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Calculus nephrectomy! Dilemma of developing countries

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Objectives: To find out the incidence of calculus nephrectomy in patients presented for the treatment of urolithiasis.

Material and Methods: This was retrospective chart review of those patients who presented at University hospital for treatment of Urolithiasis during period from July 2007 to June 2012. We collected the data of patients who underwent nephrectomy for stone disease. Data included age, sex, mode of presentation, duration of symptoms, stone burden, location of stone disease, presence of Urinary Tract Infection and history of previous surgery. We excluded all those patients who underwent nephrectomy due to tumor, infection or other benign causes except stone disease.

Results: Total number of patients who admitted with Urolithiasis was 3200 from July 2007 to June 2012. Out of those, total of 99 (3.23%) patients who underwent simple nephrectomy for non-functioning kidneys secondary to stone disease. Mean age of patients was 32.5 years, males were 69 (69.69%) and females were 30 (30.31%). Flank pain was predominant symptoms (88%) in all patients. Mean duration of pain was 2.4 years. Mean size of stone was 4.1cm. Seventy eight patients had stones in renal pelvis, stag horn calculi were noted in 20 patients, 18 had stones in upper ureter while 3 patients had stones in lower ureter. Ten patients had history of renal surgery on same side. Twelve patients had documented UTI.

Conclusion:

- Stone disease is an endemic problem of this area.
- Prolonged obstruction caused by late presentation of patients results in renal failure secondary to stones.
- Incidence of calculus nephrectomy among patients of urolithiasis is 3.23%.

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