

Same Session Bilateral Ureteroscopy for Multiple Stones: Results from the CROES URS Global Study

Por: [Pace, KT](#) (Pace, Kenneth T.)^[1]; [Krocak, T](#) (Krocak, Tad)^[1]; [Wijnstok, NJ](#) (Wijnstok, Nienke J.)^[2]; [Kamphuis, GM](#) (Kamphuis, Guido M.)^[2]; [Esen, T](#) (Esen, Tarik)^[3]; [Toutziaris, C](#) (Toutziaris, Chrysovalantis)^[5]; [Silva, B](#) (Silva, Benjamin)^[4]; [de la Rosette, JJ](#) (de la Rosette, Jean J.)^[2]

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Resumen

Purpose: This study presents a comparison of the international experience with ipsilateral and bilateral ureteroscopy for multiple, bilateral ureteral and renal stones vs single stone treatment. Patient and treatment characteristics and outcomes were compared.

Materials and Methods: The CROES (Clinical Research Office of the Endourological Society) Ureteroscopy Global Study includes 114 centers in 32 countries. Patients undergoing bilateral ureteroscopy, ipsilateral ureteroscopy for multiple stones and ureteroscopy for a single stone were examined from January 2010 to October 2012. Intraoperative characteristics and postoperative outcomes were identified for each patient. Inverse probability weighted regression adjustment analyses were done to compare outcomes independent of differences among centers and patient characteristics.

Results: The CROES Ureteroscopy Global Study consists of 11,885 patients. A total of 2,153 patients (18.7%) were treated for multiple stones, of whom 1,880 (87.3%) and 273 (12.7%) underwent ipsilateral and bilateral ureteroscopy, respectively. Inverse probability weighted regression adjustment models for bilateral vs ipsilateral ureteroscopy and multiple vs single stone treatments showed that patients with bilateral ureteroscopy and multiple stone treatments had lower stone-free rates, higher re-treatment rates and longer operative times compared to patients who underwent ipsilateral ureteroscopy and single stone treatment. There was no difference in complication rates among bilateral, ipsilateral and single stone ureteroscopy.

Conclusions: This study presents a large series of patients who underwent bilateral and ipsilateral ureteroscopy. Our findings suggest a decrease in stone-free rates, increased re-treatment rates, increased operative times and longer hospital stay in patients treated for multiple stones. The

treatment of multiple stones and bilateral ureteroscopy are safe compared to single stone treatment and ipsilateral ureteroscopy, respectively.

Palabras clave

Palabras clave de autor: [ureter](#); [kidney](#); [calculi](#); [ureteroscopy](#); [treatment outcome](#)

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Información del autor

Dirección para petición de copias: de la Rosette, JJ (autor para petición de copias)

AMC Univ Hosp, Dept Urol, Meibergdreef 9, NL-1105 AZ Amsterdam, Netherlands.

Direcciones:

- + [1] St Michaels Hosp, Div Urol, Toronto, ON, Canada
- [2] Univ Hosp, Acad Med Ctr, Dept Urol, Amsterdam, Netherlands
- + [3] Koc Univ, Sch Med, Istanbul, Turkey
- + [4] Hosp San Borja Arriaran, Santiago, Chile
- + [5] Aristotle Univ Thessaloniki, Urol Dept 1, Thessaloniki, Greece

Direcciones de correo electrónico: j.i.delarosette@amc.uva.nl

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