


Original Paper

Dorsal Dartos Flap in Snodgrass Hypospadias Repair: How to Use It?

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Keywords: Hypospadias repair · Snodgrass technique · Penis

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Abstract

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Abstract

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Introduction

Tubularized incised plate (TIP) urethroplasty became the first choice of therapy in many kinds of hypospadias with a high success rate [1–5]. The most common complication seen in hypospadias correction is urethrocutaneous fistula [6–9]. The rate of fistula was reported to be 3.5% in the present series [2, 3] and 0–7% previously [1, 6]. Several procedures have been described for its prevention [10–12].

In this study, a new method is introduced for using dorsal dartos subcutaneous tissue to cover neourethra during hypospadias repair in primary cases.

Patients and Methods

A total of 26 patients with average age 7.86 years (range 2–22) were operated between June 2002 and August 2006 for primary hypospadias. The hypospadiac meatus was distal in 21 (80.76%), midshaft in 3 (11.53%) and penoscrotal in 2 patients (7.69%) (table 1). Chordee were observed in 3 patients (2 with penoscrotal and 1 with midshaft hypospadias). The standard technique of (TIP) urethroplasty was the routine for hypospadias reconstruction in all the patients. The penis was degloved with a U-shaped incision extending along the edges of the urethral plate to healthy skin, 2 mm proximal to the hypospadiac meatus. The urethral plate was widened by a midline incision along its entire length. The urethral plate was then tubularized over a 6- or 8-Fr stent using fine absorbable suture (5/0 polyglactin). The dorsal subcutaneous flap was harvested from preputial skin and dissected from the midline, then both layers of flap were transposed to the ven-

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