

Percutaneous treatment of bladder calculi in children: 9 years experience.

Author(s): Ahmadnia, Hassan; Younesi Rostami, Mehdi; Yarmohammadi, Ali Asghar; Parizadeh, Seyed Mohammad Javad; Esmaeili, Mohammad; Movarekh, Mohammad

Source: Urology journal **Volume:** 3 **Issue:** 1 **Pages:** 20-2 **Published:** 2006

[[PubMed Related Articles](#)]

Abstract: INTRODUCTION: We sought to evaluate the safety and efficacy of percutaneous cystolithotripsy in children.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Thirty children (27 boys and 3 girls; mean age, 6.06 +/- 2.64 years; range, 1.0 to 17 years) with bladder calculi underwent percutaneous stone removal. The mean size of the largest diameters of the calculi was 24.8 +/- 8.47 mm (range, 13 mm to 30 mm). Under general anesthesia, a 1-cm incision was made 1 to 2 cm above the pubic symphysis. A 26-F nephroscope was introduced into the bladder following tract dilation, and the calculi were removed. If the calculi were larger than 1 cm, fragmentation was performed. The procedure was done without fluoroscopy. Finally, a urethral catheter was placed for 48 hours.

RESULTS: All patients became stone free. The mean operative time was 22.12 +/- 8.38 minutes (range, 12 to 40 minutes). All patients were discharged 24 hours after operation, except 1, who was hospitalized 2 more days for suprapubic pain and severe irritating symptoms. No significant intraoperative or postoperative complications were seen.

CONCLUSION: Percutaneous suprapubic cystolithotripsy is an efficient and safe technique for treating bladder calculi in children. We recommend this technique for treating large bladder calculi (larger than 1 cm) in children.

PubMed ID: 17090848

Document Type: Journal Article

Language: English

Address: Department of Urology, Ghaem Hospital, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran. ahmadnia2001@yahoo.com

ISSN: 1730-1308

NLM Unique ID: 101281676

Country: Iran

Status: PubMed-not-MEDLINE

Date Created: 20 Jun 2007 **Date Completed:** 02 Oct 2007