

SUMMARY

Hypospadias is defined as a congenital defect in which the urethral meatus is located on the ventral surface of the penis.

It has no known single aetiology, but multifactorial mode of inheritance. Hypospadias occurs in 1 per 300 live male birth. It is classified according to the meatal location after release of chordee into anterior, middle, and posterior varieties. The goals of repair are straight penis without excess skin, regular scars, and apical urethral meatus with a “good” urinary stream.

The key to successful hypospadias surgery is minimal fine tissue handling, tension-free reconstruction, the use of well vascularized tissue, and knowledge of which repairs are indicated.

No single hypospadias repair technique is suitable for all cases; it is according to the site of meatus, penile curvature, available tissues for transfer and surgeon skill.

Tubularized incised plate urethroplasty is now the procedure of choice for distal and proximal hypospadias repair.

Cases of hypospadias with severe chordee and deficient skin, as well as those for re-do hypospadias or fistula repair, are considered complex cases. Depending on the degree of complexity of the defect, a two stage procedure may still be advisable.