



EXTRACORPOREAL SHOCKWAVE LITHOTRIPSY (ESWL) FOR STONES

Information about your procedure from
The British Association of Urological Surgeons (BAUS)

This leaflet contains evidence-based information about your proposed urological procedure. We have consulted specialist surgeons during its preparation, so that it represents best practice in UK urology. You should use it in addition to any advice already given to you.

To view the online version of this leaflet, type the text below into your web browser:

http://www.baus.org.uk/_userfiles/pages/files/Patients/Leaflets/ESWL.pdf

Key Points

- Lithotripsy is a low risk, non-invasive way of treating stones in the kidney or ureter (the tube between your kidney and bladder)
- Shockwaves are focused through the skin, onto the stone, using X-ray or ultrasound to target them
- Some stones are too hard and may not break up even after re-treatment
- The commonest after-effects are bleeding and temporary pain as the fragments pass out

What does this procedure involve?

Firing shockwaves through the skin and focusing them down to break kidney stones into small enough fragments to pass naturally; this involves either x-ray or ultrasound to target the stone(s).

What are the alternatives?

Alternatives have different risks and success rates, depending on the size and position of your stone.

- **Ureteroscopic surgery** –performed with a telescope under general anaesthetic and breaking the stone with a laser
- **Percutaneous (keyhole) stone removal** –a direct puncture into your kidney through the skin in your side

What happens on the day of the procedure?

The procedure is usually performed by a urologist or a **lithotripsy technician**.

It is helpful if you bring your own dressing gown to wear. You will be asked for a urine sample (to check for infection) and you may have an X-ray to make sure your stone has not moved. You can have a light meal on the morning of your treatment but you should drink only clear fluid in the two to four hours before treatment.









Details of the procedure




- we usually give you an injection of antibiotics before the procedure, after you have been checked for any allergies
- we normally give you a painkilling injection or tablet before the treatment
- you will be awake throughout the procedure although we sometimes use a sedative to make you sleepy
- children undergoing lithotripsy need to have a general anaesthetic.
- we position you on the treatment couch with either gel or water applied to your skin to ensure good contact with the shockwave generator
- the machine fires pulsed shockwaves once the stone has been pinpointed using X-rays or ultrasound (pictured)
- you should try and lie as still as possible during the treatment.
- each shockwave creates a sensation like being flicked in the back with an elastic band; sometimes, you may feel a deeper discomfort in your kidney
- we can give you additional painkiller or sedation if the treatment proves very painful for you
- we often pause during the treatment to check the stone position and adjust the targeting, if necessary
- treatment normally lasts 30 to 60 minutes, depending on the size of your stone
- you will be able to go home within a couple of hours but you should not attempt to drive yourself home



Are there any after-effects?

The possible after-effects and your risk of getting them are shown below. Some are self-limiting or reversible, but others are not. We have not listed very rare after-effects (occurring in less than 1 in 250 patients) individually. The impact of these after-effects can vary a lot from patient to patient; you should ask your surgeon's advice about the risks and their impact on you as an individual:

After-effect	Risk
Blood in your urine (which can last several days)	 Between 1 in 2 & 1 in 10 patients
Pain in your kidney as small fragments of stone pass	 Between 1 in 2 & 1 in 10 patients
Need for further lithotripsy treatment to clear any stone(s) remaining	 Between 1 in 2 & 1 in 10 patients
Failure to break the stone (which may need an alternative treatment)	 Between 1 in 2 & 1 in 10 patients
Recurrence of stones in the future	 Between 1 in 2 & 1 in 10 patients
Infection on your urinary tract	 Between 1 in 10 & 1 in 50 patients
Bruising or blistering of the skin at the site of shockwave entry or exit	 Between 1 in 10 & 1 in 50 patients
Some fragments may get stuck in your ureter (between the kidney & bladder) requiring surgical removal	 Between 1 in 10 & 1 in 50 patients

Severe infection requiring injected antibiotics or drainage of the kidney with a small tube (nephrostomy)	 Between 1 in 50 & 1 in 250 patients
Kidney damage with severe bruising	 Between 1 in 50 & 1 in 250 patients
Inadvertent damage to the pancreas or lungs	 Between 1 in 50 & 1 in 250 patients

What is my risk of a hospital-acquired infection?

Your risk of getting an infection in hospital is approximately 8 in 100 (8%); this includes getting *MRSA* or a *Clostridium difficile* bowel infection. This figure is higher if you are in a “high-risk” group of patients such as patients who have had:

- long-term drainage tubes (e.g. catheters);
- bladder removal;
- long hospital stays; or
- multiple hospital admissions.

What can I expect when I get home?

- you will be given advice about your recovery at home
- you will be given a copy of your discharge summary and a copy will also be sent to your GP
- antibiotics, and any other tablets you may need, will be dispensed from the hospital pharmacy; you **must** complete the course of antibiotics
- you should drink twice as much as you would normally, to flush your system through and reduce the risk of bleeding or infection
- you may see blood in your urine for several days
- you may re-start your aspirin or blood-thinning drugs when your urine contains no visible blood
- you should take anti-inflammatory painkillers (e.g. diclofenac, ibuprofen) as required, but not if you have asthma, a stomach ulcer or sensitivity to aspirin
- any bruising or blistering on your skin after the procedure usually disappears within 7 days; any discomfort can be helped by soothing skin creams

- if you experience a high temperature, severe pain on passing urine, an inability to pass urine or increasing bleeding, you should contact your doctor immediately
- if your pain is severe and does not settle, you should contact your urology unit, attend your local Accident & Emergency Department or contact your GP.
- we will tell you what follow-up arrangements are needed after your treatment
- if you have a ureteric stent, you may receive an appointment for removal of the stent under local anaesthetic

General information about surgical procedures

Before your procedure

Please tell a member of the medical team if you have:

- an implanted foreign body (stent, joint replacement, pacemaker, heart valve, blood vessel graft);
- a regular prescription for a blood thinning agent (warfarin, aspirin, clopidogrel, rivaroxaban or dabigatran);
- a present or previous MRSA infection; or
- a high risk of variant-CJD (e.g. if you have had a corneal transplant, a neurosurgical dural transplant or human growth hormone treatment).

Questions you may wish to ask

If you wish to learn more about what will happen, you can find a list of suggested questions called "[Having An Operation](#)" on the website of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. You may also wish to ask your surgeon for his/her personal results and experience with this procedure.

Before you go home

We will tell you how the procedure went and you should:

- make sure you understand what has been done;
- ask the surgeon if everything went as planned;
- let the staff know if you have any discomfort;
- ask what you can (and cannot) do at home;
- make sure you know what happens next; and
- ask when you can return to normal activities.

We will give you advice about what to look out for when you get home. Your surgeon or nurse will also give you details of who to contact, and how to contact them, in the event of problems.

Smoking and surgery

Ideally, we would prefer you to stop smoking before any procedure. Smoking can worsen some urological conditions and makes complications more likely after surgery. For advice on stopping, you can:

- contact your GP;
- access your local [NHS Smoking Help Online](#); or
- ring the free NHS Smoking Helpline on **0800 169 0 169**.

Driving after surgery

It is your responsibility to make sure you are fit to drive after any surgical procedure. You only need to [contact the DVLA](#) if your ability to drive is likely to be affected for more than three months. If it is, you should check with your insurance company before driving again.

What should I do with this information?

Thank you for taking the trouble to read this information. Please let your urologist (or specialist nurse) know if you would like to have a copy for your own records. If you wish, the medical or nursing staff can also arrange to file a copy in your hospital notes.

What sources have we used to prepare this leaflet?

This leaflet uses information from consensus panels and other evidence-based sources including:

- the [Department of Health \(England\)](#);
- the [Cochrane Collaboration](#); and
- the [National Institute for Health and Care Excellence \(NICE\)](#).

It also follows style guidelines from:

- the [Royal National Institute for Blind People \(RNIB\)](#);
- the [Information Standard](#);
- the [Patient Information Forum](#); and
- the [Plain English Campaign](#).

Disclaimer

We have made every effort to give accurate information but there may still be errors or omissions in this leaflet. BAUS cannot accept responsibility for any loss from action taken (or not taken) as a result of this information.

PLEASE NOTE

The staff at BAUS are not medically trained, and are unable to answer questions about the information provided in this leaflet. If you do have any questions, you should contact your urologist, specialist nurse or GP.