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Percutaneous Nephrolithotomy Procedures profile in Dr. Soetomo General Hospital from January 2007 to June 2010

Abstract

Background: Minimal invasive surgery has been revolutionized since the era of percutaneous nephrolithotomy (PNL) and shock-wave lithotripsy (SWL) for management of renal stone. by the early 1980's, it was apparent that it was possible to remove renal stones safely and reliably percutaneously, with considerably shortened period of hospitalization. PNL is a minimally invasive intervention for renal stone disease. complications, which are rare and the procedure causes less blood loss and less morbidity when compared to open surgical procedures. these are usually related with the surgical technique or experience of surgeon. this study described the PNL procedures in Dr. Soetomo General Hospital, Airlangga University between january 2007 to june 2010.

Patients & Methods: There were 366 patients consisting of 205 male and 161 female had undergone PNL from january 2007 to june 2010. secondary data was obtained from in patient medical record at Dr. Soetomo Hospital. from these data, we made a descriptive study about age, gender, stone location, urine culture, stone residue, duration of the operation and complications.

Results: There was significant increase of PNL procedure from 2007 until june 2010. overall, male to female ratio was 1.27 : 1 and the peak age was 40-49 years old (36%). most common stone location was in pyelum (61%). although most of these patients have a sterile urine culture (77%), we found that most common bacteria found in urine were E.coli (11.7%). the stone free rate was 75% and the average time of procedure was 60.8 minutes. there was only one significant morbidity, one patient (0.27%) with hypovolemic shock during the procedure and well managed with resuscitation.

Keyword : percutaneous, nephrolithotomy, renal, stones, stone, free, rate,

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