

A survey of Canadian renal transplant surgeons: Use of ureteric stents and technique of the ureteroneocystotomy

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Abstract

Introduction: The role of ureteric stenting in renal transplant has been well-demonstrated. The goal of this survey was to determine the use of ureteric stents by Canadian transplant surgeons and how the ureteroneocystotomy and followup is performed.

Methods: An online survey was sent to the 40 surgeon members of the Canadian Society of Transplantation. The primary outcome was the rate of ureteric stent use at the time of renal transplantation. The secondary outcomes were the ureteric stent dwell time, use and type of prophylactic antibiotics, and the use of routine post-transplant ultrasonography.

Results: All respondents (25) used ureteric stent routinely and 92% remove the stent between four and six weeks postoperatively. Prophylactic antibiotics were used 64% of the time for ureteric stent removal. The majority of surgeons do not routinely perform a post-stent removal ultrasound. Fifty-six percent of respondents perform a refluxing anastomosis.

Conclusions: Ureteric stents are routinely used in renal transplant in Canada. Areas for improvement and topics of debate identified from this survey are the need for peri-stent removal antibiotics, the role of post-stent removal ultrasound, the duration of stent dwell time, and the need for a non-refluxing ureteroneocystotomy.

Introduction

In 2016 there were a reported 1731 renal transplants performed in Canada.¹ Although transplantation is an effective alternative to renal replacement therapy, it is associated with a number of significant surgical complications that are often associated with ureteroneocystotomy (UNC).² In order to mitigate some of the early complications, such as urine leak, urinary obstruction, and ureterovesical stricture, ureteric stents can be used. Meta-analyses have demonstrated that ureteric stenting vs. no stent results in a decrease of major urological

complications following transplantation.^{3,4} Although routine stenting appears to be of benefit, no Canadian guidelines exist for the use, type, or duration of ureteral stents, and the role for peri-stent removal antibiotics is not clear. Although ureteral stents are used commonly in reconstructive urology, many transplant surgeons in Canada are not urologists.

Another contentious issue is the need for a non-refluxing UNC. Various techniques exist for performing the UNC, which can be divided into intravesical vs. extravesical and refluxing vs. non-refluxing anastomoses. Compared to the traditional non-refluxing Politano-Leadbetter technique, the Lich-Gregoir technique results in decreased complications.⁵ A more recently described technique that uses a refluxing anastomosis appears to have comparable surgical outcomes to non-refluxing anastomoses.⁶

Urologists, general surgeons, and vascular surgeons are all specialists involved in renal transplantation in Canada. The goal of this study was to describe practice patterns among the various trained specialists performing renal transplantation. Specifically, we wanted to assess: 1) the demographics of Canadian renal transplant surgeons; 2) how often ureteric stents are used; 3) how the UNC is performed; and 4) post-operative antibiotic use and surveillance ultrasound.

Methods

This study used an online survey sent to surgeon members of the Canadian Society of Transplantation involved in kidney transplantation. Research ethics board approval was received from St. Michael's Hospital in Toronto, Ontario.

The inclusion for this study was any practitioner from any specialty provided they are actively participating in renal transplantation as the primary surgeon. The survey was sent to participants by email in the summer of 2016 and the survey was closed in November 2016. Participation was voluntary. A total of 40 surgeons were contacted to participate in the survey.

Data integrity was maintained throughout the study. Logic rules within the database were used to maximize integrity,

and random data validation checks were performed by a research coordinator.

The primary outcome was the rate of ureteric stent use at the time of renal transplantation. The secondary outcomes were the ureteric stent dwell time, use and type of prophylactic antibiotics, and the use of routine post-transplant ultrasonography (US).

Results

Of the 40 surgeons who were contacted, a total of 25 responded to the online survey (62.5%), with 64% of them practicing in Ontario. The majority of surgeons (88%) had >5 years of renal transplantation experience, with 24% of respondents reporting an average annual volume of >50 renal transplants per year; only 8% reported <20 cases per year. The majority of transplant surgeons who responded were urologists (64%), while the rest were made up of general and vascular surgeons (Fig. 1). Fellowship training in renal transplantation was reported by 62.5% of respondents.

Ureteric stents were used universally, with 100% of surgeons reporting routine stent use. Most respondents (92%) reported removing the stent 4–6 weeks post-transplant. Oral antibiotics were administered for stent removal 64% of the time: 38% gave a single dose around the time of stent removal and 16% prescribed antibiotics for greater than two days. Ciprofloxacin was the most common drug administered (10/16) followed by trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole (5/16), with one respondent reporting the use of cefixime at the time of stent removal.

Only 28% reported the use of routine post-stent removal allograft US and the majority of those surgeons performed an US at 4–6 weeks post-stent removal. Respondents were almost equally divided on the use of refluxing (56%) and non-refluxing (44%) ureteric anastomotic techniques. The proportion of urologists (7/16) and general surgeons (3/7) who performed non-refluxing anastomoses were similar. The catheter was removed 20% of the time on both postoperative day 3 and 4, and 56% of the time on postoperative day 5 (Fig. 2).

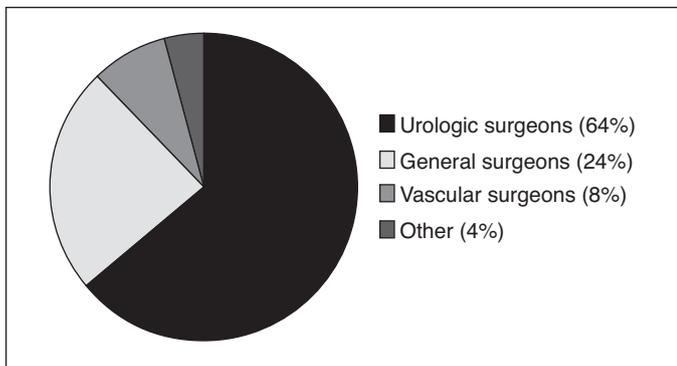


Fig. 1. Primary discipline of training.

Discussion

Renal transplantation liberates patients from the burden of dialysis and is the most cost-effective and definitive treatment for end-stage renal failure.^{7,8} It is without question the preferred treatment for patients with end-stage renal disease (ESRD) in Canada. The role of the urologist in renal transplantation in Canada continues to be an important one. In this survey, the majority of surgeons performing renal transplants come from a urologic surgery background, with urologists and general surgeons performing the bulk of renal transplants.

Based on the results of this survey, ureteral stents are placed routinely by all surgeons in Canada performing renal transplantation. While almost all respondents reported removing ureteral stents 4–6 weeks postoperatively, emerging evidence suggests that early stent removal is safe and may be beneficial. One area of improvement identified in this survey may be the use of antibiotic prophylaxis around the time of stent removal. The American Urological Association (AUA) guidelines on antibiotic prophylaxis do recommend the use of prophylactic antibiotics in the setting of a cystoscopic stent removal.⁹ Peri-stent removal antibiotic coverage in accordance with local patterns of ureteral stent colonization seems prudent. Among survey respondents, no obvious preference exists for refluxing vs. non-refluxing anastomoses, which likely reflects the lack of clear evidence of superiority of technique. The utility of routine post-stent removal US is also a topic for further investigation, as less than a third of respondents reported the use of routine US.

As illustrated by the results of this survey, ureteric stenting has become routine during renal transplantation. The evidence for routine prophylactic stenting over no stents is convincing. In one meta-analysis that included 49 studies (five randomized and 44 case series), a significant decrease in complications was observed with prophylactic stenting. Rates of obstruction/stricture, leak/necrosis, and significant hematuria were decreased from 9.0% to 1.5% with prophylactic stenting.

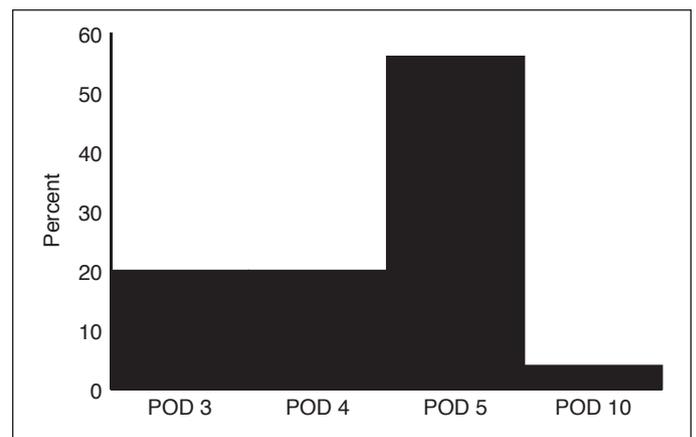


Fig. 2. Postoperative day (POD) of Foley catheter removal.

lactic stents using data from the randomized trials.³ A second meta-analysis that included two additional randomized studies (seven total) produced results similar to the meta-analysis by Mangus et al. In this study, the authors demonstrated that major urological complications, defined as urine leak or obstruction, were significantly reduced (relative risk [RR] 0.24) with stent use.⁴ Another significant finding in this review is that increased surgeon volume was associated with fewer complications.⁴

There appears to be a clear advantage to prophylactic stenting vs. no stent for both live and deceased donors. What is less clear is if prophylactic stenting is superior to stenting in an on-demand fashion for extravesical anastomoses. No prospective randomized trials have compared prophylactic vs. selective stenting. In a retrospective study that had overall low rates of complications in both groups, and controlled for sex and allograft type, prophylactic stenting resulted in less ureterovesical complications compared to using stents at the discretion of the surgeon (odds ratio [OR] 0.30; $p=0.009$).¹⁰

The drawback of routine use of ureteric stents in renal transplantation is the need for an ancillary procedure (cystoscopic removal), pain, bacterial colonization and urinary tract infection (UTI), hematuria, and the possibility of stent encrustation and migration. Colonization of the stent in the immunosuppressed urinary system is an obvious concern in the postoperative period, as this can lead to serious infection and potential graft loss. Rates of culture-proven infection in the post-transplant period can be as high as 73%.^{11,12} Wilson et al demonstrated an increased risk of UTI with stent use (RR 1.49); the studies included in this review include patients who were on antibiotic prophylaxis for *pneumocystis jiroveci* pneumonia.⁴ In a prospective series that assessed stent colonization and UTIs with stents of varying time periods, a total of 22.4% of ureteral stents were colonized and 7.4% of patients developed a UTI while on co-trimoxazole. Stents that were left in for five weeks had the highest rate of colonization.¹³ The high rates of colonization and infection while on antibiotic prophylaxis raises the concern for co-trimoxazole-resistant bacterial colonization. In our survey, the vast majority of stents were left in for 4–6 weeks prior to being removed.

A Cochrane review published in 2018 that included five randomized controlled trials or quasi-randomized controlled trials assessed early vs. late ureteric stent removal in renal transplant. The results of this study did not demonstrate a clear risk of stent removal before the third week postoperatively. There were no significant differences in the incidence of major urological complications, such as urinary obstruction, leak, fistula, or stenosis (RR 1.87; confidence interval [CI] 0.61–5.71).¹² Other important benefits of early stent removal include improved quality of life after six weeks,¹⁴ less lower urinary tract symptoms,¹⁵ and improved cost-effectiveness.¹⁶ Accordingly, based this data and the results

of our survey, efforts need to be made to consider removing stents earlier to alleviate their potential negative effects.

A more debated topic is the optimal method of performing the UNC and the need for the anti-reflux mechanism. Various techniques have been described to acquire continuity of the transplanted urinary system. The most studied and commonly used techniques are the intravesical non-refluxing Politano-Leadbetter,¹⁷ extravesical non-refluxing Lich-Gregoir,^{18,19} the U-stitch,²⁰ and a refluxing extravesical anastomosis described by Starzl.²¹ A recent review has demonstrated that the Lich-Gregoir has less urine leak events (RR 0.47; CI 0.30–0.75), a decreased stricture rate (RR 0.55; CI 0.39–0.76), and decreased rates of hematuria (RR 0.28; CI 0.16–0.49) compared to the Politano-Leadbetter technique.⁵ A meta-analysis of six articles comparing ureteroureterostomy to UNC (Lich-Gregoir) showed no difference in overall complication rates.²² The ureteroureterostomy provides a nice option for complex re-operations, management of a short donor ureter, avoids a cystotomy, allows for earlier catheter removal, preserves the anti-reflux mechanism, and allows access to the ureter in a retrograde fashion that is often not possible with a UNC.

A modification of the Lich-Gregoir technique, coined the “full-thickness” anastomosis, is performed by spatulating the ureter, creating a cystotomy followed by a full thickness anastomosis of the bladder to the ureter.²³ This anastomosis differs from the Lich-Gregoir in that the detrusor is not closed over the ureter, resulting in a less technically challenging and refluxing anastomosis. A recent study by Kayler et al compared full-thickness vs. the Lich-Gregoir techniques and found no significant differences in overall complications (strictures, obstruction, urine leak, UTI, graft function) at one year.⁶ In this study, ureteral stents were used much more commonly in the Lich-Gregoir cohort ($p<0.01$). The use of this full-thickness technique raises the question: are non-refluxing anastomoses necessary? While most patients are asymptomatic from reflux, there are concerns of the effect of reflux on renal function and increased risk of UTI in an immunocompromised urinary system. Based on retrospective data from numerous studies, vesicoureteral reflux does appear to be safe in renal transplant.^{24–27} Interestingly, a very large proportion (40–61%) of patients who have a non-refluxing anastomosis actually do have reflux.^{24–26}

The results of our study must be interpreted within the context of our study limitations. This was a survey study and, as such, is at risk for sampling and recall bias. Also, in assessing the use of postoperative surveillance US, although the surgeon may not routinely use post-stent removal US, the transplant nephrologists that follow these patients longitudinally may be performing this routinely without the surgeon’s knowledge. In addition, since some respondents may not be the surgeon who removes the ureteric stent, their

knowledge of practices around and after stent removal may be inaccurate and, as such, impact the data on this topic.

Conclusion

The results from this survey demonstrate that stent use for Canadian kidney transplant surgeons is standard. Variation in practice is seen with peri-stent removal antibiotics, post-stent removal US, and the use of a non-refluxing UNC. Based on emerging evidence, Canadian transplant patients may benefit from earlier stent removal and more rigorous prophylaxis at the time of stent removal.

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This paper has been peer-reviewed.

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