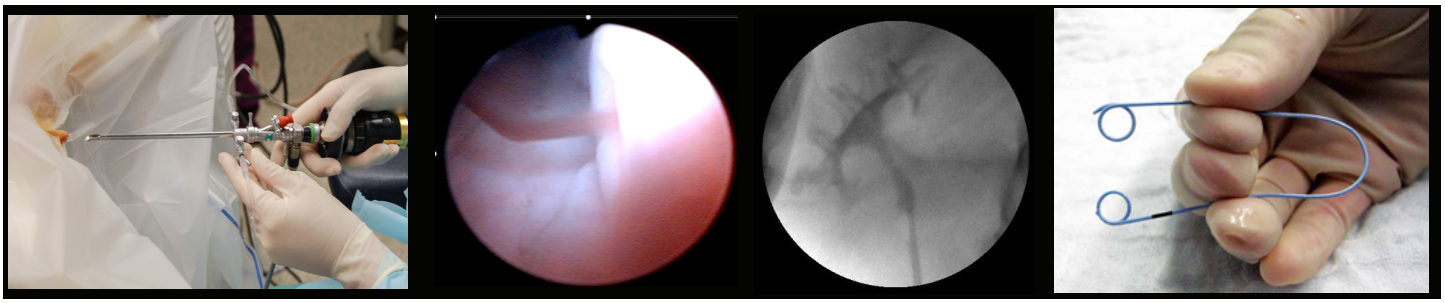
Sclerotherapy for renal hematuria

VETERINARY MEDICINE & BIOMEDICAL SCIENCES
TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY



Procedure: This procedure is performed under anesthesia. Access to the ureter(s) on the affected side is achieved using a cystoscope or via a surgical approach. A guidewire is introduced into the ureteral opening and passed up to the kidney. A special balloon catheter is used to prevent flow down the ureter so sclerosing agents (iodine and silver nitrate) can be infused into the renal pelvis. A soft stent is then placed in the ureter to prevent complications related to the procedure.

Indications: Idiopathic renal hematuria.

Patient eligibility (species, size, gender): All dogs, all sizes. Females dogs >5 kg/11 lbs are routinely treated using a cystoscope; a perineal cystoscopic approach is used in males > 8 kg/17 lbs. A surgical approach is necessary in small dogs or those with severe bleeding.

Cost: $8,000-10,000, depending on complexity. Pre-operative evaluation may be necessary (labwork, urine culture, etc.) and will incur additional costs.

The ureteral stent is removed after 3-4 weeks; this costs about $1500.

Length of stay: 24 hours post-procedure to monitor urination.

Complications: Complications include ureteral perforation (uncommon and manageable), infection, and stent migration.

Anticipated outcome: Bleeding stops within 48 hrs in >75% of patients. Some dogs require a second treatment, or later experience bleeding from the other kidney.

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