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Bladder dysfunction in infants with primary vesicoureteric reflux

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Objectives: Vesicoureteric reflux (VUR) is retrograde flow of urine from the bladder into the ureters and is still one of the most common causes of end-stage renal disease in infancy and childhood. There is growing evidence that bladder dysfunction is a negative prognostic factor for spontaneous resolution of vesicoureteric reflux (VUR). The objective of the present study was to evaluate the prevalence of urodynamic abnormalities in infants with primary VUR.

Patients and Methods: The medical records of infants with primary VUR who were referred to our department over a 4- year period were assessed prospectively. The urodynamic evaluations and medical records of 54 infants with primary VUR (79 ureters with reflux) were reviewed prospectively.

Results: Urodynamic dysfunction was observed in 46.3% (n=25) of infants with primary VUR; 35.2% (n=19) had a low bladder capacity and 11.1% (n=6) had a large bladder capacity. All infants with large bladder capacities also had high grade (IV - V) VUR.

Conclusion: In conclusion, there was a close relationship between bladder dysfunction and primary VUR. For that reason, urodynamic testing of infants with primary VUR should be performed as part of routine clinical evaluations.

Biography

Suzi Demirbag has completed his MD at the age of 23 years from Gulhane Military Medical School and Postdoctoral studies from same center. He has published more than 35 papers in reputed journals.

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