

## ABSTRACT

**Background:** Genitourinary trauma accounts for 10% of all trauma cases globally and is therefore a significant contributor of trauma related mortality and morbidity. In Sub-Saharan Africa, due to increase in motor vehicle accidents, cases of genitourinary trauma are observed to be increasing rapidly. This study was aimed to describe etiology, patterns, treatment modalities and short-term outcomes of male genital and lower urinary tract trauma at Mbarara Regional Referral Hospital.

**Methods:** This was a prospective cohort study conducted on 77 male patients admitted at surgical emergency of Mbarara Regional Referral Hospital with genital and lower urinary tract trauma confirmed through examination, radiological imaging and at laparotomy. They were enrolled from March 2023 to September 2023. Data retrieved from questionnaires was entered into Microsoft 2016 excel spreadsheet and later transferred to STATA 15, analyzed in form of median, frequencies and percentages.

**Results:** A total of seventy-seven (77) male participants were consecutively selected and enrolled into the study. The overall median age was 25 years, inter-quartile range (5-37) years. Urethra was the most injured organ at 33.3% (n=35). Blunt trauma due to motor vehicle crush was the commonest cause of trauma in 23 (28%) participants. Anterior urethral segment was more injured at 60%. Most injuries were managed operatively at 57.1% (n=60). Overall complication stood at 44.2% (n=34) with wound site infection being the commonest at 52.6% (n=16). Mortality was at 2.6% (n=2).

**Conclusion:** Motor vehicle crash is the leading cause of genital and lower urinary tract trauma. Urethra is the most injured organ and wound site infection is the commonest complication following treatment.

