# Just Passing Through: A Urethral & Ureteral Obstruction Guide

Alan Ralph, DVM, DACVECC

Board-certified Veterinary Specialist in Emergency & Critical Care MedVet New Orleans



#### **Overview**

- Common causes of obstruction
  - Ureteral
  - Urethral
- Diagnosis
- Management of these patients
- Interventions to address specific conditions



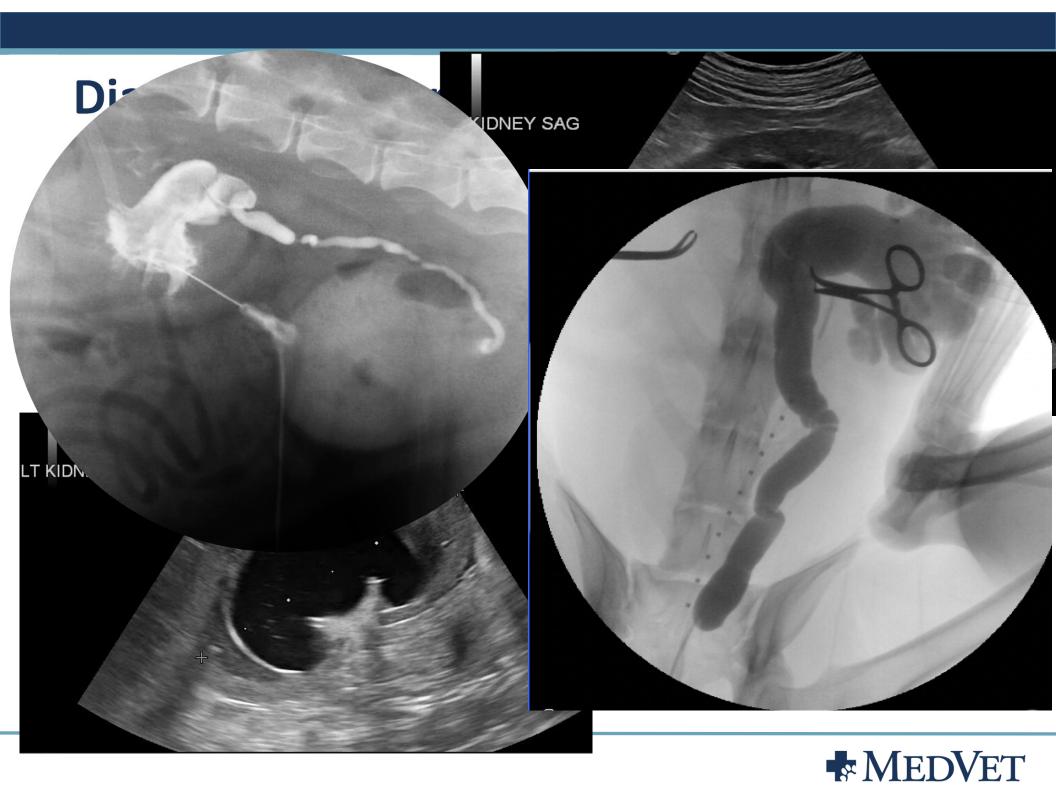


#### **Ureteral obstructions**

- Stones
- Stricture
- Neoplasia
- Anatomic variations
  - Ectopic ureters
  - Ureterovesicular junction (UVJ) stenosis
  - Circumcaval right ureter
- Presentation
  - Azotemia
  - Otherwise vague symptoms







#### **Treatment- ureteral obstructions**

- Stabilize
- Fluids
- Treat any more life threatening conditions
  - Hyperkalemia
  - Marked acidemia
- Analgesia
- Anti-nausea or anti-emetics
- +/- Hemodialysis
- Treat any infection (if present)
- Medical therapy to try and pass a stone (often not warranted)
  - Tamsulosin or silodosin (alpha-adrenergic antagonists)
  - Glucagon
  - Etc



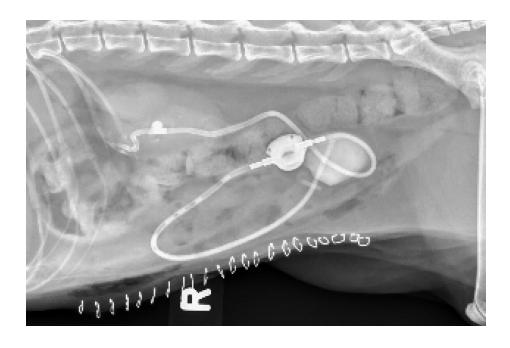
#### Intervention- ureteral obstruction(s)

- Subcutaneous ureteral bypass (SUB) placement
- Ureteral stenting
  - Open (surgically placed)
  - Percutaneous
  - Cystoscopy- and fluoroscopy-guided placement
- Ureterotomy, ureteral resection/anastomosis
- Neoureterocystomy



## Subcutaneous ureteral bypass (SUB)

- Cats with ureteral obstruction(s)
- Very small dogs (stents preferred)
- Dogs with trigonal mass

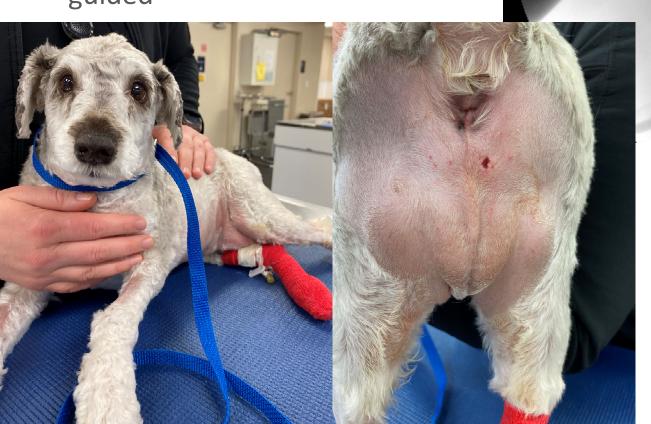






## **Ureteral stenting**

- Percutaneous
- Surgically placed (open)
- Endoscopically/fluoroscopicallyguided





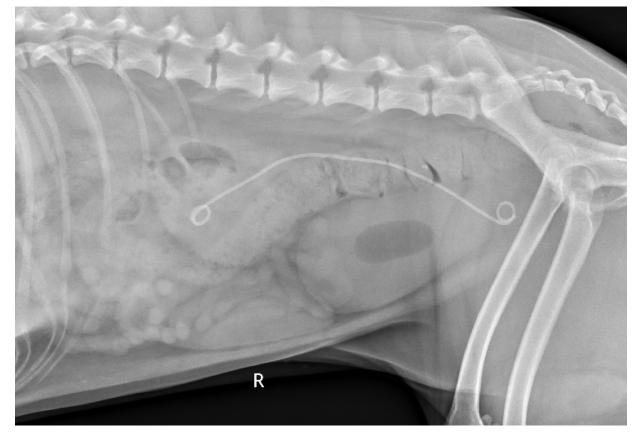
# **Ureteral stenting**







# **Ureteral stenting**

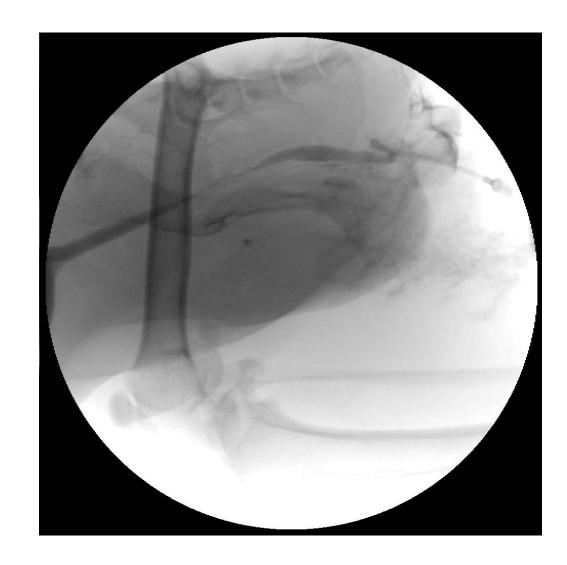






#### **Urethral obstructions**

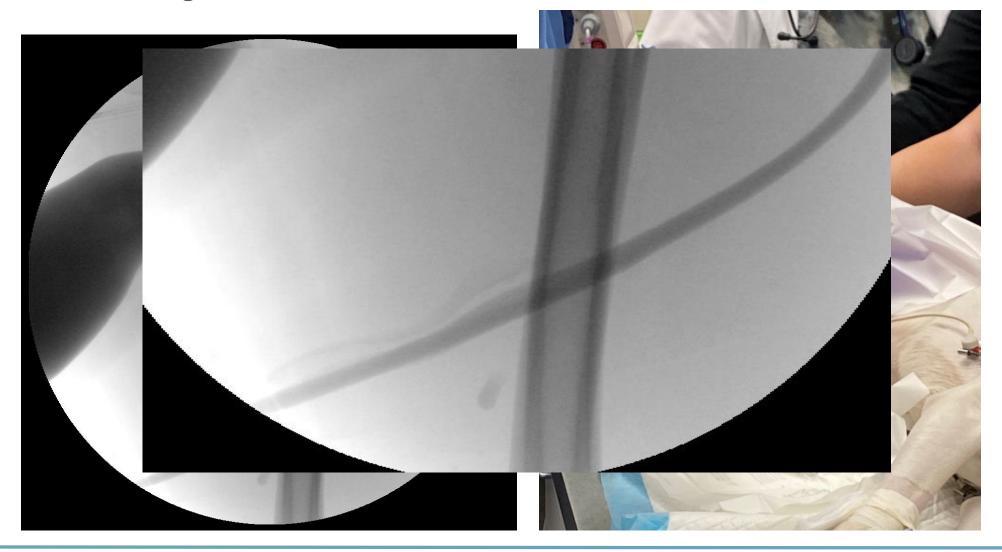
- Dogs
  - Stones
  - Neoplasia
  - Prostatomegaly (BPH)
  - Infection/urethritis (uncommon)
  - Stricture (uncommon)
- Cats
  - Stones
  - Crystalline grit/plug
  - +/- urethral spasm
  - Neoplasia (rare)





# Uroretrohydropulsion

Males dogs with stones





# Urohydropulsion





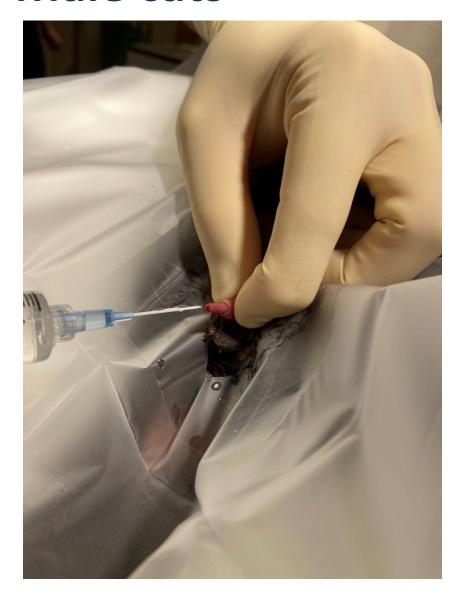
#### **Females with stones**

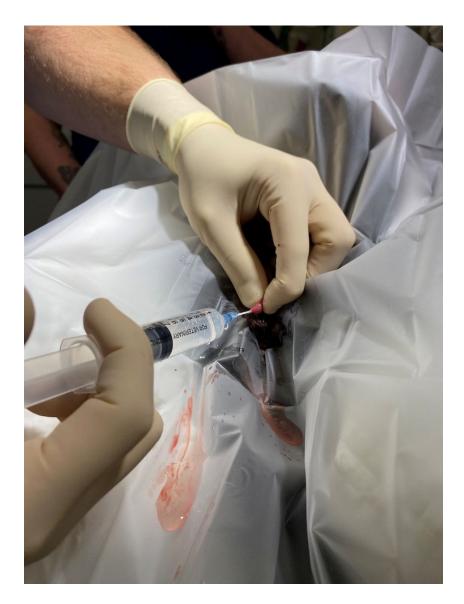






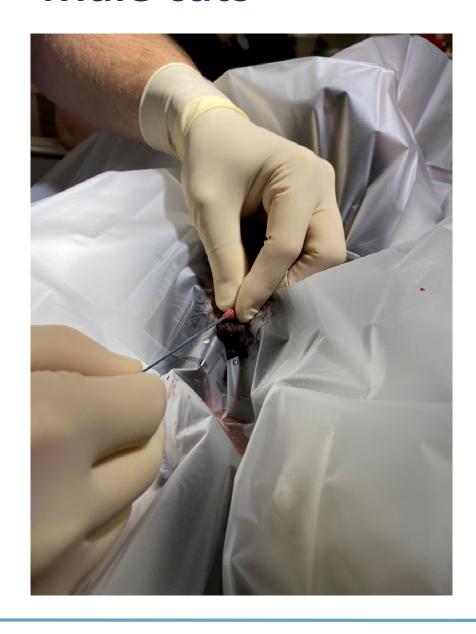
## Male cats

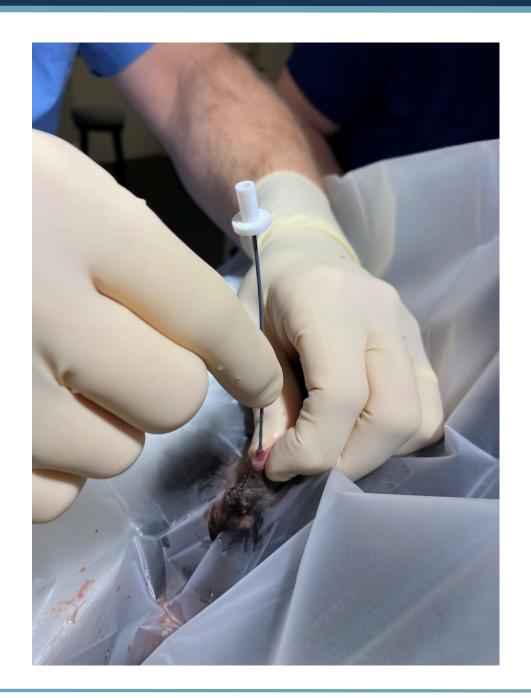






## Male cats

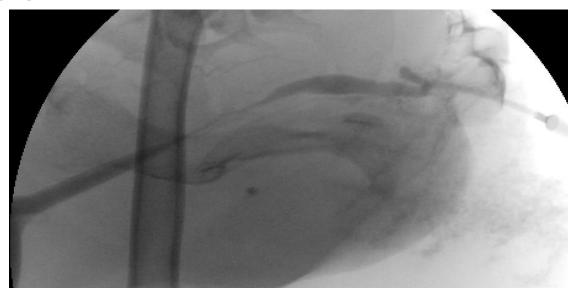






## Other medical support

- IV fluids
- Analgesia
  - Opioids
  - Gabapentin
  - Avoid NSAIDs
- Urethral "relaxants"
  - Prazosin- studies have failed to show a benefit<sup>1-3</sup>
  - Compounded silodosin- 0.01 mg/kg PO q12hrs (can uptitrate)
- Other therapies studied
  - Anti-inflammatories
  - Buprenorphine
  - Gabapentin
  - Intravesicular lidocaine
  - Acepromazine



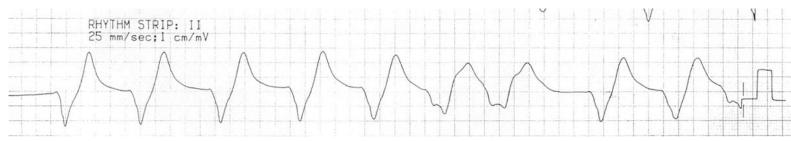
<sup>1</sup>Hanson KR, et al. J Feline Med Surg 2021; 23(12): 1176-1182 <sup>2</sup>Reineke EL, et al. J Vet Emerg Crit Care 2017; 27(4): 387-396. <sup>3</sup>Conway DS, et al. J Am Vet Med Assoc 2022; 3: 1-6.



## Hyperkalemia



- Arrhythmias are not predictable based upon level
- Calcium gluconate
  - 1 mL/kg of 10% solution IV over 5-10 minutes
- Insulin/dextrose
  - 0.2 U/kg regular insulin IV, dextrose bolus + CRI
- Albuterol/terbutaline
- Sodium bicarbonate
  - 1 mEq/kg (1 mL/kg) IV over 15 minutes

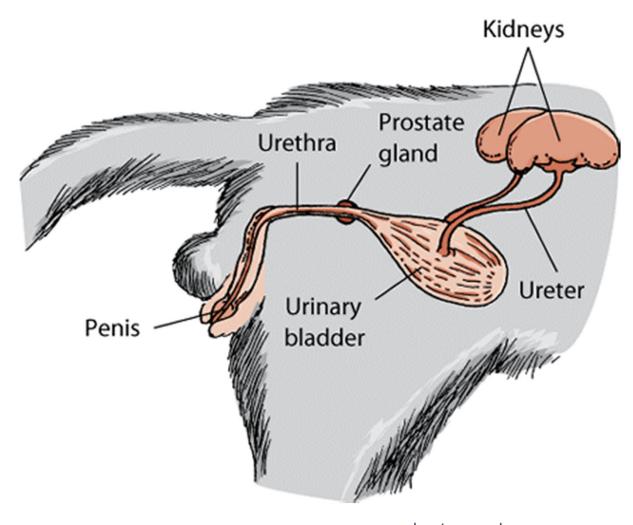


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#### **Urethral** tear

- Relatively common
- Signs
- Treatments
  - Heal over a catheter (7-10 days)
  - PU if distal enough
- Gaining access
  - Sometimes you get lucky with retrograde (0.018") wire
  - Percutaneous antegrade access for catheterization

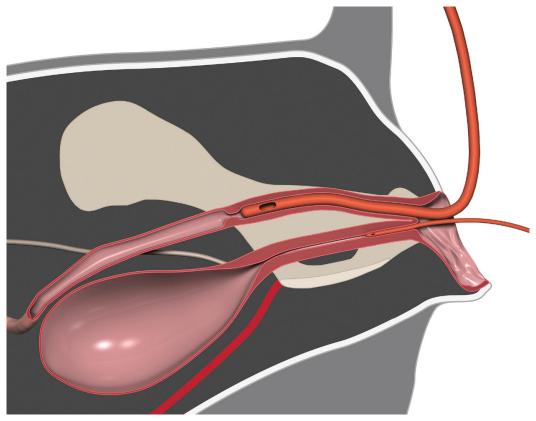


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#### **Female cats**

- Blind catheterization
- Catheterize like a female dog
- Pass Slipper Sam or red rubber (5-8 Fr)



Abrams BE, Selmic LE. J Am Vet Med Assoc 2020 81(5)



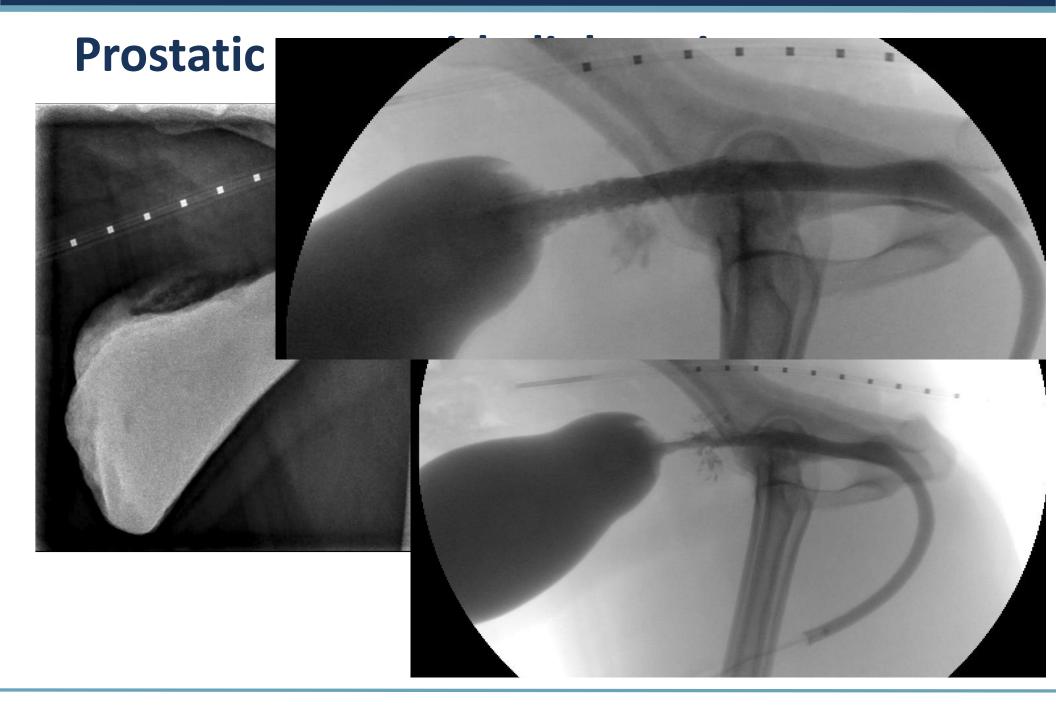
#### Urethral obstructionneoplasia

- Uroepithelial carcinoma (transitional cell carcinoma)
  - Female with stranguria and no stones
  - Typically palpable via rectal
  - Often treated for UTIs but failed to improve
- Prostatic carcinoma
  - Neutered long ago with prostatomegaly
  - Prostatic mineralization with early neuter
  - Paraprostatic cysts in a neutered dog
- Diagnosis
  - Cytology (catheterized or aspirate)
  - Histopathology
  - BRAF positive











#### Extracorporeal therapies at MedVet NOLA

- Hemodialysis
- Hemoperfusion
  - Drugs/toxins with larger MW + higher protein binding
  - Cytokines
  - Bilirubin and other unwanted substances
- Apheresis
  - Total plasma exchange
    - Drugs/toxins with larger MW + higher protein binding
    - Removal of antibodies
    - Removal of other substances (e.g. bilirubin)
  - Mononuclear cell collection

Immune-mediated conditions treated with TPE

- IMHA
- IMT
- Myasthenia gravis
- Polyradiculoneuritis
- Severe acute glomerulonephritis



# **Alan Ralph**

2315 N Causeway Boulevard

Metairie, LA 70005

Office: 504.835.8508

Cell: 229.220.0833

alan.ralph@medvet.com

