

A Study of Fluoroless Ureteroscopic Lithotripsy for the Management of Ureteral Stones

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Abstract

Background: The conventional ureteroscopy utilizes fluoroscopy guidance which can cause problems because of radiation exposure to the patients, physician and operating room staff. In the present study, we tried to evaluate the effect of fluorolessureteroscopic lithotripsy for the treatment of ureteral stones. **Methods:** The present study was carried in the Department of urology, Chalmeda Anand Rao Institute of Medical Sciences, Bommakal, Karimnagar. N=76 consecutive patients with ureteral stones underwent ureteroscopic lithotripsy using fluoroless technique. The Outcomes were analyzed with appropriate statistical tests. **Results:** The mean age of the patients in males was 28.5 ± 5.5 years and the mean age in female patients was 26.12 ± 5.1 years. The stone laterality showed the left side involved n=33 and n=41 right-sided stones, n=2 cases had bilateral stones out of total n=76 cases. The mean stone size in males was 12.5 ± 3.05 mm and in females, the mean stone size was 11.90 ± 2.90 mm. In 72.72% of males, associated hydronephrosis was present and in females, 62.5% showed the presence of hydronephrosis. The success rates were 95.45% in males and 96.87% in female patients. Stone fragment migration in 6.8% male and 3.12% of female cases. Mucosal injury 2.27% in male and no case of mucosal injury was found in female **Conclusion:** Fluoroless ureteroscopic lithotripsy is gaining popularity recently because of no risk of radiation exposure. It is safe and effective for the treatment of ureteral stones. The placement of guidewires, ureteral stent, and dilation can be done under direct visualization. However, it requires the adequate skill of the operator. If circumstances necessitate the use of fluoroscopy it must be done without any hesitation to prevent complications.