An epispadias is a rare birth defect of the penis, where the urethra ends in an opening on the top side of the penis. For people with epispadias, this means that urine can dribble out or run down the shaft of the penis.

Cloacal exstrophy (EC) is a severe birth defect where the abdominal organs (the bladder and intestines) are exposed. This can lead to complications such as difficulty with bladder control and the need for surgical repair.

Coping and support. Having a baby with a significant and rare birth defect such as bladder exstrophy can be extremely stressful. It's difficult for doctors to predict how successful surgery will be, so you're facing an unknown future for your child.

Exstrophy-epispadias complex comprises a spectrum of congenital abnormalities that includes classic bladder exstrophy, epispadias, cloacal exstrophy, and several variants. Each of these conditions has its own unique set of challenges and requires specialized care.

Exstrophy is a disorder that affects the normal development of the bladder, urethra (the tube that carries urine from the bladder), and penis. It can be caused by a variety of factors, including genetic factors, environmental factors, and other as yet unknown causes.

Cloacal exstrophy usually involves many systems in the body, including the urinary tract, skeletal muscles and bones, and the rectum and anus. It is a rare condition that occurs in 1 of every 250,000 births. A child with cloacal exstrophy is born with many inner-abdominal structures exposed.

Bladder exstrophy is a congenital abnormality that occurs when the skin over the lower abdomen and bladder is not properly formed. The bladder is open and exposed on the outside of the abdomen. In epispadias, the urethra does not form properly. Bladder exstrophy, epispadias, and cloacal exstrophy are all part of the exstrophy-epispadias-cloacal exstrophy spectrum.

Abstract. In this chapter, modern techniques for managing the newborn with classic bladder exstrophy are discussed. The spectrum of anomalies involving the urinary tract, genitalia, and intestinal tract is described. From more than 700 patients with the bladder exstrophy-epispadias-cloacal exstrophy spectrum seen at our institution.