

Ileal Ureter Replacement for Complex Ureteral Reconstruction Has a High Success Rate at 3 Year Follow Up

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Background

- Ileal ureter is a well established but rarely used reconstructive option for complex ureteral stricture disease
- Most studies are small cohort retrospective institutional reviews

Methods

- Retrospective review (2003-2019) of 46 patients
- Three surgeons' experience at a single tertiary referral center
- Unilateral strictures treated with ipsilateral ileal interposition when possible.
- “Reverse 7” interposition used for patients with bilateral strictures.
- Success rate was defined as no need for further open intervention.

Results

Etiology	% (N=46)
Iatrogenic	52% (24)
Radiation	26% (12)
Vascular disease	7% (3)
RPF	7% (3)
Other	9% (4)

Table 1. Stricture Etiology

Outcomes	Radiated (n=19)	Non-Radiated (n=27)	Total (n=46)
Stricture length (cm)	11.22	7.77	9.13
Length of operation (min)	452	372	412
Estimated Blood Loss (mL)	561	255	417
Length of Stay (days)	13.5	7.52	10
Successful outcome	89% (17)	78% (21)	83% (38)

Table 2. Post-surgical outcomes at **mean follow up of 3.3 years**

- 23 patients (50%) had a complication (Clavien Dindo 1 – 5)
 - 11 (24%) had a major (\geq Clavien Dindo 3a) complication
- 8 (17%) patients required subsequent open procedures
 - 5 - revision of the ileal ureter
 - 3 - nephrectomy due to persistent pain or pyelonephritis

**For questions or the full
EndNote Bibliography:**

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