

# Radical Cystectomy with ileal conduit: lessons to be learned

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# Conflicts of interest

Type of affiliation / financial interest	Name of commercial company
Receipt of grants/research supports	Research support (institutional): Janssen, Astellas, Roche
Receipt of honoraria or consultation fees	Advisory role (institutional): Merck, MSD, Janssen, Bristol-Myers Squibb
Stock shareholder	-
Other support (please specify):	

# Surgical steps Radical Cystectomy

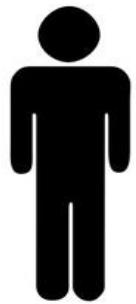
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1. Resection bladder and adjacent structures
  2. Pelvic lymph node dissection
  3. Reconstruction urinary tract

**Every step has specific risks**

- 30 day overall complication rates 26-78%
- Mortality rates 1.0–4.0%

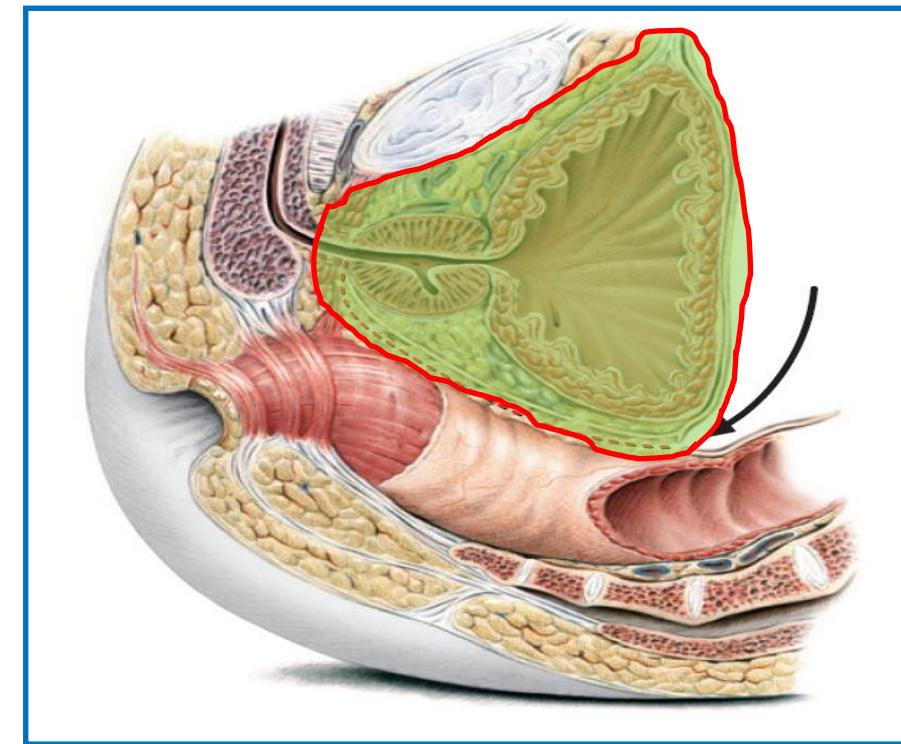


# 1. Resection bladder and adjacent structures



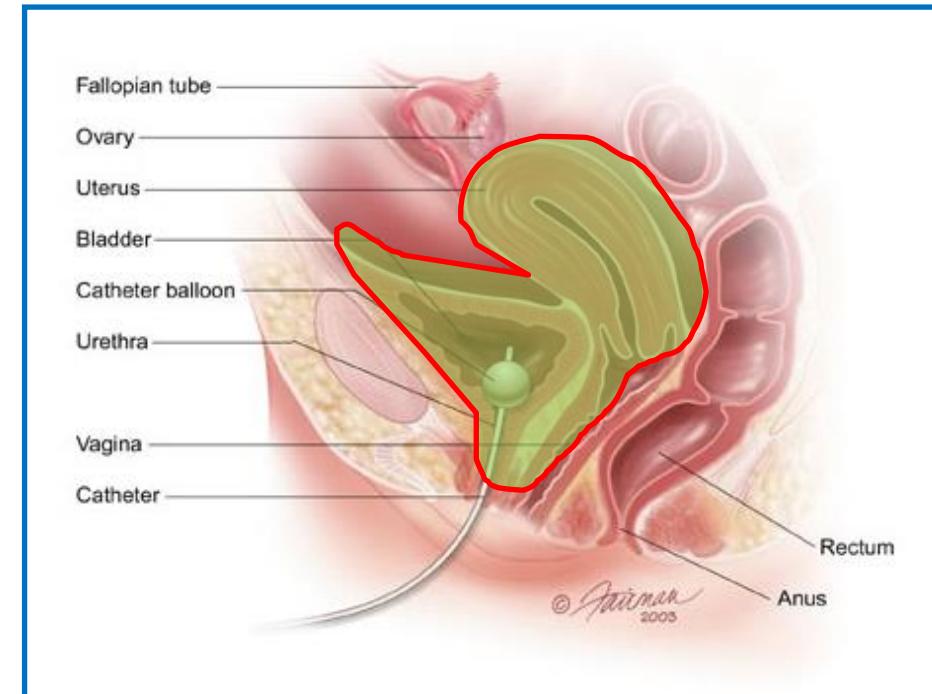
- **Radical cystoprostatectomy**

- pelvic lymph nodes
- bladder
- prostate
- seminal vesicles
- (-urethra)



# 1. Resection bladder and adjacent structures

- **Anterior exenteration**
  - pelvic lymph nodes
  - bladder
  - uterus
  - anterior vaginal wall  
(-urethra)



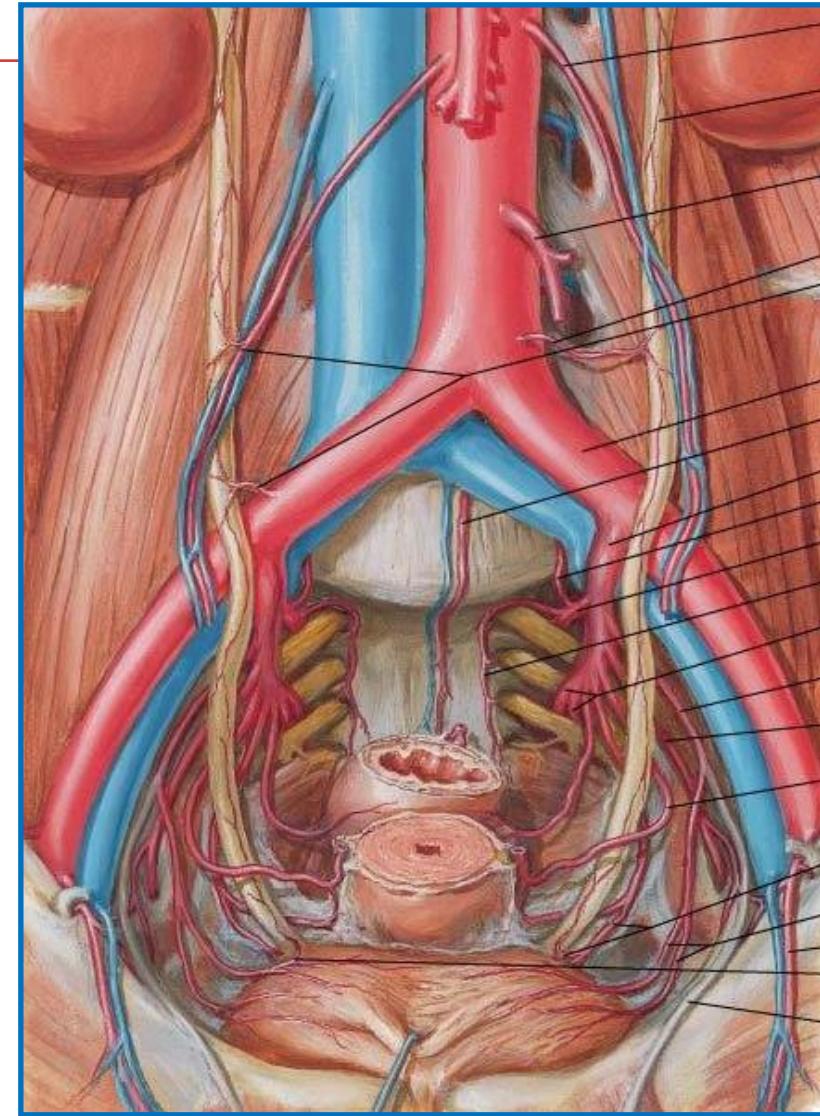
# 1. Resection bladder and adjacent structures

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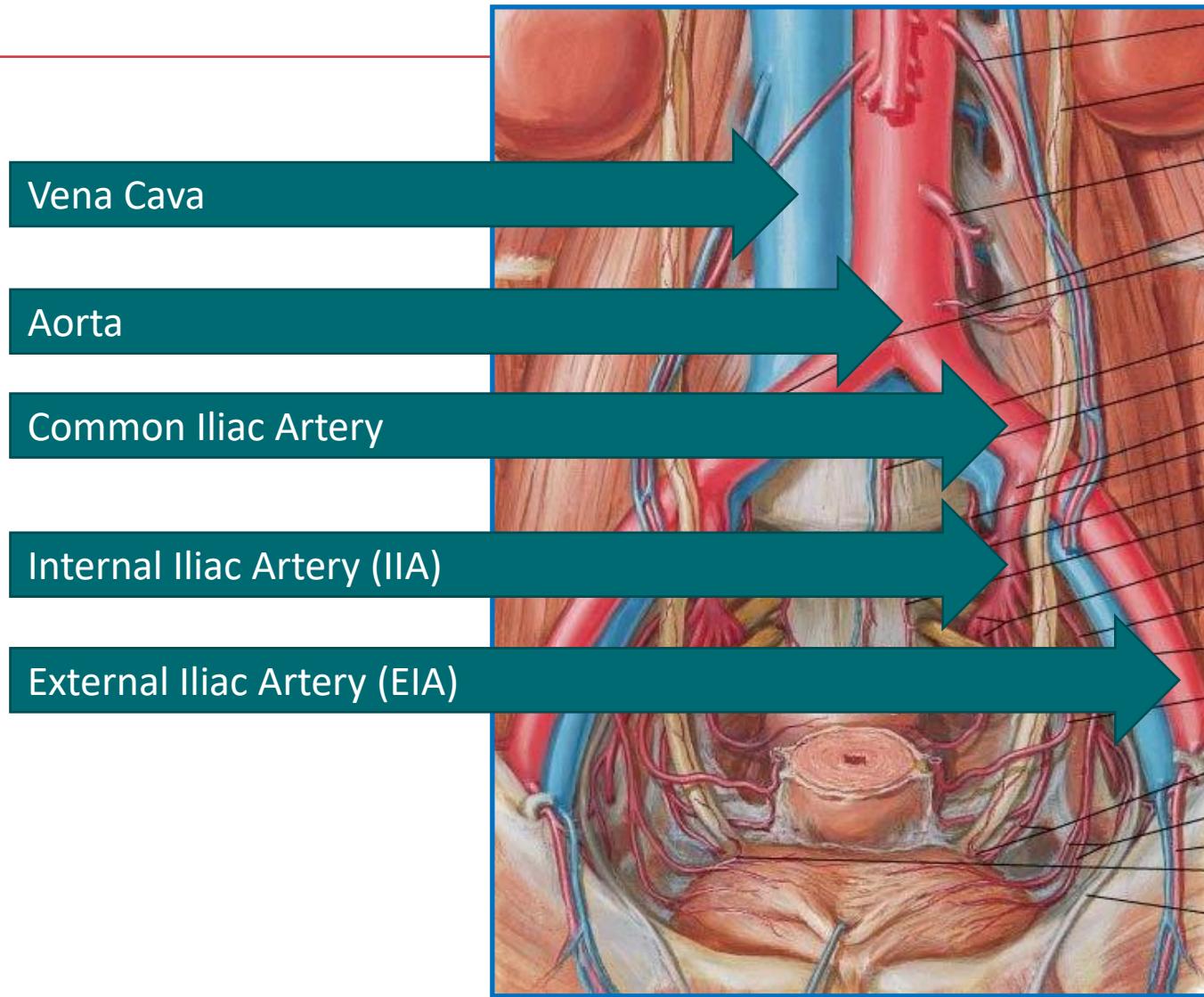
- **Bleeding** (bladder pedicles; dorsal vein complex)
  - Use Ligasure/Vessel sealer or Metal Clips
- **Bowel injury** (e.g. rectum)
  - Close a defect in 2 layers
  - In case of prior radiation therapy, consider (temporary) diverting colostomy



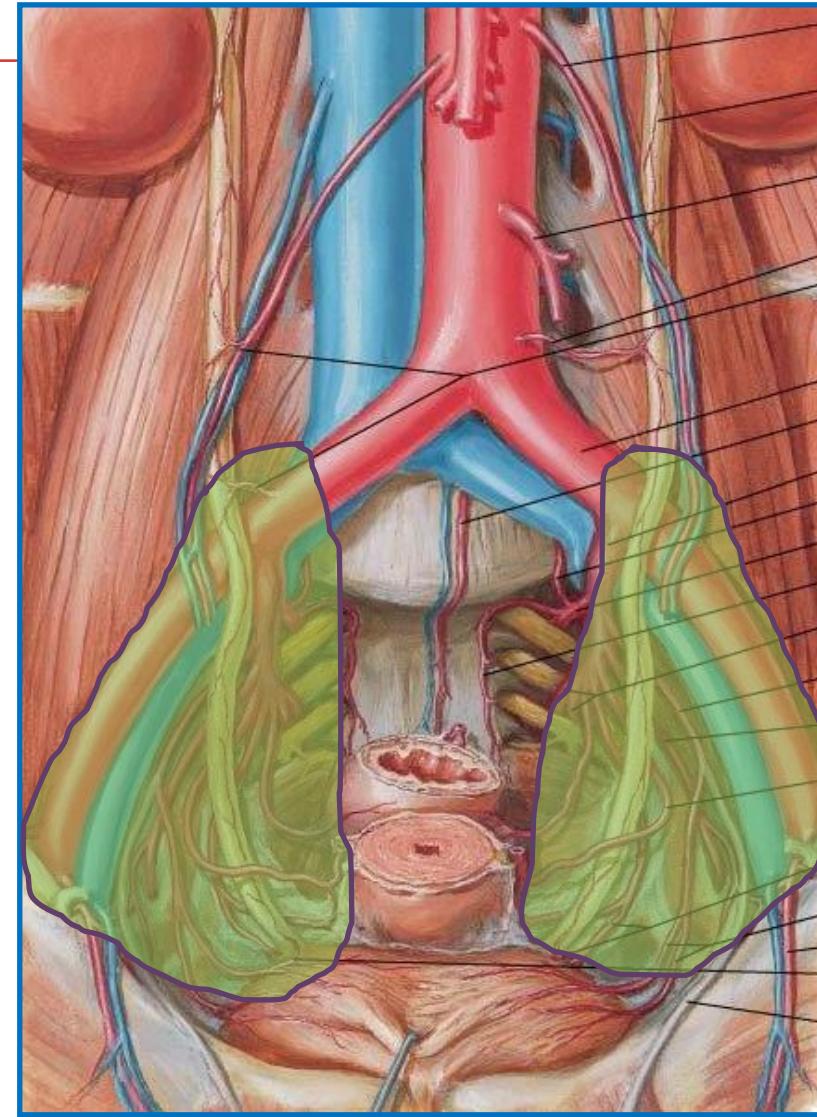
## 2. Pelvic lymph node dissection



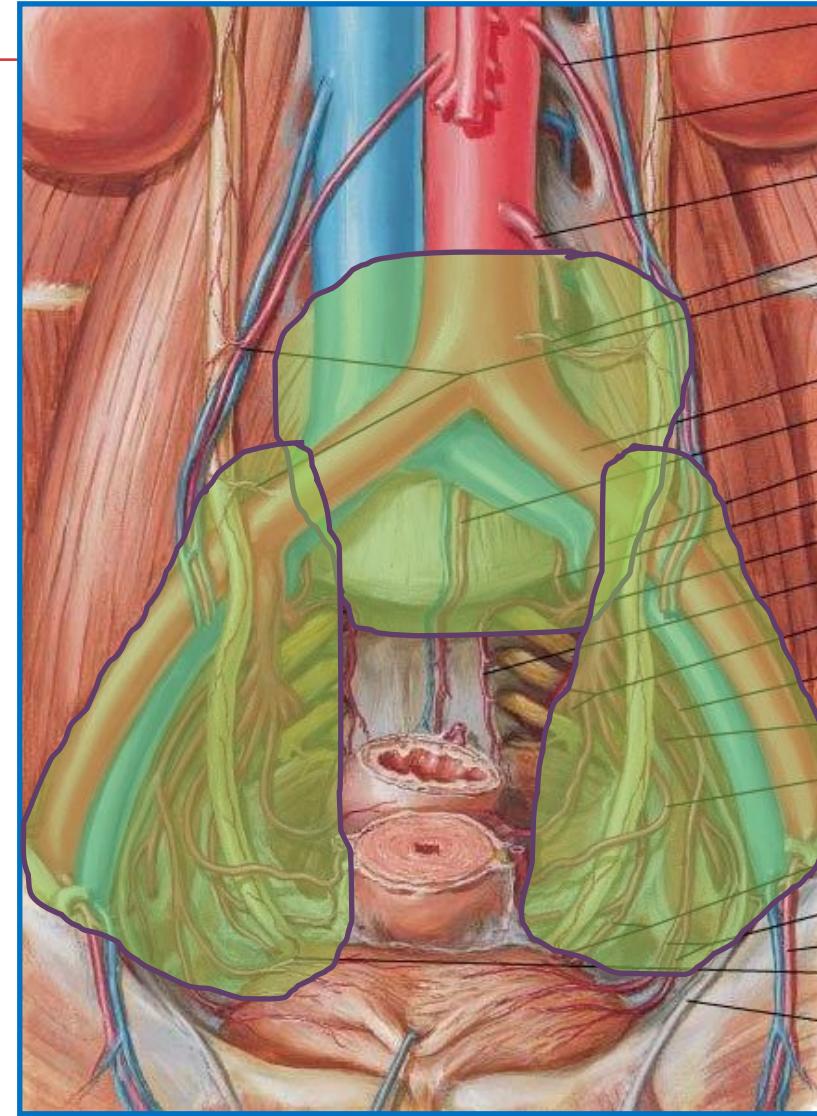
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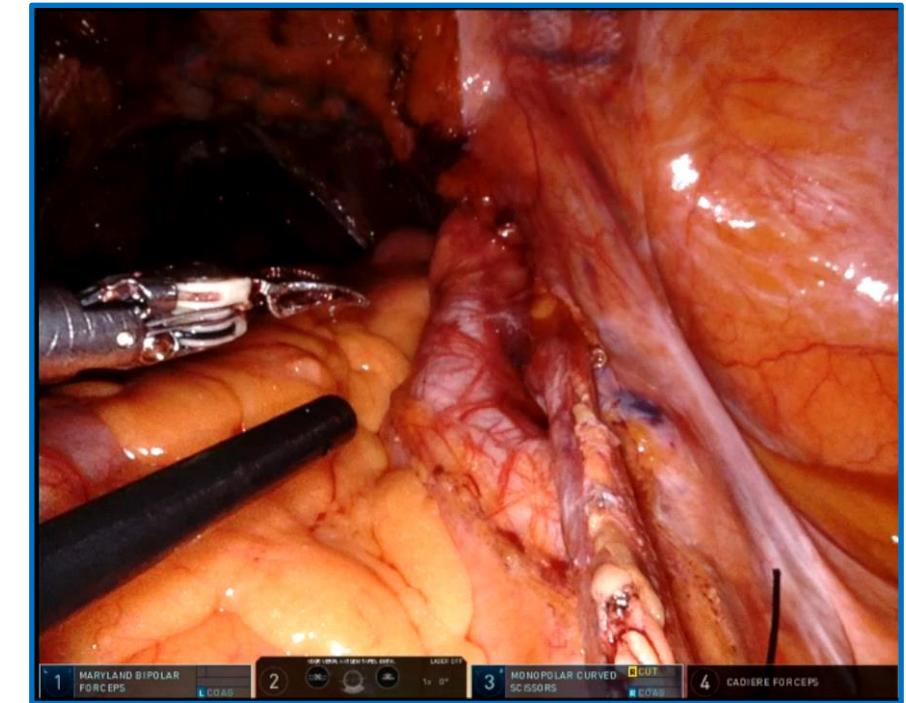
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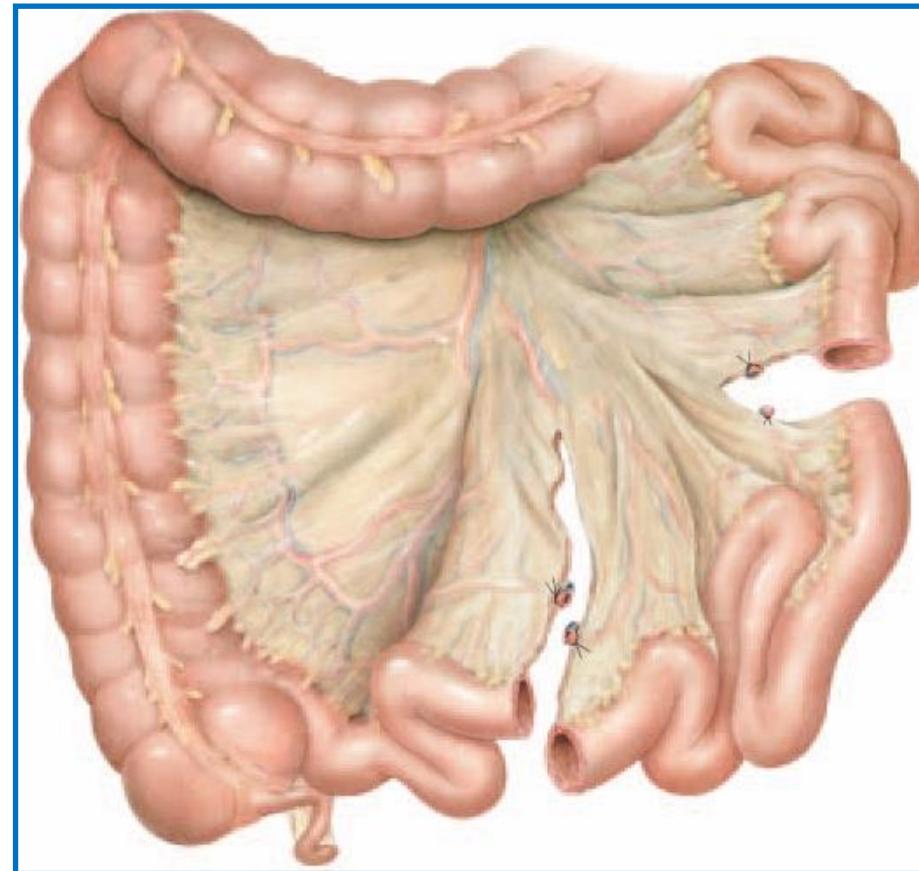
## 2. Pelvic lymph node dissection

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- **Vascular injury** (ext/int iliac artery/vein)
- **Lymphocele**
  - Drainage via urethra or percutaneous
- **Obturator Nerve**
  - Neuropraxia: time
  - Transection: primary suturing

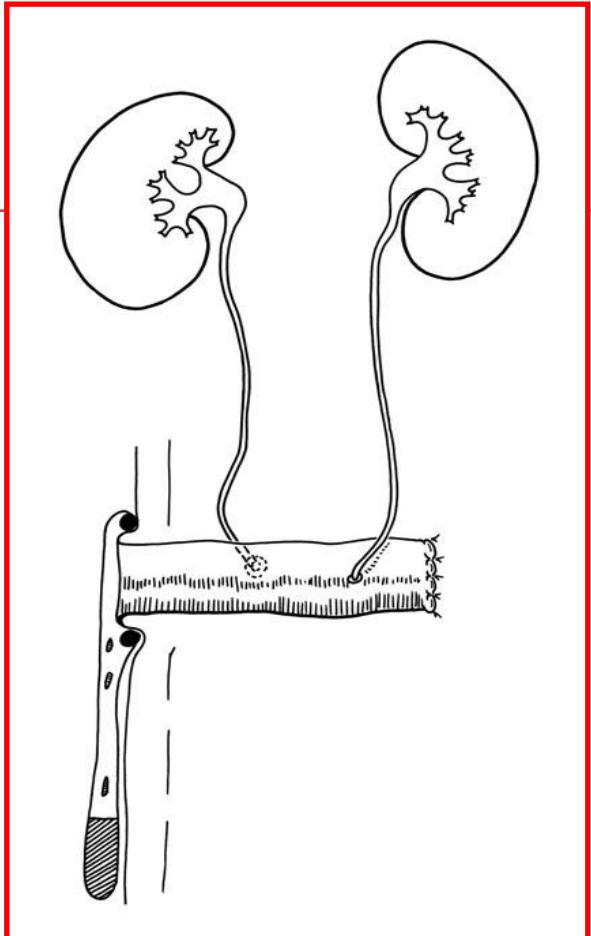


### 3. Reconstruction urinary tract

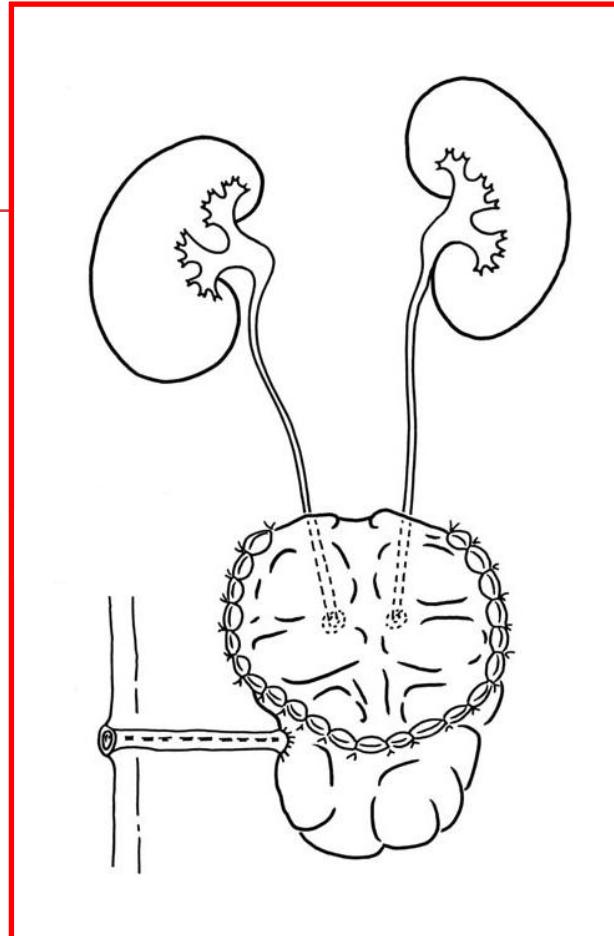


**Isolation Bowel Segment**

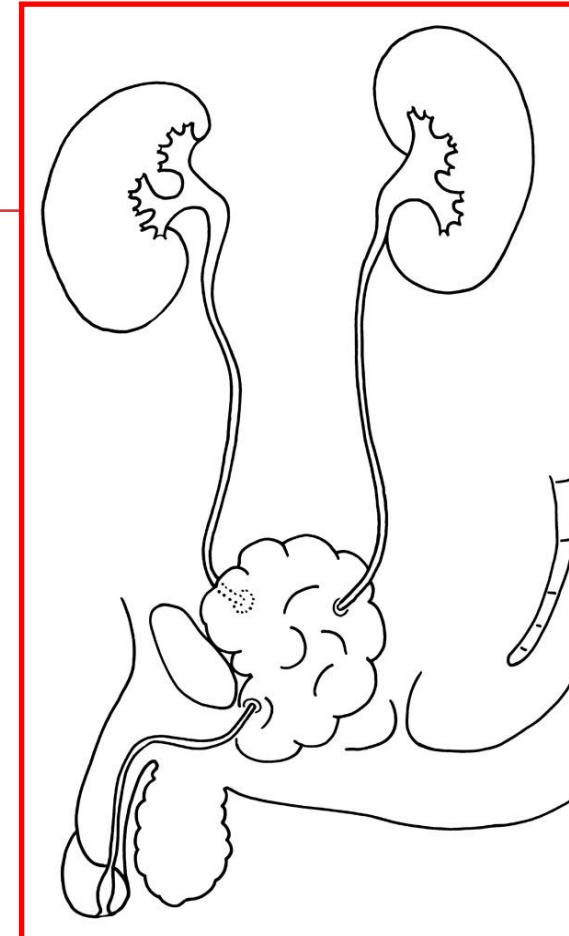
Studer; BJUI 2004



**Ileal Conduit**



**Indiana Pouch**



**Neobladder**

# Complications

- **Infections**
  - Rule out obstruction
  - Antibiotics
- **Ileus**
  - 1.6-23.5% (definition variable)
  - ERAS protocols
- **Leakage/dehiscence of ureteral anastomosis**
  - Too much tension (move bowel -> ureter)
  - Ischemia
  - Insufficient suturing
    - Percutaneous Nephrostomy
    - Single J-stents
    - Catheter in conduit/reservoir



# Complications

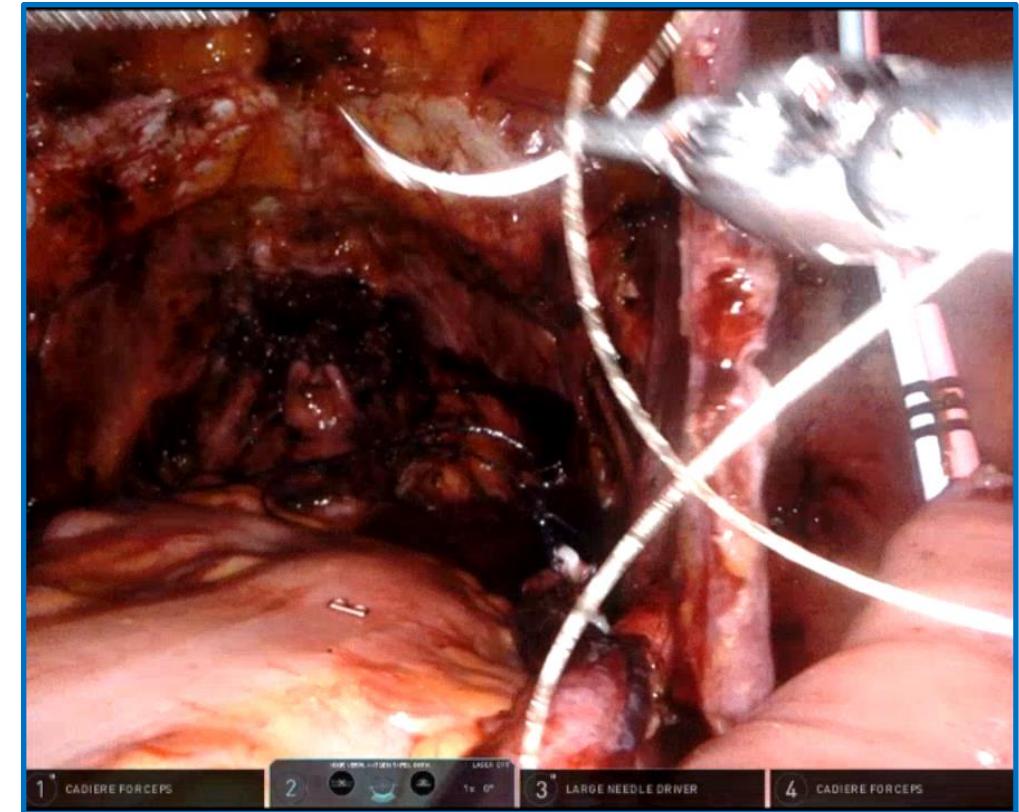
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- **Obstruction of ureteral anastomosis**
  - Edema
  - Angulation at insertion in bowelsegment
  - Hematoma compressing the ureter
    - Percutaneous Nephrostomy
    - Single J-stents
- **Leakage intestinal anastomosis**
  - Rare (especially with staple technique)
  - Pelvic abscess (drainage)



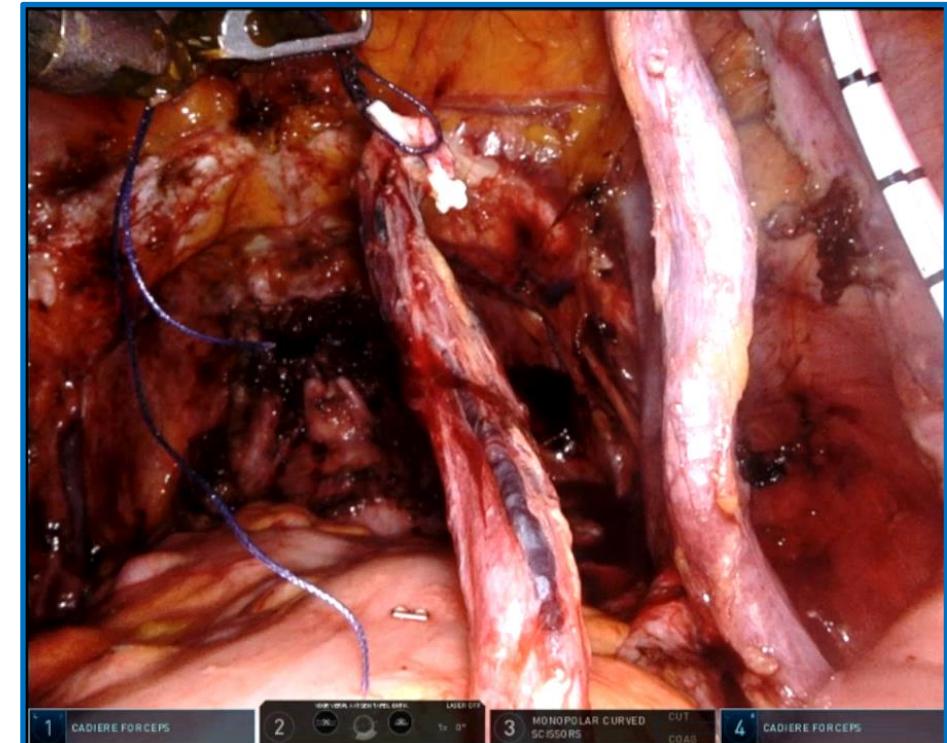
# Ureteroenteric anastomotic strictures (UES)

- Literature: prevalence up to 12-25%
  - Mainly < 12 months
  - Ischemia/kinking
  - Prior radiotherapy
  - Following leakage: local fibrosis
  - Cancer (Persistence/Recurrence)
  - Bricker vs Wallace no stat. differences
  - **Options:**
    - Endo-dilatation and single J-stent
    - Excision and reimplantation
- Long term followup!



# Ischemia

- Prevent traction on anastomosis/kinking
- Preservation of periureteric adventitial tissues
- Bring bowel toward ureter
- Vascularization distal ureter
  - ICG (Indocyanine Green fluorescent dye)
    - Firefly (Da Vinci Robot)



# Late complications urinary diversion

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- **Diarrhea**
  - Especially following radiotherapy
- **Vit B12 Deficiency**
  - After the terminal ileum is harvested
  - Anemia, mental changes, neurologic defects
- **Metabolic disturbances**
  - Hyperchloremic metabolic acidosis
- **Renal insufficiency**
  - Ultrasound and Lab-tests
  - Urinary stasis
- **Ureteroenteric anastomotic strictures**



# Late complications urinary diversion

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- **Urostomy related complications**
  - Peristomal dermatitis (poor fit of appliance)
    - Hyperkeratosis, scarring, stenosis
  - Stenosis/Retraction
    - Stomal revision
- **Incisional hernia**
  - Parastomal hernia
    - Problems fitting appliance/material
    - Bowel incarceration
  - Conservative or mesh repair

