

W

157 ((rotation),
 6-308) (3-5 가
 ml/sec, 150 ml ultravist 300) Somatom Plus 4 (Simens 가
 Medical System, Iselin, NJ) 10 mm , 8 가
 mm collimation 가

(3) (

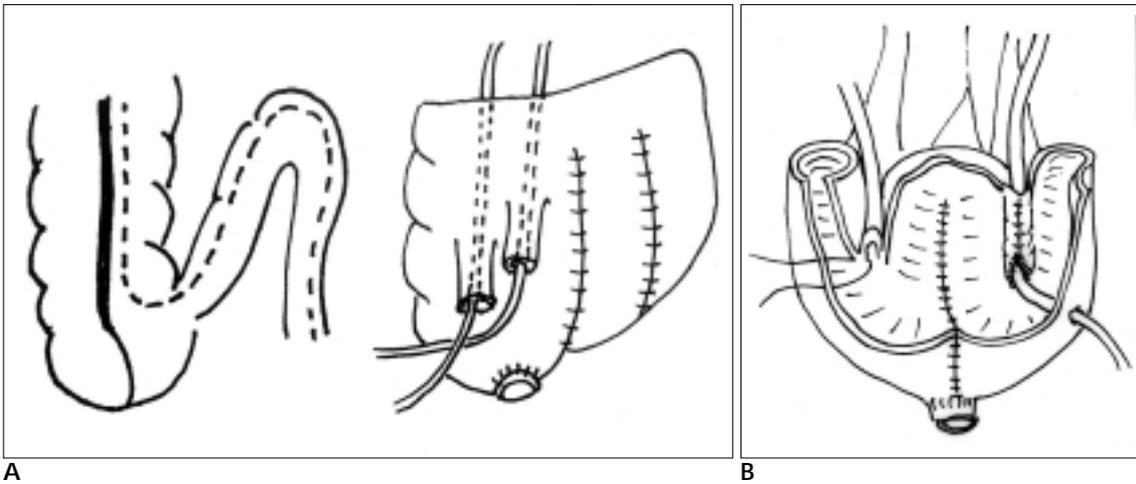


Fig. 1. Operative technique.
A. Ileocolic neobladder: Ileocolic segment with single vascular pedicles is selected. The antimesenteric border is incised and ileocolic anastomosis is done. S-shaped, submucosal tunnels are made for ureteral reimplantation. Excision of tip of cecum and eversion are followed by urethrocecal anastomosis.
B. Ileal W neobladder: About 40 cm long segment of the distal ileum is isolated and arranged in a W-shaped configuration. The antimesenteric border is incised and the medial flaps are joined together leaving a suitable aperture for ureteral anastomosis. Each ureter is inlayed within its corresponding part. The spatulated end is anastomosed to the intestinal mucosa and the tunnel is closed over the implanted ureter. Closure of ileal reservoir is done after urethro-ileal anastomosis.

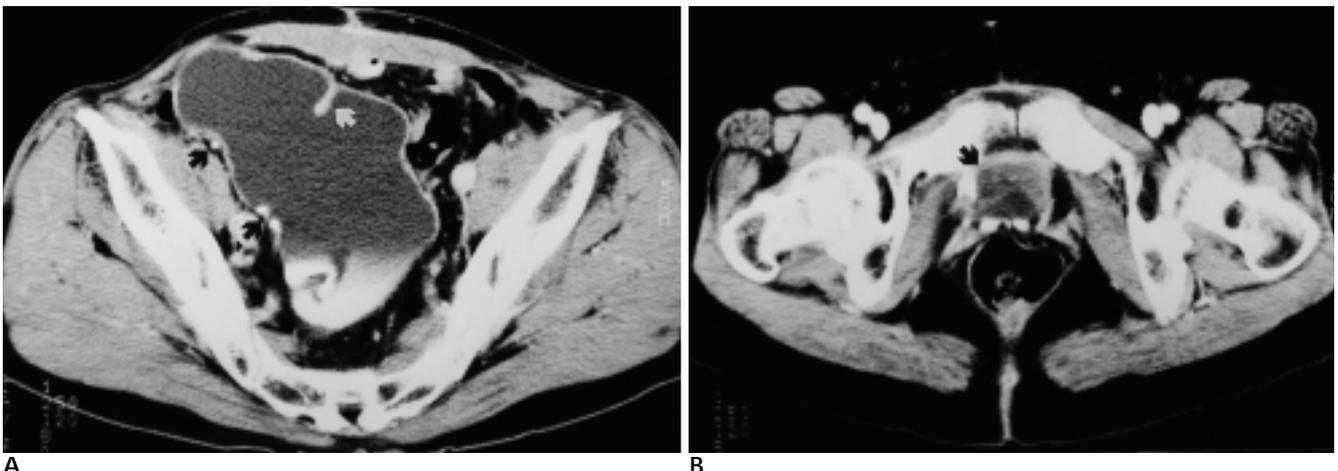


Fig. 2. Normal anatomy of ileocolic neobladder.
A. Neobladder is located in right side of pelvic cavity and shows right side insertion of both ureters (black arrows) and lobulated outer margin with internal projection due to haustra (white arrow).
B. Neobladder extends to retropubic area due to direct anastomosis with urethra (arrow).

3)

16 가 (urethral anastomotic site) 1 15

(Fig. 4) 1

(Fig. 5).

1 , 가 1 , 가 2

1 (Fig. 6), 가 1

2

가 가

(6/25 24%) (10/21, 48%)

10 8 가

(8/10, 80%).

6 4

(4/6, 67%)

43 , ,

, 3 , ,

25 , ,

가 가

가 가

(Fig. 2). 21

가

(Fig. 3).

2 , 1

46 25 (54%)

17

, 8

16 가 (urethral anastomotic site) 1 15

(Fig. 4) 1

(Fig. 5).

1 , 가 1 , 가 2

1 (Fig. 6), 가 1

2

가 가

(6/25 24%) (10/21, 48%)

10 8 가

(8/10, 80%).

6 4

(4/6, 67%)

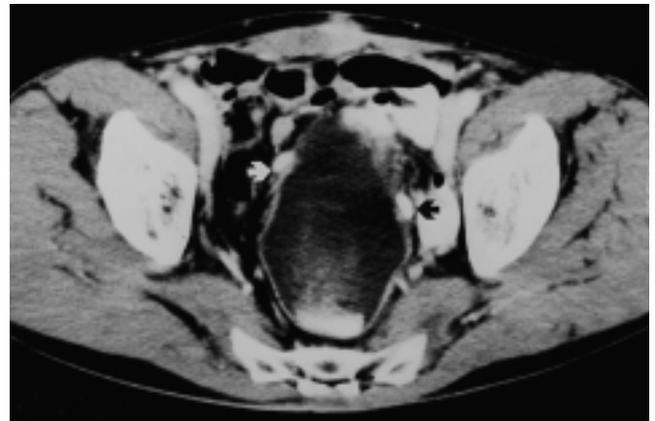


Fig. 3. Normal anatomy of ileal-W neobladder. Neobladder shows central location, bilateral insertion of ureters (arrows), ovoid and smooth outer margin. Neobladder also extends to retropubic area.

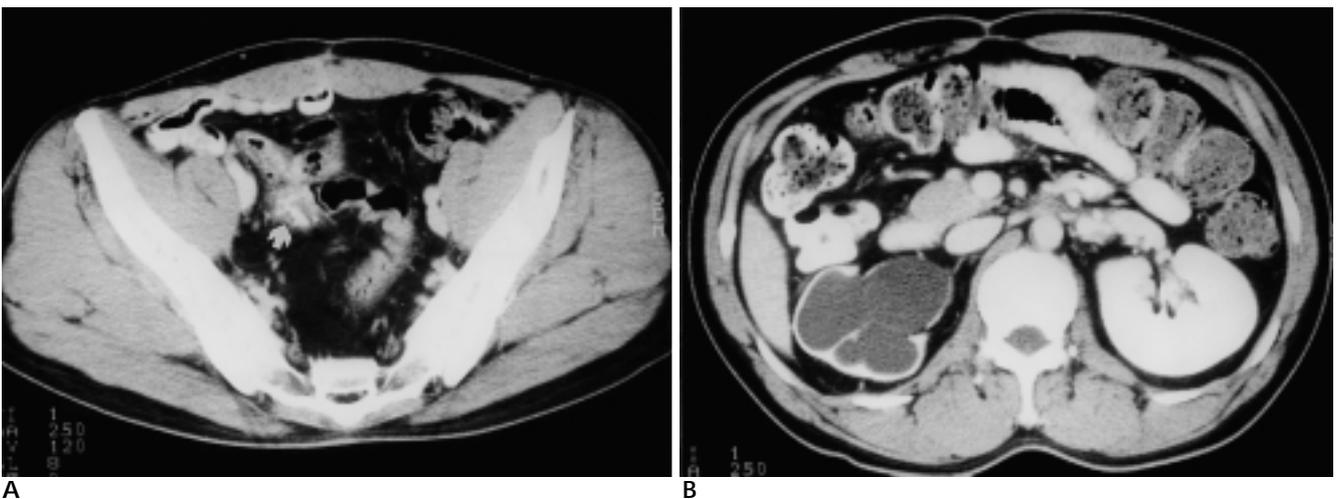


Fig. 4. Hydronephrosis in the ileal-W neobladder.
 A. Post-contrast CT scan shows circumferential wall thickening (arrow) involving the right ureterovesical junction of neobladder. The stricture in right ureteral insertion site is suspected. There is rotation of the neobladder, resulting in asymmetrical ureteral insertion sites.
 B. The stricture in right ureteral insertion site results in hydronephrosis of right kidney.

46 10 (10/46, 22%)

가 , 1

9

CT 1

10 (10/21, 50%)

가

20 cm

30 cm

가 (Fig. 7). 46 5 (5/46, 10%)

CT

(detubulization)

S

(reservoir)

3 cm

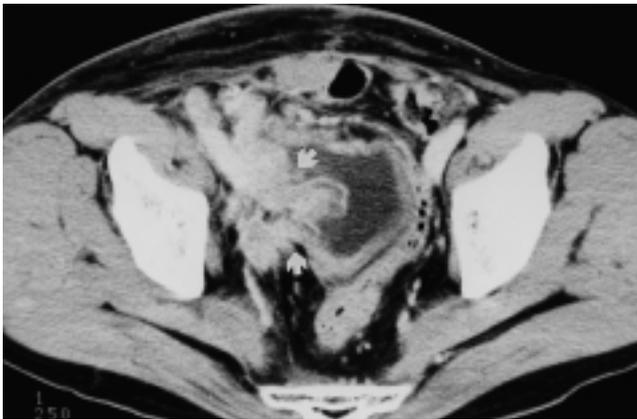


Fig. 5. Recurrent tumor at the anastomotic site of the right ureteral insertion site. Post-contrast CT scan shows ill-defined, heterogeneously enhancing mass (arrows) involving right ureteral insertion site of ileal W-neobladder.

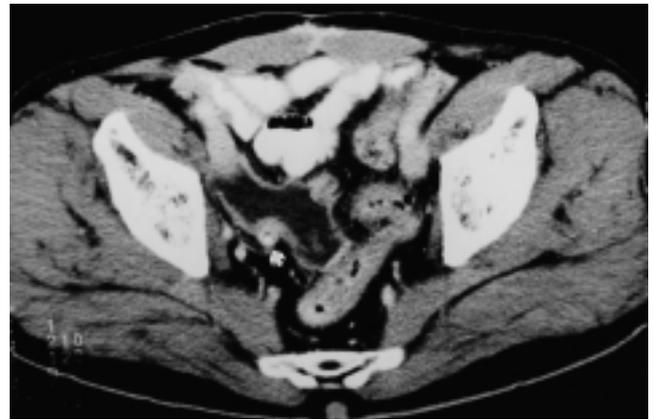
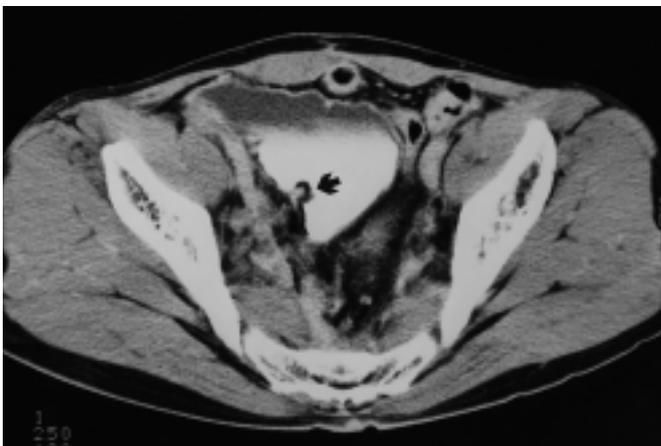


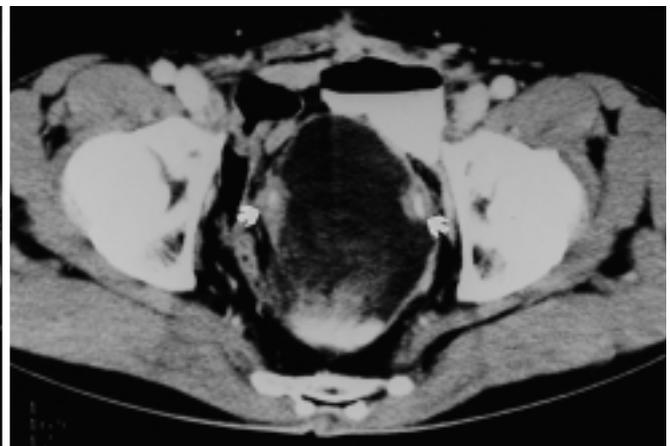
Fig. 6. A ureteral stone at the ureterovesical junction. CT scan shows a small, hyperdense nodule in right ureterovesical junction of neobladder, indicating a ureteral stone.



A

Fig. 7. CT findings can mimic recurrent tumor.

A. Pseudolesion caused by the normal internal projection (arrow) of haustra.



B

B. Pseudolesion caused by the focal thickening (arrows) of normal ureterovesical junction.

가 (7).

(Fig. 1A) (4).

40 cm

W

가

46 10 1

가

(Fig. 1B)(5, 6).

(4 - 6).

(5)

가

(5 - 7).

가

W

가

가

(6).

(13, 14).

가

가

(10).

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Orthotopic Neobladder Reconstruction: Postoperative CT Appearance, Complications and Potential Pitfalls¹

Su Lim Lee, M.D., Seung Eun Jung, M.D., Yeon Soo Im, M.D., Jae Mun Lee, M.D.,
Ji Youl Lee, M.D.², Moon Soo Yoon, M.D.², Seong Tai Hahn, M.D.

¹Department of Radiology, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea

²Department of Urology, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea

Purpose: To evaluate the postoperative CT appearance, complications and potential pitfalls of radical cystectomy with orthotopic neobladder reconstruction.

Materials and Methods: We examined 46 patients [43 men and 3 women aged 34 - 72 (mean, 56.7) years] who had undergone neobladder reconstruction (ileocolic neobladder in 25 patients and ileal-W neobladder in 21). The CT scans were assessed in terms of their depiction of normal anatomy, namely the shape, location and internal architecture of the neobladder, the location of bladder bases, and the ureteral course. Early and late complications were also assessed.

Results: The characteristics of ileocolic neobladder were a right-side location, a lobulated outer margin, internal projections due to haustra or plication, a base in the retropubis, and right-side insertion of both ureters. In contrast, the characteristics of an ileal-W neobladder were a central location, an ovoid shape, nodular thickening at the ureteral insertion site, internal projections due to plication, and a retropubic bladder base. Early complications included hematoma with abscess formation ($n=2$), and postoperative peritonitis ($n=1$), while late complications were hydronephrosis due to stricture at the ureteral anastomotic site ($n=16$), tumor recurrence at this site ($n=1$), distal ureteral stone ($n=1$), mucus urinary retention ($n=1$), incisional hernia ($n=2$), tumor recurrence in the pelvic side wall ($n=1$), carcinomatosis peritonei ($n=1$), and liver metastasis ($n=2$).

Conclusion: A knowledge of normal anatomic changes is essential for the accurate interpretation of CT scans. CT is a useful modality for the evaluation of postoperative change and the complications occurring in patients who have undergone radical cystectomy with orthotopic neobladder reconstruction.

Index words : Bladder neoplasms, CT

Address reprint requests to : Seung Eun Jung, M.D., Department of Radiology, St. Mary's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea,
62 Yeouido-dong, Yongsongpo-gu, Seoul 150-713, Korea.
Tel. 82-2-3779-1337 Fax. 82-2-783-5288 E-mail: sejung@cmc.cuk.ac.kr