

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



# PERCUTANEOUS NEPHROLITHOTOMY

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# PERCUTANEOUS NEPHROLITHOTOMY

- ***INTRODUCTION***
- ***INDICATIONS***
- ***TECHNIQUE***

# INTRODUCTION

Minimally Invasive surgery.....why?

- ***TERMINOLOGY***
- ***PCNL,PNL,PCN,TUL,RIRS.....***

# OPEN SURGERY



# MIS



# PCNL

## TERMINOLOGY

<i><b>Procedure</b></i>	<i><b>Sheath outer diameter</b></i>
Standard PNL	>22F
Mini-PNL	≤22F
The minimally invasive PNL	18F
Ultra-mini PNL	11–13F
Mini-micro PNL	8F
Micro-PNL	<7F
Super mini-PNL	7F

# INDICATIONS

- ⊙ ***Staghorn calculi***
- ⊙ ***Stone larger than 20 mm***
- ⊙ ***Stone larger than 10mm in lower pole***
- ⊙ ***Failed ESWL***
- ⊙ ***Kidney anomalies***
  - ⊙ ***caliceal diverticula***
  - ⊙ ***Horseshoe kidney***

# CONTRAINDICATIONS

- *Active UTI*
- *Uncorrected coagulopathy*
- *Pregnancy*
- *Inability to tolerate the operative position*

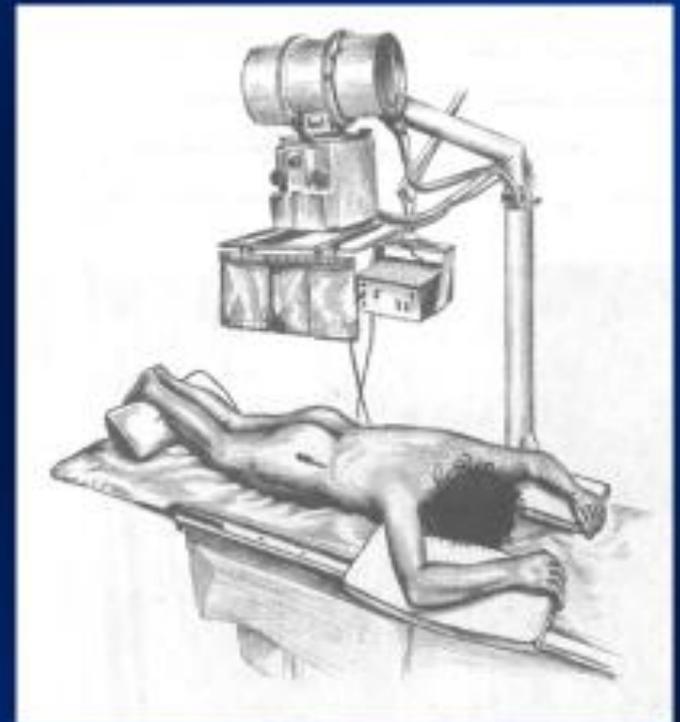
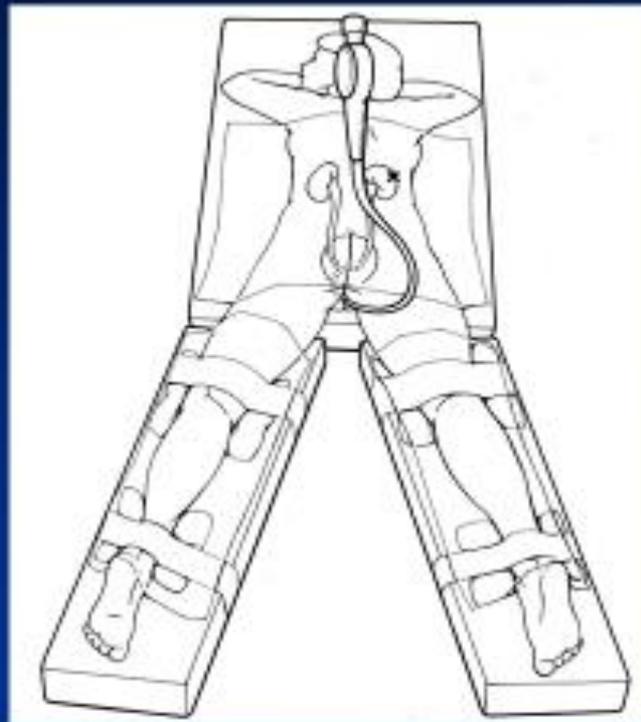
# THECHNIQUE

- 1) *Access*
- 2) *Dilatation*
- 3) *Amplatz sheath insertion*
- 4) *Lithotripsy and removal of stone fragments*

# ACCESS

- 1) *Patient positioning*
- 2) *Fluoroscopy guided*
- 3) *Ultrasonography guided*

# FLUOROSCOPY GUIDED



# FLUOROSCOPY GUIDED

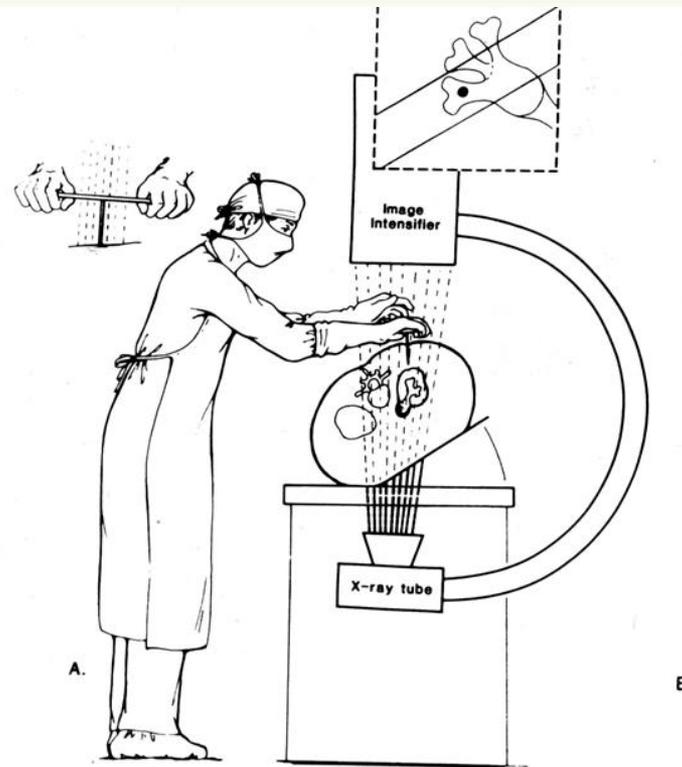
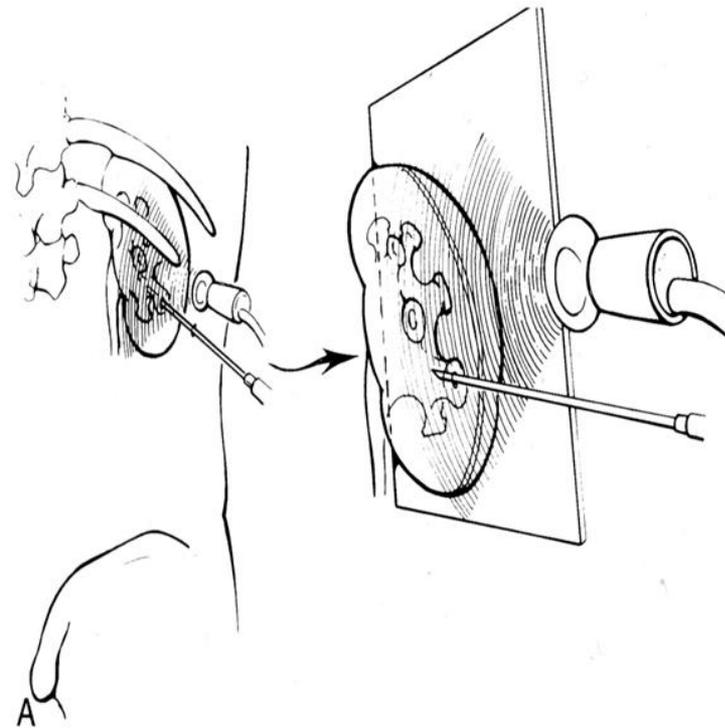
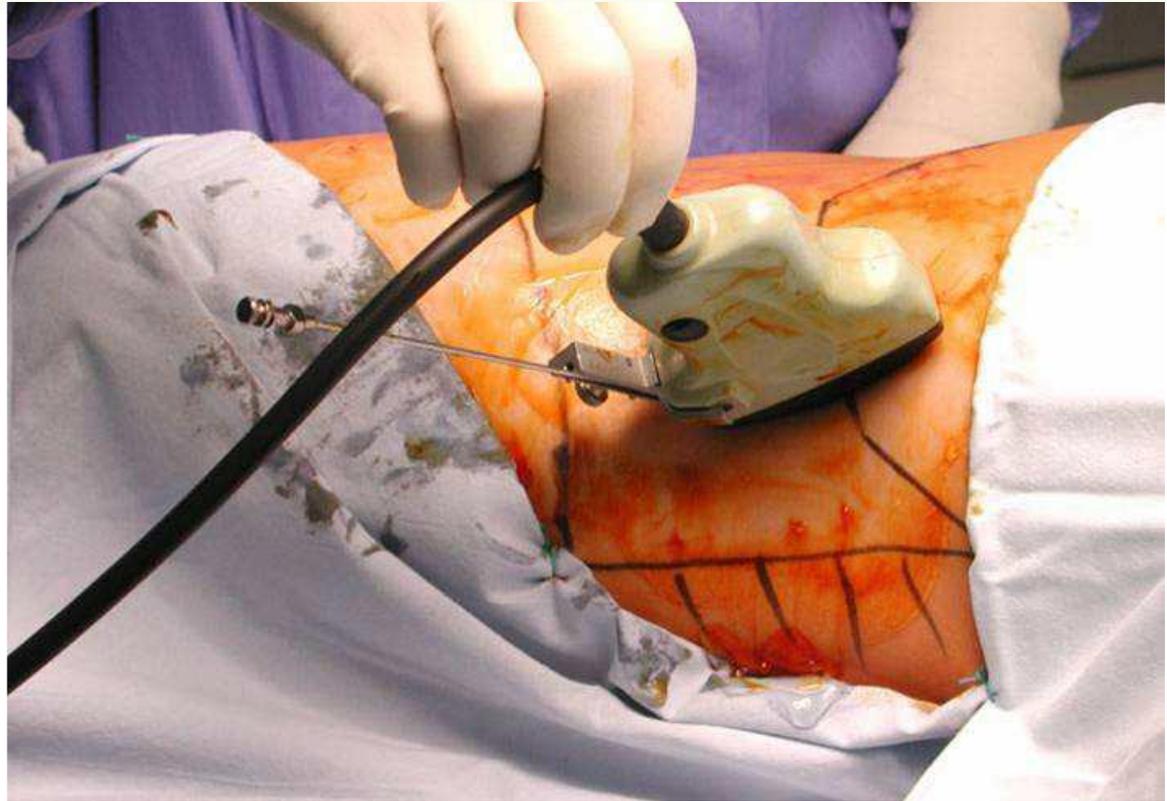


Figure 94-9. A. To facilitate a perpendicular entry into a posterior calyx, the

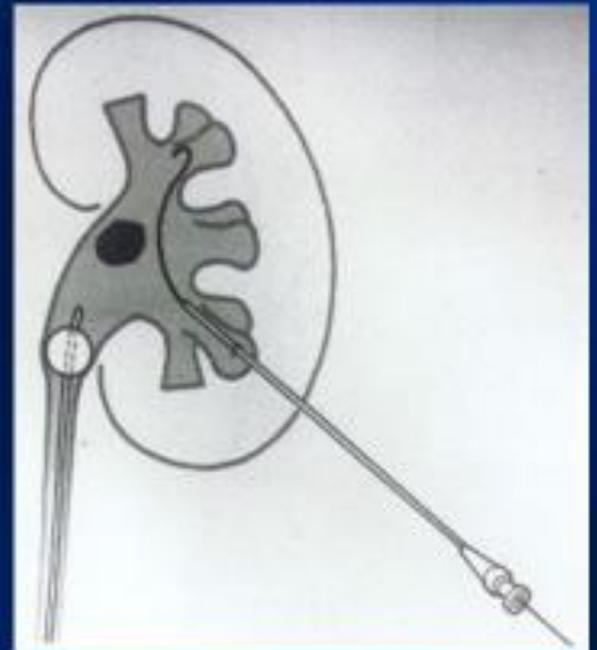
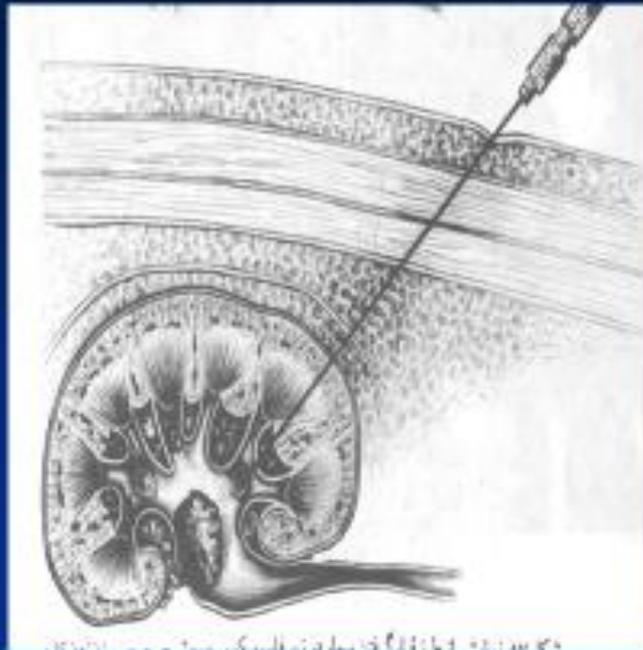
# Ultrasonography guided



# ULTRASONOGRAPHY GUIDED



# PUNCTURE



# *TRACT DILATATION*

- 1) *Coaxial metal dilator*
- 2) *Facial dilator*
- 3) *Balloon dilator*

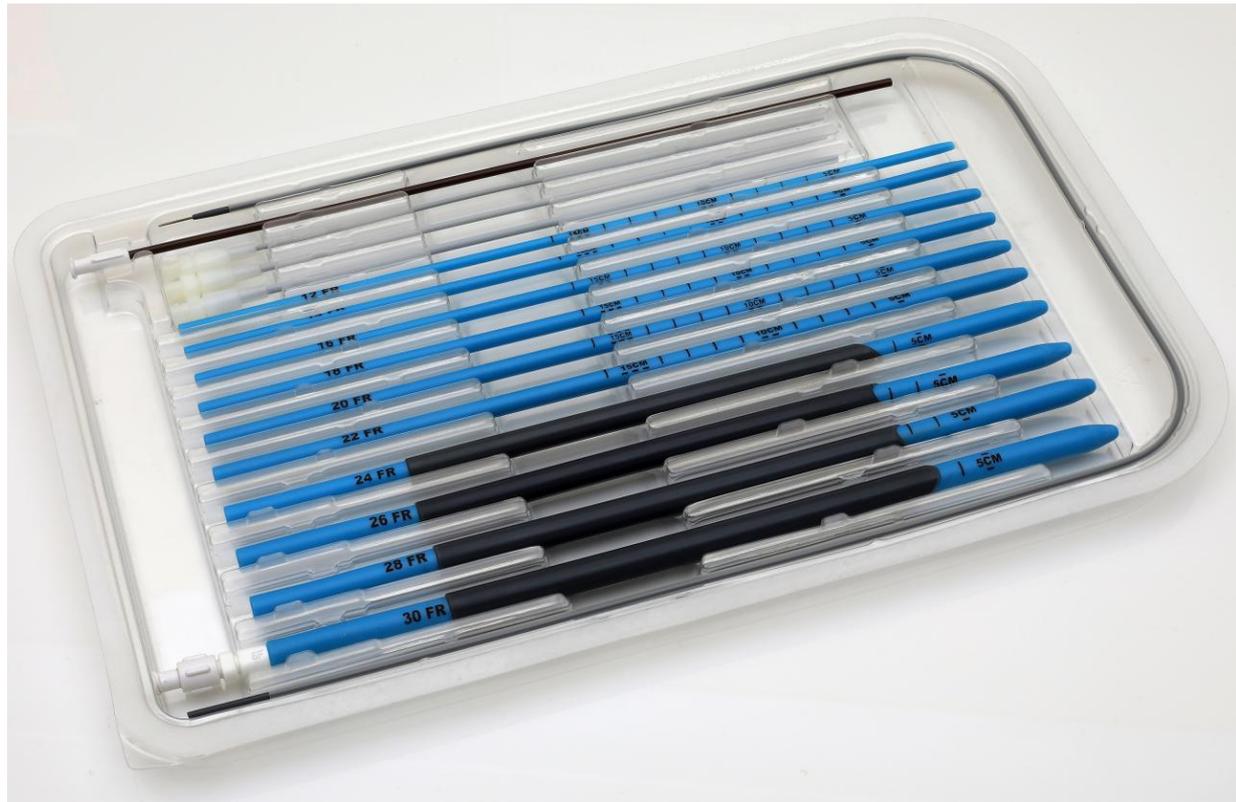
# *COAXIAL METAL DILATOR*



# *COAXIAL METAL DILATOR*



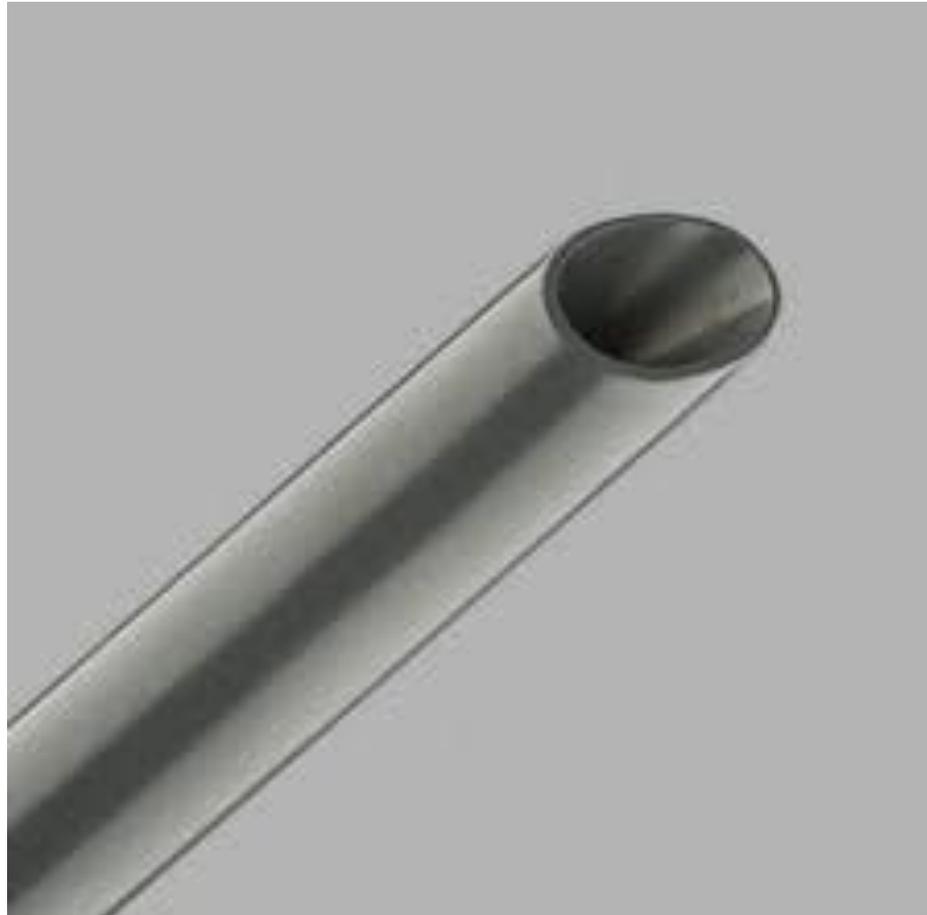
# *FACIAL DILATOR*



# *AMPLATZ SHEATH*

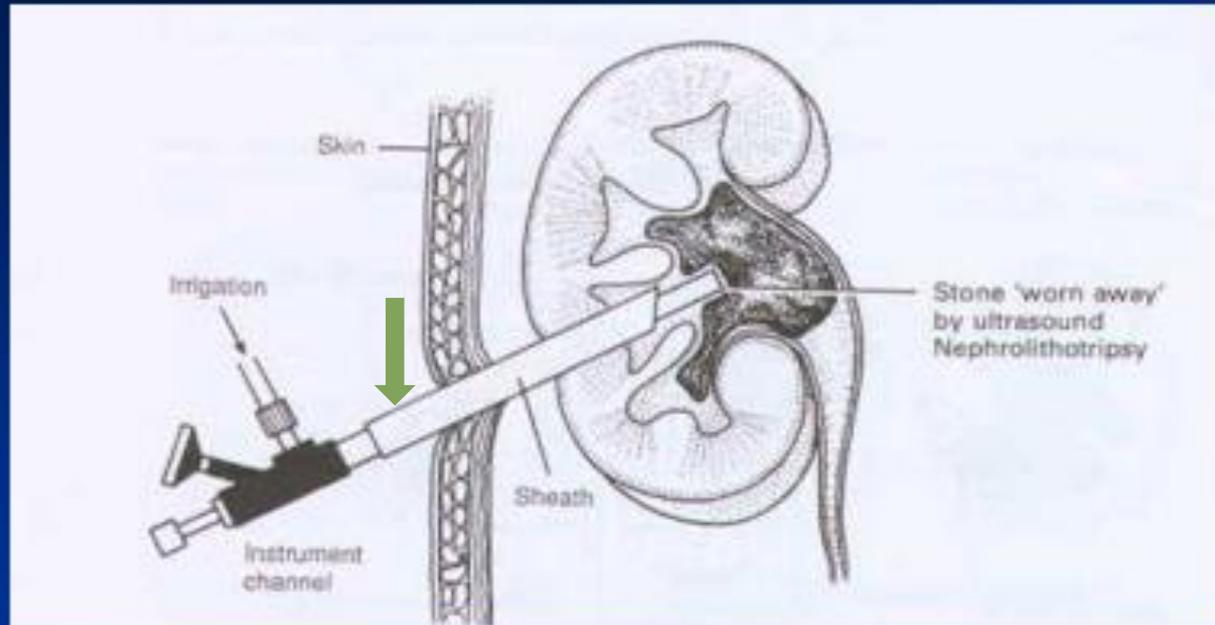


# AMPLATZ SHEATH



# AMPLATZ SHEATH

## Percutaneous Nephrolithotomy (PCNL)

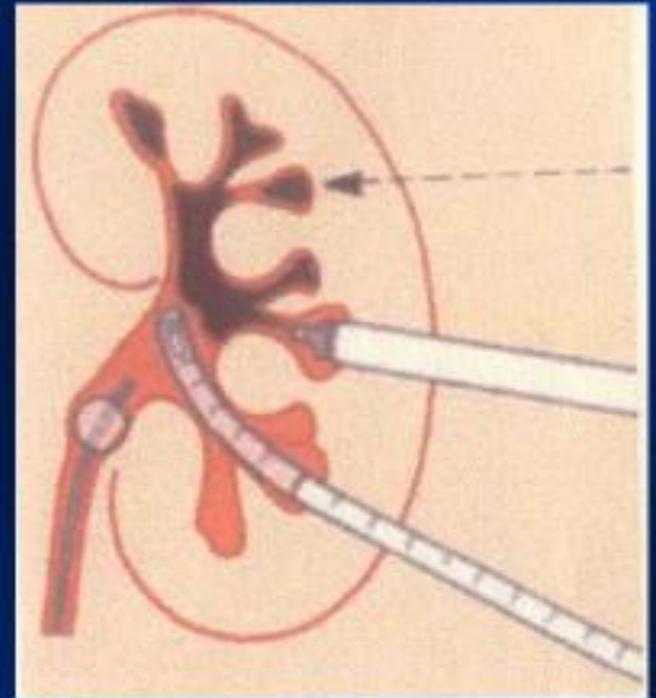
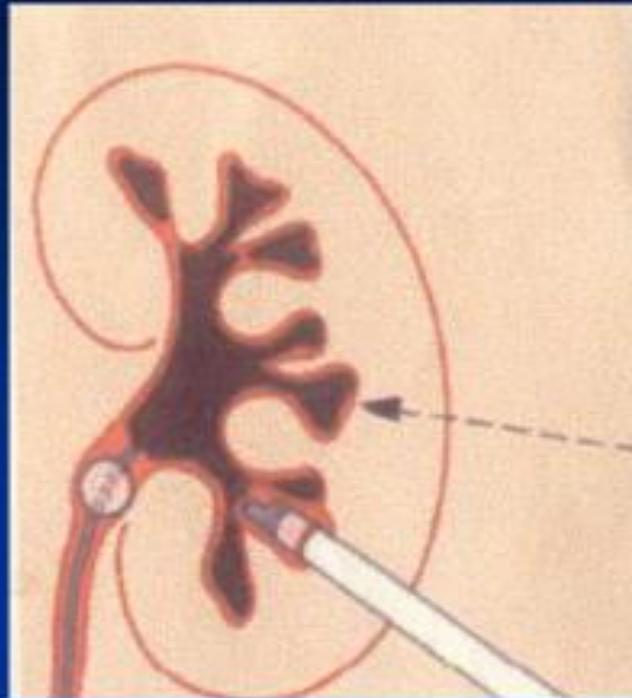


# NEPHROSCOPY

## Extra Long Instruments



# NEPHROSCOPY



# *LITHOTRIPSY*

- 1) **Ultrasonic**
- 2) **Pneumatic**
- 3) **Laser(Ho:Yag)**

# STONE FRAGMENTS



# CASE 1



# CASE 2



# CASE 3



# CASE 4



# CASE 5

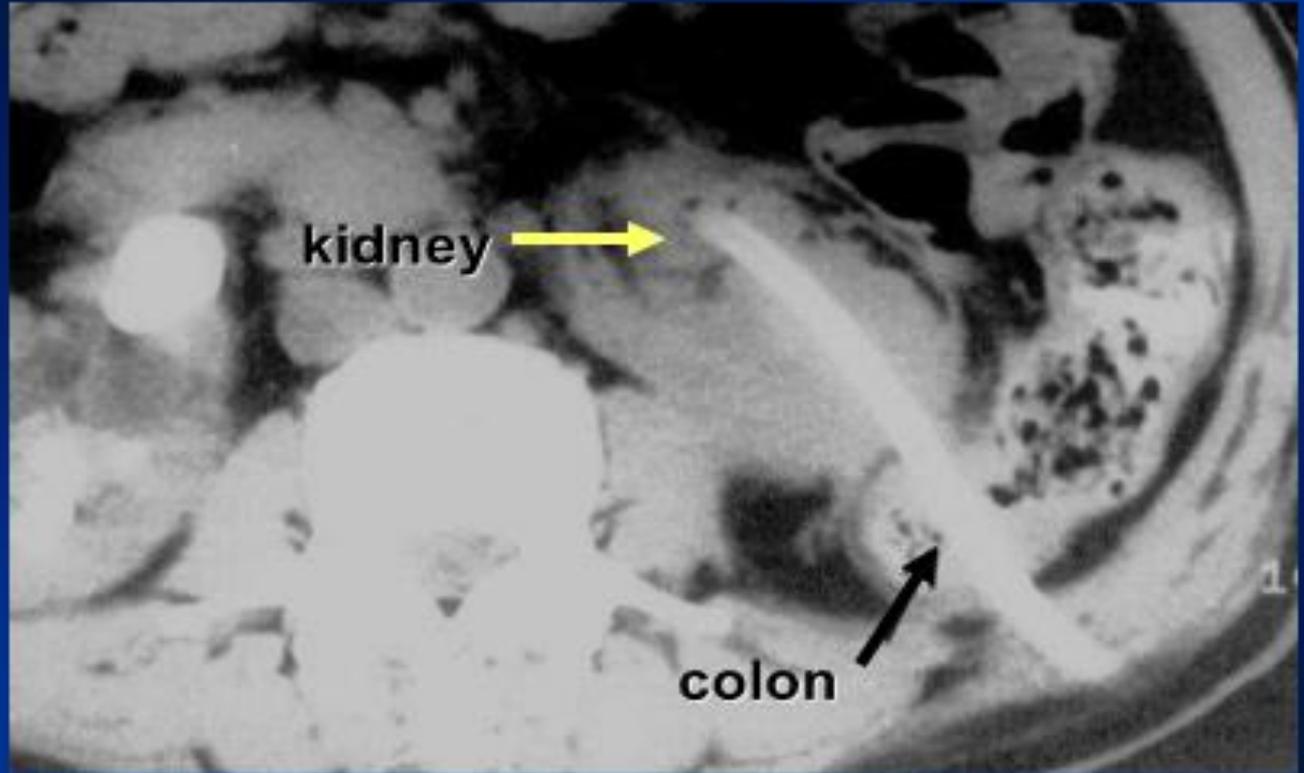


# COMPLICATIONS

- Hemorrhage
- Perforation of renal pelvis
- Gram-negative sepsis
- Fluid overload
- Colon perforation
- Splenic or hepatic injury
- Uro-cutaneous fistula

# COMPLICATIONS

## Colon Perforation



# COMPLICATIONS

## Splenic Injury



# COMPLICATIONS

## Embolization



# QUESTIONS....ZZZZ??





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