Methods

Retrospective case review

Single centre multi surgeon (n=9) series of consecutive male and female adult patients (>18 years of age) having formation of a continent catheterisable stoma using Mitrofanoff principle from 1985-2013

Patients categorised by aetiology of underlying pathology:
- Neurological
- Complex urinary incontinence
- Congenital
- Malignancy
- Bladder Pain Syndrome

Data collected:
- Indications for catheterisable channel formation
- Previous surgical history
- Concomitant surgical procedures at time of channel formation and subsequent need for endoscopic/open revision
- Outcomes in terms of continued use and complications

Results

Described in tables above

Total of 176 patients with 165 (93.8%) alive at last review

Median age = 42 years
Female n=116 (65.9%), Male n=60 (34.1%)
Median follow up = 60 months (range 2-365)

Conclusions

Mitrofanoff channel formation was successful (in use by patient) in 75.8% of adult patients at last follow up at the expense of:
- Stone development in 19.9%
- 39.8% open revision rate

Stone development highest in patients with congenital aetiology whilst overall revision rates were highest in those with a background of complex urinary incontinence.

Durable technique across patient cohorts. However, adequate patient education and counseling paramount