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Our experience with SWL in (>20mm) renal pelvis stones

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Objectives: To show the effectivity of SWL in renal pelvis stones of 20mm or more in size.

Methods: Between June 2006- September 2012, SWL was applied of 82 patients with a mean age of 57.1 years (31-76) with Siemens Lithostar Modullaris Uro-Plus. Ninety per minute at suggested maximum energy for safety were applied. Patients were evaluated by laboratory tests, KUB, excretory urografya, ultrasonography (USG) and/or noncontrast computerized tomography (CT) before the procedure. The mean stone volume and size were 356.5 mm² (100-1050), 28.2 mm (20-45), respectively. The procedure was performed at supine position under fluoroscopy and/or USG with sedoanalgesia. Number of sessions varied from 1-3 (mean 1.36). KUB, USG and non-contrast CT were used to detect the stone-free state after SWL.

Results: While 46 (%56) of the patients were stone free, residual stone were present in 31 patients (%38). Five patients (%6) were lost to follow up. Thirty-five patients had stone street but 13 of them required SWL, 5 of them SWL and ureteroscopy, 2 of them just ureteroscopy. The mean stone size was 6.3 (2-12mm) in residual stone.

Conclusions: Although percutaneous nephrolithotomy is accepted as the treatment of choice in renal stones over 2 cm, the results achieved with SWL should not be ignored.

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