INPLASY PROTOCOL

To cite: Tian et al. Is Shehata technique better than staged Fowler-Stephens for high-level intra-abdominal testes? A systematic review and meta-analysis. Inplasy protocol 202210029. doi: 10.37766/inplasy2022.1.0029

Received: 07 January 2022

Published: 07 January 2022

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Support: **There is no financial support.**

Review Stage at time of this submission: **Piloting of the study selection process.**

Conflicts of interest:
None declared.

Is Shehata technique better than staged Fowler-Stephens for high-level intra-abdominal testes? A systematic review and meta-analysis

Tian, QQ[1]; Li, N[2].

Review question / Objective: **Is Shehata technique(staged laparoscopic traction orchiopexy) more efficient than two stage Fowler-Stephens for the management of high -level intra-abdominal testes ? P(Intra-abdominal tests), I(Shehata technique), C(staged Fowler-Stephens), O(testicular atrophy and ascent rate), S(meta-analysis).**
Condition being studied: **There is no consensus on the most appropriate approach to fix the high-level abdominal testes into the scrotum persistently and insure the fertility simultaneously. Staged Fowler-Stephens orchiopexy has been adopted by many pediatric urologists for several decades, the main defect is ligation of the spermatic vascular(the main vascular supply of the testis). Shehata developed a novel technique which elongate the testicular vessels by testicular traction. The outcome published seems to be pretty desirable. This study plan to compare the outcome between these two approaches throug systematic and meta-analysis.**

INPLASY registration number: This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 07 January 2022 and was last updated on 07 January 2022 (registration number INPLASY202210029).

INTRODUCTION

Review question / Objective: **Is Shehata technique(staged laparoscopic traction orchiopexy) more efficient than two stage Fowler-Stephens for the management of high -level intra-abdominal testes ? P(Intra-abdominal tests), I(Shehata technique), C(staged Fowler-Stephens), O(testicular atrophy and ascent rate), S(meta-analysis).**

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METHODS

Participant or population: Children with intra-abdominal testes under 14 years old.

Intervention: Shehata technique.

Comparator: Two stage Fowler-Stephens orchiopexy.

Study designs to be included: Meta-analysis.

Eligibility criteria: Children with intra-abdominal testes under 14 years old managed by Shehata technique or two stage Fowler-Stephens.

Information sources: Electronic databases, grey literature, reference lists and expert advice.

Main outcome(s): Testicular atrophy and ascent rate.

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis: PRISMA is used to assess the quality, and funnel plot are going to be utilized to evaluate publish bias.

Strategy of data synthesis: Revman5.4 plan to used for the date synthesis and analysis.

Subgroup analysis: No subgroup analysis.

Sensitivity analysis: P value isplanned to analysis sensitivity.

Language: English.

Country(ies) involved: China.

Keywords: Cryptorchidism, Intra-abdominal test*, Fowler-Stephens, orchiopexy, Shehata, Traction.

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