Ureteral Jet Flow Dynamics Can Provide Information About the Mechanism of Stone Formation

Introduction

Ureteral jet dynamics, which have been shown in recent studies to indicate stone formation mechanism in adults and children, provide information about ureteral peristalsis. The dynamics were measured with Doppler ultrasonography and included ureteral jet flows and ureteral jet patterns. In this paper, we present radiographic images of a non-obstructive lower pole stone in the right kidney and a non-obstructive upper pole stone in the left kidney measuring <1 cm and ureteral jet dynamics in a 26-year-old male patient. Our opinion is that the dynamics can provide information about stone formation mechanism.

Keywords: Ureteral jet flow, Continuous jet pattern, Mechanism of stone formation, Jet dynamics, Ureteral peristalsism

Case Presentation

We prospectively evaluated a 26-year-old male patient with a non-obstructive lower pole stone in the right kidney and a non-obstructive upper pole stone in the left kidney measuring <1 cm who underwent non-contrast computed tomography due to intermittent flank pain (Figure 1). Metabolic evaluation of 24 h-urine collection test, urinalysis and blood-creatinine level were found to be within the normal ranges. A radiologist performed Doppler ultrasonography (D-US) for the assessment of ureteral jet dynamics. D-US was performed with the patient in the supine position with full bladder after hydration with water, using a 3-5 MHz convex probe with angle correction (Philips HDI 5000; Bothell, WA). A sample volume with an axial length of 2 mm was used and the wall filter was between 50 and 100 Hz for D-US measurements.

Parameters were average and maximum jet-flow rate (JETave and JETmax), duration of jet-flow (JETtime) and jet-flow pattern (JETpattern), the latter described by Leung et al. (3,4). The images are given in Figure 1.

Written informed consent was taken from the patient before the procedure.

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Discussion

In recent studies, the association between non-obstructive kidney stones and ureteral jet dynamics was evaluated in adult and pediatric stone formers and JETave was found to be significantly lower in affected renal units and continuous JETpattern rate was found to be higher in affected renal units when compared with healthy renal units (1,2). Also, in a renal units with a JETave of <9.5 cm/sec for children and <9 cm/sec for adults were 5.6 and 19.3 times more likely to have a kidney stone, respectively. In the current patient, the JETave was found to be <9 cm/sec and the JETpattern was continuous for bilateral ureters. Low JETave and continuous JETpattern of bilateral renal units were similar to that in the above mentioned studies.

Therefore, ureteral jet dynamics may also be included to the evaluation of stone formers.

In conclusion, decreased peristaltism measured with D-US included <9 cm/sec JETave and continuous JETpattern, which may be an explanation for stone formation mechanism in adults.

Ethics

Informed Consent: Written informed consent was taken from the patient before the procedure.

Peer-review: Externally peer-reviewed.

Authorship Contributions


Conflict of Interest: No conflict of interest was declared by the authors.

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References