

## OP 18

### Clinical presentation of ureteric stone admissions in a tertiary health care center

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**Introduction and Objectives** Ureteric colic is a common urological symptom summons inward surgical admission. Prevention of stone formation will alleviate stone-related morbidity, disability, and obstructive uropathy.

**Methods** A descriptive study was conducted at DGH-Chilaw six months periods since November 2020. All 48 patients who presented with ureteric colic were included in this study following written consent. A pre-tested interviewer-administered questionnaire was used to collect the details.

**Results** Total samples were 48 and 35(72.9%) males and 13(27.1%) females. The age range was 19 years – 69 years. The mean age was 37.73 years (SD 12.935). Their common jobs were farming (n=12), manual (n=7), office (n=9). Right side pain was common- n=27(56.3%). 26(54.2%) patients had the first episode. Another 33.4% (n=16) had second episode. Others had more than three episodes. 39(81.3%) patients drank less than 2 L water per day. Only nine patients drank more than 2 L per day, and most of them experienced more than one episode of colic. 18 urine full reports (UFR) showed occasional red cells, and only five showed a field full of red cells. 77.1% of the UFR reports showed crystals. Only 21(43.8%) patients had dysuria, and others were not. 13 patients experienced pyrexia due to urinary tract infection, and their UFR inveterate it.

Forty-one patients had a normal renal function. Six patients had stage 2, and one patient had stage 3A failure.

**Conclusion** Commonest presentation was right side ureteric colic. An increased water intake may prevent further episodes.