

**FP01****Does pre-SWL fluid intake affect disperse of stone fragments during SWL procedure?**

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Objective: We know that liquid medium is crucial for SWL treatment. We can easily hypothesize that if there is enough space and appropriate environment the stone fragments will disperse. We conducted this study in order to evaluate whether pre-SWL fluid intake will help stone fragments disperse or not during the procedure.

Material and Methods: Between January and April 2014, a total of 82 patients who treated with SWL included to study. The patients divided into two groups: kidney stone group (Group 1, n:40), ureteral stone group (Group 2, n:42). All patients received 2000 cc oral fluid intake two hours prior to the SWL therapy. Disintegration of stones was documented with fluoroscopy. The fluoroscopic evaluation was as follows: very good (complete disintegration and disperse of stones), good (complete disintegration but particular disperse of stones), reasonable (fragmentation of stones but no evidence of sprawl), bad (no disintegration and fragmentation).

Results: There were 40 patients in group 1 and 42 patients in group 2. Mean age and mean stone size were 42 ± 16.5 years and 12.6 ± 4.88 mm for group 1, and 39.8 ± 15.5 years and 8.79 ± 3.2 mm for group 2, respectively. There was no statistical difference between the groups in the terms of age and sex but stone burden. Fluoroscopic evaluation revealed very good, good, reasonable and bad responses in 9, 24, 5 and 2 patients in group 1 and 13, 13, 8 and 8 in group 2, respectively. The difference between kidney stone group and ureteral stone group was statistically significant ($p = 0.02$).

Conclusion: Our study demonstrates that fluid intake prior to SWL helps kidney stone fragments to disperse during the study. This may lead decreases in the SWL treatment time, transferred energy level, shock wave count and some other relevant risk factors in the future.