

:

: 1996 1 2001 5

20

2 ,

11 , PCN

가

8 ,

1 .

9

4 - 8 mm ,

가 5 ,

가 4 .

7 F 14 F

, 가 , ,

: 1

:

가

가 13 ,

가 7 ,

15

68

가 (snare),

(grasping forceps)

(54.4) .

11 ,

가

tomy, PCN)

2 ,

(percutaneous nephros-

(1-3).

(radiopaque metallic marker) 1

(underlying disease) 4

2 ,

1

, 1 ,

1 ,

1 ,

1 .

가

가 5 ,

2 ,

(ileal conduit)

가 가 1 ,

가

. 2 PCN

1996 1

2001 5

20

가

(pusher)

1

2001 12 5

2002 4 1

PCN

가 가 가 6 , 가 2 PCN . 4
가 1 가 1
8 6 7 - 10 F (sheath)
, 4 - 8 mm , 25 - 35 mm gooseneck 가 (Amplatz
PCN . PCN gooseneck snare, Microvena, MN, U.S.A.) 0.038
(Wire guide, Cook group company, Blooming - ton,
21 - 12 U.S.A.) 20 - 30 mm 가
(Fig. 1). 가
2
(posterior middle calyx) (grasping forceps)
8 - 10 F (tract) PCN
PCN PCN
10 (Fig. 2).
PCN PCN 2 1 gooseneck 가
, 6 PCN 가 가

Table 1. Summary of Patients with Percutaneous Management of Upper Tract Foreign Bodies

No	Age/Sex	Underlying disease	Foreign body	Indication	Method
1	61/F	Cervical cancer	Double J internal stent	Bladder invasion	Snare
2	67/M	Gastric cancer, Ureter invasion	Radioopaque marker of stent		BalloonCoaxial
3	53/M	Neurogenic bladder, Spinal cord injury	PCN catheter fracture		Snare Coaxial
4	52/F	Renal TB Rt autonephrectomy	PCN catheter fracture		Snare
5	62/F	Renal stone	Double J internal stent	Upward migration	Snare Forcep
6	42/F	Ureteral stone	Double J internal stent	Upward migration	Forcep extraction
7	29/M	UPJ stricture	Double J internal stent	Upward migration	Snare
8	43/M	Bladder tumor Ureteral stricture	Double J internal stent	Ileal conduit state	Snare
9	68/M	Renal stone	Double J internal stent	Upward migration	Snare
10	66/M	Staghorn calculi	Double J internal stent	Upward migration	Snare
11	53/M	Gastric cancer. Bladder invasion	Double J internal stent	Bladder invasion	Snare

Note.-UPJ = Ureteropelvic junction, TB = Tuberculosis

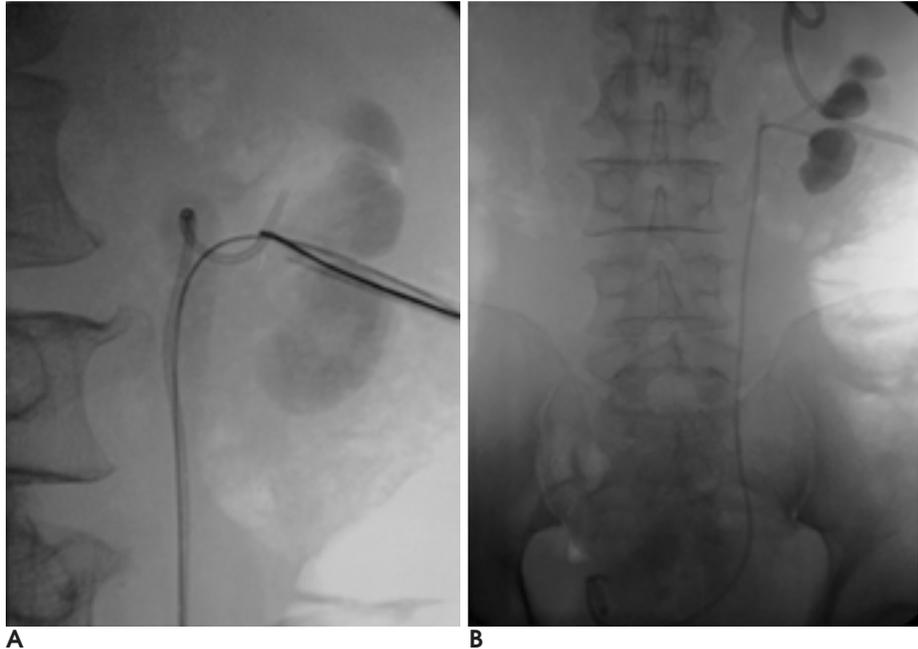


Fig. 1. Gastric cancer with ureters and bladder invasion in a 53-year-old man (Patient 11, Table 1)
A. The tip of a internal stent is encircled by a gooseneck snare and then extracted from the kidney.
B. Double J internal ureteral stent was inserted and PCN was done.

(coaxial technique),

3 mm
(Fig. 4).

1

10 - 14 F

가

가

gooseneck 가

2

PCN

10 F Nelaton

C

10 F

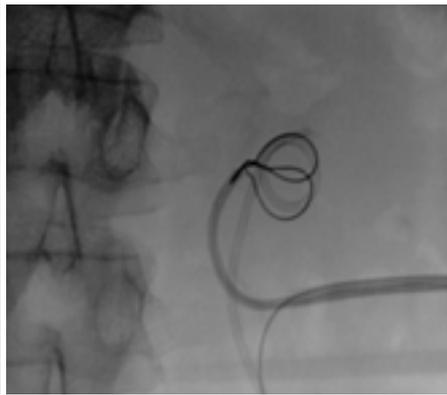
gooseneck 가

(Fig. 3).

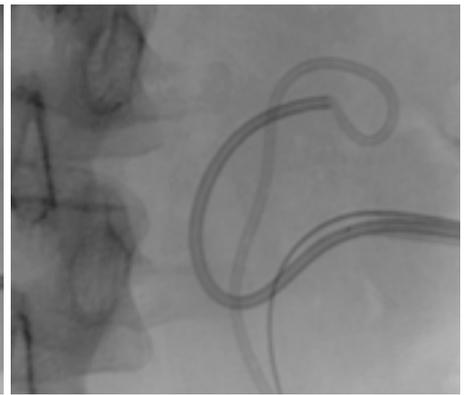
gooseneck 가



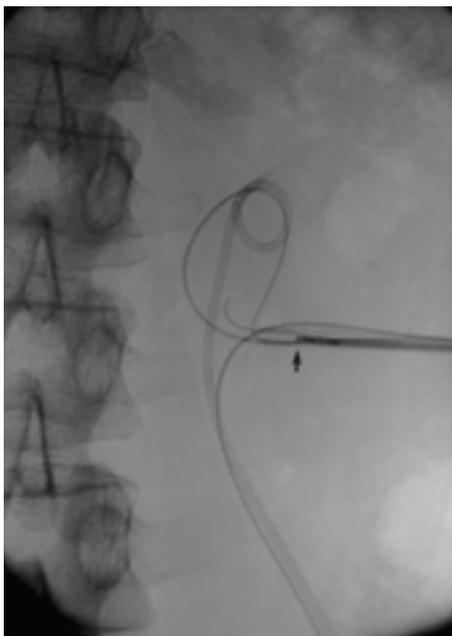
A



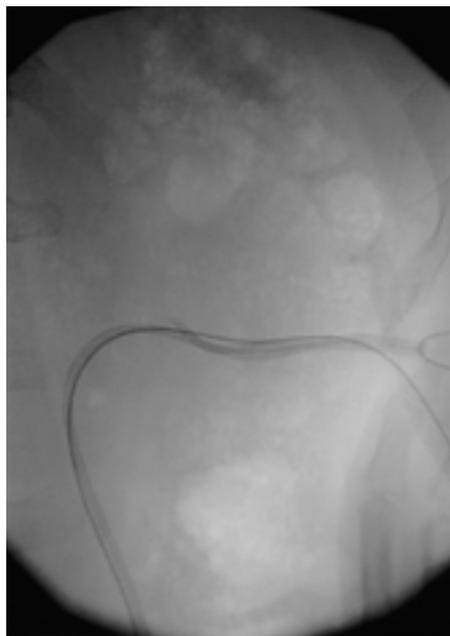
B



C



D



E

Fig. 2. Upward migration above the bladder of the double J internal ureteral stent in a 62-year-old woman (Patient 5, Table 1).

A. Antegrade pyelography shows upward migration of distal tip of the internal ureteral stent (arrow) above the urinary bladder.

B. A gooseneck snare can not engage the proximal tip of the stent because there is no free end.

C, D. A 5 F cobra catheter and 0.035 inch guidewire encircle the proximal portion and the free end of the guidewire is captured by a forceps (arrow).

E. Double J internal ureteral stent was extracted from the kidney.

, 10 F

(Fig. 5).

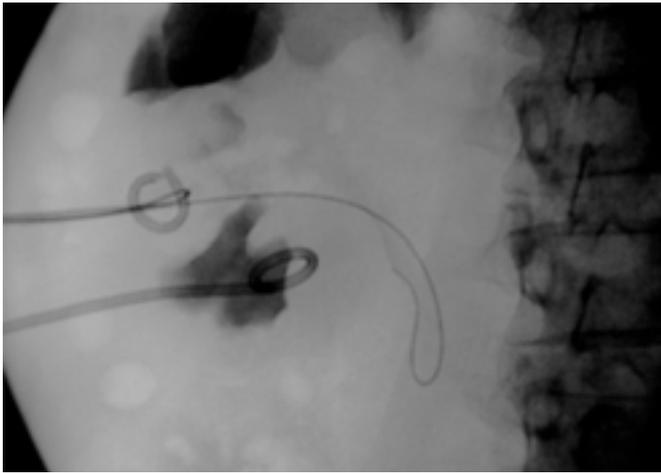
8 - 12 F PCN

. 2 - 3

Table 1 2

20 1

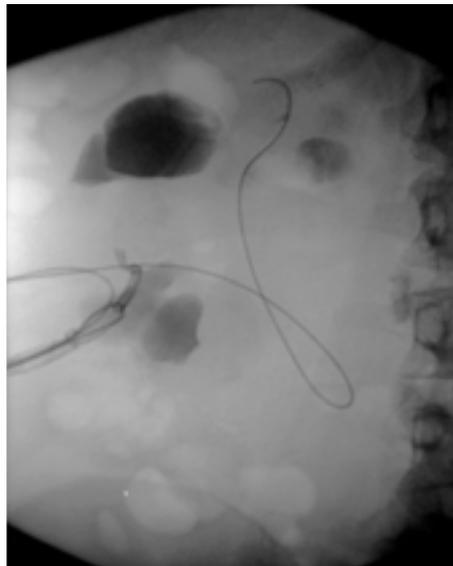
. 1



A



B



C

가

1

(indwelling catheter)

가

가

(1 - 3).

PCN

(encrustation)

가

, 가

(4).

가

(4 - 6).

가

가 ,

가

가

가

(7).

8 - 10 F

Troy (8)

Yeung (7)

가

gooseneck 가

0.038

가

가

Fig. 3. A fragmented PCN catheter in a 52-year-old woman with renal tuberculosis (Patient 4, Table 1).

A. A foreign body containing calyx was punctured. Trial to extract the fragment by gooseneck snare was failed, because there was no free space.

B. A 0.035 inch guidewire was inserted to the renal pelvis from the previous PCN tract. The free end of the guidewire was captured by the gooseneck snare through the new PCN tract.

C. A 10 F sheath was inserted through previous PCN tract, under the guidance of C-looped guidewire. After then, the free end of the fragmented catheter was captured by a gooseneck snare through the sheath.

가 가

. Savader (9)

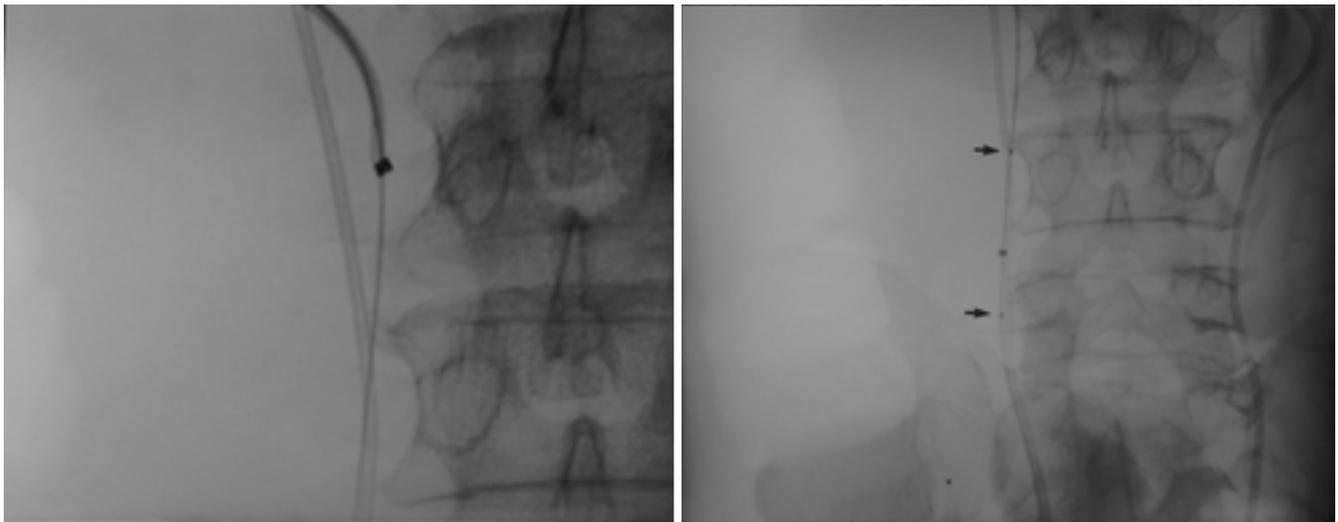
가

gooseneck 가

Table 2. Summary of Patients with Percutaneous Stone Removal

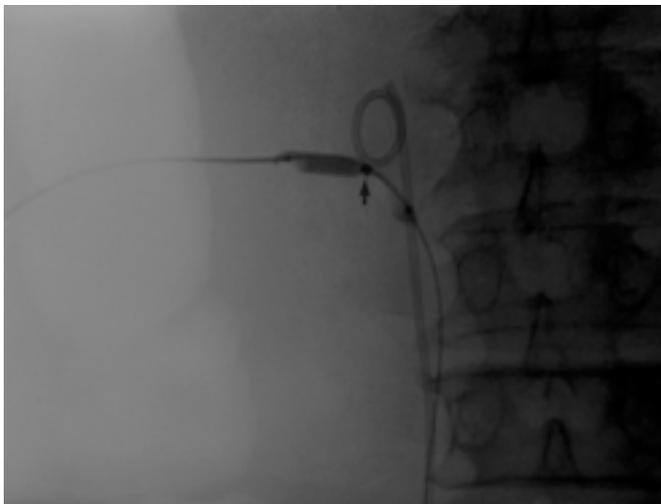
No	Age/ Sex	Underlying Disease	Previous Intervention	Location	Size (mm)	Method
1	62/M	Renal & ureteral stone	URS	Renal pelvis	3 × 4	Stone basket
2	15/F	Ureteral stone UVJ stricture		UVJ	2 × 4	Transurethral approach Stone basket
3	53/F	Ureteral stones UVJ stricture	URS	UVJ	2 × 4	Transurethral approach Stone basket
4	68/F	Renal TB Renal & ureteral stone	URS	Renal pelvis	6 × 8	Stone basket
5	59/M	Renal & Ureteral stone	URS	Renal pelvis	5 × 6	Stone basket
6	52/M	Staghorn calculi	PCNL	Mid ureter	8 × 6	Stone basket
7	56/M	Neurogenic bladder Ileal conduit Ureteral stone		Proximal ureter	8 × 8	Stone basket
8	66/M	Single kidney Renal stone		calyx	5 × 6	Stone basket
9	61/M	Staghorn calculi	PCNL	calyx	4 × 5	Stone basket

Note.-URS = Ureteroscopic removal of stone, UVJ = ureterovesicular junction, PCNL = Percutaneous nephrolithotomy



A

B



C

Fig. 4. A radiopaque marker, separated from the pusher of internal ureteral stent, in a 67-year-old woman with ureteral invasion of gastric cancer (Patient 2, Table 1).

A. A 0.035 inch guidewire was passed through the central lumen of the radioopaque marker.

B. A 3 mm balloon catheter (arrow) was introduced over the guidewire and engaged in the lumen of the marker.

C. After inflating the balloon, the whole system was withdrawn simultaneously.

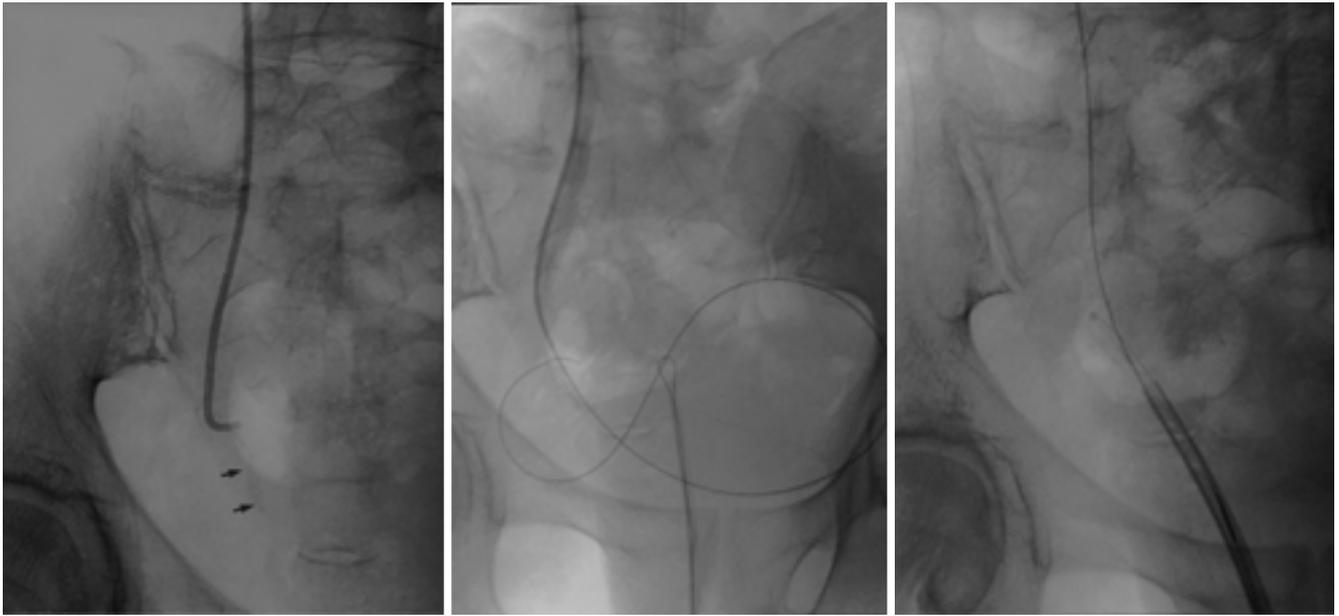


Fig. 5. Distal ureter stones with UVJ stricture in a 53-year-old woman (Patient 3, Table 2).
A. Plain radiograph shows elliptical stones (arrows) in the distal ureter.
B. After failure of antegrade stone removal, a guidewire was captured by a gooseneck snare through the transurethral approach.
C. After retrograde insertion of a 10 F sheath, the stone was captured by a stone basket.

가 , 가
 가 PCN
 가 . Lang (10) 2
 가 Baere (13)
 0.018 가
 Yedlicka (14) gooseneck
 가
 . 2
 가
 (8). 14 F
 가
 (11, 12). goose neck 가 , 가
 가

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Percutaneous Retrieval of Upper Urinary Tract Foreign Bodies and Calculi¹

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Purpose: To determine, when extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy is contraindicated, the usefulness and safety of percutaneous management in the removal from the upper urinary tract of foreign bodies and calculi, or small remnants of these, retained after percutaneous nephrolithotomy.

Materials and Methods: Between January 1996 and May 2001, we attempted to retrieve foreign bodies or calculi from the upper urinary tract of 20 patients, using various percutaneous techniques. There were eleven foreign bodies, namely fragmented nephrostomy catheters ($n=2$), migrated ureteric stents inaccessible to retrograde ureteroscopic management ($n=8$), and one metallic radiopaque marker which was separated from the pusher of the internal ureteral stent. Nine urinary tract calculi were present. These ranged in radiographically measured size from 4 to 8 mm in their largest diameter, and were found in the renal pelvis or calyx ($n=5$) and ureter ($n=4$). After percutaneous nephrostomy, all procedures involved the use of a 7-F to 14-F sheath, inserted under fluoroscopic guidance. Devices used for the retrieval of these objects include a stone basket retriever, loop snare, grasping forceps, and balloon catheter.

Results: In all cases except one, it was possible to retrieve calculi or other items from the upper urinary tract. No surgical procedure was required and no significant complications were encountered in any of the cases during or after the procedures.

Conclusion: The percutaneous technique can be useful and safe in the management of foreign bodies or calculi present in the upper urinary tract.

Index words : Kidney, interventional procedure
Kidney, percutaneous procedure
Ureter, interventional procedure
Ureter, calculi
Foreign bodies

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