Comparison between ascending urethrogram and urethral ultrasound in the diagnosis and treatment of stricture urethra

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Abstract

Purpose: to compare between ascending urethrogram and urethral ultrasound in the diagnosis and treatment of stricture urethra. Material: 40 male patients with proven stricture urethra were included in this study. Methods: every patient was examined according to urological sheet, complete laboratory investigation, abdominal ultrasound, KUB, IVP, ascending urethrogram, urethral ultrasound was done. After definitive treatment, all investigations were repeated after 3 and 6 months. Results: the age of patients ranged from 16-64 years old, average flow rate was 7.4 ml/sec; inflammatory stricture was present in 25% of cases, stricture penile urethra was present in 62.5% of cases, stricture length was 5mm in 32.5% of cases as measured by ascending urethrogram, while it was 5-8mm in 32.5% of cases as measured by urethral ultrasound. Urethral ultrasound diagnoses stricture urethra in 100% of cases while ascending urethrogram diagnoses 92.5% of cases. Spongiofibrosis was diagnosed only by urethral ultrasound. Recurrent stricture after 6 months was present in 22.2% of cases and cure was present in 44.4% of cases. Conclusion: urethral ultrasound should be the routine investigation of stricture urethra.

Keywords

Ascending urethrogram (AUG), Sonourethrogram (SUG), Urethral ultrasound, Visual internal urethrostomy (VIU)