

**TRANSPLANTATION OF URETERS INTO THE RECTUM FOR
EXSTROPHY OF THE BLADDER—BY THE AUTHOR'S
EXTRA-PERITONEAL METHOD.—THREE
ADDITIONAL CASES.***

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IN the issue of the *British Medical Journal* of June 22nd, 1901, I reported a case (Case No. 1) of the above-named operation performed on a child, B. S. G., aged five, on the 15th July, 1899. It is now more than two and one-half years since that operation was performed, and the boy remains in perfect health, is growing normally, and to all appearance is as healthy and strong and happy as any other boy of his age. (Patient exhibited.)

Recently three other cases of exstrophy of the bladder have been under my care, and have been submitted to the same operation, with results up to the present very satisfactory in two cases, while operation in the third case was followed by death on the fifth day, from acute ascending infection.

The method of performing the operation in these three cases was practically the same as that described in the article above referred to, and for the benefit of those not familiar with this article, may be briefly summarized as follows :

The first step of the operation is to insert a soft rubber catheter, about No. 5 to 7, into each ureter, passing it in about 2 1-2 or 3 inches, so that its upper end reaches beyond the curve of the ureter over the brim of the pelvis. The catheters are stitched in by passing a very fine silk suture through the wall of the catheter, and then through the wall of the papilla, so as to take a fairly good grip. The object of thus stitching the catheters into position is that they may not become displaced while the transplantation is being made, but may remain in position for from 24 to 60 hours, and thus drain away all the urine out of the anus after the operation is completed. (Though I have always followed this method, my experience in Case 4 makes me question whether it would not be well to dispense altogether with the use of the catheters).

* Read before the Toronto Medical Society.