

PP-26 Evaluation Of The Early Period Results Of Three Different Techniques Of Excision
The Urethral Plate In The Repair Of Severe Proximal Hypospadias

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Background: Surgical correction of hypospadias continues to evolve. The ideal surgical management of penoscrotal hypospadias remains controversial. In the repair of proximal hypospadias, if the chordee is more than 30 degrees, excision of the urethral plate and performing a two- or three-stage intervention are the methods preferred by many surgeons. **Material methods:** In our clinic, which is a tertiary reference center, the cases that we have applied STAG/Braca and STAC in the last three years were extracted from the hospital records retrospectively, the patients were called for outpatient controls and the early results were compared. **Results:** There were 31 patients aged between 0.6-16 years. Fifteen of them had STAC, 8 of them had BRACA and 8 of them had STAG technique for correction. Dorsal plication was performed in four patients during urethroplasty (2 braca 2 stag patients). Complications of the patients with STAG technique were hematoma (2), meatal stenosis (2), urethral stenosis (1), fistula (1). Complications of the patients with BRACA technique were meatal stenosis (1) and fistula (2). Complications of the patients with STAC technique were hematoma (1), graft stricture (1), and meatal stenosis (1). **Conclusion** When all 3 techniques were compared, although there were not enough studies on long-term results in the literature, cosmetically results were acceptable.

Keywords: Proximal hypospadias, urethral plate