Extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy

**Location:** Room Milan, North Hall (Level 1)

**Chairs:** K.H. Andreassen, Frederiksberg (DK)  
R. Cleveland, Boston (US)

**Aims and objectives of this session**

ESWL was the method of first choice in stone treatment for two decades. Endourology has now taken this role of many indications. However, the idea of (almost) no-touch stone disintegration is convincing and new technological developments may turn back the clock.

Poster viewing of 20 minutes. Presentations will take place on stage. Standard presentations are 2 minutes in length, followed by 2 minutes for discussion.

32. **CT texture analysis of ex vivo renal stones predicts ease of fragmentation with shock wave lithotripsy**

*By:* Devlies W., Cui H., Ravenscroft S., Heers H., Freidin A., Cleveland R., Turney B.

*Institutes:*  
University of Oxford, Oxford Stone Group, Oxford, United Kingdom,  
KU Leuven, Faculty of Medicine, Leuven, Belgium,  
University of Oxford, Medical Sciences Division, Oxford, United Kingdom,  
Philips-Universität Marburg, Dept. of Urology and Paediatric Urology, Marburg, Germany,  
University of Oxford, Kennedy Institute of Rheumatology, Oxford, United Kingdom

33. **Predictive factors of the outcome of extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy in the treatment of upper urinary tract stones: Evidence from a prospective study**

*By:* Quaresima L., Pretore E., Moroni L., Galosi A.B.

*Institutes:*  
Polytechnic University of The Marche Region, Dept. of Urology, Ancona, Italy

34. **Prediction for success rate of shock wave lithotripsy using mean stone density-stone heterogeneity index ratio calculating Hounsfield unit on non-contrast computed tomography**


*Institutes:*  
Severance Hospital, Urological Science Institute, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Dept. of Urology, Seoul, South Korea

35. **Ultrasonography is not inferior to fluoroscopy to guide extracorporeal shock waves during treatment of renal and upper ureteric calculi: A randomized prospective cohort study**

*By:* Van Besien J., Uvin P., Merckx L.

*Institutes:*  
AZ Sint Lucas Ghent, Dept. of Urology, Ghent, Belgium

36. **Pretreatment with low energy shockwaves and a 3-minute pause reduces markers of renal injury in patients undergoing extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy**

*By:* Ilyas R., Young G., Chow K.

*Institutes:*  
University Hospital of South Manchester NHS Foundation Trust, Dept. of Urology, Manchester, United Kingdom

37. **Ultraslow high power SWL versus slow power ramping SWL in stones with high attenuation value**


*Institutes:*  
Beni Suef University, Dept. of Urology, Cairo, Egypt,  
Theodor Bilharz research institute, Dept. of Urology, Giza, Egypt

38. **Dual shockwave and using high-flow oxygen administration by nasal cannula (HFONC) may**
improve lithotripsy results
By: Gatkin M., Sopotov A., Raikin I.
Institutes: Zdorovie Center, Dept. of Urology, Barnaul, Russia

Ureteral stenting can be a negative predictor for successful outcome following shock wave lithotripsy in patients with ureteral stones
Institutes: Severance Hospital, Urological Science Institute, Yonsei University College of Medicine, Dept. of Urology, Seoul, South Korea

Adjuvant alpha blockers to extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy: A randomized controlled trial
Institutes: Grenoble University Hospital, Dept. of Urology, Grenoble Cedex 9, France

Does previous stone surgery affect the outcome of SWL treatment in adults with kidney stones?
By: Gültekin M.H.1, Turegun F.A.1, Ozbek B.2, Tansu N.1, Kendigelen P.3, Erozenci A.1, Onal B.1
Institutes: 1Cerrahpasa Medical Faculty, Dept. of Urology, Istanbul, Turkey, 2Acibadem University, Dept. of Urology, Istanbul, Turkey, 3Cerrahpasa Medical Faculty, Dept. of Anesthesiology, Istanbul, Turkey

Does shockwave lithotripsy impair urine pH? Results of the prospective Swiss Kidney Stone Cohort register
By: Skuginna V.1, Mohebbi N.2, Fuster D.1, Kim M.-J.3, Wagner C.2, Wuerzner G.4, Dhayat N.2, Bonny O.5, Roth B.1
Institutes: 1University Hospital Bern, Dept. of Urology and Nephrology, Bern, Switzerland, 2University Hospital Zürich, Dept. of Urology and Nephrology, Zürich, Switzerland, 3University Hospital Basel, Dept. of Urology and Nephrology, Basel, Switzerland, 4University Hospital Geneva, Dept. of Urology and Nephrology, Geneva, Switzerland, 5University Hospital Lausanne, Dept. of Urology and Nephrology, Lausanne, Switzerland

Extracorporeal shock-wave lithotripsy (ESWL) for renal stones is associated with decreased kidney function after long term follow-up
By: Fankhauser C.1, Grogg J.1, Holenstein A.1, Zhong Q.2, Steurer J.3, Hermanns T.1, Sulser T.1, Poyet C.1
Institutes: 1University Hospital of Zurich, Dept. of Urology, Zurich, Switzerland, 2University Hospital of Zurich, Dept. of Pathology of Molecular Pathology, Zurich, Switzerland, 3University Hospital of Zurich, Horten Centre for Patient Oriented Research and Knowledge Transfer, Zurich, Switzerland

Extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy (ESWL) monotherapy in children; predictors of successful outcome
By: Alsagheer G., Abdel-Kader M., Hasan A., Mohamed O., Atef F., Mahmoud O., Abolyosr A.
Institutes: South Valley University, Dept. of Urology, Qena, Egypt

Urinary tract infections raise risk for renal hematoma after shock-wave lithotripsy
By: Schregel C., John H., Keller I., Randazzo M.
Institutes: Kantonsspital Winterthur, Dept. of Urology, Winterthur, Switzerland