

Title :

Study of extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy (ESWL) frequency in patients referred to crusher of Dr. Shariati Hospital of Isfahan

Abstract :

Background: Extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy is a most common procedure for treatment of kidney stone and in recent time it usually used for breaking and emitting of kidney stones. But there is controversy in success rate of this method and seems individual factors and characteristics of stone are involved in nephrolithotomy. So this study was aimed to Evaluation of success rate of Percutaneous nephrolithotomy in Dr. Shariati hospital during 2015-16. Purpose: By studying the individual factors and characteristics of stone, it is possible to obtain some information about the causes of reoperation and, given the prevalence and importance of the subject, we will take steps to eliminate these causes. Material and Methods: This cross-sectional study was performed on 108 patients undergoing ultrasound fracture. The patients under Extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy were selected and stone free of patients were evaluated in 3 to 6 weeks after ESWL and need to reoperation were studied based on individual factors and characteristics of stone. Results: 16(14.8%) need to reoperation ESWL. Need to reoperation was statistically significant based on the size of stone and number of hit to stone. Odds of need to reoperation in stone ≥ 10 mm was 8.9 compared with size <10 mm ($P=0.042$) Conclusion: Considering the significant percentage of the need for repetition of crushing, it is necessary to study further the factors affecting the failure of extracorporeal fracturing by considering the type of machine, the history of the individual crusher, and also comparing the ESWL with other methods.

Keywords :

kidney stone Extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy, ESWL