Predictors of early re-intervention after ureteral Tumorstent insertion for obstructive uropathy



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Conflicts of interest







Introduction

Ureteral Tumorstents:

- Robust
- •Maximal dwell time: 6 months



Aim:

Predictors of early re-intervention after first-time Tumorstent insertion.



Material and Methods

Inclusion:

- First time insertion
- •Tumorstent (Bard® angiomed UROSOFT)
- Patients between 2010 − 2018

Exclusion:

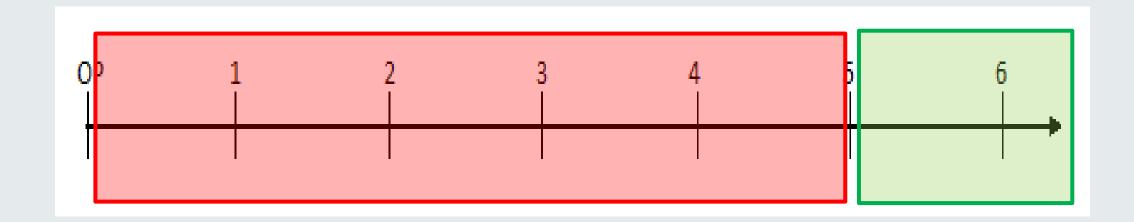
Temporary dwell time

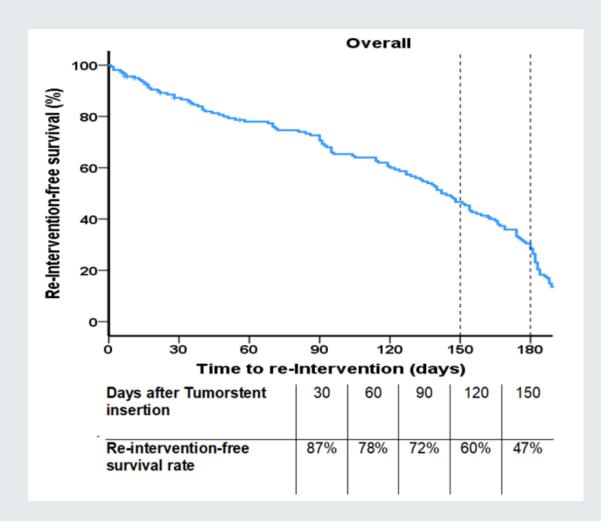


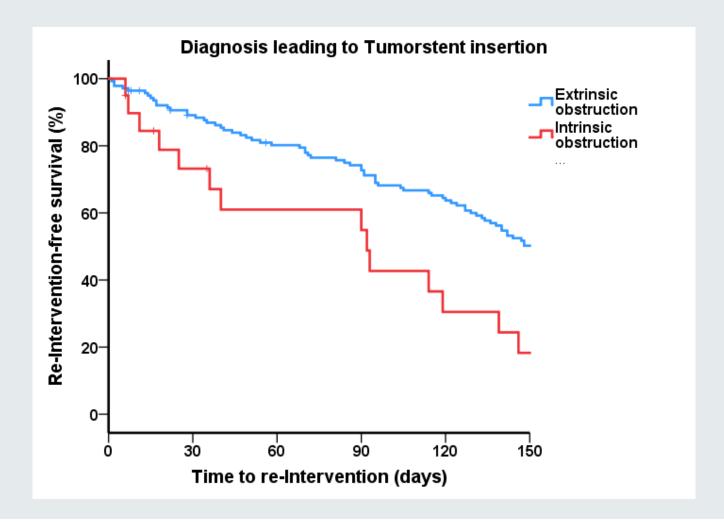
Material and Methods

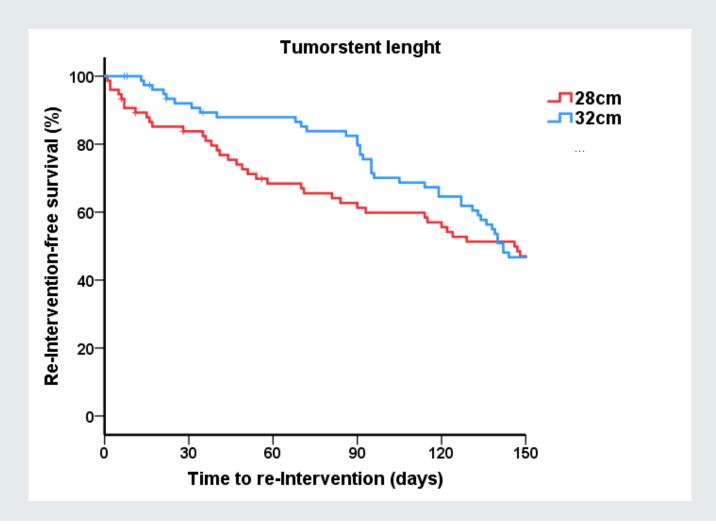
Primary endpoint:

Time to early re-intervention









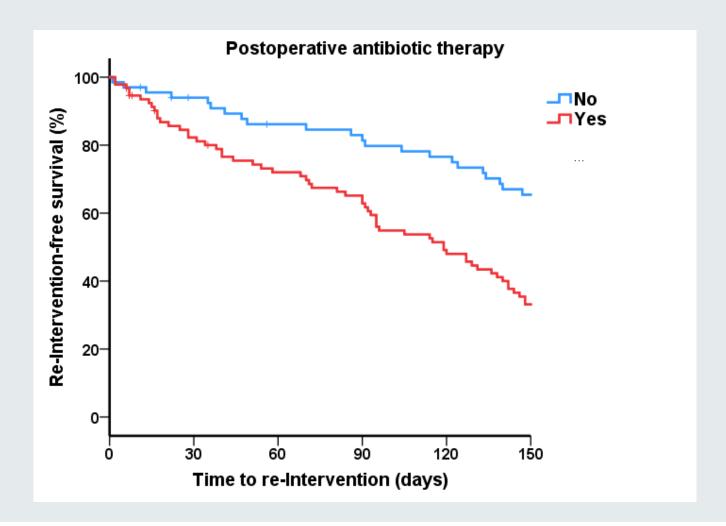


Table 2: Cox regression analysis for predictors of early re-intervention after Tumorstent insertion*

	Univariable		Multivariable**	
Variable	HR (95% CI)	p	HR (95% CI)	Р
Diagnosis at operation Extrinsic obstruction Intrinsic obstruction	1.0 (Ref.) 2.21 (1.18 – 4.12)	0.013	1.0 (Ref.) 2.31 (1.16 – 4.62)	0.017
Tumorstent length 32 cm 28 cm	1.0 (Ref.) 1.37 (0.84 – 2.22)	0.207	1.0 (Ref.) 1.65 (1.01 – 2.71)	0.048
Postoperative antibiotic therapy No Yes	1.0 (Ref.) 2.39 (1.39 – 4.00)	0.001	1.0 (Ref.) 2.64 (1.42 – 4.89)	0.002
Weight (continuous, per 10kg)	1.15 (0.99 – 1.32)	0.051	1.17 (1.01 – 1.36)	0.036

^{*} Only variables retained in a conditional backward multivariable analysis with an entry and removal level of 0.05 are shown.

HR = hazard ratio; 95% CI = 95% confidence interval





Conclusions

Early re-intervention

>50 % patients within 5 months

Predictors

- Intrinsic compression
- Shorter Tumorstent (28 cm)
- Postoperative antibiotic therapy
- Higher patient's weight



