

尿道下裂修复

矫正阴茎尿道的外科手术

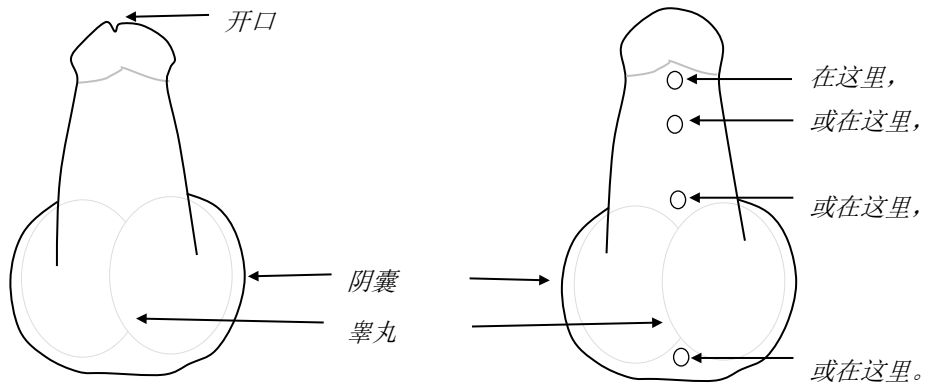
本手册解释了尿道下裂这种疾病及其矫正手术。

什么是尿道下裂？

- 小便（尿液）从阴茎中称为尿道的一个管道中流出。当尿道开口（尿道口）不是在顶端，而是在阴茎底部的某个位置或含有睾丸的皮肤囊（阴囊）上时，就会发生尿道下裂。
- 尿道下裂（niào dào xià liè）在新生儿中非常常见。科学家们正在研究是否存在遗传（基因）联系。我们不知道尿道下裂的确切成因。

没有尿道下裂的阴茎
（开口在顶端）。

有尿道下裂的阴茎上，可能的开口位置。



为什么尿道下裂是个问题？

- 如果开口位于阴茎底部，孩子可能很难控制他们的尿流。
- 尿道下裂还会导致以后的生育能力出现问题（生育能力）。开口需要位于阴茎顶端或其附近，这样在阴道性交时才能存储精子。
- 此外，一些有尿道下裂的儿童在阴茎变硬（勃起）时会出现阴茎弯曲（阴茎下弯）。阴茎下弯会给以后生活中的性生活带来困难。

能对此做些什么？

修复尿道下裂的方法是手术。吃药是没有用的，而且问题不会自行好转。手术可以将开口移到顶端。如果你孩子的阴茎还存在弯曲，我们可以在同一手术中矫直阴茎。

了解更多信息

- 泌尿科
206-987-2509
- 询问你孩子的医务人员
- seattlechildrens.org

免费口译服务

- 在医院里，请咨询你的护士。
- 从医院外拨打免费家庭口译热线：
1-866-583-1527。告诉口译员你需要呼叫的姓名或分机号码。

我的孩子进行这项手术的最佳年龄是多大？

在大多数情况下，可以在 6 到 18 个月大的时候修复尿道下裂。我们建议在这个年龄范围内进行手术，因为宝宝的心脏和肺部已经成熟，并且是在孩子发育记忆的年龄之前。

手术期间会发生什么？

外科医生使用的技术将取决于孩子出生时小便流出的开口（尿道口）在阴茎轴上的位置。手术目的是将开口移至阴茎顶端或其附近，并矫正任何弯曲。外科医生会事先和你讨论手术计划。

手术后会发生什么？

手术后，使用药物让你的孩子保持舒适和无菌。预计会对阴茎进行包扎（绷带），并从顶端插入一根称为导尿管或支架的塑料管。导尿管或支架有助于在阴茎愈合期间从膀胱排出尿液。我们将在术后约 1 周时，在诊所就诊期间将其取出。

手术有哪些风险？

任何手术都有一些风险。虽然这些风险不太可能发生，但其中一些风险包括手术期间或手术后轻度或重度出血、感染、阴茎肿胀或其他部位（瘘管）穿孔。此外，全身麻醉（帮助孩子的手术期间无疼痛入睡的药物）也存在风险。医生（称为麻醉师）会与你讨论这些风险。

是否有不应该做手术或应该推迟手术的时候？

如果你孩子的身体因医学原因而不能很好地应对手术，我们术，可能会建议不要做手术。你的信念和愿望也很重要。有些人不同意在孩子还没到可以自己决定的年龄之前给他们做生殖器手术。如果你有任何问题或疑虑，请咨询孩子的医务人员。

我什么时候打电话？

如果你对尿道下裂、阴茎下弯或手术有疑问，请拨打 **206-987-2509** 联系泌尿科，或者如果是非紧急问题，则使用 **MyChart**。

Hypospadias Repair

Surgery to correct the urethra on a penis

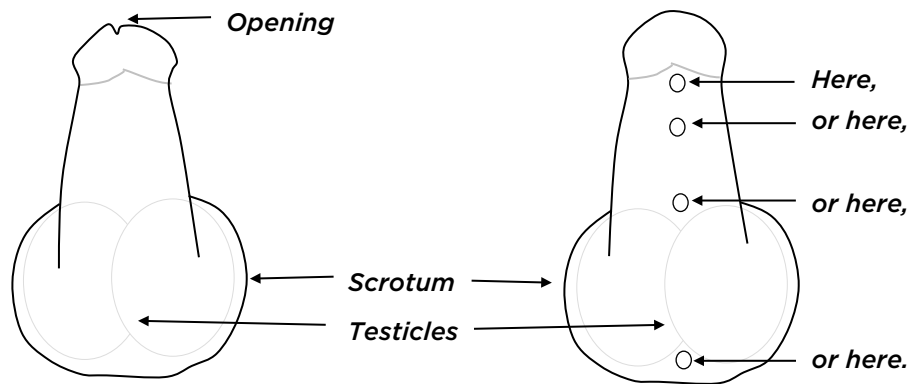
This handout explains the condition hypospadias and the surgery to correct it.

What is hypospadias?

- Pee (urine) comes out of a tube in the penis called a urethra. Hypospadias occurs when the opening (meatus) of the urethra is not at the very tip, but somewhere along the underside of the penis or on the sac of skin containing the testicles (scrotum).
- Hypospadias (hye-peh-SPAY-dee-iss) is very common in newborns. Scientists are researching to see if there is a hereditary (genetic) link. We do not know the exact cause of hypospadias.

A penis with no hypospadias (the opening is at the tip).

Places where the opening can be on a penis with hypospadias.



Why is hypospadias a problem?

- If the hole is on the underside of the penis, it can be hard for your child to control their urine stream.
- Hypospadias can also cause problems with the ability to make a baby later in life (fertility). The hole needs to be at or near the tip of the penis to deposit sperm during vaginal sex.
- Also, some children with hypospadias have a bent penis (chordee) when the penis gets hard (an erection). Chordee can make sex with other people challenging later in life.

What can be done about it?

Surgery is the method to repair hypospadias. Taking medicine won't help, and the problem won't get better by itself. The surgery moves the hole to the tip. If your child's penis is also curved or bent, we can straighten the penis during the same surgery.

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To Learn More

- Urology
206-987-2509
- Ask your child's healthcare provider
- seattlechildrens.org

Free Interpreter Services

- In the hospital, ask your nurse.
- From outside the hospital, call the toll-free Family Interpreting Line, 1-866-583-1527. Tell the interpreter the name or extension you need.

What is the best age for my child to have this surgery?

In most cases, we repair hypospadias between 6 and 18 months of age. We recommend surgery during this age range, because your baby's heart and lungs have matured, and it is before the age in which children develop memory.

What happens during surgery?

The technique the surgeon uses will depend on where the hole where pee comes out (the meatus) is on the penis shaft at birth. The goals of the surgery are to place the hole at or near the tip of the penis and to correct any bend. The surgeon will talk with you beforehand about the surgery plan.

What happens after surgery?

After surgery, keep your child comfortable and germ-free with medicines. Expect a dressing (bandage) on the penis and a plastic tube called a catheter or stent coming from the tip. The catheter or stent helps to drain urine from the bladder while the penis heals. We will remove it about 1 week after surgery during a clinic visit.

What are the risks of this surgery?

Any surgery carries a few risks. While they are not likely to happen, some of these risks include mild or serious bleeding during or after surgery, infection, swelling of the penis or a hole in another area (fistula). Also, there are risks from general anesthesia (medicine to help your child sleep without pain during the surgery). The doctor (called an anesthesiologist) will discuss these risks with you.

Are there times when surgery should not be done or should be delayed?

If your child's body might not cope well with surgery for a medical reason, we may suggest not doing surgery. Your beliefs and wishes are also important. Some people don't agree with doing surgery on a child's genitals before they are old enough to make their own decision. Talk to your child's healthcare provider if you have questions or concerns.

When do I call?

If you have questions about hypospadias or chordee or surgery to correct them, call the Urology Clinic at **206-987-2509** or use **MyChart** for non-urgent questions.