Ureteral stones are normally clinically symptomatic as colic or flank pain. The investigation of acute flank pain by diagnostic imaging targets on the confirmation of the suspected ureteral stone and the exclusion of other diseases. Furthermore, imaging using unenhanced computed tomography (NCCT) or excretory urography (IVU) serves as a basis for treatment planning. Depending on the size and location of ureteral stones a spontaneous stone passage, medical expulsive therapy (MET), extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy (SWL), ureterorenoscopy (URS) or initially just simple stenting can be considered. The aim of this review is to provide the reader with the necessary decision criteria for optimal care of patients in the daily routine.
Occurences:

- Einrichtungen > Fakultäten > Fakultät für Medizin > Kliniken und Institute > Urologische Klinik und Poliklinik > 2013

entries: