



# EPONYMS IN UROLOGY AND ANDROLOGY (O-Z)

**EPONYM:** a person, real or fictitious, who gives the name to a disease, an anatomical structure, a diagnostic or therapeutic procedure, a classification, or an instrument that for some reason is associated with him/her

	EPONYM	DEFINITION	
O	ORBELI SYNDROME	Genetic disease caused by a deletion of the long arm of chromosome 13 (13q). It is associated with congenital malformations of various organs including kidney (agenesis, hypoplasia) and genitals (hypospadias, cryptorchidism).	
	ORMOND'S DISEASE	Idiopathic retroperitoneal fibrosis. It can cause compression of the ureters and hydronephrosis.	
	OTIS URETHROTOME	Instrument equipped with a cold blade and without optics used for the treatment of urethral strictures.	
P	PAGET'S EXTRAMAMMARY DISEASE	Adenocarcinoma in situ affecting areas rich in apocrine glands such as the armpits, vulva, perineum, scrotum and penis.	 <p>F. G. de La Peyronie</p>
	PALOMO PROCEDURE	Surgical treatment of varicocele. It consists of ligation and section of the internal testicular vein and testicular artery using a retroperitoneal approach.	
	PATAU SYNDROME	Genetic disease caused by trisomy of chromosome 13. Symptoms: facial malformations, polydactyly, multicystic kidney and micropenis.	
	PENN POUCH	Heterotopic continent urinary diversion after radical cystectomy. It uses the appendix as a continent mechanism.	
	PEYRONIE'S DISEASE	Also called induratio penis plastica. It is characterized by the formation of fibrous plaques in the context of the tunica albuginea of the penis and consequent penile curvature.	
	PEZZER CATHETER	Mushroom tip catheter used to drain the renal pelvis (nephrostomy catheter) or bladder.	
	PFANNSTIEL INCISION	Transverse (slightly curved) suprapubic incision used for pelvic surgery.	
	POTTER SEQUENCE	Condition caused by prolonged oligohydramnios, classically resulting from bilateral renal agenesis. Characteristic facies, pulmonary hypoplasia and limb malformations are associated with this condition.	
	POUPART'S LIGAMENT	Another name for the inguinal ligament. It connects the antero-superior iliac spine with the pubic tubercle.	
	PREHN'S SIGN	In case of testicular pain, reduction of pain when the scrotum is lifted. The sign is positive when the pain decreases (orchiepididymitis), negative when the pain persists or increases (testicular torsion).	
Q	QUEYRAT, ERYTHROPLASIA OF	A type of squamous carcinoma in situ that can affect the glans or preputial mucosa (PIN).	
R	REITER SYNDROME	Also called reactive arthritis. It is the consequence of a bacterial infection. Symptoms: arthritis, conjunctivitis/uveitis and urethritis.	 <p>A. Retzius</p>
	RETZIUS SPACE	Also called the retropubic space. It is an extraperitoneal space, located posteriorly to the pubic symphysis and anteriorly to the bladder.	
	ROCCO STITCH	Technique for the reconstruction of the posterior musculofascial plate after radical prostatectomy. It improves the recovery of urinary continence.	
S	SACHSE INTERNAL URETHROTOMY	Endoscopic treatment of urethral strictures through cold blade incision.	 <p>F. Trendelenburg</p>
	SANTORINI'S PLEXUS	Prostatic venous plexus located anterolaterally to the prostate.	
	SARTESCHI CLASSIFICATION	EchoColorDoppler classification of varicocele.	
	SCARPA'S FASCIA	Superficial membranous fascia of the anterior abdominal wall. It is located just below the Camper's fascia.	
	SCOTT RETRACTOR	Autostatic retraction device, based on the application of hooks, used for penile and urethral surgery.	
	SERTOLI CELLS	Cells located in the seminiferous tubules with a support function for the germ cells. They also have endocrine function producing inhibin and ABP.	
	SERTOLI CELL-ONLY SYNDROME	Also called Del Castillo syndrome. Male infertility characterized by the presence of only Sertoli cells in the seminiferous tubules (lack of germinal cells).	
	SERTOLI CELL TUMOR	Testicular tumor originating from Sertoli cells. In 10% of cases it is malignant.	
	SMALL-CARRION PENILE PROSTHESIS	Semi-rigid penile prosthesis.	
	STAUFFER SYNDROME	Non-metastatic liver dysfunction associated with kidney tumor (paraneoplastic syndrome). Symptoms: hepatosplenomegaly and increased alkaline phosphatase.	
STUDER ORTHOTOPIC NEOBLADDER	Continent urinary diversion after radical cystectomy. It uses an ileus tract to make a neobladder.		
SWYER SYNDROME	Disorder of sexual development characterized by a 46XY karyotype with female external and internal genitalia but absence of working ovaries.		
T	TAUBER PROCEDURE	Treatment of varicocele. It consists of an incision at the root of the scrotum, the isolation of the ectatic vessels of the pampiniform plexus and the anterograde injection of a sclerosing substance.	 <p>J. G. Valdivia Uriá</p>
	TIEMANN CATHETER	Bladder catheter with angled conical-olive tip. Useful in case of urethral stricture for dilation.	
	TOLDT'S FASCIA	Anterior sheet of the Gerota's fascia, which envelops the kidney and the perirenal fat.	
	TRENDELENBURG POSITION	Supine position, with the head more sloping than the pelvis and legs.	
	TURNER SYNDROME	Genetic disease characterized by the 45XO karyotype. It is associated with renal malformations, the most typical of which is the horseshoe kidney.	
	TYRRELL'S FASCIA	Also called the Denonvilliers' fascia. Fascia between the rectum on one side and the prostate and seminal vesicles on the other side.	
V	VALDIVIA POSITION	Supine position with the side to be treated slightly raised by means of a 3 L saline bag. Used for PCNL. In the Galdakao-modified version the ipsilateral leg is extended and the contralateral leg is abducted and flexed.	 <p>J. G. Valdivia Uriá</p>
	VALSALVA MANEUVER	Forced expiration with closed glottis. It causes the increase in intra-abdominal pressure. Useful for the diagnosis of varicocele.	
	VON HIPPEL-LINDAU SYNDROME	Also called familial cerebelloretinal angiomatosis. Autosomal dominant disease due to mutation of the VHL gene (3p25.3). Symptoms: retinal angiomas, CNS hemangioblastomas, multicentric and bilateral renal tumors, pheochromocytomas, cysts affecting various organs (e.g.: kidney, pancreas, epididymis).	
W	WALLACE URETEROLEOCUTANEOSTOMY	Non-continent urinary diversion after radical cystectomy. It consists of anastomosis of the ureters (joined together) to a tract of the ileum and of ilium to the skin.	 <p>S. K. Wilson</p>
	WARKANY SYNDROME	Genetic disease caused by trisomy of chromosome 8. It can be associated with vesicoureteral reflux and cryptorchidism.	
	WEIGERT-MEYER LAW	In the case of a complete double renal district, the ureter of the upper district is inserted at the bladder level lower and medially (ectopic position), while the ureter of the lower district is inserted at the bladder level higher and laterally (orthotopic position).	
	WILMS TUMOR	Also called nephroblastoma. Malignant renal tumor typical of the children.	
	WILSON RETRACTOR	Autostatic retraction device, based on the application of hooks, used for penile and urethral surgery.	
	WOLFF DUCTS	Also called mesonephric duct. Embryonic structure that will give rise to seminal vesicles, vas deferens, epididymis and ejaculatory ducts.	
	WOLF-HIRSCHHORN SYNDROME	Genetic disease caused by a deletion of the short arm of chromosome 4. It is associated with urinary malformations, hypospadias and cryptorchidism.	
Y	WUNDERLICH SYNDROME	Spontaneous retroperitoneal hemorrhage, rare complication of renal angiomyolipoma.	 <p>S. K. Wilson</p>
	YACHIA CORPOROPLASTY	Surgical treatment to correct the penile curvature in patients with Peyronie's disease. It consists of the longitudinal incision of the albuginea tunic on the convex side of the penis and the subsequent transverse suture.	
	YOUNG SYNDROME	Autosomal recessive genetic disease characterized by the association between obstructive azoospermia and recurrent sinus-bronchial infections.	
Z	ZELLWEGER SYNDROME	Also called cerebro-hepato-renal syndrome. Autosomal recessive genetic disease causing peroxisome dysfunction. Symptoms: craniofacial malformations, mental retardation, hypotonia, epilepsy, hepatomegaly, renal cysts, hepatic dysfunction, renal dysfunction, ocular changes.	 <p>S. K. Wilson</p>
	ZINNER SYNDROME	Congenital disease characterized by the triad of unilateral renal agenesis, ipsilateral seminal vesicle cyst and ipsilateral ejaculatory duct obstruction.	
	ZOON'S BALANITIS	Also called plasma cell balanitis. It is a chronic, idiopathic benign inflammation of the glans.	
	ZUCKERKANDL'S FASCIA	Posterior sheet of the Gerota's fascia, which envelops the kidney and the perirenal fat.	