

ENDOSCOPIC MANAGEMENT OF UPPER URETERIC AND RENAL PELVIC STONES WITH SEMIRIGID URETERORENOSCOPE UNDER SPINAL ANAESTHESIA

Dr. Mehboob Ahmad Abdulaziz¹, Dr. Sohail Hassan^{2}, Dr. Mohammad Adil Khurshid³, Dr. Rana Mohammad Iqbal⁴,
Dr. Ammad Ahmed Siddiqui⁵ & Dr. Azfar Ali*

¹Anesthetist, Burjeel Speciality Hospital, Sharjah, United Arab Emirates

^{2}Professor of Urology Social Security Teaching Hospital, Lahore, Pakistan*

³Professor of Urology Abu Ammara Medical College, Lahore, Pakistan

⁴Assistant Professor of Urology Central Park Medical College, Lahore, Pakistan

⁵Assistant Professor of Urology Sahara Medical College, Narowal, Pakistan

⁶Assistant Professor of Urology Ameer Ud Din Medical College, Lahore, Pakistan

ABSTRACT

Background: Ureterorenoscopy is acknowledged as a minimally invasive and easily accessible technique characterized by low morbidity, positive outcomes, and swift postoperative recovery.

Objective: To manage upper ureteric and renal pelvic stone, ESWL and flexible URS is preferred choice.

Aim: To demonstrate that we can treat upper ureteric and renal pelvic stones, smaller than 2cm, by semirigid URS and these patients can be operated under spinal anaesthesia especially in patients where general anaesthesia is high risk.

Method: It was retrospective study to analysed the data of 132 patients admitted between 1st January 2021 to 31st December 2023.

Results: In 79 (59.84%) patients the stone was located in proximal ureter while in 53 (40.15%) patients it was in renal pelvis. The stone free rate was 79.54% (n=105) after first intervention. In remaining 27 patients 7 patients required ESWL, 8 patients required second session of URS and in 13 patients there was spontaneous passage of stone. Post operatively mild haematuria developed in 21 patients, fever in 18 patients and sepsis in 2 patients.

Conclusion: Semirigid URS and Spinal anaesthesia is equally good treatment option for stones present in proximal ureter or renal pelvis, especially in developing countries where financial resources are limited.

KEYWORDS: Spinal Anaesthesia, Proximal Ureteric Stone, Renal Pelvic Stone, Semirigidureterorenoscopy

Article History

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