

## **HYPOSPADIAS WITH THE ASSOCIATED RARE ANOMALIES OF THE PENIS AND URETHRA**

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**Background:** In order to achieve satisfactory results in hypospadias repair it is necessary to be aware about all the complicated factors including rare anomalies of the penis and urethra. We aimed to investigate frequency and structure of the associated anomalies of hypospadias.

**Patients and methods:** From 1986 to 2003 we operated on 1000 boys with hypospadias aged from 3 months to 16 years. The location of the meatus was glanular (43), coronal (202), subcoronal (195), on the shaft of the penis ( 199), scrotal (254), perineal (34), chordee without hypospadias were seen in 73 cases. Variable clinical findings were observed: meatal stenosis was found in 186(18.6%), curvature of the corpora was revealed in 336(36.6%) patients, a slight (under 30°) curvature was corrected by plication of the tunica albuginea dorsally, while a severe curvature (more than 30°) required excision of chordee.

**Results:** Several anomalies that complicated surgical procedures were detected: 1) hypoplastic urethral wall with scarring and fining of the parametatal skin was seen in 151 (15.1%) boys. We did not use hypoplastic skin and urethra to create a neourethra, using an onlay vascularized flap technique; 2) penile torsion was in 46(4,6 %) boys. Degloving of the penile skin, reorientation of the skin with the mobilization of the subcutaneous dysgenetic bands was helpful in the release of the rotation; 3) the persistent mullerian duct syndrome was observed in 30 patients (3%), removal of the mullerian structures was performed in 6 boys (0.6%) in case of the uterus' volume exceeded 20-250 ml and persistent UTI; penoscrotal transposition was seen in 23(2.3%) cases. Operations based on well-known "button-hole " principle were performed; 4) duplication of the urethra with the stricture of the bifurcation was found in 6 patients (0.6%). The dilatation of the stenotic part of the urethra with the prolonged catheterization was successful; 5) we revealed polyps of the urethra complicated by obstructive symptoms in 3 boys (0.3%), removal of the polyps and urethroplasty resolved the problem.

**Conclusion:** About 26% of boys in our group of patients with hypospadias presented with different anomalies of the penis and urethra; 21% of them had rare pathology that required special diagnostic procedures. Surgical repair of the associated anomalies prevented complications in the following hypospadias correction.

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