



Fig. 2.7 (continued). c, d Legend see p. 28

### Use of Ventral Skin Proximal to the Meatus (Meatal-Based Flaps)

A well-established group of techniques used the ventral skin *proximal* to the meatus as a meatal-based flap. This flap was used to form the ventral part of the neourethra as in the technique first described by Wood (1875), Ombrédanne (1911, 1932) and Bevan (1917) and popularised by Mathieu in 1932. Fevre (1961), Mustarde (1965), Barcat (1969, 1973) and Hadidi (1996) described techniques using the same principle.

Wood (1875) described a flap based distally on the meatus to be turned over to form the ventral surface of the neourethra. Omberdanne (1911) used a perimeatal flap but fashioned the neourethra using a purse-string suture. The repair was too baggy. Mathieu (1932) used a perimeatal flap and constructed the

neourethra using two lateral suture lines. Mustarde used the same flap but differed in that he used the perimeatal flap to form the whole neourethra, not just the ventral surface. This bore the advantage of having a single suture line deep to the urethra. Barcat modified the Mathieu technique by mobilising the urethral plate and making a midline incision to push the neourethra deeper between the corpora. The goal was always advancement of the neourethra to the glans tip. Stenosis and fistula were frequently the price. Fevre (1961) used a longer meatal-based flap and folded it between the glanular wings. Mustarde (1965) included a V incision at the glans to achieve a wider meatus. Hadidi (1996) included a Y incision at the tip of the glans closed as a V. He also excised a V from the distal end of the flap to yield a terminal wide slit-like meatus (👁 Fig. 2.8).



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