SURGICAL MANAGEMENT ON STAGHORN STONES
IN PREAH KOSSAMAK HOSPITAL

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Objectives: Based on long-term experience and the review of the literature, we want to focus on the state of the art management of staghorn calculi by open surgery.

Material and Methods: Retrospective studies at Preah Kossamak hospital from 2006 to 2015, among 222 patients with kidney stone were evaluated in the lithiasis outpatient clinic. 47 of them had staghorn stones (Ratio M/F = 2/1).

Results: Among patients with lithiasis, 21, 17% (47/222) had staghorn calculus unilateral 88% and bilateral 12%, also in 57, 4% (27/47) were diagnosed with urinary tract infection, in 59% nephrolithotomy, in 36% pyelolithotomy, in 5% nephrectomy. The complication after operation such as hematuria 40%, hemorrhage 23%, wound infection 19%.

Conclusions: Open surgical removal of the stone has been called “gold-standard,” to which all other forms of stone removal have been compared, because it doesn’t require of high technology and much money. Drinking enough water 2litres/24h, hygiene, and urinary tract infection treatment were recommended for prevention of recurrent stone.

Key word: Staghorn stones, percutaneous nephrolithotomy, Open Surgery.