Impact of Urethral Gapometry and Displacement Direction on the Surgical Outcomes of Pelvic Fracture Urethral Injury Repair (PFUI)

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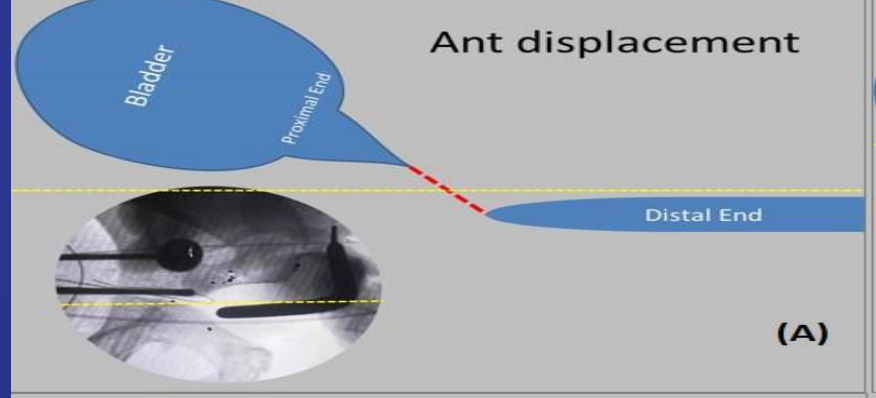

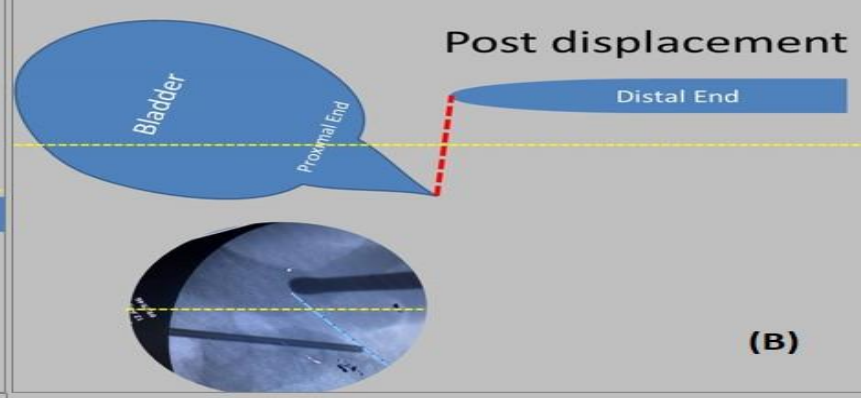

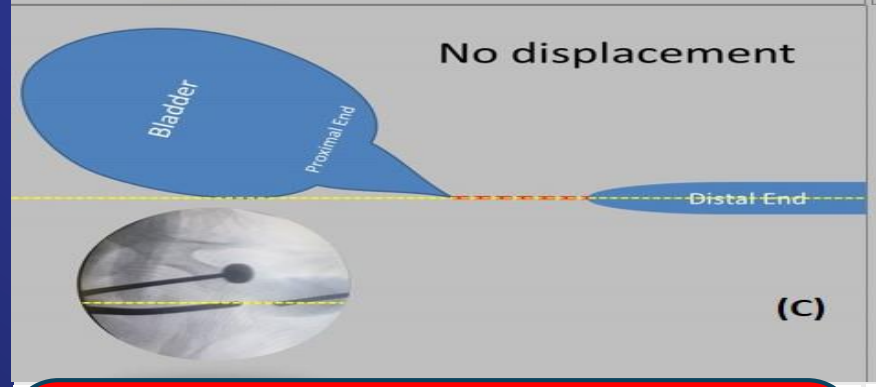

This figure shows :

- Either anterior (A), posterior (B) or no displacement (C), of the proximal end of urethra in relation to symphysis pubis in 60° in case of PFUI.
- **Gap** =is the distance between both proximal & distal ends in 45° .

- Surgical repair of PFUI is affected not only by the **prostato-urethral gap distance** but also by the **direction of displacement**.

- Gapometry and displacement direction are measured intraoperatively by combined urethroscopy and suprapubic cystoscopy under real time fluoroscopy at 45° and 60° with combined cysto-urethrogram.

- The **gap length** was found to be **longer** in cases with **Anterior displacement** than in posterior displacement while **the least** in cases with **No displacement.**

- Patients with **Anterior displacement** had longer OR time, higher transfusion and failure rates compared to patient with **Posterior or No displacement**.