

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ENDOSCOPIC URETHRAL SURGERY

Academic Urology-Pottstown/Phoenixville

Day time phone: 610.323.5550 (Pottstown) or 610.935.9010 (Phoenixville)

Emergency Phone after 5 pm 610.792.2871

NATURE OF THE PROCEDURE

Cystoscopy is a procedure in which a fiberoptic scope (telescope) is passed through the urethra to examine the urethra and bladder. Direct vision internal urethrotomy (DVIU) refers to using this fiber optic scope and a miniature instrument to open up a scarred blockage in the urethra. If this is performed at the level of the bladder neck, it is called transurethral resection of a vesicle neck contracture (TURVNC). These procedures are often performed when the patient is anesthetized with sedation (MAC), spinal anesthesia or general anesthesia. The length of the procedure can vary anywhere between 10minutes to 1 hour depending on the nature of the operation. A urethral catheter commonly called a Foley is almost always placed at the end of the operation.

INSTRUCTIONS PRIOR TO ENDOSCOPIC PROCEDURE

Do not eat or drink anything including water after midnight the evening prior to the operation. Do not smoke for at least 12 hours before or after the procedure and do not drink alcohol 24 hours prior to the procedure. Do not take aspirin or any aspirin-containing products or drugs containing Ibuprofen for 10 days prior to the scheduled treatment. You can take Tylenol or ask your physician for recommendations. If you are taking anti-coagulants such as Coumadin, please consult with your physician, as this medication may need to be discontinued 5 days prior to the procedure. If you have had kidney or bladder x-rays taken at institutions, other than the hospital at which you are having your procedure performed, please check with our office scheduling staff to determine you need to bring them with you the day of the procedure. Leave all valuables at home and wear comfortable clothing. If you have HMO insurance, it is your responsibility to obtain referrals from your primary care physician.

DAY OF CYSTOSCOPIC PROCEDURE

It is common to have a Foley catheter placed into the bladder at the end of the procedure. The Foley catheter drainage may be required from a few days to a few weeks depending on the nature of the problem addressed. Your urologist will give you an idea of how long the catheter may be in place. It is common to have blood in the urine either voided or in the catheter after the operation. Keep in mind that it only takes one drop of blood to make a whole gallon of water red. It is important to drink plenty of fluids to keep the bladder well flushed after the procedure. You may be given medications such as B & O suppositories, Ditropan, Pyridium, and/or Prosed DS to alleviate symptoms of bladder cramps or irritation.

AFTER THE CYSTOSCOPIC PROCEDURE

Blood in urine or bladder irritation may continue for a few days after the procedure which can be alleviated by rest, drinking plenty of fluids, Tylenol and certain medications (B & O suppositories, Ditropan, Pyridium, and/or Prosed DS).

To prevent infections you may be given an antibiotic to take for 3 to 5 days after the procedure. You should contact our staff if you experience a temperature of 101° or greater. Other signs of infection may include increasing burning, frequency, and urgency of urination. If you are unable to urinate for more than 4 hours, or if you are having mostly blood in your urine that is dark thick maroon colored with clots please contact our office.

We may provide you with Pyridium that is a medication that can alleviate pain or burning with from the catheter. This tiny pill that can be taken approximately every 8 hours as needed for burning. This medication will turn the urine to an orange-yellow color. Another similar medication used to relieve burning is Prosed DS which can be taken up to 4 times a day. This can turn the urine green. Use these medications only as needed. Sometimes burning can be exacerbated by certain foods such as coffee, caffeinated substances, spicy foods and citrate products. In men, the prostate can become swollen and it can become increasing difficult to empty the bladder. Medications called alpha-blockers (Flomax, Hytrin and Cardura), are commonly prescribed to prevent the inability to urinate. You will be provided this prescription if your physician feels that you are at an increase risk for this type of problem. You can resume driving after the catheter is removed as long as you are not especially weak or in pain.

FOLLOW-UP APPOINTMENTS AND POSSIBLE STUDIES NEEDED

Call 610.323.5550 (Pottstown office) or 610.935.9010 (Phoenixville office) to schedule an appointment to:

___ see Dr. Rose Leech Moreno Kabler or Kalra in ___ day(s) or ___ week(s)

___ see nurse or ___ medical assistant in ___ day(s) or ___ week(s)

for ___ Foley removal in ___ day(s) or ___ week(s)

for ___ fill & pull in ___ day(s) or ___ week(s)

for ___ other

___ arrange for:

MEDICATIONS

- Take ___ Levaquin one daily until finished.
 ___ Cipro twice daily until finished.
 ___ Bactrim DS one twice daily until finished.
 ___ Pyridium/or Prosed as directed.
 ___ Vicodin one to two every 4 hours as needed for pain.
 ___ Percocet one to two every 4 hours as needed for pain.
 ___ Cipro as directed

11/18/05

Regarding Spinal Anesthesia: If you develop a headache specifically after **SPINAL ANESTHESIA**, we recommend drinking more fluids, a caffeinated beverage (ie coffee, coke) and bed rest. If this does not relieve your “spinal headache” you should contact the hospital anesthesiologist on call.

Pottstown Hospital (610) 327-7000
Phoenixville Hospital (610) 983-1000

04/27/2012