

Total Replacement of the Urinary Bladder after Radical Cystectomy for Bladder Cancer Using Detubularized Sigmoid Neobladder Versus Detubularized W-shaped Ileal Neobladder

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Abstract

Bladder cancer represents one of the most common urological oncological problems nowadays which are managed mainly by radical cystectomy and urinary diversion.

As the urinary bladder is said to be a continent reservoir, so the first problem after cystectomy is to find a urine reservoir resembling the normal bladder. Different parts of the bowel can be used for continent orthotopic diversion; however the ideal continent orthotopic substitute does not yet exist. This work is a trial to compare detubularized sigmoid neobladder with the detubularized w-shaped ileal neobladder.

Group (A) comprised 33 patients who underwent radical cystectomy and reconstructed with detubularized sigmoid neobladder, their mean age was 56 years and 30 were males and 3 were females. Group (B) included 27 patients who were reconstructed by detubularized w-shaped ileal neobladder, their mean age was 50 years and 24 were males and 3 were females. Early postoperative complications occurred in 42% of patients in group (A) and in 33% of group (B). No early postoperative mortality occurred in either group. Day continence was achieved in 78.8% and 74% in group (A) and group (B) respectively. The mean postvoiding residual volume was slightly more in group (A)

than in those of group (B). No significant metabolic disturbances occurred in either group.

The pelvicalyceal systems were preserved in 94% of patients in group (A) and in 96.3% of patients in group (B).