

URETERAL STONES

Farzin Soleimanzadeh MD

Tabriz University of Medical Sciences

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- Solitary kidney / Anuria
- Fever

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- U/A or U/C?

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- Imaging modalities:
 - Sono (first): sens. 45, spec. 94 for ureteral stones sens. 45, spec. 88 for renal stones
 - KUB: sens. 44, spec. 77 for ureteral stones (only for opacity and follow up IF CT available)
 - NCCT: sens.93.1, spec. 96.6 for ureteral stones, sens. 100% for calculi > 3 mm
 - X-ray concern: Low dose

- NSAIDS
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- Acupuncture?

Preventing Recurrent Renal Colic

NSAIDS (pills / supp)

- Diclofenac and renal function

Preventing Recurrent Renal Colic

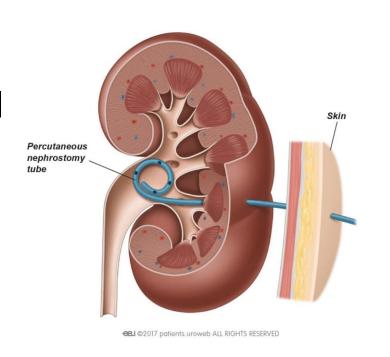
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 - Diclofenac and renal function
- MET and pain recurrence prevention

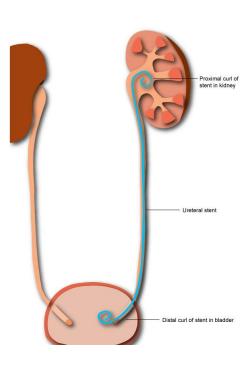
Preventing Recurrent Renal Colic

- NSAIDS (pills / supp)
 - Diclofenac and renal function
- MET and pain recurrence prevention
- Resistant pain: no recovery with ORAL medication:
 - Drainage (Stenting / PCN)
 - Stone removal

Concomitant UTI

- Stent or PCN?
- Timing of STONE removal





Medical Expulsive Therapy

- Only in informed patients
- α-blockers
- calcium-channel inhibitors (nifedipine)
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Recommendation	Strength rating
Offer α-blockers as medical expulsive therapy as one of the treatment options for (distal)	Strong
ureteral stones > 5 mm.	

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- Flexible

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- Antegrade ureteroscopy / laparoscopy (in upper, > 15 mm, impaction)
- Stenting and retrial
- Intracorporeal lithotripsy (Holmium YAG laser versus pneumatic and US)
- Stenting (ureteral trauma, residual fragments, bleeding, perforation, UTIs, or pregnancy)

Complications of URS

• Overall: 9 – 25%

Mostly minor, not necessitating intervention

Ureteral avulsion and strictures are rare (< 1%)

• Previous perforations are the most important risk factor for complications

What we still don't know

How long to wait with MET

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How large is large?

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• SWL Vs URS? (regarding overall stone free rate, faster results, complications, obese and morbid obese)

Proximal Ureteral Stone

