

## PP-003

### **Percutaneous nephrolithotomy in diabetic patient: Experience with 460 cases, Southern Iran**

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**Objectives:** Urolithiasis is a common problem in diabetics. We evaluated the safety and efficacy of PCNL in diabetic patients.

**Patients and Methods:** Between 2002 and 2012, of total about 7200 cases who underwent PCNL in our referral, training centers, 462 were diabetic. We recorded the results and complications in this group.

**Results:** Of total 462 patients, 287 were men, 175 women, mean age 42.5, and mean stone size 28mm (22-57). Comorbidities included 97 morbid obese, 211 hypertensive, 34 single kidney, 27 uremic and 114 ischemic heart diseases. Stone-free rate was 91.08% (431/462) on postoperative KUB/sonography. Fever (T>38.3 C) in 37(8%), UTI 5(1%), sepsis 2(0.4%) one caused death, bleeding needed transfusion 16(3.4 %), perinephric collection 4(0.86%) one aspirated, hydro/hemothorax 2(0.4%), access failure in 2 morbid obese (0.4%), Pyonephrosis 5(1%), myocardial infarction 3(0.64%) (one dead), renal insufficiency in normal functioning kidney 6(1.2%) managed conservatively.

**Conclusion:** PCNL seems safe and effective option in diabetics as non-diabetics with no more complication.

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