

## VQZ-PLASTY FOR MITROFANOFF AND MALONE STOMA

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**Introduction.** Both Mitrofanoff and Malone continent stomas are valuable procedures facilitating bladder and bowel catheterization. However complications and unaesthetic view are the major disadvantages of these procedures.

**Purpose.** The aim of the paper is description of the VQZ-plasty and assessment of its functional and cosmetic effects.

**Research methods.** In years 2010–2013 the appendicular stomas have been performed in 16 children, aged 12–17 years; 12 girls and 4 boys. The catheters were kept in the stomas for 6 weeks. Then the Mitrofanoff stomas were catheterized, however the antegrade enemas were performed through the Malone stoma since the next day after the operation. The Mitrofanoff and Malone stomas were created as a separate procedure or in combination with other techniques: bladder augmentation, antireflux procedure or bladder neck plasty. Simultaneous Mitrofanoff and Malone stomas were done in 6 children. In these children Mitrofanoff was placed in umbilicus and Malone was connected to the skin by VQZ plasty.

The results of VQZ -plasty were compared to the results of the procedures performed on 15 children before 2010; in this time we performed simple skin V-flap connection to incised appendix.

**Results.** After VQZ-plasty no stomal stenosis was found. The exposed appendicular mucosa is observed in 1 boy. A larger number of complications were observed in the group of earlier operated children (simple V-plasty): injury and obstruction of the stoma, urine leakage and unaesthetic eversion of the mucosa.

**Conclusion.** The use of VQZ-plasty is associated with a low risk of complications and a good cosmetic effect.