

CAPITOLUL III

UROLITIAZA

BILATERAL STAGHORN CYSTINIC CALCULI MANAGED PERCUTANEOUSLY

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Poster

Introduction: The results of percutaneous management of bilateral staghorn cystinic calculi is presented.

Materials and Methods: 1 – 4% of all urinary lithiasis is chemically cystinic (1/20.000 population). Usually open surgery is the first choice because of the particular hardness of this type of stone. The staghorn calculi were removed percutaneously, in series, bilateral.

Results: Few small fragments of calculi were abandoned in the right lower calyx and removed several months later. The patient was seen every year for the last three years – no recurrence.

Conclusions: Percutaneous management of cystinic staghorn calculi is shown as an alternative to open surgery.

STONE INA PARACALICEAL DIVERTICULA MANAGED PERCUTANEOUSLY

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Video

Introduction: Percutaneous technique of stone removal from a paracaliceal diverticula is presented.

Materials and Methods: Paracaliceal diverticula is not a frequent finding. It is associated with narrow communication of the calyx with renal pelvis. Sometime the caliceal communication is angulated which interfere with ESWL management. Until recently, such cases were treated by open surgery.

Results: After percutaneously stone removal and repunction in the renal pelvis, a large nephrostomy was maintained for thirty days, transforming the diverticula in a new calyx. After nephrostomy removal, "double J» stent was kept in the urether for two weeks.

Conclusions: The percutaneously management of stones in paracaliceal diverticula is accepted as a minimally invasive technique with good results, in hands of an skilled endoscopist.

UROLITIAZA BILATERALĂ LA BOLNAVII CU ADENOM DE PROSTATĂ (CAZ CLINIC)

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Summary

On giving a description of a clinical case, the authors attend to the homeostatic imbalance specific to the prostatic adenoma, manifested itself in the anatomo-functional alterations of the uroge-