



Publication summary

Expert consensus on high intrarenal pressure during ureteroscopy: A pan-European Delphi panel

Somani B.¹, Davis N.², Emiliani E.³, Gökce M.I.⁴, Jung H.U.⁵, Keller E.X.⁶, Miernik A.⁷, Proietti S.⁸, Turney B.⁹, Wiseman O.¹⁰, Bosworth Smith A.¹¹, Caterino M.¹¹, Saunders R.¹¹, Boulmani M.¹², Traxer O.¹³

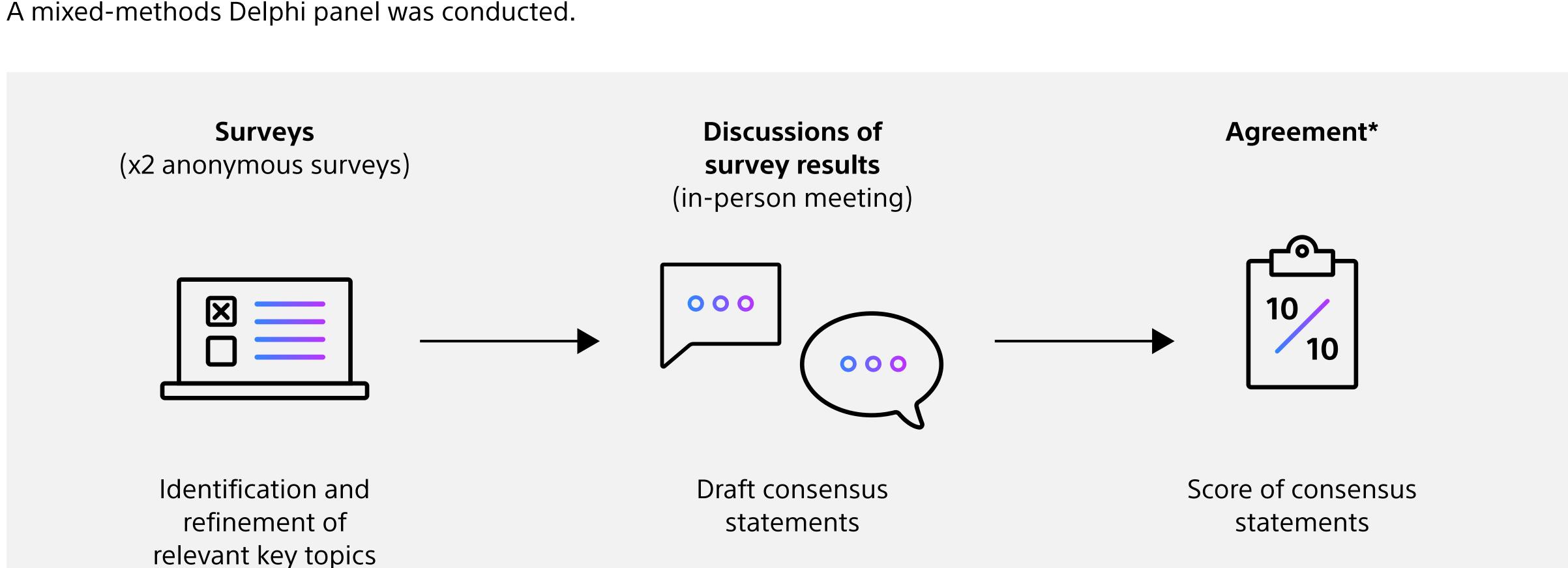
Background

- During ureteroscopy, surgeons need to maintain a balance between proper surgical visualisation, procedural times, and patient safety.
- Fluid irrigation during flexible ureteroscopy is necessary to improve visibility and distention of the upper urinary tract.
- There is, however, only limited clarity on what defines high intrarenal pressure, its possible risks, and how to monitor and manage it.



A Delphi panel of **11 physicians** was conducted to help in identifying patient groups who are most at risk of developing post-op complications due to high intrarenal pressures.

Materials and Methods

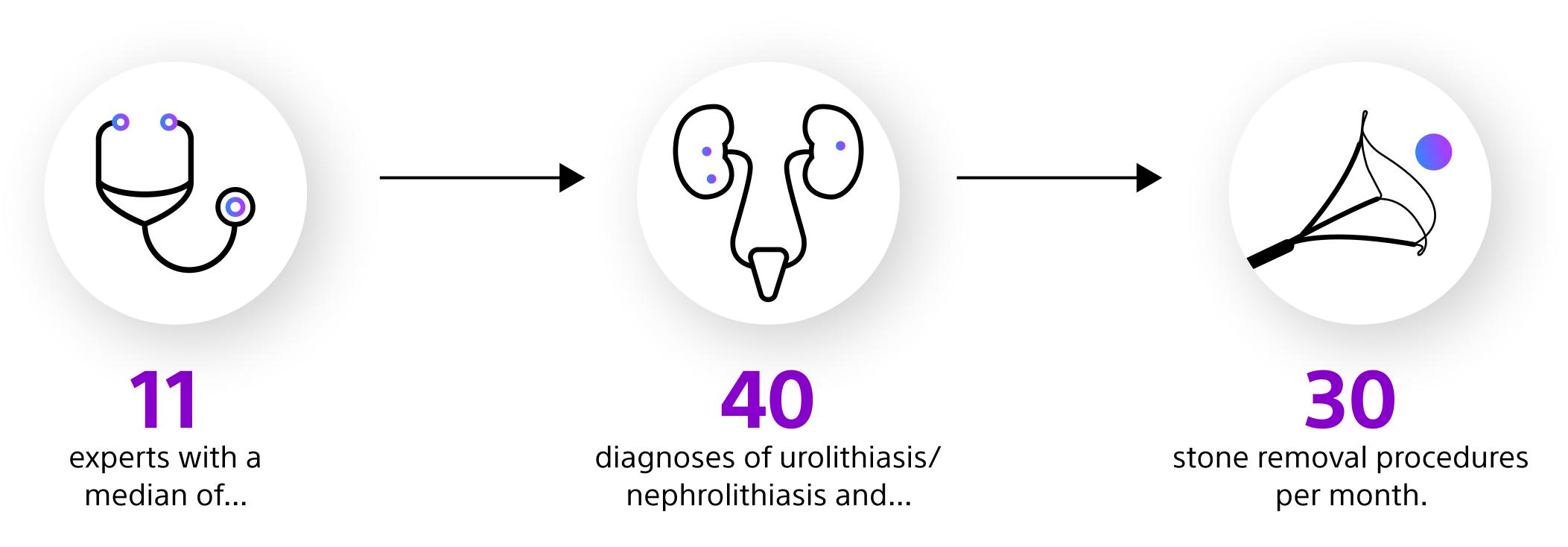


Note: The Delphi technique is an iterative, multistage process in which the opinions of a set panel of experts are synthesised into consensus statements through a series of increasingly specific questionnaires and feedback.

Somani B, Davis N, Emiliani E, Gökce M.I, Jung H.U, Keller E.X, Miernik A, Proietti S, Turney B, Wiseman O, and Traxer O, are all urologists, identified as leading authors from a literature review of ureteroscopy and IRP.

Results

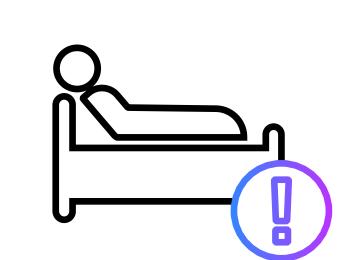
The panel consisted of:



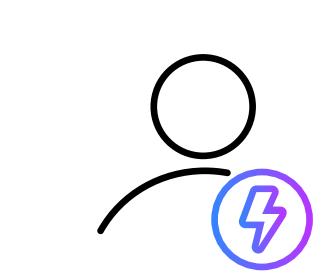
11 consensus statements were voted on, covering topics such as:



The definition of high IRP – opinions initially varied on what constituted a high IRP, with concern noted predominantly at an IRP \geq 80 cm H₂O.



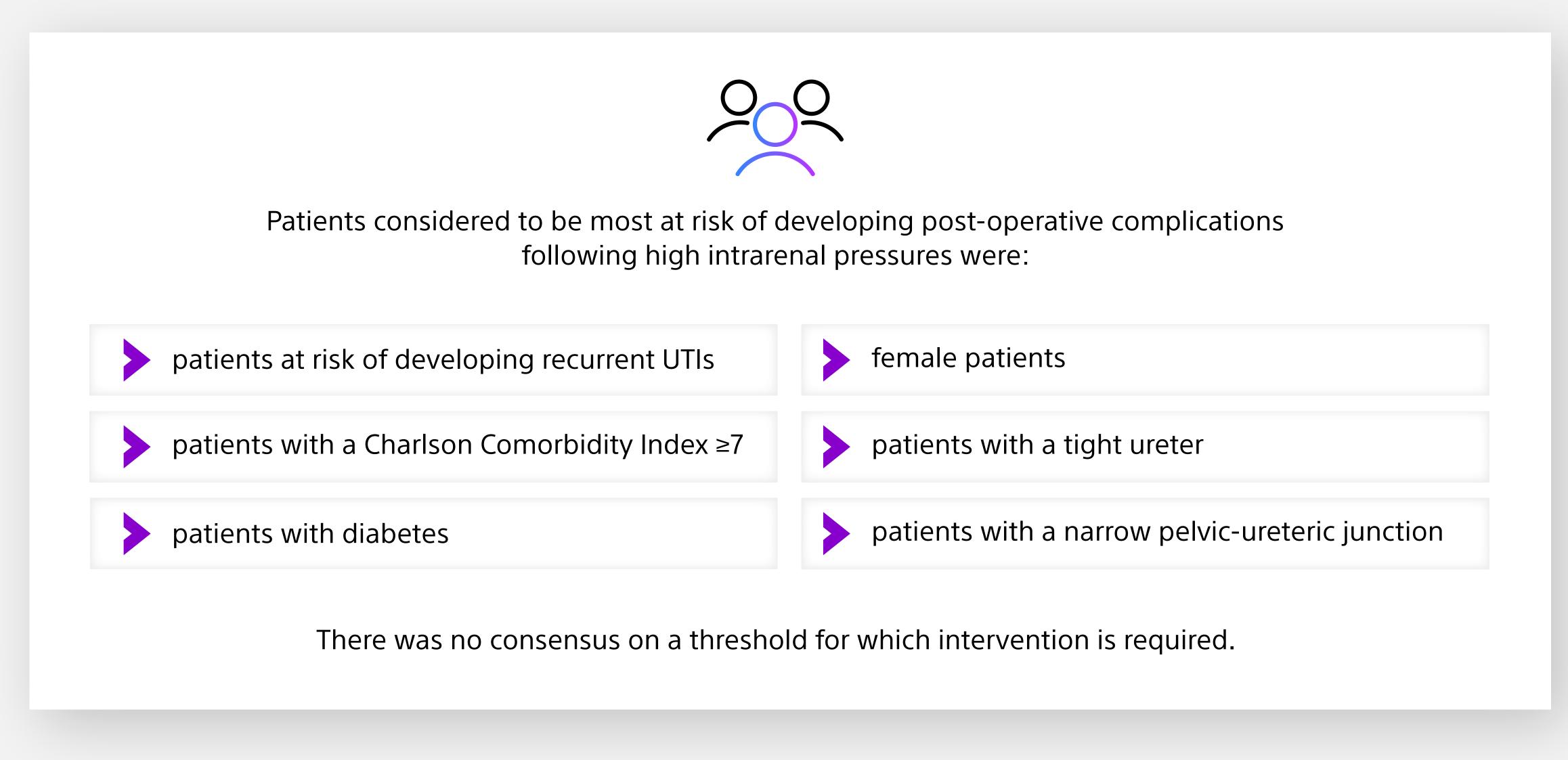
Potential complications associated with high IRP pressures during URS surgery.



Risk factors associated to high IRP in URS surgery and discussion of selective patient groups who will benefit most.

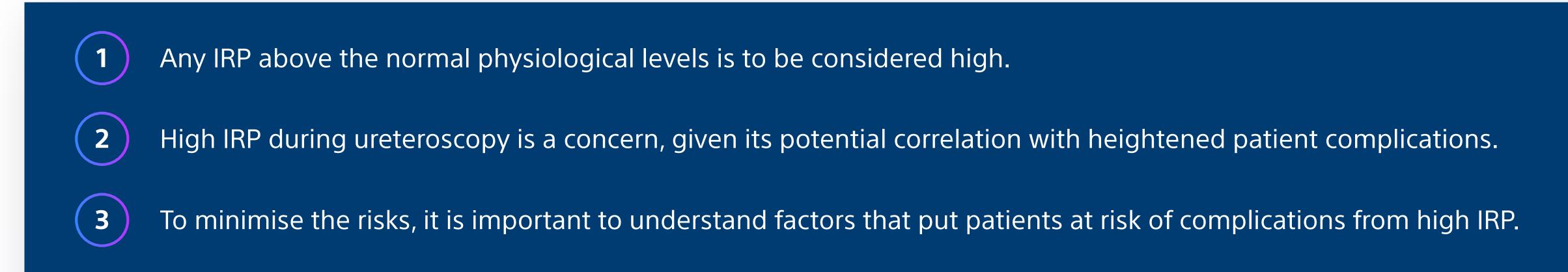
A majority consensus was reached for 9 out of 11 consensus statements:

The higher the IRP, the higher the concern for patient safety



Conclusions

References:



Experts are unanimous in their call for additional research to better understand and mitigate these risks 4 and to inform refinements to current clinical practice.

University Hospital Southampton, Urology, Southampton, United Kingdom. **2** Beaumont Hospital, Urology, Dublin, Ireland. 3 Fundación Puigvert Autonomous University of Barcelona, Urology, Barcelona, Spain. **4** Ankara University School of Medicine, Urology, Ankara, Turkey. **5** Hospital Lillebaelt, Urology, Vejle, Denmark. 6 University Hospital Zurich, Urology, Zurich, Switzerland. 7 University of Freiburg Medical Center, Urology, Freiburg, Germany. 8 San Raffaele Hospital, Urology, Milan, Italy. **9** University of Oxford, Urology, Oxford, United Kingdom.

11 Coreva Scientific, Health Economics, Koenigswinter, Germany. 12 Boston Scientific, Urology and Pelvic Health, Paris, France. 13 Lithiase Urinaire Sorbonne Université, Urology, Paris, France.

10 Addenbrookes Hospital, Urology, Cambridge, United Kingdom.

This material is for informational purposes only and not meant for medical diagnosis. This information does not constitute medical or legal advice, and Boston Scientific makes no representation regarding the medical benefits included in this information. Boston Scientific strongly recommends that you consult with your physician on all matters pertaining to your health. All trademarks are the property of their respective owners. CAUTION: The law restricts these devices to sale by or on the order of a physician. Indications, contraindications, warnings, and instructions for

^{*}The study was granted a waiver by the HML Institutional Review Board (IRB number 2193).