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TYPE : ORAL PRESENTATION

CATEGORY : NON - VASCULAR INTERVENTION

TITLE

Safety and effectiveness of fluoroscopy-guided urethral catheterization in case of failed blind urethral catheterization

BACKGROUND

To evaluate the safety and efficacy of fluoroscopy-guided urethral catheterization in patients who failed blind urethral catheterization.

METHODS

A retrospective review was conducted on our institutional database between January 2011 and March 2023, and patients who failed to undergo blind urethral catheterization and subsequently underwent fluoroscopy-guided urethral catheterization were included in this study. We reviewed patients' medical histories, including the presence of hematuria and retrograde urethrography, to evaluate any urethral abnormalities. Procedure-related data were assessed.

RESULT

A total of 180 patients (all males) were enrolled in this study. A total of 208 urethral strictures were confirmed in 172 patients, while eight patients had no strictures. Urethral rupture was confirmed in 63 patients, and hematuria occurred in 34 patients after blind urethral catheterization failed. Technical and clinical success rates were 100%, and procedure-related complications were observed in four patients (2.2%). Balloon angioplasty was performed in 78 patients. The mean balloon diameter was 7.9 ± 0.3 mm, the mean number of balloon angioplasties was 2.1 ± 0.9 , the mean time of balloon angioplasty was 2.4 ± 0.8 min, the mean total time of balloon angioplasty was 5.1 ± 3 min, the mean total procedure time was 9.4 ± 7.7 min, and the mean procedure time without balloon angioplasty was 7.2 ± 6 min.

CONCLUSIONS

Fluoroscopy-guided urethral catheterization is a safe and effective alternative to blind urethral catheterization in patients who failed previous attempts and can significantly reduce the iatrogenic urethral injury rate.

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