

Title: Retrospective analysis of percutaneous nephrostomies in cancer patients.

Introduction and Objectives

The percutaneous nephrostomy (PN) is a technique performed by the interventional radiologist which aims retrieve a temporary or permanent access to the upper urinary tract. The PN is used for decompression of an obstructed renal collector system, in most cases.

Classical indications for the procedure put special emphasis on PN within the therapy of a cancer patient , for example: establish a direct access in the urinary system to dissolve stones; create a diversion in the collecting system in an attempt to optimize the treatment of fistulas arising from trauma or iatrogenic, malignant or inflammatory injury; treatment of complications associated with renal transplants, among others.

Therefore, the PN is often a procedure that may have a huge contribution on saving the patient's life especially in the context of an oncologic patient. Find out the specifics regarding the treatment indications for these patients is critical, as well as success rates and response to the established procedure because such information could guide the medical management in order to achieve greater efficiency and speed in treatment.

According to the current literature, the clinical outcome of the PN depends on multiple variables such as: size , volume , location, and general condition of the patient. The success rate varies between 70 to 100% in several well design studies around the world. However, there is no recent publication in the Brazilian scientific literature about such rates, neither regarding the useful average time of the PN. Thus, the present article seeks to trace a full profile of nephrostomy procedures guided by computed tomography in an Oncology Reference Center , as well as establish the indications, technique and results t in each case.

Methods

This is a retrospective, single-center, performed by medical records revision, for patients who underwent PN guided by computed tomography (CT) studies from june 2014 to june 2015 in the Image Department of AC Camargo Cancer Center.

Results

It were evaluated 54 procedures, 34 primary and 20 reproaches. These, 90 % had a known cause of obstruction, 85% because of malignant complications and 5 % of post- therapeutic consequences. The most used technique was Seldinger (63%) and the gauge of the used tube was 10 Fr (61%). Most procedures were successfully carried out (85%). In the unsuccessfully procedures, 6 were interrupted by pain, 1 by perirenal hematoma without significant drop in hemoglobin and 1 because of nephrostomy, although well positioned, it was not functioning.

Conclusions

Percutaneous nephrostomy guided by CT scan is a safe procedure, with satisfactory results in most cases. Therefore, has been gaining prominence in the upper urinary tract diversion, whether temporary or permanent.