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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

مركز الشبكات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات

قسم التوثيق الإلكتروني



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جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرو فيلم

قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
على هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغييرات





Laparoscopic Pyeloplasty in Children with Pelvi-Ureteric Junction Obstruction in Ain Shams University Hospitals: Early Experience

Thesis

Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of
M.D. Degree in **Pediatric Surgery**

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2022

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

قالوا

سببنا انك لا تعلم لنا
إلا ما علمتنا إنك أنت
العليم العظيم

صدق الله العظيم

سورة البقرة الآية: ٣٢

Acknowledgments

*First and foremost, I feel always indebted to
Allah the Most Beneficent and Merciful.*

I wish to express my deepest thanks, gratitude and appreciation to Prof. Dr. Tarek Ahmed Hassan, Professor of Pediatric Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, for his meticulous supervision, valuable instructions and generous help.

Special thanks are due to Prof. Dr. Ehab Abd El-Aziz El-Shafei, Professor of Pediatric Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, for his sincere efforts, fruitful encouragement.

I am deeply thankful to Prof. Dr. Khaled Mohamed El-Asmar, Professor of Pediatric Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, for his great help, outstanding support, active participation and guidance.

Last but not least my sincere thanks and appreciation to Dr. Mohamed Hisham Soliman, Associate Professor of Pediatric Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University for his meticulous supervision and kind guidance in this study.

Thanks to Dr. Ayman Mostafa Allam, Associate Professor of Pediatric Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, for his kind supervision, encouragement in this study.

I would like to express my hearty thanks to all my family for their support till this work was completed.

Hany Emad Mohamed

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List of Abbreviations

Abb.	Full term
<i>ANH</i>	<i>Antenatal hydronephrosis</i>
<i>APD</i>	<i>Anteroposterior diameter</i>
<i>CAP</i>	<i>Continuous antibiotic prophylaxis</i>
<i>DRF</i>	<i>Differential renal function</i>
<i>HN</i>	<i>Hydronephrosis</i>
<i>HSS</i>	<i>Hydronephrosis severity score</i>
<i>LP</i>	<i>Laparoscopic pyeloplasty</i>
<i>OP</i>	<i>Open pyeloplasty</i>
<i>PPS</i>	<i>Pyeloplasty prediction score</i>
<i>PUJ</i>	<i>Pelviureteric junction</i>
<i>RP</i>	<i>Robotic assisted pyeloplasty</i>
<i>SFU</i>	<i>Society of fetal urology</i>
<i>UPJHN</i>	<i>Uretropelvic junction obstruction hydronephrosis</i>
<i>UPJO</i>	<i>Ureteropelvic junction obstruction</i>
<i>UTD</i>	<i>Urinary tract dilatation</i>
<i>UVJ</i>	<i>Uterovesical junction</i>

INTRODUCTION

The Ureteropelvic junction obstruction (UPJO) is one of the most prevalent genitourinary abnormalities in children. It represents a structural and/or functional obstacle to the passage of urine from the renal pelvis to the proximal ureter. UPJO can be further subdivided into congenital or acquired as well as into intrinsic or extrinsic according to the etiology of the obstruction (*Crigger et al., 2020*).

The main issue with this obstructive disorder is the progressive deterioration in kidney function, which can lead to renal unit loss (*Neheman et al., 2018*). There are many techniques for PUJO repair, but the Anderson-Hynes pyeloplasty remains the gold standard for surgical reconstruction (*Passoni and Peters, 2020*).

Laparoscopic Anderson-Hynes pyeloplasty has become the gold standard in many paediatric centres, it was first reported by Peters and his associates in 1995 (*Peters et al., 1995*), but this technique was considered a challenging operation with longer operative time than the open approach, the lengthy learning curve of intracorporeal suturing as well as anastomosis has slowed the widespread acceptance of laparoscopic pyeloplasty (LP). The small incision that it is need to perform an open pyeloplasty and a faster recovery than adults led to a slower adoption of LP in children (*Garcia-Aparicio et al., 2014*).

There has been increasing evidence that LP's feasibility and outcomes are comparable to standard open procedures. LP is now widely recognized as the minimally invasive alternative for the open surgical treatment of PUJO. Many studies have been done showing that LP has comparable outcome with open pyeloplasty with shorter hospital stay and better cosmetic outcome; however, it has longer operative time (*Silay et al., 2016; van der Toorn et al., 2013; Iwamura et al., 2013*).

A meta-analysis of laparoscopic versus open pyeloplasty for UPJO in children was done by Yidong Huang and his colleagues in 2015. The findings of this meta-analysis showed that children in LP groups may benefit from shortened length of hospital stay and reduced overall complications, though the LP groups are with prolonged operative time. Besides, the success rate of LP is similar to the open approach. Considering the similar success rate of these two approaches, the laparoscopic pyeloplasty is feasible and safe in the treatment of UPJO in children, especially in high-volume centers with experienced experts (*Huang et al., 2015*).

A transperitoneal or retroperitoneal approach to LP can be used. The advantages of transperitoneal methods include larger working space in the intra-abdominal cavity. As a result, it enables safe dissection for crossing vessels as well as simple anastomosis (*Ciftci et al., 2016*).

The shift from open pyeloplasty to the laparoscopic approach is challenging, but once the surgical team is satisfied with a new modality, the open technique is likely to be abandoned (*Piaggio et al., 2017*).

AIM OF THE WORK

This study is conducted to assess the feasibility, safety, and short-term outcome of laparoscopic pyeloplasty in children with UPJO.

HISTORY

The first reported pyeloplasty was done in 1886 by trednlenburg through nephrotomy and the patient died from post operative ileus. Küster reported the first successful "dismembered pyeloplasty". He transected the ureter below the stricture and reanastmosed at the lateral wall of the pelvis at the lowest point (*Poulakis et al., 2004*).

Papin performed renal denervation for hydronephrosis in 1921 assuming the theory that the "sympathetic tone" was the cause of high intrapelvic pressure, increasing pelvic motility and renal pain (*Poulakis et al., 2004*).

Lubash modified this technique in 1935. He incised the upper ureteral stump like a fish's mouth to create 2 lobes, made 3 incisions at the deepest renal pelvic point and pulled the ureter through the middle incision (*Lubash, 1935*).

Davis first practiced intubated ureterotomy in 1943. He completely incised the ureter longitudinally over the strictured segment and a stent was left in place until ureter regeneration and formation of a neocircumference (*Davis, 1943*).

In 1949 Nesbit introduced a modification on the "dismembered pyeloplasty" by Küster. He used an elliptical anastomosis with spatulation of the ureter to decrease the incidence of stricture. He also resected part of the pelvis in the cases of huge pelvis (*Nesbit, 1949*).