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**Urethral stricture and urethroplasty practice in a teaching hospital in Anambra, South-eastern Nigeria**

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**Objective:** We reviewed the urethroplasties done at a tertiary hospital in South-Eastern Nigeria.

**Methodology:** This is a retrospective study of our urethral strictures and urethroplasties for 5years spanning from January 2015 to December 2019 at a Teaching (Tertiary) hospital in Anambra South East Nigeria. Data was retrieved from the case notes of all the urethral stricture cases which presented to our facility in these 5 years and analysed using Microsoft Excel.

**Results:** A total of 186 patients were diagnosed with urethral stricture disease within the 5 years' period. However, only 28 (15.1%) of them had urethroplasty within the period, mostly due to lack of fund. Of those who had urethroplasty, their ages ranged from 4 - 64 years with a median of 29.50 years. Motor vehicular road traffic accident (RTA) was the most common (46.43%) aetiology. Excision and anastomosis was the most common type of urethroplasty performed (71.43%) and the most common complication was stricture recurrence (32.14%).

**Conclusion:** Though urethroplasty techniques have become more refined, accessibility of care continues to hamper treatment in Sub-Saharan Africa due to socioeconomic issues.

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