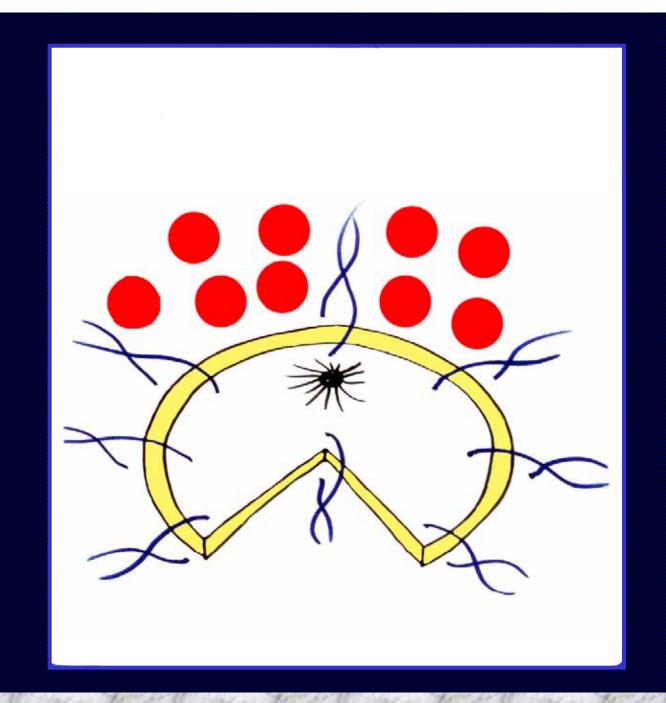






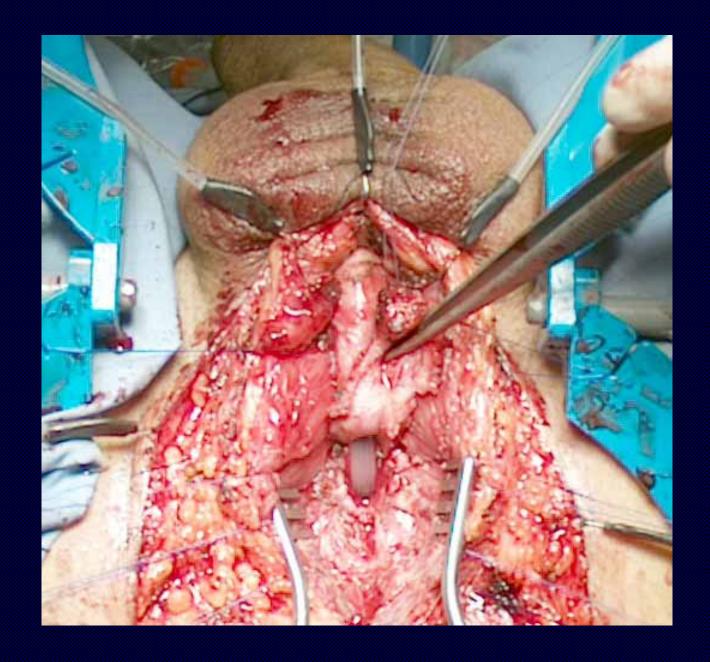










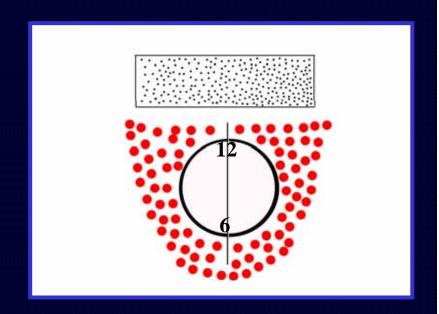






Posterior urethroplasty with neuro-vascular sparing

- simple perineal approach
- Badenoch's pull through
- Turner Warwick's scrotal inlay

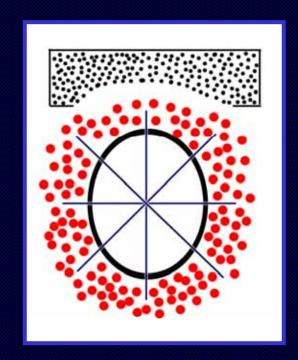


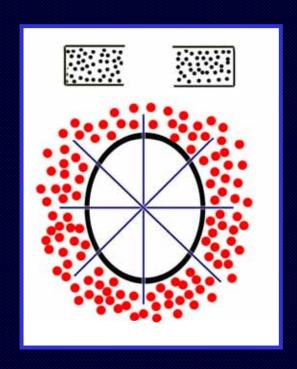




Posterior urethroplasty with neuro-vascular sparing?

- Webster's elaborated perineal approach
- transpubic urethroplasty









Surgery of the posterior urethra

stricture

- clinical history
- site
- length

Simple

Complex

erection

- lacking
- diminished
- preserved





Erection following pelvic trauma

before urethroplasty

following urethroplasty

lacking

lacking

diminished

diminished

preserved

____-

preserved







Looking at the future...





Surgery of the penile urethra

• Tissue engineering research should provide us with new urethral tissues, including corpus spongiosum

• Research should provide us with new medical therapy for patients affected by genital lichen sclerosus





Surgery of the bulbar urethra

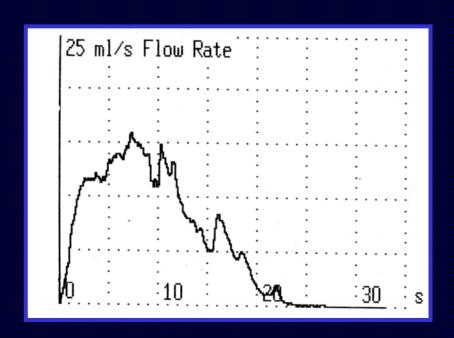
• Urologists involved in the art of reconstructive urethral surgery need to better clarify the factors that actually predispose the patient to postoperative failure and thus make all the necessary surgical modifications to avoid the occurrence of major and minor sexual dysfunctions





Surgery of the posterior urethra

The repair of urethral disruption or defect should be performed while preserving urinary continence and sexual function









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 in our website

Welcome!



