

## 16. POSTOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS IN CONGENITAL HYDRONEPHROSIS THROUGH LAPAROSCOPIC APPROACH IN CHILDREN. CLINICAL CASE PRESENTATION

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**Introduction.** Congenital hydronephrosis due to obstruction of the pyeloureteral segment remains one of the most common malformative uropathies. The effectiveness of interventions in the plasty of the pyeloureteral junction by video-assisted laparoscopic approach - up to 96% in case of primary stenosis, versus traditional surgical technique - pyeloureteroanastomosis by Anderson-Hynes with 90% efficacy.

Case presentation. Patient B., in 2014 was diagnosed with hydronephrosis of the right kidney gr. III-IV, preoperative pelvis was 39 mm and calyxes – 17 mm. On April 10, 2014, he underwent laparoscopic right pyeloplasty (in the Russian Federation). Postoperatively, on ultrasound examination, the pelvis of the right kidney contracted up to 8 mm, and after a year it dilated up to – 30 mm. Evolutionary ultrasound examination of the urinary system revealed - renal pelvis of the right kidney – 35 mm. and in the lower calyx the calculus 6-7 mm. On dynamic renal scintigraphy, the right kidney is increased in size, the distribution of the radiopharmaceutical is non-uniform, and the function of filtration and secretion of urine is significantly reduced - according to the obstructive type. In the child, an abnormality of congenital development of the urinary system is determined: hydronephrosis gr. III-IV on the right, complicated with kidney stones and chronic pyelonephritis. Nephroptosis gr. I on the right side.

**Discussion**. Surgical reintervention was performed by "open" approach – lumbotomy on the right – the obliteration of the ureter was found throughout and an advanced adhesion process of keloid type, therefore nephroureterectomy was performed.

**Conclusion**. By presenting this case we can conclude that in the plasty of the pyelo-ureteral segment by video-assisted laparoscopic approach, complications such as ureter damage and active hemorrhages that are difficult to stop, the formation of an advanced adhesion process can occur.