

Native Ureterotransplant Ureterostomy for Ureteral Obstruction after Simultaneous Pancreas Kidney Transplantation

Samuel Lee, MD., Jae Choon Lee, MD., Jin Won Seol, MD., Joo Seop Kim, MD., Chan Heun Park, MD., Seung Il Kim, MD., Sun Hyung Joo, MD., Young Cheol Lee, MD., Sung Gil Park, MD., Dae Yul Yang, MD.¹, Sung Yong Kim, MD.¹, Ho Chul Kim, MD.², Sang Hoon Bae, MD.², Sook Ja Hyun, R.N., Chul Jae Park, MD. and Dae Won Yoon, MD.

Significant surgical complications occur in about half of patients after simultaneous pancreas kidney transplantation (SPK) with bladder drainage. Urologic complications are very common in bladder-drained pancreas transplants. Urinary obstruction occurs in either the early or the late period following transplantation. Predictors of urological complications after transplantation have not been well established. Early obstruction is usually diagnosed by an increment of serum creatinine or through imaging studies, such as ultrasound and antegrade pyelogram. Surgical management is inevitable when conservative managements fails. If the length of the donor ureter is sufficient, it is possible to redo the ureteroneocystostomy. However, if this is not the case or the stricture is at a high level, a native ureterotransplant ureterostomy may be the procedure of choice. SPK was performed on a 36 year old male patient with insulin dependent diabetes mellitus and diabetic nephropathy. The pancreatic exocrine secretion was drained by duodenocystostomy. The patient developed an obstruction in upper ureter on the postoperative 16th day. On the postoperative 32nd day, a native ureterotransplant ureterostomy with a double J stent was performed. The postoperative course was uneventful.

The double J stent was removed on postoperative 112nd day by cystoscope. A subsequent follow up showed excellent pancreatic and renal function. (J Korean Surg Soc 2002; 63:79-83)

Key Words : Native ureterotransplant ureterostomy, Pancreas kidney transplantation

Departments of Surgery, ¹Urology and ²Radiology, Hallym University College of Medicine, Seoul, Korea

(simultaneous pancreas kidney transplantation: SPK)

가 1

. SPK

가

가가 (intravenous pyelography)

가 가

(ureteroneocystostomy) 가

가 (native ureterotransplant ureterostomy)

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 Tel: 02-2224-2212, Fax: 02-2224-2570
 E-mail: slee@hallym.or.kr
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가 ,

: 36
 : 16
 1
 4
 (NPH) 8 10 , 1
 10.0 g/dl,
 29.8% , BUN, 46.3 mg/dl, 8.1 mg/dl
 , AST, ALT, amylase, lipase
 (hemoglobin A1C) 8.6% (; 4 6%)
 c-peptide 1.5 ng/ml (; 1 3.5 ng/ml), insulin 25.60
 uU/ml (; 3 17 uU/ml) . Panel reactive antibody
 0%
 가

150 cc .
 : 29
 가
 6
 steroid , FK506 (0.2 mg/kg)
) basiliximab (, 4)
 : bench
 surgery Y

5 30
 7 30

: 1 , ,
 .2
 15
 가 1.7 4.1 mg/dl 가
 가
 (antegrade pyelogram)
 (Fig. 1),

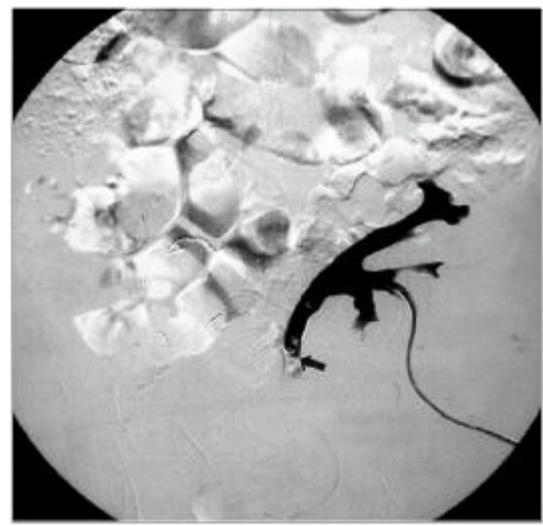


Fig. 1. Antegrade pyelogram shows ureteral obstruction site of transplanted kidney.

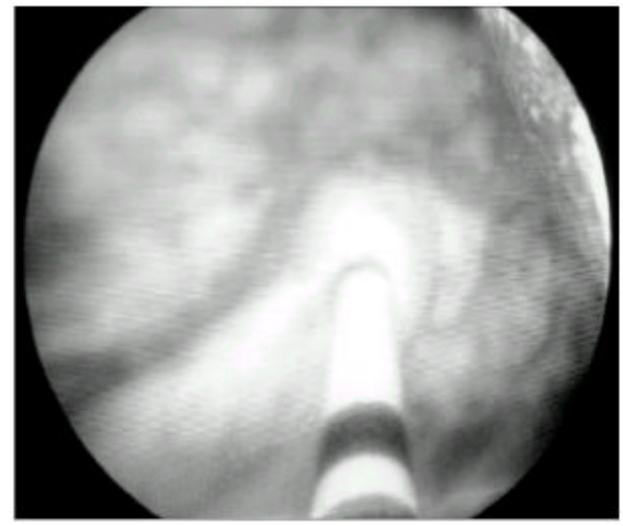


Fig. 2. Cystoscopic insertion of a catheter in the native ureter at the start of the procedure helps to localize native ureter.



Fig. 3. Operative finding (3rd operation): The arrow indicates ureteral obstruction site of transplanted kidney.



Fig. 4. Dripping intravenous pyelogram reveals mild hydronephrosis in transplanted kidney.

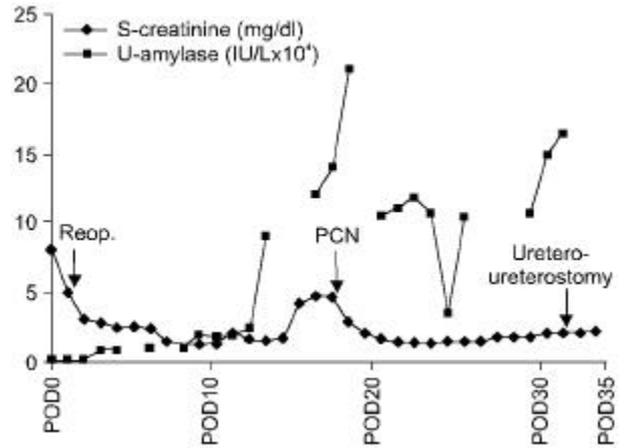


Fig. 5. Postoperative serum creatinine & urine amylase. PCN = percutaneous nephrostomy

cutaneous nephrostomy) (per-

26
3 : 1 32 3

(Fig. 2). 1

가 (Fig. 3).

가

J

5-0 PDS
1 41

68
110 (3 68)

(dripping intravenous pyelogram)

(Fig. 4), J

5
87 107 mg/dl 1.4 1.6 mg/dl



59 62.5% 가

가 17.7 26%

(19%), (1.8 9%) (15.4 17%), (I-3)

가

3

3

가

(4-6)

가

(kinking)

가 가

가 (17)

(7)

technetium-99m mercaptoacetyltriglycine (Tc99m MAG3) diuretic renography, (magnetic resonance tomography) (8)

가 Tc99m (19)

MAG3 diuretic renography (renal output efficiency) (9)

가 (8)

gadolinium (8)

가 (10)

(percutaneous nephrostomy) Whitaker

(urodynamic pressure flow test) 15 cm

H₂O, 25 cm (11)

(retrograde stenting) (12)

(balloon cautery endoureterotomy), Acusise (13-15)

6 12 (16)

가 가

(7) 가

가

(4, 7)

(17)

J 가

가 (18)

(19)

(gonadal)

(8)

J

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