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EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF POLYTETRAFLUOROETHYLENE MEMBRANE-COVERED SELF-EXPANDABLE METALLIC STENT FOR PREVENTION OF RECURRENT URETHRAL STRICTURE : INITIAL EXPERIENCE

Hypothesis / aims of study

we assessed the efficacy and safety of insertion of a polytetrafluoroethylene membrane-covered self-expandable metallic stent (UVENTA stent) for prevention of recurrent urethral stricture in urethral injury patients.

Study design, materials and methods

: Five patients with urethral stricture underwent UVENTA stent insertion for prevention of recurrent urethral stricture. The UVENTA stents were deployed retrogradely under cystoscopy and fluoroscopy after visualized internal urethrotomy (VIU). In 4 patients, the cause of urethral stricture was saddle injury, the cause of 1 patient was surgical procedure for benign hyperplasia of prostate (BPH). We recorded the success and patency rate in addition to any complications and pain scores associated with the procedure.

Results

Mean stricture length was 2.7 cm. UVENTA stents were successfully inserted in all patients. No obstruction of the UVENTA stents occurred during the mean follow-up period of 6.2 months (patency rate 100%). Mean pain score was 2.8 during the follow-up period. After 3 months, UVENTA stents were removed. During follow-up period, there were no recurrent stricture.

Interpretation of results

UVENTA stents may prevent recurrent stricture of urethra safely and easily

Concluding message

. Long-term follow-up is necessary to assess the role of this stent in the treatment of urethral stricture.

Disclosures

Funding: There is no grant **Clinical Trial:** Yes **Public Registry:** No **RCT:** No **Subjects:** HUMAN **Ethics Committee:** Dong-A university IRB **Helsinki:** Yes **Informed Consent:** Yes