***Results**:* Followup was 1 to 6 years. Satisfactory cosmetic and functional results in terms of good urinary stream and straight phallus in (72%) of cases . Complications requiring reoperation occurred in (28%). complications presented are various degrees of failure of the urethroplasty or cosmetic appearence.95% of patients have satisfactory result after the secound operation.

Conclusions**:* Male pseudohermaphroditism better to be managed by single stage male genitoplasty, a secound operation may be needed only in about 25% of cases (patients with complications from the first operation) . *In order to achieve a longer new urethra we* recommend our modified *technique* – the extended parameatal-based flap with minimal moblization urethroplasty.***

12) Obstructive Uropathy: Avoidable cause of hypertension

Dr. Nabil MD AL Barkouni , Dr.Jehad Abudaia , Dr.Hisham Dalul, *Department of Pediatrics and Pediatric Urology European Gaza Hospital – EGH*
Presenter: Dr. Nabil AL Barqouni MD (MBBCH, DCH, CABP, CJBP), Consultant Pediatrician in EGH, Assistant Professor in IUG College of medicine.

Abstract

Objective: The aim of the study was to describe the main features of patients with diseases of the kidney and urinary tract admitted to our hospital with obstructed uropathy, renal insufficiency and hypertension, and to review the effect of early detection and surgical management .

***Patients and Methods**:* Retrospective study of data registered in medical records of children admitted at EGH between 2001 and 2006. The following demographic data were included in the analysis: birthplace, birth date, gender, and age. Diagnostic data were also analyzed including the motive of referral, main diagnosis, surgical procedures, and outcome (hypertension, chronic renal insufficiency).

Results: Data from 20 patients were included in the analysis being 13 males and 7 females .The mean age at admission was 3years.The most frequent motive of referral was urinary tract infection, several types of uropathies were presented, the most common being posterior urethral valve: 7 patients, primary vesicoureteral reflux: 6 patients, Other findings included: pyeloureteral stenosis, neurogenic bladder, and ureterovesical stenosis

Conclusion: Obstructive uropathy and vesicoureteric reflux (VUR) is one of the principal cause of renal failure and secondary hypertension in children, early detection and surgical management can reduce this morbidity.

13) Vesicoureteric Reflux

Dr. Eyad Z. Al-Aqqad, Special Surgery "urologist", *Tulkarem*

Vesicoureteral reflux (VUR) is a congenital anomaly consisting of a retrograde passage of urine from the bladder into the ureter and, in severe forms, to the renal pelvis and intrarenal structures. Physiologically, during micturition the bladder muscle compresses filling the ureter, however, reflux of urine is prevented by a valve-type mechanism based on the length of the intravesical ureter. In primary cases, VUR can be caused by a short intramural ureter or by anatomical malposition of the ureteral orifice. In others, it may be secondary to urethral valves, neurological disease (i.e. neurogenic bladder) or elevated pressure in the bladder due to outlet obstruction. VUR is associated with upper urinary tract infections, chronic pyelonephritis, renal scarring, chronic renal damage and hypertension. It is recognized as an important and probably preventable cause of chronic renal insufficiency and end-stage renal failure in children and adults.

Correction of the anatomical defect and prevention of the renal damage are the goals of the therapy. Many efforts have been dedicated to early recognition of VUR. However, despite numerous studies, there are major controversies on the need for screening procedures, the role of medical vs surgical treatment, timing of elective surgery and duration of antibiotic prophylaxis.

In recent years, improvement and diffusion of prenatal diagnostic procedures have revealed that reflux nephropathy is fre-quently present at birth because of abnormal renal development in utero. Together with advances in gene hunting strategies, this has shed new light on the comprehension of the disease.

The present review will principally focus on the recent advances in the understanding of the congenital damage and the possible role of hereditary factors in VUR. There have been several detailed discussions on specific aspects of VUR.

14) Basilar impression within a complex cranio-cervical junction anomalies (CCJAs) in a child presenting with impending bulbar cervical dissociation

Dr. Jamal M. Ghosheh, MB.ChB., MSc clin.neuros., FRCS, *Consultant & chief neurosurgeon, Chairman department of neurosciences, MIH-Jerusalem*

Abstract

The recognition of the congenital anomalies involving the base of the skull CCJ region is important because of their association with brain stem-spinal cord compression, spinal instability and spinal deformity. Other organ system anomalies may be associated with CCJAs as these systems share common embryonic development.

A basilar impression with neural compression in a form of bulbar and cervical myelopathy with associated occipito-cervical rotational instability levelled to occipito-axial hypoplastic occipitalised atlas caudally, to brain stem medullary neural compression bulbarward, was diagnosed in a 14 year old boy who was admitted and managed at MIH-Jerusalem.

In this talk: through presenting the case management of this child, I will try to shed the light on the diagnosis of CCJAs, pointing out the clinical presentation, diagnostic investigations along with operative and post operative management carried out at neurosurgery department, Makassed hospital-Jerusalem in May 2008**.**

Areas to be explored: *A highlight on CCJAs; It's different ways of presentation & diagnosis, when do we suspect and index of suspicion parameters, beside patterns of referral, follow up care and prognosis.*

15) Management of congenital glaucoma in Gaza eye hospital

Dr. Maher Alrayes, Ophthalmic Surgeon, *Gaza*

Purpose: The aim of this retrospective study is to present all cases of congenital glaucoma seen in Gaza eye hospital in the period from 1997- 2008, geographic distribution, clinical forms, risk factors and results of therapeutic modalities

Methods: Data of all cases from their medical records including medical examination, clinical evaluation at first presentation and surgical procedures involved in the management were evaluated.

Results: From this study we concluded that congenital glaucoma is one of the leading causes of blindness in children in Palestine with an incidence of 1: 3412 and high percentage of consanguinity.

The surgical management in this study is similar to surgical management in other reports indicating that trabeculectomy with antimetabolites is the most common and rewarding procedure.