

General Urology Surgeries Patient Information Pamphlet

What is a:

Transurethral Resection of Bladder Tumor

A resectoscope (telescope with a lens, light and an electrical cutting device) is passed into the bladder and the tumor is removed by use of an electrical cutting loop.

Mid Urethral Sling

Urethral sling surgery, also called mid-urethral sling surgery, is done to treat urinary incontinence. A sling is placed around the urethra to lift it back into a normal position and to exert pressure on the urethra to aid urine retention.

Ureteroscopy

A very small camera is inserted into the bladder and up into the ureter (the tube that carries urine from the kidney to the bladder) and possibly the kidney itself. The instrument can also be used to treat and remove some stones depending on their size and location.

Lithotripsy

This is the breakdown of a stone by a Holmium laser.

Stent

This is a thin, hollow, plastic tube that is placed within the ureter and is used temporarily to keep the ureter open until it heals, or inflammation has resolved. The tube allows the urine to drain and any small stone fragments to pass freely. The stent can give you strong urges to void (pass urine) while it is in place. You may also experience pain in your flank while voiding. Stent symptoms resolve almost immediately after the stent is removed. If your stent has an extruding string to aid in removal, you will be given instructions on when to remove the stent yourself at home (usually 1 week post-operatively). If there is not a string, then your surgeon will make arrangements with you for removal. It usually can be left in place for up to several weeks or a maximum of four months. The stent eventually must be removed or replaced as it can become blocked.

Special Considerations:

Some urology procedures may require you to go home with a urinary catheter in place. You will be provided with special instructions on the day of your surgery, before you leave hospital, on how to care for your catheter.

Turn over for instructions 



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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 dressing/incisional care, activity precautions, and when you can expect to return to work.
- Please come prepared the day of surgery with a responsible adult to pick you up, as well as stay with you at home for 24 hours. You will not be able to drive for a minimum of 24 hours, or longer if you are taking certain prescribed medications for pain, or until your surgeon clears you to drive. You may also need to arrange transportation to outpatient clinics for surgeries requiring community care in the days or weeks following your surgery.
- 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.
- A small amount of blood in the urine is normal after Urologic procedures. Drink lots of fluids to keep the bladder flushed. If you are unable to void, you may need to go to the nearest Emergency Department to have a catheter placed.

References:

1. British Columbia HealthLinkBC. *Urethral sling for stress incontinence in women*. Retrieved June 2019 from <https://www.healthlinkbc.ca/health-topics/hw219880>
2. National Association of PeriAnesthesia Nurses of Canada (2018). *Standards for Practice*.

