Our results demonstrated that SESFM has greater ability to promote bladder tissue regeneration with structural and functional properties compared to BAM, and with similar biocompatibility.

Key words: silk fibroin; bladder acellular matrix; electrospinning; stretching; bladder reconstruction.

Other

PD2-2:
CHANGING TRENDS IN THE AETIOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT OF MALE URETHRAL STRICTURE DISEASE: A SURVEY FROM 13 CENTRES IN CHINA

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Purpose: To determine whether there were any changes in the aetiology and management of urethral strictures in China.

Materials and Methods: Data from 4764 male patients with urethral stricture disease who underwent treatment at 13 medical centres in China between 2005 and 2010 were retrospectively collected. The databases were analysed for the possible causes, site and treatment techniques for the urethral stricture, as well as for changes in the urethral strictures aetiology and management.

Results: The most common cause of urethral strictures was trauma, which occurred in 2466 patients (51.76%). The second most common cause was iatrogenic injuries, which occurred in 1643 patients (34.49%). The most common techniques to treat urethral strictures were endourological surgery (1740, 36.52%), anastomotic urethroplasty (1498, 31.44%) and substitution urethroplasty (1039, 21.81%). A comparison between the first three years and the last three years showed that the constituent ratio of endourological surgery decreased from 54% to 32.75%, whereas the constituent ratios of anastomotic urethroplasty and substitution urethroplasty increased from 26.73% and 19.18% to 39.93% and 27.32%, respectively (P < 0.05).

Conclusion: During recent years, there has been an increase in the incidence of urethral strictures caused by trauma and iatrogenic injury. Endourological urethral surgery rates decreased significantly, and open urethroplasty rates increased significantly during the latter three years analysed.

Keywords: urethral stricture disease; aetiology; treatment; Chinese population.

Pediatrics

PD2-3:
THE INCIDENCE OF INCARCERATED INGUINAL Hernia in children AND ITS ASSOCIATED RISK FACTORS: A nATION-WIDE LONGITUDINAL POPULATION-BASED STUDY

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Purpose: To evaluate the incidence of inguinal hernia and incarcerated hernia in children aged 0 to 15 years and associated risk factors using a national wide database.

Materials and Methods: Children born from 1997 to 2005 were selected from a randomly selected cohort of 1,000,000 from an insured population of 23 millions. Children with International Classification of Diseases [ICD], 9th revision, code 550 and code of hernia surgery were regarded as having inguinal hernia. The chi-square test and logistic regression modeling were used for statistical analyses.

Results: Totally, 79794 children (41767 boys and 38027 girls) were enrolled in the study period. The cumulative incidence of inguinal hernia in boys and girls from birth to 15 years old were 6.62% and 0.74%, respectively (p < 0.01). The peak incidence of inguinal hernia was 0 year for boys and 5 years for girls, respectively. The ratio of unilateral vs. bilateral repair was 5.54:1. Girls tended to have more bilateral inguinal hernia than boys (25.4% vs. 12.9%, p < 0.01). Incarcerated hernia occurred in 4.19% children with inguinal hernia without significant gender discrepancy. We did not find significant correlation between waiting time to hernia repair was not related to incarceration.

Conclusion: The cumulative incidences of inguinal hernia from birth to age of 15 years old were 6.62% and 1.74% in boys and girls, respectively. Incarcerated occurred in 4.19% children with inguinal hernia and was not related to waiting for surgery. The risk factors of inguinal hernia require more investigations.

other

PD2-4:
ACTIVATION OF THE SONIC HEDGEHOG AND VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL GROWTH FACTOR WITH CO-LOCALIZATION IN VARICOCELE VEINS

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Purpose: Varicocele is characterized by dilatation and tortuosity of the internal spermatic vein (IVS). The cross section of this diseased vein showed thickened muscle layer under microscopy. Sonic hedgehog (SHH) plays an important role in angiogenesis and vascular remodeling under hypoxic stress. We studied the relationship and distribution of vascular