

Large Bladder Stones treated with Percutaneous Suprapubic Cystolithotripsy

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摘要

Abstract

OBJECTIVE: Bladder stone is traditionally treated with transurethral cystolithotripsy or open cystolithotomy. In this study, percutaneous suprapubic cystolithotripsy was attempted to

deal with bladder stones larger than 3 cm in diameter.

PATIENTS AND METHODS: Six male patients were treated with percutaneous suprapubic cystolithotripsy for large bladder stones (stone burden average 5.4cm). These stones were effectively

disintegrated with Pneumatic Swiss Lithoclast® via a 26Fr. zero degree nephroscope placed through the suprapubic cystostomy tract. The fragmented stones were removed by forceps

via the suprapubic tract and cystoscopic irrigation. We compared this method with transurethral

cystolithotripsy (n=21, stone burden average 2.5cm) and open cystolithotomy (n=6, stone burden average 5.8cm).

RESULTS: The efficacy index of stone removal was 0.11 cm/min for percutaneous suprapubic

cystolithotripsy, 0.06 cm/min for transurethral cystolithotripsy and 0.09 cm/min for open cystolithotomy. The hospital stay was 3.3 days for percutaneous suprapubic cystolithotripsy, 2.4

days for transurethral cystolithotripsy and 6.5 days for open cystolithotomy.

CONCLUSIONS: Percutaneous suprapubic cystolithotripsy is a safe and effective alternative

technique for the removal of large bladder stones. (J Urol R.O.C., 13:8-12, 2002)