

DISTANT SURGICAL TREATMENT RESULTS IN PRIMARY OBSTRUCTIVE MEGAURETER IN CHILDREN

A. REVENCO

National Scientific-Practical Center of Pediatric Surgery «Natalia Gheorghiu» Chisinau

ABSTRACT

Introduction. The medical-surgical treatment of primary obstructive megaureter remains a relevant and debatable topic. **Aim of study.** To analyze the long-term results of children with primary obstructive megaureter at the State University Hospital «*Nicolae Testemitanu*» urology department between 2013 and 2019. 20 children with primary obstructive megaureter grade III-IV-V were operated, with 14 males and 6 females between 3 months to 11 years of age. The diagnosis was established based on clinical and paraclinical examination (ultrasound, intravenous urography, dynamic renal scintigraphy). **Results.** The cause of primary obstructive megaureter was found to be neurogenic dysplasia of the ureterovesical segment, with unilateral involvement in 11 cases and bilateral

involvement in 9 cases. Surgical interventions were performed using the Lich-Gregoir method. Long-term results were assessed at 1-6 months and 1, 3, and 5 years post-operation. Satisfactory results were found in 14 cases (70%), relatively satisfactory in 4 cases (20%), and unsatisfactory in 2 cases (10%). Late postoperative complications were observed in 2 cases, and both were surgically resolved. **Conclusions.** Primary obstructive megaureter is considered one of the most severe forms of obstructive uropathies that can lead to Chronic Kidney Disease. The surgical correction of megaureter is aimed at eliminating obstruction and restoring urodynamics. Therefore, prenatal diagnosis and determining the appropriate time for surgical correction are crucial for improving the quality of life of children with primary obstructive megaureter.