

Introduction

Posterior urethral valve (PUV) disease is a cause of bladder outlet obstruction in boys, occurring in 1-10000 to 25000births¹. early detection is necessary to prevent potentially irreversible sequel.

Methods

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

Results

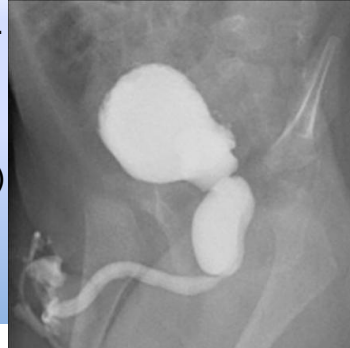
36 patients, median age of 48 months.
All postnatal diagnosis.

Commonest presenting symptoms:

- *Dysuria -22(64%)
- *Poor stream – 19 (60%)
- *Straining-12 (39%)

30% diagnosed after recurrent UTI

30% Severe Acute Malnourished



References

Roth KS, 2001

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

1st 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 (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