

## **POSTERIOR URETHRAL VALVE MENACE; KENYAN CONTEXT.**

---

Muma J., Erik Hansen.

Departments of Paediatric Surgery

Bethany Kids, AIC Kijabe Hospital

Kiambu County

### Background

Posterior Urethral Valves (PUVs) disease is the most common cause of bladder outlet obstruction in children. Early detection is necessary to prevent potentially irreversible sequel.

### Methods

A retrospective chart review of patients diagnosed with PUVs was conducted. This was corroborated with phone call interviews and information from electronic database. The study period was from January 2009 to December 2014. Mean follow up period was two years. The study sort to establish the commonest presenting signs and symptoms, the interventions conducted and short and long term sequel.

### Results

33 patients with a median presenting age of 48 months and mean of 58 months were treated for PUVs. All were diagnosed in the postnatal period. The commonest presenting symptoms were dysuria (64%), poor urinary stream (60%) and straining (39%). Malnutrition was present in 36%. Four patients developed chronic renal failure. There were four mortalities due to urosepsis, acute renal failure, and complications of Mainz 2 surgery. 37% of patients developed valve bladder syndrome.

### Conclusion

High index of suspicion coupled with early diagnosis and treatment are key in preventing adverse squeal. High incidence of valve bladder indicates delayed intervention even when addressed in early postnatal period. High incidence of valve bladder and malnutrition call for multidisciplinary approach and continued long term follow up.