

OWN METHOD OF CONTINENT URINARY STOMA CONSTRUCTION USING DIAGONAL TUBULARIZATION OF ILEUM SEGMENT

Hypothesis / aims of study

Evaluation of usefulness of own method of continent urinary stoma construction and its use in patients with troubles in learning CIC via urethra.

Study design, materials and methods

In 80 patients with neuropathic bladder due to congenital malformation of Central Nervous System (79 patients) and spinal trauma (1 patient) construction of continent urinary stoma was performed. Indications of this operation included: troubles or inability to learn catheterisation (CIC) via urethra because of severe paraplegia, bone deformities, iatrogenic damage of the urethra with its stenosis or necessity of closing the bladder neck with construction of continent reservoir. To construct the continent stoma different materials as appendix, 4 cm length fragment of ileum or sigmoid and ureter were used. In 24 out of 80 patients qualified to continent urinary stoma construction own method of continent stoma construction was applied. Among them in 19 patients appendix was used to construct continent appendicocaecostomy and in other 5 patients it was impossible to approach the appendix due to adhesions or high position of caecum. The idea is supported by using 4-4,5 cm length of ileum or sigmoid segment. The bowel fragment is detubularized, placed transversally and formed in tube along its diagonal round about catheter 12-14 F. This maneuver allows to construct tunnel of continent stoma 11-12 cm long. It has the biggest advantage in patients with obesity and bone deformities and long distance between bladder and place of stoma localization.

Results

Patients' follow-up ranged from 1 year to above 6 years. The complications were observed in 3 patients in whom own method of continent urinary stoma construction was applied and included: 1 stomal stenosis within the skin, 1 stomal incontinence and false route in 1 patient.

Concluding message

The described method is one of the simple ways of continent urinary stoma construction especially in situation when the appendix cannot be used to create stoma. The method is helpful in obese patients or in patients with bone deformities because it enables to create longer tunnel of continent stoma in case of long distance between bladder and place of stoma.

Disclosures

Funding: without funding and grants **Clinical Trial:** Yes **Public Registry:** No **RCT:** No **Subjects:** HUMAN **Ethics not Req'd:** study was provading according to our clinical standard with management of patients with congenital spinal cord injury **Helsinki:** Yes **Informed Consent:** Yes