

## PP-064

### Comparative efficacy of extra-corporeal shockwave lithotripsy and ureteroscopic intra-corporeal lithotripsy for distal ureteric stones

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**Introduction:** Distal ureteric stones are commonly dealt with by conservative means, external lithotripsy, ureteroscopy with in situ lithotripsy, open/laparoscopic ureterolithotomy. We have compared the efficacy of in situ lithotripsy with external shockwave lithotripsy in the treatment of lower ureteric stones.

**Methods:** This study was conducted at Institute of Kidney diseases, Peshawar from January 2011 to December 2011 and included 224 patients with ureteric stones of sizes between 6-12mm, randomized into two groups by lottery method Transureteral pneumatic lithotripsy using URS and Group B was subjected to ESWL. All patients were follow up at 2 weeks post operatively to determine intervention effectiveness of the treatment modality. Data was analyzed in SPSS version 10.0. Chi square test was applied to compare the effectiveness of the two treatment modalities and a P value of  $\leq 0.05$  was considered significant.

**Results:** 75(67%) patients were males and 37(33%) were females in pneumatic lithotripsy (PL) group while in Extracorporeal Shock wave (ESWL) group 79(70.5%) patients were males and 33(29.5%) were females.

Average age was 48.73 years $\pm$  16.23SD in PL group While ESWL group had an average age of 46 years  $\pm$ 14.58SD.

The overall age of the patients was 47.36 years  $\pm$ 15.4SD. Majority of the patients had stone size of 9-10mm.

Average stone size was 9.18 mm $\pm$ 1.6SD.

Efficacy in terms of stone clearance in PL group was 90.2%(101/112) while it failed in 11(9.8%) patients. The ESWL group was effective in 67%(75/112) patients and failed in 37(33%) patients.

**Conclusions:** The stone fragmentation using extracorporeal lithotripsy shows good results even in bigger stones and remains a less invasive option but pneumatic lithotripsy approach is an efficacious single session treatment.