

THE APPLICATION OF VIDEO URODYNAMICS IN INVESTIGATING AND TREATMENT URETHRAL DIVERTICULAE

Hypothesis / aims of study

Urethral diverticulae in females is a rare and often inadequately diagnosed condition. Not much has been reported about the functional features in the contemporary literature. Urodynamic characteristics are particularly poorly defined. Our aim in this study was to review our 5 year experience in the management of these patients with emphasis on voiding urodynamic studies.

Study design, materials and methods

We retrospectively reviewed the cases of 18 patients with urethral diverticulae treated by a single surgeon between 2008-2013. Median age was 37(range 21-52) with median follow up of 9.2 months. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and video Urodynamics (VCMG) were performed to aid in diagnosing and managing the condition. Surgical treatment included GA Cystoscopy, excision of diverticulum, repair of urethral defect, plus minus placement of Martius fat pad.

Results

Mode of presentation of this cohort was variable. The patients presented with swelling (60%) followed by storage symptoms (55%) and voiding symptoms (55%). All patients underwent MRI scans which confirmed the presence of diverticulae. 12 patients had VCMG performed and using Blaivas-Groutz nomograms, outflow obstruction was confirmed in 10/12 patients. Post repair, 66% patients had complete resolution of symptoms, 15% has persistent storage symptoms. 1 patient showed recurrence of diverticulum. There was no malignancy noted in any cases.

Concluding message

No patient in our study presented with the "classical triad" of dyspareunia, dysuria and dribble. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study to demonstrate the obstructive nature of urethral diverticulae on voiding dynamics. Our operative results are comparable to reported series in medical literature demonstrating established expertise in female and reconstructive surgery.

Disclosures

Funding: nil **Clinical Trial:** No **Subjects:** NONE