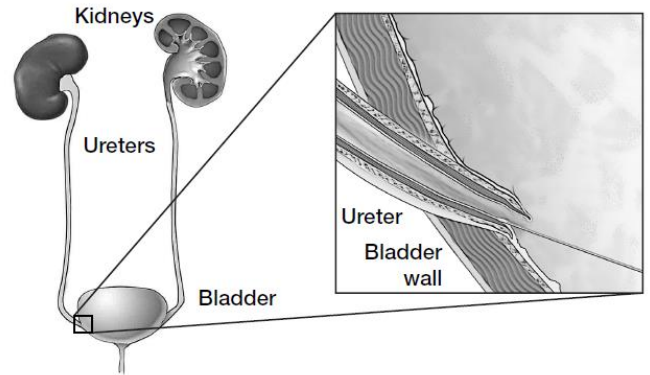


What is a Deflux implant procedure?

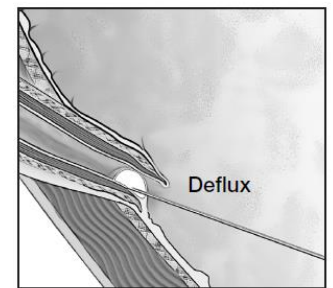
A Deflux implant procedure is one way to fix vesicoureteral reflux (VUR). VUR is when urine moves backwards from the bladder and back up to the kidneys.

In this procedure, your child's doctor will place a gel called Deflux into the space where the ureter (the tube that carries urine from the kidney) meets the bladder. The gel acts as a "speed bump" to stop urine from going back up into the kidney.



Deflux is a sterile gel that:

- Is safe for your child.
- Is made of biodegradable materials (materials that break down) naturally found in the body.
- May dissolve over time. Your child's normal body tissue will replace it.



Are there any risks?

Some risks include:

- Mild bleeding
- Infection
- Ureters become blocked
- Treatment fails

How should I prepare my child for the procedure?

Babies

Although you cannot explain the procedure to your baby, you can help them feel more secure if you:

- Bring a special blanket, toy or pacifier.
- Comfort your baby with your presence and voice.
- Bring along a bottle of juice or formula to feed them **after** the procedure.

Toddlers and preschoolers

- Young children remember things for only a short time. The best time to talk about the procedure is right before it is time to leave for the hospital.
- Tell them that they will be going to the hospital so the doctor can try to help them feel better.

In case of an urgent concern or emergency, call 911 or go to the nearest emergency department right away.

Deflux implant procedure, continued

- Use simple words, and be honest with them.
- Let your child know that you will stay with them as much as possible during the procedure.
- Bring a favorite book, toy or blanket.
- You may also bring along a snack for **after** the procedure.

School-age children

- It is important to be honest with school-age children. They may think something worse than what is really going to happen.
- One or 2 days before the procedure, tell your child they are going to the hospital so the doctor can try to help them feel better.
- Use simple words, and be honest with your child. Try to tell them exactly what will happen.
- Let your child know that you will stay with them as much as possible during the procedure.
- Bring along a favorite book, toy or game.
- You may also bring along a snack for **after** the procedure.

What will the procedure be like?

Most often, the procedure takes less than 30 minutes.

- Your child will get general anesthesia (medicine to help them fall asleep).
- Your child's doctor will place a thin tube with a camera (cystoscope) into your child's urethra where urine comes out.
- Your child's doctor will move the cystoscope into your child's bladder to place the Deflux.

What happens after the procedure?

Your child's urethra may be irritated for 24 to 48 hours. As a result, your child may:

- Hesitate to pass urine (urinate or pee).
- Pass urine often.
- Feel stinging or soreness when they pass urine.
- Have pink-tinged urine.
- Not be able to hold urine.
- Wet the bed for a few days.

How do I care for my child after the procedure?

- After the procedure, your child may feel a little confused and dizzy from the anesthesia.
 - This should go away quickly.
 - Your child should rest for the day.
 - They may return to their normal activities the next day.
- Give your child plenty of fluids to drink. This is to help them urinate more.
- If your child has pain, they may soak in a tub of plain water (no soap or bubbles). Have them pass urine while sitting in the water.

In case of an urgent concern or emergency, call 911 or go to the nearest emergency department right away.

Deflux implant procedure, continued

When should I call the doctor?

Call the doctor if your child has any of these:

- Does not pass urine for 8 to 10 hours
- Still has pain when they pass urine after 48 hours
- Refuses to pass urine.
- Has back pain.
- Vomits (throws up) more than 2 times a day.
- Has a fever higher than 101.5°F.

Also call the doctor if you have any questions or concerns about how your child looks or feels.

This teaching sheet contains general information only. Talk with your child's doctor or a member of your child's healthcare team about specific care of your child.

In case of an urgent concern or emergency, call 911 or go to the nearest emergency department right away.