J Pediatr Surg. 1994 Oct;29(10):1315-6.

In situ extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy (ESWL) for the management of primary ureteric calculi in children.

Farsi HM, Mosli HA, Alzemaity M, Bahnesy AA, Ibrahim MA.

Department of Urology, King Abdulaziz University Hospital, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Abstract

Lithotripsy was used to treat 19 children (3 to 16 years of age) with primary ureteric calculi. No attempts were made to mobilize the stones to the kidney. Stones were located in the upper ureter in seven patients, middle ureter in three, and lower ureter in nine. Stone size ranged from 5 to 25 mm (average, 10.4 mm). All treatments were performed in the outpatient unit. Two children required general anesthesia, and 17 received intravenous sedation. The mean amount of energy used was 17.8 kV, and the average number of shock waves was 5,489. Before commencement of lithotripsy, two patients needed ureteric catheterization, and two had placement of double pigtail catheters. Of the 18 children who had adequate follow-up, 17 (94.4%) were completely stone-free, without any complication. The authors conclude that in situ extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy is a safe and effective method for the treatment of primary ureteric calculi in children