

# Penile Circular Fasciocutaneous (McAninch) Flap as an Option for Complex Anterior Urethral Stricture in Case of Non-Viable Buccal Mucosal Graft

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## ABSTRACT

The penile circular fasciocutaneous flap (FCF) is employed in the successful single stage reconstruction of long segment complex anterior urethral strictures especially when buccal mucosa is unavailable due to various reasons. A 65-year-old gentleman, chronic smoker and tobacco chewer, hypertensive on treatment, presented with obstructive lower urinary tract symptoms for 8 months. He had no prior urethral catheterization. On examination, he had circumcised penis, with stenosis of the external urethral meatus. Glans had no changes suggesting balanitis xerotica obliterans. Suprapubic cystostomy was done as he developed acute urinary retention during evaluation. Retrograde urethrogram (RGU) showed pan-anterior urethral stricture. He was planned for substitution urethroplasty. On oral cavity examination, he had moderate trismus with oral submucous fibrosis. As buccal mucosal graft was unavailable, he was planned for FCF. A ventral onlay tubularization FCF urethroplasty from meatus to bulbar urethra based on dartos dorsal pedicle was done. His postoperative recovery was uneventful. Pericatheter RGU did not show extravastion and he voided well with Qmax 14 ml/second. He is doing well at follow-up.

**Keywords:** Oral submucous fibrosis, Suprapubic cystostomy, Urethroplasty

## CASE REPORT

A 65-year-old male presented with the symptoms of lower urinary tract obstruction for 8 months. He was circumcised in infancy. He developed acute urinary retention and suprapubic cystostomy was done. Local examination revealed post circumcision status with stenosis of external urethral meatus. There was no evidence of lichen sclerosus et atrophicus. He was a chronic smoker and tobacco chewer, hypertensive on treatment. Oral cavity showed grade II trismus and submucosal fibrosis with tobacco staining. His blood urea was 31 mg/dl, serum creatinine 0.9 mg/dl and hemoglobin was 12 g/dl. His urine culture was sterile, ultrasound (US) showed no hydroureteronephrosis or prostatomegaly and uroflowmetry showed a flat pattern with Qmax of 3 ml/sec. Retrograde urethrogram (RGU) showed distal penile urethral stricture [Table/Fig-1a,b]. Patient was taken up for penile circular fasciocutaneous flap urethroplasty as his donor site for buccal mucosa was not available due to trismus and submucous fibrosis. Patient was placed in dorsal lithotomy under central neuraxial blockade. Circular penile skin flap was marked and a 1.4cm wide circumferential dartos based fasciocutaneous flap was harvested. The flap was 12cm in length after splitting dorsally. A ventral urethrotomy was made over the distal tip of the catheter and extended proximally until the normal caliber urethra is encountered. The most proximal and distal portions of the flap are secured to the normal urethra using interrupted 4-0 vicryl and flap suturing was completed [Table/Fig-2a-e]. Pericatheter RGU was done after 3 weeks and uroflowmetry showed a good flow [Table/Fig-3].

## DISCUSSION

Penile skin flaps are of immense value in complex anterior urethral strictures as well as congenital conditions like hypospadias especially when surgical options are limited due to the complex nature of the disease, unfavorable conditions of the recipient site such as infection or precarious blood supply due to extensive fibrosis or lack of donor sites like oral submucous fibrosis [1-4].



[Table/Fig-1a,b]: Preoperative uroflowmetry and retrograde urethrogram (RUG) showing long segment distal penile urethral stricture.



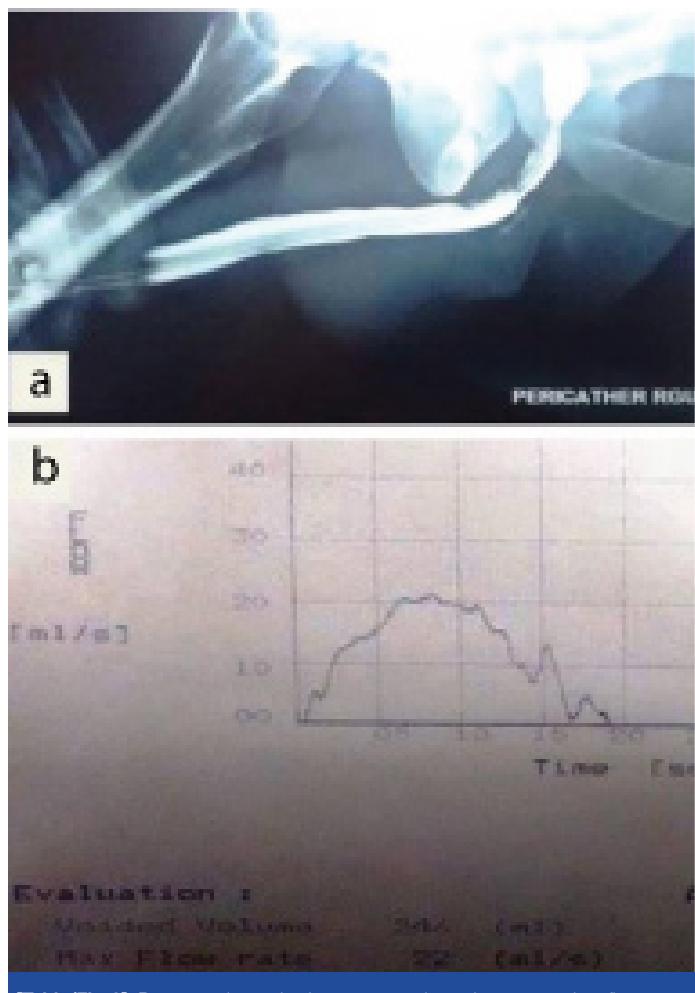
**[Table/Fig-2]:** (a) Marking of skin flap; (b) Harvest of flap; (c&d) Flap suturing; (e) Final picture.

Substitution urethroplasty has remained one of the standard methods for urethral reconstruction especially in difficult urethral strictures or when other modalities of treatment fail. Buccal mucosal graft urethroplasty is usually employed in penile urethral stricture [5,6]. But, when buccal mucosal graft cannot be harvested due to disease or trismus as in our case, penile flaps come to rescue. A better understanding of the vascularity of penile flaps, broad and robust dartos-based flap, such as distal circum-penile flap, can be used with good short term and long term success [4,7].

The advantages of penile FCF are that they are well-vascularized, hairless, flexible up to 15 cm, can reach all parts of the urethra, cosmetic, not destroying sexual functions, possibility to do in single stage and can be done even in circumcised men [8]. Flaps have an obvious advantage over grafts because it does not depend on the blood supply of the recipient tissue which may be non-dependable in some situation because of associated severe spongiosclerosis and precarious blood supply [8,9]. Penile skin flap harvesting is technically more demanding and requires longer operating time. It is associated with more complications, such as penile skin loss, disturbed penile sensation, and less patient satisfaction [8].

Whitson et al., reported success rates of 95%, 89%, 84% and 79% at 1, 3, 5, and 10 years respectively in non-balantitis xerotica obliterans anterior urethral stricture [10]. In a series by Kim et al., the overall success rate was reported to be 55.6% in 20 cases operated using penile FCF [11]. The median follow-up was 19 months with a median flap length of 11.5 cm. In six patients, recurrence was identified at the junction of the FCF needing further surgical procedures like buccal mucosal graft urethroplasty, visual internal urethrotomy and urethral dilatation [11].

Long-segment anterior urethral stricture is difficult surgical challenge. Iatrogenic causes are commoner in the industrialized world while lichen sclerosus is the most common aetiology in India [12]. Our patient did not have lichen sclerosus. Single-stage, single perineal incision urethroplasty is gaining popularity due to its efficacy and reproducibility. The average stricture length in McAninch's series was 24 cm and FCF was used as a tubularised



**[Table/Fig-3]:** Postoperative percutaneous retrograde urethrogram and uroflowmetry.

on lay flap. The success rate with FCF alone was 79% and it was up to 95% successful when combined with tissue transfer or proximal graft placement. The major advantage is that it can be utilized from the membranous urethra to the external urethral meatus and recurrent strictures developed at proximal and distal anastomotic sites. The disadvantage was longer operating time leading to compartment syndrome in two cases [12]. We could complete the surgery in 129 minutes in our patient.

## CONCLUSION

Circular penile fasciocutaneous flap urethroplasty has good and durable success in the treatment of complex anterior urethral strictures. It can be used from the membranous urethra to external urethral meatus up to 12-15 cm. This can be employed even in circumcised men.

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**FINANCIAL OR OTHER COMPETING INTERESTS:** None.

Date of Submission: **Apr 03, 2016**

Date of Peer Review: **May 11, 2016**

Date of Acceptance: **May 26, 2016**

Date of Publishing: **Jul 01, 2016**