



SNS COLLEGE OF NURSING

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Affiliated to The Tamilnadu DR.MGR MEDICAL UNIVERSITY,Chennai

DEPARTMENT OF NURSING

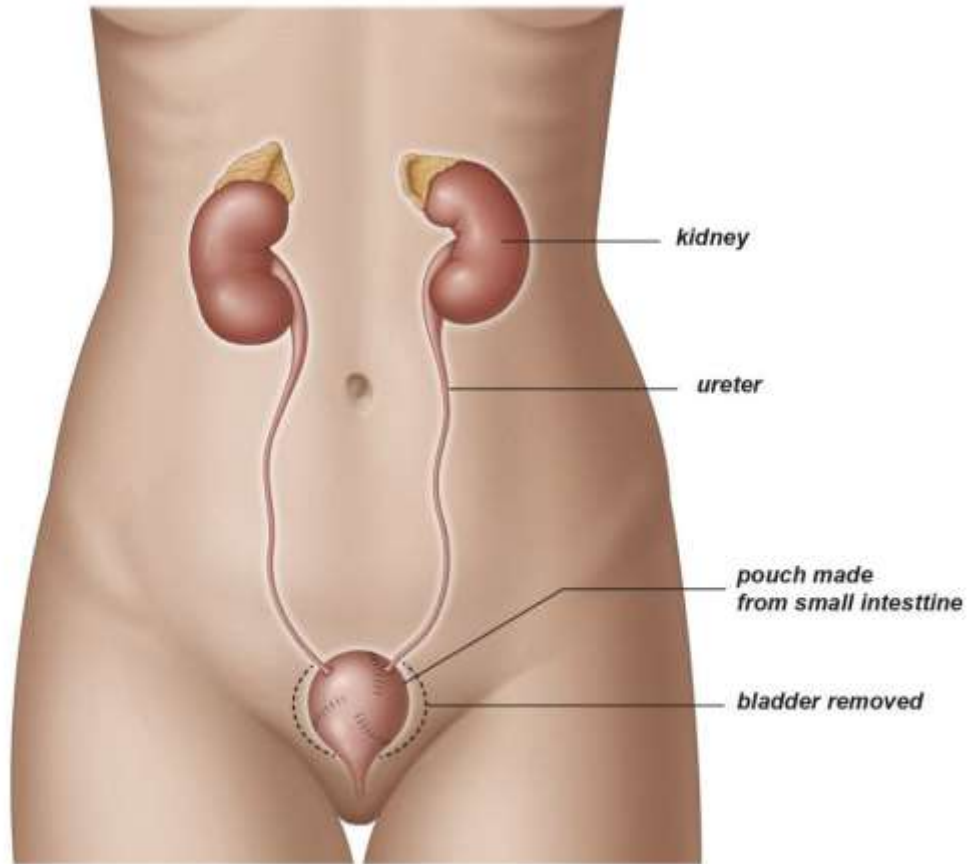
COURSE – 1 ST YEAR B.SC(N)

Subject-Nursing Foundation

UNIT: X- MEETING NEEDS OF PATIENT

TOPIC CARE OF URINARY DIVERSION

URINARY DIVERSION



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DEFINITION



❖ Urinary diversion has also been used in managing pelvic malignancy, birth defects, strictures, trauma to ureters and urethra, neurogenic bladder, chronic infection causing severe ureteral and renal damage, and intractable interstitial cystitis and as a last resort in managing incontinence.



TYPES



There are two categories of urinary diversion:

1. Cutaneous urinary diversion : in which urine drains through an opening created in the abdominal wall and skin.

2. Continent urinary diversion : in which a portion of the intestine is used to create a new reservoir for urine.



CUTANEOUS URINARY DIVERSION



A) ileal conduit (ileal loop):

- This method of urinary diversion is the oldest and most common of the UD because of the low number of complications and surgeon's familiarity with the procedure.



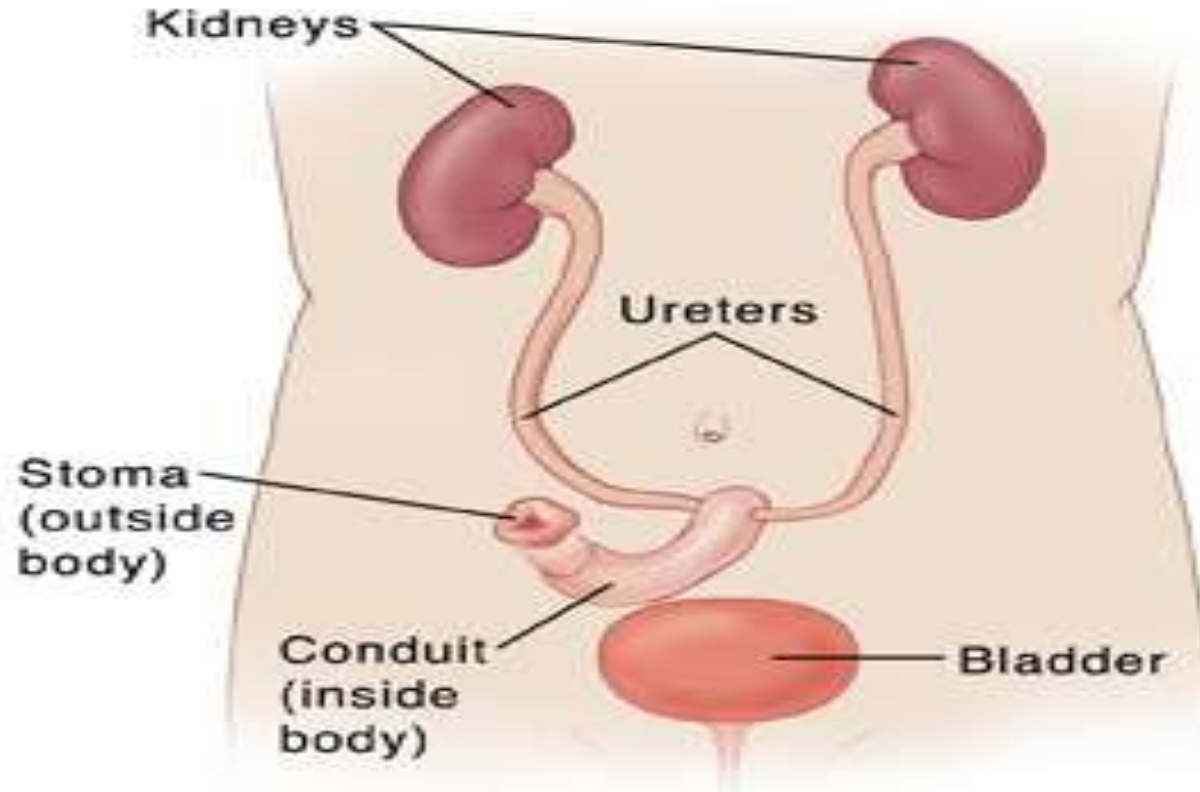
CUTANEOUS URINARY DIVERSION



B) Cutaneous ureterostomy: A cutaneous ureterostomy in which the ureters are directed through the abdominal wall and attached to an opening in the skin, is used for selected patients with ureteral obstruction.

- Because it requires less extensive surgery than other types of urinary diversion.

URINARY DIVERSION





CONTINENT URINARY DIVERSION



A) Continent ileal urinary diversion (Formerly know as “ Indiana pouch);

- The most common CUD is the Indiana pouch, created for the patient who’s bladder is removed or no longer functions.
- The Indiana pouch uses a segment if the ileum and cecum to form the reservoir for urine.



CONTINENT URINARY DIVERSION

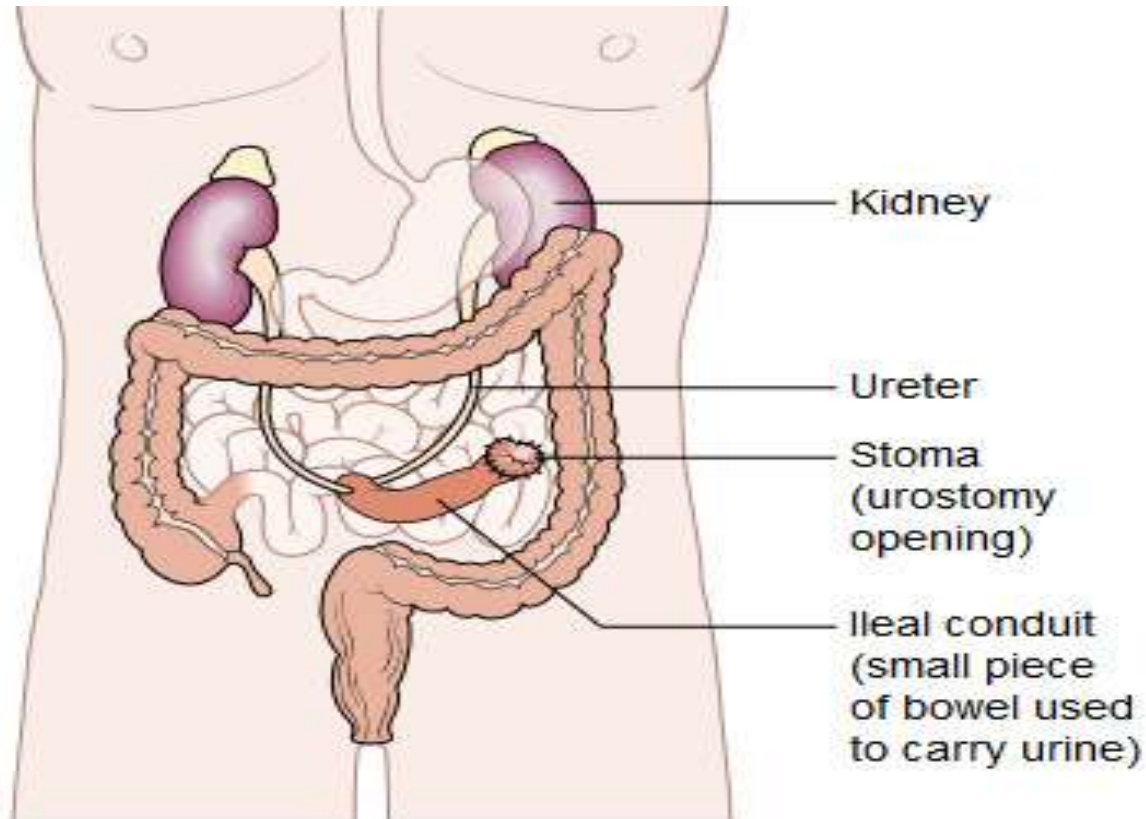


B) Uretero sigmoidostomy:

- Uretero sigmoidostomy is **surgery that creates a new way for urine to pass out of the body.**

This may be needed if the bladder has been removed due to problems such as bladder cancer.

URINARY DIVERSION





INDICATION



1. Cancer or tumor of the urinary bladder
2. Management of pelvic malignancy
3. Birth defects
4. Strictures
5. Trauma to the ureters and urethra
6. Neurogenic bladder
7. Chronic inflammatory conditions



COMPLICATIONS



- Numerous surgical procedures have been developed for urinary diversion.
- All types of procedures have variety of complications because urinary diversion procedures are complex, early and late post-surgical complications frequently occur.



POSSIBLE COMPLICATIONS



1. Alterations in bowel motility
2. Anastomotic leaks
3. Fluid collections.
4. Fistulas
5. Peristomal herniation
6. Ureteral strictures
7. Renal calculi and tumor reoccurrence



TEMPORARY DIVERSION



- Temporary urinary diversion reroutes the flow of urine for several days or weeks.
- Temporary urinary diversions drain urine until the cause of blockage is treated or after urinary tract surgery.
- This type of urinary diversion includes a nephrostomy and urinary catheterization.



PERMANENT DIVERSION



- Permanent urinary diversion requires surgery to reroute urine flow to an external pouch through an opening in the wall of the abdomen, called a stoma, or to a surgically created internal reservoir.



NURSING MANAGEMENT



- Throughout the patient's hospitalization, the nurse monitors closely for complications, reports signs and symptoms of them promptly, and intervenes quickly to prevent their progression.
- The nursing management including in the post operative period monitor urine output every hour.
- Providing stoma and skin care



NURSING MANAGEMENT



- Monitor closely for complications.
- Practice hand hygiene and aseptic technique during care of the patient.
- Testing urine and caring for the ostomy
Encouraging fluids and relieving anxiety
- Prevention of infection and complications
- Patient teaching



QUESTIONS



1. What is meant by diversion?
2. List down the types of urinary diversion?
3. What are all the indications for diversion?



REFERENCES



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