

Admitted Urology Surgeries Patient Information Pamphlet

What is a:

Percutaneous Nephrolithotomy

This is a surgical procedure to remove stone(s) from the kidney. This is done through the skin (percutaneous) and nephrolithotomy means taking stones out of the kidney. The main advantage of this approach is that a small incision (about 2 cm) is required in the flank and large stones can be removed. A scope is passed into the kidney. The stone can be broken down with an ultrasonic probe and the fragments can be removed. The average hospital stay is 1 to 2 days.

Radical Retropubic Prostatectomy

Done for cancer, during radical prostatectomy surgery, the entire prostate gland is removed along with the lymph nodes in the pelvis. The incision is in the lower abdomen and the bladder is reattached to the urethra. You will go home with a catheter for approximately two weeks. You will be provided with special instructions before you leave hospital on how to care for your catheter. The average hospital stay is approximately 2 to 3 days.

Radical Nephrectomy/Partial Nephrectomy

Done for cancer, the surgeon will remove either the entire (nephrectomy) or part of a kidney (partial nephrectomy). This can be done either with an incision under the rib cage or with a minimally invasive technique (laparoscopic). The average hospital stay is between 3 to 5 days depending on the technique used.

Radical Cystectomy and Ileal Conduit Urinary Diversion

Done for cancer, the surgeon will remove the bladder, prostate and pelvic lymph nodes in men and the bladder, uterus, and pelvic lymph nodes in women. The surgeon will then use a piece of small intestine to create a "conduit" to allow urine to drain to a bag on your abdomen. Before you leave hospital, you will be given lots of instructions/teaching on how to care for your conduit. This will include care of the stoma and how to change the urinary drainage bag. The average hospital stay is 5 to 7 days.

Stoma

A stoma is an opening on the abdomen that allows urine to be diverted out of the body into a collection bag.



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How to Prepare for Post Procedure/Operative Expectations:

- Please discuss with your surgeon if you need to stop specific medications such as diabetic or blood thinning medications and when to restart after your procedure
- Discuss with your surgeon when you can expect to return to work, dressing/incisional care and activity precautions.
- Pain can be expected during your recovery time, and everyone experiences pain differently. You will be provided with directions on how to manage your pain at home.

References:

1. My Health Alberta. *Percutaneous nephrolithotomy*. Retrieved August 2019 from <https://myhealth.alberta.ca/health/tests-treatments/pages/conditions.aspx?Hwid=hw204521>
2. My Health Alberta. *Radical retropubic prostatectomy*. Retrieved August 2019 from <https://myhealth.alberta.ca/health/AfterCareInformation/pages/conditions.aspx?Hwid=ug3662>
3. My Health Alberta. *Radical nephrectomy/partial nephrectomy*. Retrieved August 2019 from <https://myhealth.alberta.ca/health/tests-treatments/pages/conditions.aspx?Hwid=abn2758>
4. My Health Alberta. *Radical cystectomy and ileal conduit urinary diversion*. Retrieved August 2019 from <https://myhealth.alberta.ca/health/AfterCareInformation/pages/conditions.aspx?Hwid=ud1600>
5. National Association of PeriAnesthesia Nurses of Canada (2018). *Standards for practice*.

