

PP-110

Prospective randomized controlled trial for patient with ureteric stones undergoing extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy (ESWL) using Tamsulosin as adjuvant medical expulsive therapy: Are there any added benefits?

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Objectives: The primary objective of the study is to assess the effectiveness of Tamsulosin as Medical Expulsive Therapy (MET) for patients presented with ureteric stones undergoing ESWL. The secondary objective is to assess the respective pain control status using Tamsulosin compared with the control group.

Method: This is a prospective randomized controlled trial. KWE cluster ethics committee approved the study in 6/2011. We recruit patient presented with ureteric stone in any position with the size limited between 10mm. They received ESWL after they were randomized into MET and the control based on computer generated random number. For MET group, they will receive Tamsulosin 0.4mg daily for 4 weeks plus analgesic for 1 week if necessary. For the control group, they will receive analgesic if necessary for 1 week only. We will follow up the patient 4 weeks after the ESWL session and reassess in our out-patient clinic with KUB X-ray to check for stone clearance and stone progress. Bedside USG will also be done to rule out presence of ureteric obstruction. Pre- and post-ESWL serum creatinine level, haemoglobin and urine culture were saved. Moreover, all the adverse events from the drugs were charted as well as the erect and supine BP before ESWL and during follow up.

Results: Based on power of 80% and alpha error of 5%, we aim at 70 patients in MET group and 70 patients in control group. So far we analyzed 42 patients including 10 female and 32 male. The age ranged from 30 to 83 with 19 patients in MET and 23 in control group. The mean stone size is 8.8mm. 59.5% stone from upper ureter and 40.5% stone from lower ureter. The stone clearance rate for the MET group was 36.8% whereas the control group was 39.1% after one ESWL session.

Conclusion: Apparently the MET group did not show any added advantage concerning stone clearance rate in ureteric stone despite ESWL given but the sample size so far was too small. Further data collection and analysis will be required to give any concrete conclusion.

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