

RIRS RETROGRADE INTRARENAL LASER

RIRS & LASER

URETEROSCOPY / RIRS

A RIRS ,Ureteroscope, a long, FLEXIBLE that has an eyepiece on one end and a tiny lens and a light on the other end to access especially Upper Ureter and Kidney. In general, there are two ways to perform Ureteroscopy for stones:- Flexible and Rigid

- If the stone is small and Midway in ureter, your doctor will insert a scope into the ureter to remove the stone. Stone is fragmented with LASER and The basket is used to collect the stone.
- With a laser beam shining through the scope, the doctor will break the stone into pieces small enough to be passed out of the body with urine.

Based on the Location, Size, and Stone Hardness , doctor will determine / Choose the best Ureteroscopy treatment option for you.

Let Your Health Care Provider Know About:

- Any allergies you have.
- All medicines you are taking, including vitamins, herbs, eye drops, creams, and over-the-counter medicines.
- Previous problems you or members of your family have had with the use of anesthetics.
- Any blood disorders you have.
- Previous surgeries you have had.
- Medical conditions you have.

The Procedure

The patient will be under the influence of Anesthesia, and the urologist will use an endoscope – a thin, Flexible tube – to reach the bladder through the urethra and then access the lumen of Ureter, Upper ureter to **ALL PARTS OF PC SYSTEM**. During this process, the endoscope will identify stones and blast them with a laser.

Further, the (Dj Stenting) is done two weeks' prior helps to smoothen and fasten the recovery time; in most cases, patients are discharged on the next day post-surgery.

For comfort during the RIRS:

- ◆ Relax as much as possible.
- ◆ Let your health care provider know if you are uncomfortable, anxious, or in pain.
- ◆ Post OP: Try to Restrict Activity as much as possible
- ◆ Try to follow instructions to speed up the Recovery.

Before the Procedure

- Do not eat or drink for 8 hours prior to the procedure. You may, however, take the medications with a sip of water that your physician instructs you to take
- Do not take aspirin or aspirin-containing products for 7 days prior to your procedure
- Get admitted with all reports and a accompanying person.

Risks and Complications

Generally, RIRS for kidney stones is a safe procedure. However, as with any procedure, complications can occur. Possible complications include:

- Infection.
- Bleeding of the kidney.
- Staging of procedure due to failure to REACH stone .
- Obstruction of the ureter.
- Failure of the stone to fragment.

After Surgery

After surgery, you will be taken to the recovery area. A nurse will watch and check your progress. Once you're awake, stable, and taking fluids well, you will be allowed to go ward as long as there are no problems. you will observed overnight. Urinary Catheter will be removed once urine clear (Morning).You will also be allowed to pass your urine before discharge. You may be given antibiotics to help prevent infection. You may also be prescribed pain medicine if needed. In a week or two, your health care provider may remove your stent, if you have one. You may first have an X-ray exam done 3-4 weeks before your procedure to check on how successful the fragmentation of your stone has been and how much of the stone has passed. Your health care provider will check to see whether or not stone particles remain.



What to Expect after the Procedure

- Your urine may have a red tinge for a few days after treatment. Blood loss is usually minimal.
- You may have soreness in the back or flank area. This usually goes away after a few days.
- Stone fragments should begin to pass within 24 hours of treatment. However, a delayed passage is not unusual.
- You may have pain, discomfort, and feel sick to your stomach (nauseated) when the crushed fragments of stone are passed down the tube from the kidney to the bladder. Stone fragments can pass soon after the procedure and may last for up to 4–8 weeks.
- A small number of patients may have severe pain when stone fragments are not able to pass, which leads to an obstruction.

- If your stone is Large in diameter or if you have multiple stones, you may require more than one treatment.
- You will have a stent placed during RIRS, you may experience some discomfort, especially during urination. You may experience the pain or discomfort in your flank or back, or you may experience a sharp pain or discomfort at the base of your penis or in your lower abdomen. The discomfort usually lasts only a few minutes after urinating.



C A R E

Seek Immediate Care if:

- You develop a fever or shaking chills.
- Your pain is not relieved by medicine.
- You feel sick to your stomach (nauseated) and you vomit.
- You develop heavy bleeding.
- You have difficulty urinating.
- You start to pass your stent from your penis.



1 in 10 people will have a kidney stone

PLEASE NOTE

- ◆ If large stone particles remain after treatment, a second procedure may be necessary at a later date.
- ◆ URS is one of the Minimally Invasive modality - has Clearance Rate of 95 %
- ◆ Benefit being Minimally Invasive, Reduced Anaesthesia, No CUT, Early to Work, Less Bleeding.
- ◆ Definitive Minimally Invasive LASER Procedure have increasing Clearance Rates unto 98% Like Miniperc, PCNL



Home Care Instructions

- Rest at home until you feel your energy improving.
- Only take over-the-counter or prescription medicines for pain, discomfort, or fever as directed by your health care provider. Depending on the type of lithotripsy, you may need to take antibiotics and anti-inflammatory medicines for a few days.
- Drink enough water and fluids to keep your urine clear or pale yellow. This helps “flush” your kidneys. It helps pass any remaining pieces of stone and prevents stones from coming back.
- Most people can resume daily activities within 1–2 days after standard lithotripsy. It can take longer to recover from laser and percutaneous lithotripsy.
- If the stones are in your urinary system, you may be asked to strain your urine at home to look for stones. Any stones that are found can be sent to a medical lab for examination.
- Visit your health care provider for a follow-up appointment in a few weeks. Your doctor may remove your stent if you have one. Your health care provider will also check to see whether stone particles still remain.