

Role of laparoscopy in ureteropelvic junction obstruction with concomitant pathology: a case series study

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Laparoscopic pyeloplasty is considered a standard treatment for ureteropelvic junction obstruction (UPJO). However, the presence of another pathology makes it a more challenging operation and guides the surgeon towards open conversion. In this study, we present our experience in difficult pyeloplasty cases managed by laparoscopy.

Material and Methods: Six patients (4 females and 2 males) with an average age of 44 and a range of 27 to 60 years old, were diagnosed for UPJO. Three were on the left side and 3 on the right side. In addition to UPJO, 2 patients had renal stones, one patient had both renal ptosis and an umbilical hernia, 3 patients had a para-pelvic cyst, hepatomegaly and malrotated kidney, respectively. All patients had a preoperative ultrasound, CT or IVU, and a renal isotope scan. Laparoscopic pyeloplasty was performed according to the dismembered Anderson-Hynes technique with auxiliary maneuver, according to the pathology.

Results: All patients were treated successfully for UPJO and the concomitant pathologies, except hepatomegaly and malrotation. Mean operative time was 125 minutes and estimated blood loss was <50 ml.

Conclusion: Laparoscopic pyeloplasty can be performed in difficult situations provided that the surgeon has enough experience with laparoscopy.

Keyword: Difficult pyeloplasty; Laparoscopic pyeloplasty; Ureteropelvic junction obstruction