
Laparoscopic Robotic-Assisted Ileal Conduit Urinary Diversion in a Quadriplegic Woman

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Urinary diversion is a therapeutic option in quadriplegic patients with poor lower urinary tract conditions, but it is an invasive procedure. Laparoscopic techniques are less invasive, but are technically demanding, and only a few surgical teams are able to complete such a complex procedure endoscopically. Robotics bring an unprecedented control of surgical instruments, shorten the learning curve, and allow open surgeons to apply more easily their technical skill to the laparoscopic approach. This complex case of laparoscopic ileal conduit in a quadriplegic woman was completed by our team with the Da Vinci system after 6 months of clinical experience in robotic surgery.

Simultaneous Laparoscopic Prosthetic Mesh Inguinal Herniorrhaphy During Transperitoneal Laparoscopic Radical Prostatectomy

Mohamad E. Allaf, Thomas H. Hsu, Wendy Sullivan, and Li-Ming Su

Concurrent repair of inguinal hernias during open radical retropubic prostatectomy is well described and commonly practiced. With the advent of the laparoscopic approach to radical prostatectomy, the possibility of concurrent laparoscopic hernia repair merits investigation. We present a case of simultaneous prosthetic mesh onlay hernia repair for bilateral inguinal hernias during laparoscopic transperitoneal radical prostatectomy.

Stromal Testis Tumors in Infants: A Report of Two Cases

Christian Schwentner, Josef Oswald, Hermann Rogatsch, Gregor Mikuz, Georg Bartsch, and Christian Radmayr

Gonadal stroma tumors account for 8% of pediatric testicular tumors and are therefore exceedingly rare. They generally exhibit a benign behavior. We report two consecutive cases of gonadal stroma tumors in infants. A 5-month-old boy presented with a Sertoli cell tumor and a 2-month-old boy with a juvenile granulosa cell tumor without systemic disease. Both were diagnosed incidentally during routine examinations. Organ-sparing surgery and radical orchiectomy, respectively, was the therapy of choice. Although neonatal testicular tumors are

rare, they should be considered in the differential diagnosis of a newborn with a scrotal mass.

Laparoscopic Removal of Müllerian Structures and Orchiopexy for Persistent Müllerian Duct Syndrome

Yoshinori Shirasaki, Atsushi Nagai, Yasutomo Nasu, Hiroki Iguchi, and Hiromi Kumon

A 1-year-old boy presented for evaluation of bilateral undescended testes. Diagnostic laparoscopy was conducted, and uterine tissue with bilateral gonads was detected in the rectovesical fossa. Chromosomal analysis revealed a 46,XY karyotype. Persistent müllerian duct syndrome was diagnosed, and laparoscopic surgery was performed to treat this condition. The uterus was incised at a distal site and withdrawn through the port. The bilateral testes were fixed in the scrotum. The patient was discharged 3 days later. We believe that the laparoscopic approach is a valid, alternative choice to traditional surgery for resolution of this condition, permitting minimally invasive surgery.

An American Hijra: A Report of a Case of Genital Self-Mutilation to Become India's "Third Sex"

Viraj Master and Richard Santucci

We report a case of male genital self-mutilation related to the subject's desire to become a "hijra," the "third sex" described in East Indian mythology. The patient is the first American hijra of which we are aware. He emasculated himself, performed a penectomy, and created a perineal urethrostomy. This report adds another potential cause for genital mutilation of which the urologist should be aware, along with accidents, gender dysphoria, psychotic self-injurious behavior, and assault.

Migration of a Dislodged Tip of an Ultrasound Lithotripter Probe to the Pulmonary Artery: A Rare Complication of Percutaneous Nephrolithotomy

Chia-Hsiang Lin, Chun-Hao Chen, Wen-Sheng Tzeng, Bor-Chih Cheng, and Allen Wen-Hsiang Chiu

A 44-year-old man underwent percutaneous nephrolithotomy for a left renal staghorn stone. During the procedure, the tip of the ultrasound lithotripter dis-