Introduction
Posterior urethral valve (PUV) disease is a cause of bladder outlet obstruction in boys, occurring in 1-10000 to 25000 births\(^1\). Early detection is necessary to prevent potentially irreversible sequel.

Methods
A 8-year retrospective study of patients diagnosed with PUV. This was corroborated with phone call interviews and information from the electronic database.

Results
36 patients, median age of 48 months. All postnatal diagnosis. Commonest presenting symptoms:
- Dysuria - 22 (64%)
- Poor stream - 19 (60%)
- Straining - 12 (39%)
30% diagnosed after recurrent UTI
30% Severe Acute Malnourished

Complications:
- Chronic Renal Failure (4; 12%)
- Valve bladder syndrome (12, 37%)
- Mortality (4, 12%)
8 patients presented having undergone vesicostomy

Discussion
Dysuria and poor stream most common presenting symptoms

1\(^{st}\) infection in child should trigger high index of suspicion and basic screening work up (APA 2016 guidelines)

Contextually, because of delayed presentation many need an initial multidisciplinary approach.

The long term sequelae are devastating chronic renal failure and valve bladder syndrome (50% patients) and can be prevented by high index of suspicion and early intervention.

Discourage interventionists from performing vesicostomies.

Early referral to centres where definitive management can be done should be encouraged.

References
Roth KS, 2001