## Percutaneous Nephrolithotomy in Prone and Supine Positions: A Randomized Controlled Study

Waleed El-Shaer, Wael kandeel, Sally Abdel-Lateef, Ahmed Torky, and Alaa Elshaer

OBJECTIVES

To evaluate the safety, efficacy, adverse events, and feasibility of ultrasound guided percutaneous nephrolithotomy (US-PCNL) in the management of large renal stones in supine and prone posi-

tions and to point out the practical considerations related to these techniques in comparison with

standard PCNL.

PATIENTS AND

This study was conducted between August 2013 to September 2018 as a prospective randomized and controlled study. A total of 392 consecutive patients with nephrolithiasis >2 cm were ran-

and controlled study. A total of 392 consecutive patients with nephrolithiasis >2 cm were randomly assigned to undergo ultrasound PCNL in prone (P-US-PCNL) (132 patients); supine position (S-US-PCNL) (129 patients) or conventional PCNL (C-PCNL) (131 patients). The preoperative parameters, the intraoperative findings, operative time, hospital stay, perioperative

morbidities, stone free rate, and related data were recorded.

**RESULTS** The demographic and the baseline characteristics were comparable in all study groups. The

mean number of trails and time for successful puncture in P-US-PCNL, S-US-PCNL, and C-PCNL were  $1.9\pm1$ ,  $2.3\pm1.2$ , and  $1.7\pm1$ , respectively (P<.001), and  $15.8\pm5.8$ ,  $19.3\pm9.4$ , and  $16.5\pm8.1$  seconds, respectively (P<.001). The operation time was  $69\pm22$ ,  $75\pm23$ , and  $72\pm27$  minutes, respectively, (P>.05). The mean nephrostomy time and length of hospital stay were  $3\pm1.3$ ,  $3.4\pm1.5$ ,  $3.2\pm1.2$  hours, respectively, and  $3.8\pm1.5$ ,  $4.1\pm1.5$ ,  $3.9\pm1.3$  days, respectively (P>.05). The mean percentage decrease in hemoglobin concentration was  $1.65\pm0.66$ ,  $1.77\pm0.78$ , and  $2.1\pm0.9$ , respectively (P<.001), overall stone clear-

ance was 88%, 79%, and 85%, respectively (P > .05). Complications were acceptable and

similar between groups.

**CONCLUSION** US-PCNL either in prone or supine position is as effective, feasible, and safe as C-PCNL with zero

radiation exposure. UROLOGY 128: 31-37, 2019. © 2019 Elsevier Inc.