

Canadian Urological Association/ Pediatric Urologists of Canada Guideline on the Investigation and Management of Antenatally Detected Hydronephrosis

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Disclosures

Advisory Boards	Speaker's Bureau	Payment/Hono raria	Grants/ Research Support	Clinical Trials	Investments	Patents
None	None	None	None	None	None	None



Severity of AHN by APD

Degree of AHN	Second trimester	Third trimester	
Mild	4 to <7 mm	7 to <9 mm	
Moderate	7 to ≤10 mm	9 to ≤15 mm	
Severe	>10 mm	>15 mm	



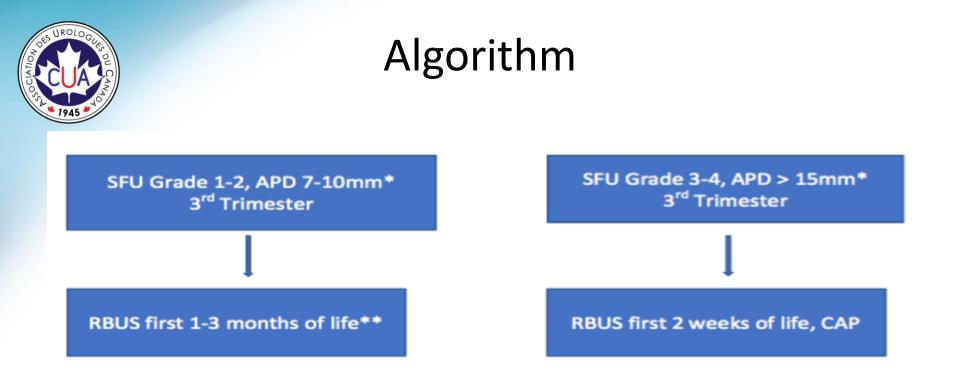
Summary of recommendations

- All significant AHN should be investigated with a postnatal RBUS. Significant AHN in the 3rd trimester defined as APD ≥7 mm (Level 3 evidence, Grade C recommendation)
- CAP initiated at birth controversial, may be of greater benefit in Grades 3 and 4 HN and cases with dilated ureter or bladder abnormality. Females and uncircumcised males with AHN may also benefit more compared to circumcised boys (Level 3 evidence, Grade C recommendation)



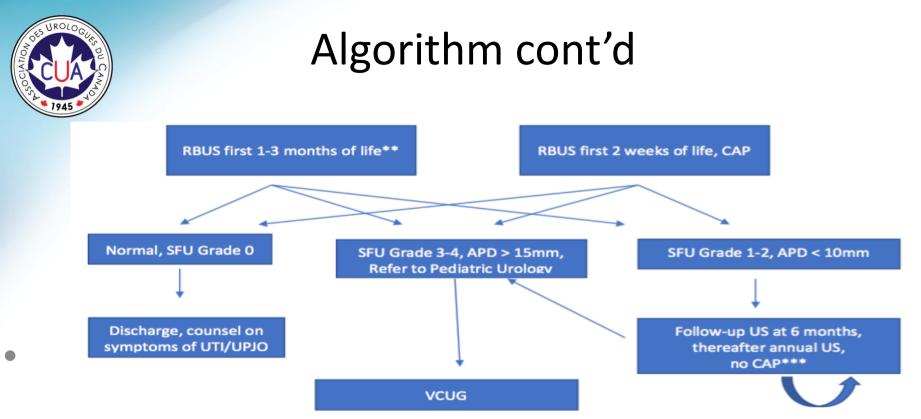
Summary of recommendations cont'd

- 3. VCUG not necessary in the evaluation of isolated low-grade (SFU 1 and 2) HN with normal renal parenchyma and symmetric renal size (Level 3 evidence, Grade C recommendation)
- 4. High grade HN (SFU 3–4) should be investigated with a VCUG, followed by diuretic renography if the HN cannot be explained by VUR (Level 4 evidence, Grade D recommendation)
- 5. Diuretic renography is not necessary in the evaluation of isolated lowgrade (SFU 1 and 2) HN with normal renal parenchyma and symmetric renal size (Level 4 evidence, Grade D recommendation)



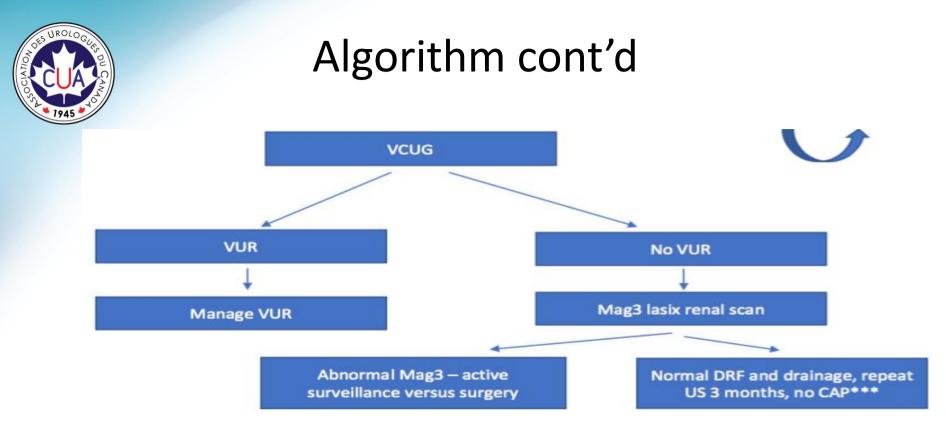
*APD between 10 and 15 mm should be managed by the SFU grade

^{**}Dilated ureters, abnormal bladders, or abnormal renal parenchyma should be imaged sooner



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***Some authors advocate CAP for LGHN with dilated ureters or abnormal bladders. The risk of UTI is also increased in females and un-circumcised males



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