

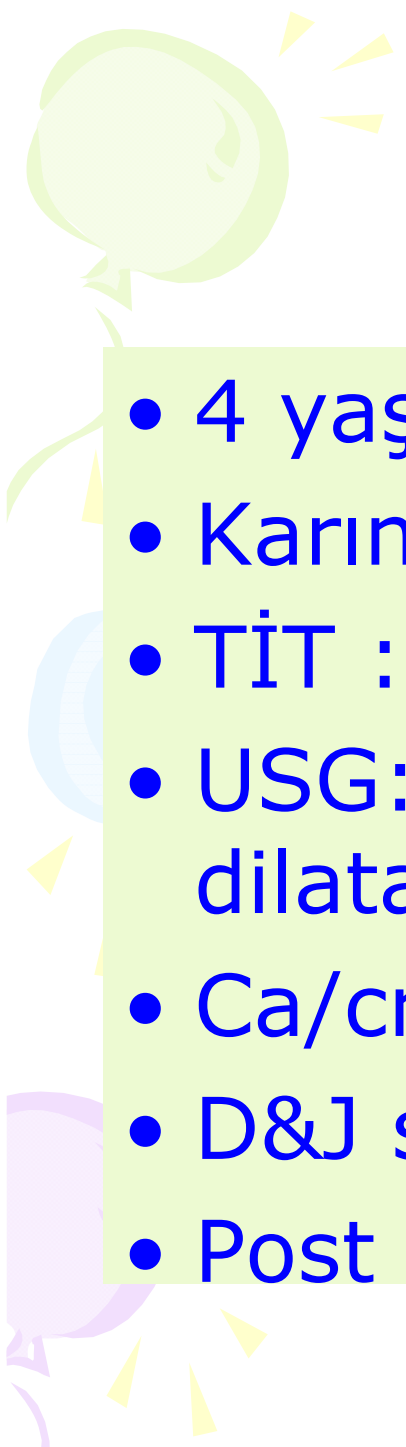


# MINIPERC

**Altın standart video sunumu**

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**Gaziantep Üniversitesi**

TÜD-TÜAK PEDIATRİK ÜROLOJİ TOPLANTISI- İSTANBUL 26-27 ŞUBAT 2016

- 
- 4 yaş, erkek çocuk
  - Karın ağrısı şikayeti
  - TİT : 3 + eritrosit
  - USG: sağ böbrekte grade I dilatasyon, renal pelviste 16 mm taş
  - Ca/cr: 0.18
  - D&J stent imp + ESWL (3 seans)
  - Post ESWL: Taş boyutu 15 mm

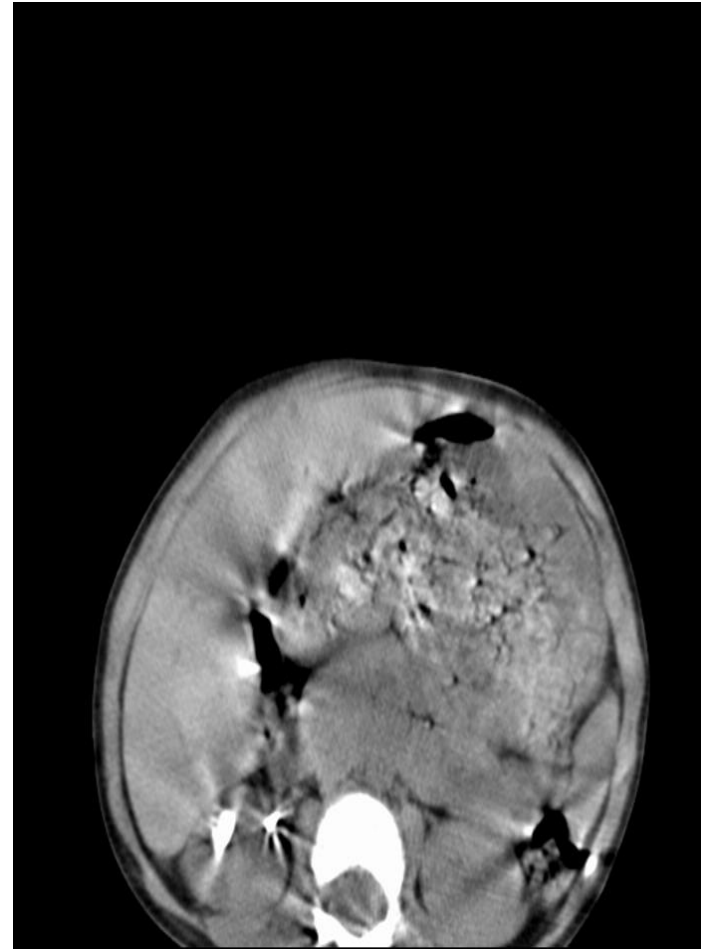
# ESWL ÖNCESİ



# 3 SEANS ESWL SONRASI



# PREOP NON-CONTRAST CT





# KARAR: Mini-PERC

Table 9: Recommendations for interventional management in paediatric stones

| Stone size and localisation* | Primary treatment option | LE | GR | Secondary treatment options | Comment                                                                                              |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|----|----|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Staghorn stones              | PCNL                     | 2  | B  | Open/SWL                    | Open/SWL Multiple sessions and accesses with PCNL may be needed. Combination with SWL may be useful. |
| Pelvis < 10 mm               | SWL                      | 1  | A  | RIRS/PCNL/MicroPerc         |                                                                                                      |
| Pelvis 10-20 mm              | SWL                      | 2  | B  | PCNL/RIRS/MicroPerc/Open    | Multiple sessions with SWL may be needed. PCNL has similar recommendation grade.                     |
| Pelvis > 20 mm               | PCNL                     | 2  | B  | SWL/Open                    | Multiple sessions with SWL may be needed.                                                            |
| Lower pole calyx < 10 mm     | SWL                      | 2  | B  | RIRS/PCNL/MicroPerc         | Anatomical variations are important for complete clearance after SWL.                                |
| Lower pole calyx > 10 mm     | PCNL                     | 2  | B  | SWL/ MicroPerc              | Anatomical variations are important for complete clearance after SWL.                                |
| Upper ureteric stones        | SWL                      | 2  | B  | PCNL/URS/Open               |                                                                                                      |
| Lower ureteric stones        | URS                      | 1  | A  | SWL/Open                    | Additional intervention need is high with SWL.                                                       |
| Bladder stones               | Endoscopic               | 2  | B  |                             | Open is easier and with less operative time with large stones.                                       |

\* Cystine and uric acid stones excluded. PCNL = percutaneous nephrolithostomy; SWL = shock-wave lithotripsy; RIRS = retrograde intrarenal surgery; URS = ureteroscopy.

# CERRAHİ EKİP VE HASTA HAZIRLIĞI

- KURŞUN ÖNLÜK
- TİROİD KILIFI
- RETİNA KORUYUCU GÖZLÜK
- KURŞUN BONE
- KURŞUN ELDİVEN

CERRAHİ  
EKİP

• -----

- GONAD-THORAKS KORUYUCU

HASTA

# Hastaların ısıtılması







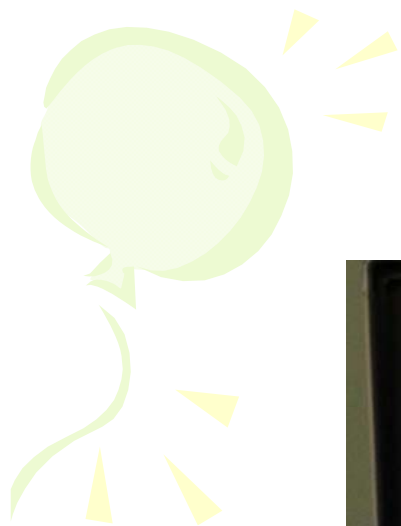
# CERRAHİ

- Preoperatif parenteral antibiyotik
- Litotomi pozisynunda 4 fr üreteral kateter
- Prone pozisyonu
- Floroskopik X ışını oluşturan tüp masanın altında

# Cerrahi Enstrumanlar



- 
- Mümkmn mertebe rezidü bırakmamaya özen gösterme
  - Gerekli hallerde flexible aletler kullanma
  - Nefrostomi tüpü yerleştirme (12 fr) antegrade D&J



Standard  
LIN 1

14.01.16  
11.22  
/2

14.01.16  
ID: 20160114111019

Siemens

POWER

ON

SIEMENS

V HOLD

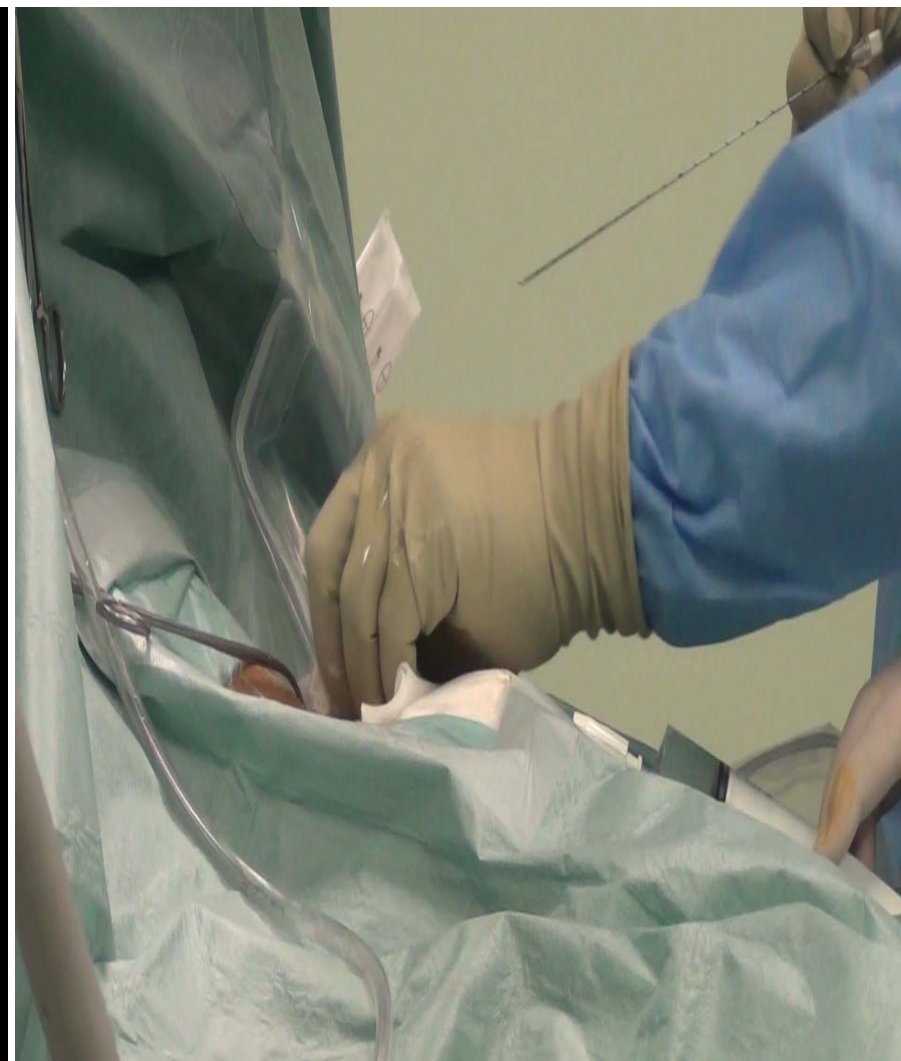
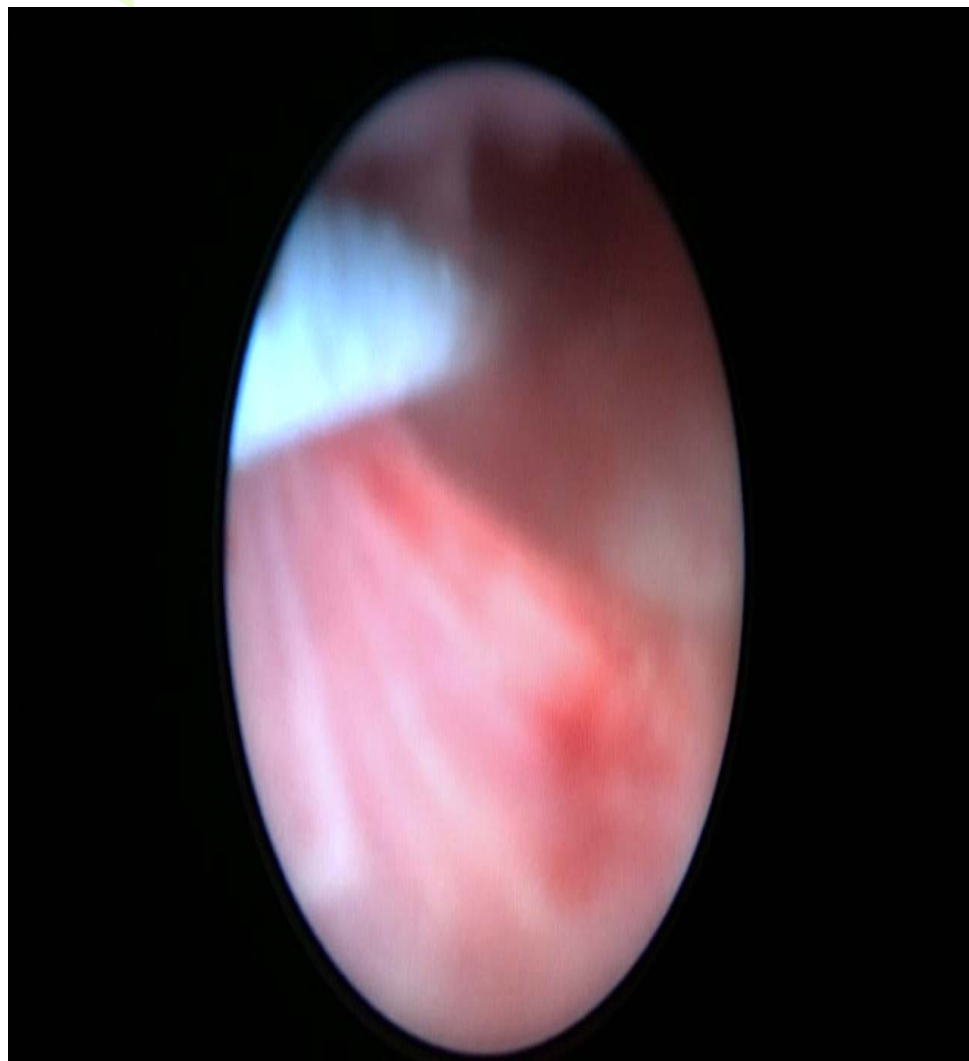
H HOLD

BRIGHT

CONTRAST

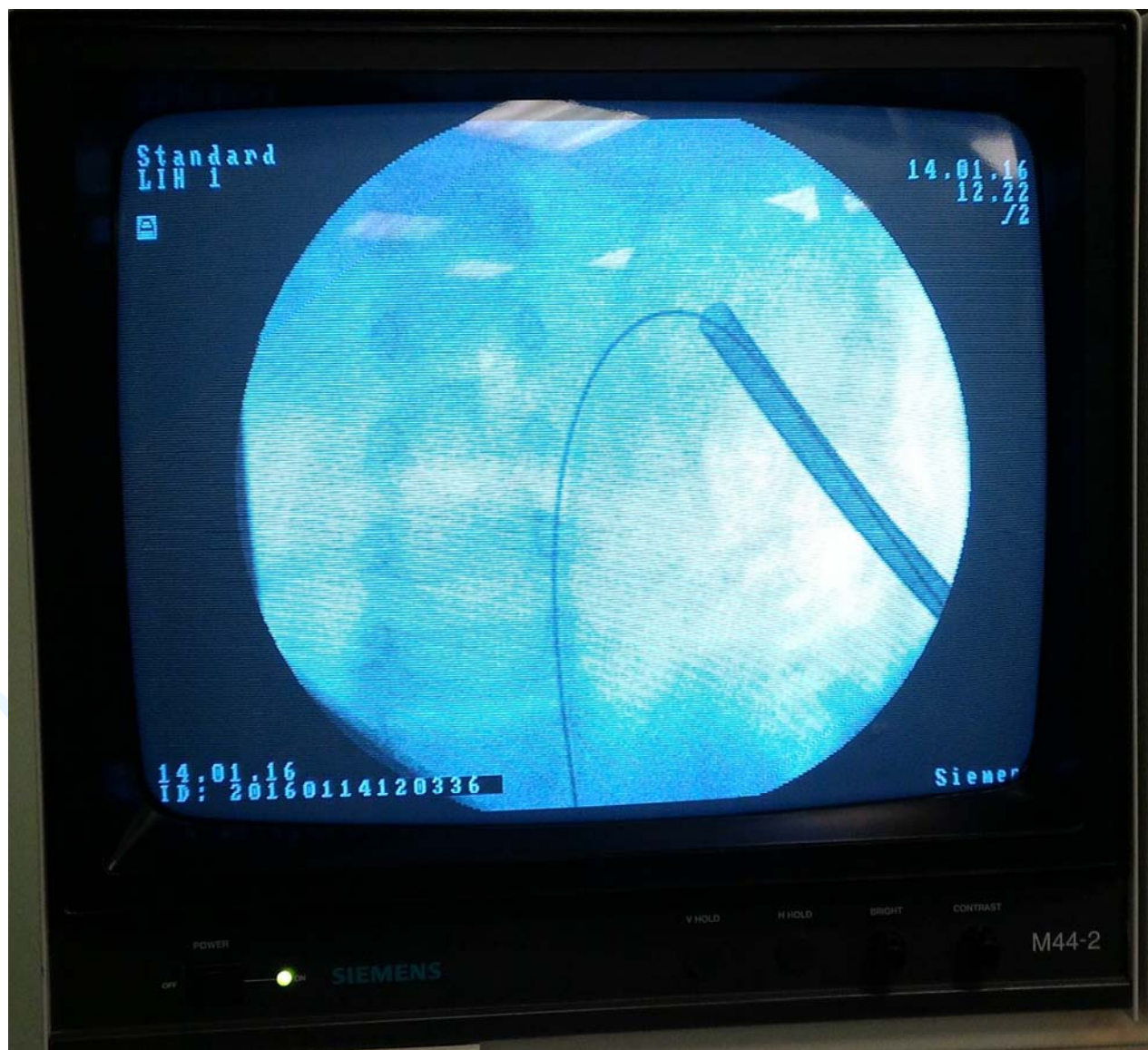
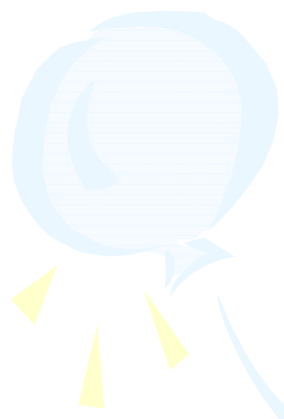
M44-2



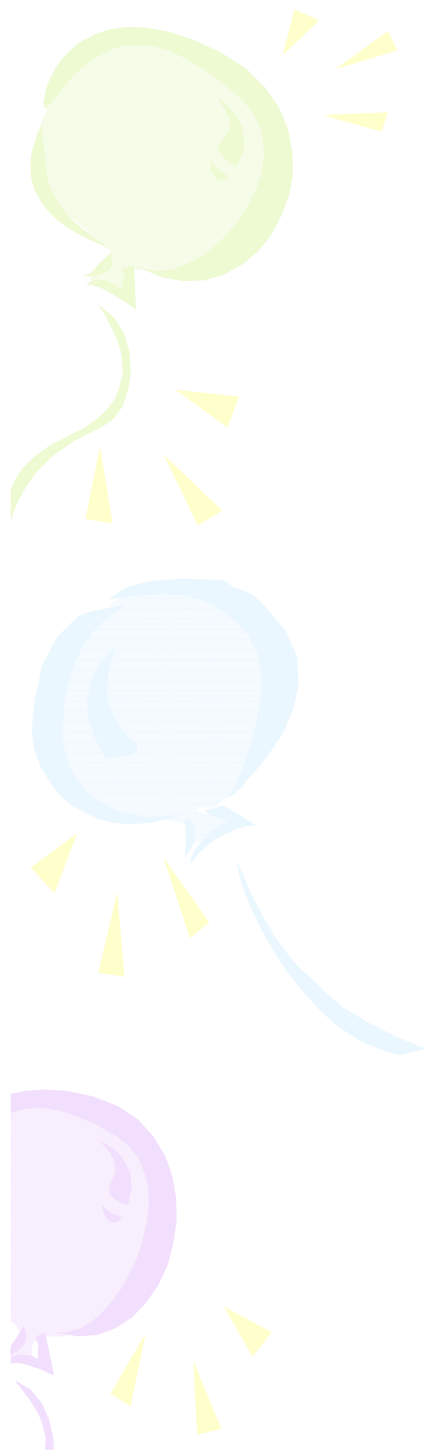


# Antegrade D&J Implantasyonu











# Teşekkürler

