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Ureterorenoscopy for ureteric stone – Our experience in the Department of Urology and Renal Transplantation, Rawalpindi Medical College, Rawalpindi, Pakistan
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Objective: To ascertain the efficacy of URS as therapeutic modality in patients with ureteric stone

Material and Methods: All the patients presenting in the department with ureteric stones who have undergone URS were included in the study. The indications for URS were, obstruction, pain and failure to MET. Ultrasonography, X-ray KUB and IVU were performed in all patients. URS was performed under spinal/general anesthesia using 0° 8/9.5.FR Wolf semi rigid ureterorenoscope. In situ lithotripsy was done with karl storz Pneumatic lithoclast in majority of the cases while karl Storz Holmium YAG laser was used in some cases. DJ stent was placed where indicated.

Results: A total of 68 URS were performed in 54 patients between April 2013 and August 2014. Twenty four were male and 30 were female. The age range was 09-73 years (mean 36 years). Stone size ranged from 1.5 cm to 2.5 cm (mean 1.8 cm). Stone was found in the distal ureter in 37 patients, while 12 and 05 patients had upper and middle ureteric stones respectively. In 28 patients stone was found in right ureter and in 26 patients in left ureter. We have achieved a 95.5% success rate and a mean post-operative stay was 48 hours. There was no major complication. In 56 procedures stone was broken with pneumatic lithoclast while in 05 with Holmium laser. In 07 procedures the stone was brought out with the help of stone grasper.

Conclusion: We conclude that URS is very effective and safe treatment option for the management of ureteric stone which has replaced open surgery.