

Ultrasonography Determination of Renal Stones with Flank Pain Among Children at Radiology Department of Children Hospital Lahore, Pakistan

Muhammad Zubair^{a*}, Maryam Javed^b, Amna Javed^c, Midrarullah Khan^d, Noraiz Ali^e, Mishal Javaid^f, Zafar Iqbal^g

^{a,b,c}University Institute of Radiological Sciences and Medical Imaging Technologies, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, University of Lahore, Pakistan

H# 791-A, Sher shah colon, Raiwind Road, Lahore, Pakistan, Contact# 00923129898245

^aEmail: Zubairm955@gmail.com

Abstract

In children kidney stones are a standout amongst the majority widely recognized persistent kidney disease in kids. The most widely recognized indication of urolithiasis is flank pain, in adult plainly particular as colicky ache. Radiographic assessment of a patient through flank pain analyzes the reason for the pain. Ultrasonography (US) can recognize 90% of stones present in the kidney. The objective of this paper is to evaluate the ultrasonography determination of renal stones with flank pain among children. The duration of study was from 01 March to 01 September 2019 at Children Hospital Lahore, Pakistan. A cross sectional observational study was included 140 patient's coming for abdominal and KUB ultrasonography at radiology department of Children Hospital, Lahore. The patients were chosen through convenient sampling technique. All the examined patients including boys and girls among kids of age ranging from 1 to 16 years

Overall 140 patients are included in this study. Out of 140 patients boys were 92(65.7%) and girls 48(34.3%) in this study population. In 140 patients, 47(33.6%) was identified with kidney stones and 93(66.4%) were recognized without kidney stones. Out of 140 individuals 76(54.3%) patients contained ache and in 48(34.3%) pain is radiating the remaining 16(11.4%) had no pain. In conclusions; Ultrasonography is extremely helpful in the evaluation of nephrolithiasis with flank ache amongst children.

Keywords: Ultrasonography; Flank Pain; Kidney Stones; Symptomatic.

* Corresponding author

1. Introduction

In children stones are majority recurrent persistent kidney issues. Continuous harmful results on the kidney of children is one of the significant reasons for children mortality [1]. Features of urinary tract calculi are typically distracted, particularly in infants and young children [2]. Contrasted to adult's kidney stones in infancy are fewer frequent [3]. The infants comprise up to one 3rd of all pediatric kidney stone individuals [4,5]. In addition, calculi might stay symptomatic for extensive period of time. The majority common indication of kidney calculi is abdominal ache (in little kids evidently identifiable as flatulent ache) in neonates & children [6]. In children, hospitalization for renal calculi disease has persistently extend in industrialized nation [7,8]. Expanded finding of children renal calculi is due to quick advancement in radiological imaging and prominent mindfulness among physicians [9]. For the period of the acute appearance, radiologic assessment (uncomplicated plain abdominal film or Ultrasonography) and urine exam are suggested, while this investigation will reveal the prerequisite for urologic mediation or antimicrobial management. If calculus is there, it must be examine as this affectionate information supports advance evaluation. The majority of the calculi in children's are made of calcium oxalate (45% to 65%) or calcium phosphate (14% to 30%), while uric acid, struvite, and cystine calculi speaks 5% to 10% of children nephrolithiasis [10]. Flank ache is an effect of frustration, ache, suffering in body beneath the rib and over the ileum, typically beginning at the back and arise since the encouragement of peculiar nerve endless supply of the ureter or kidney capsule. Comparable ache is irregularly cause by additional urinary abnormalities [11]. The exact flatulent flank ache happens in just approximately 7% of cases. Rather, abdominal ache is the majority frequent, occur in 14% to 33% [12,13]. The nature of the side pain is extremely useful in determining the source. Significant highlights include of local ache, intense or constant or recurring ache, the height of strictness, and time span. However, flank ache can be extremely light or not present in the residence of incredibly serious but constant difficulty. Flank ache is commonly associated with fewer particular features with fever, sickness and nausea. Radiography assessment of a individual with flank ache support to establish the cause of the ache [14]. Ultrasonography have capability to recognize 90% of stones classified in renal, while the compassion for recognizing ureteral stones (<5mm) is poor [15]. It has additional ability to describe several features of the structure of the urinary tract. Particular scientific features, kind of calculus, and question to be straight must be assessment in arrangement about the greatest imaging methodology. It is approximately all the time a good first preference and, in reachable state, might be all that is required [16]. Aside from the affectability and specificity of US, it is non-invasive, readily accessible, moveable and reasonably priced. It is consequently justified to issue information on the use Ultrasonography as primary line modality in the children flank ache to rule out kidney calculi.

2. Methods and Materials

A Cross Sectional observational study was conducted in Children Hospital, Lahore, Pakistan. 140 symptomatic patients were enrolled in this study voluntarily, while the procedure was explained to human-subject and written informed permission was obtained. This study was approved by scientific Researchers Ethical Committee of The University of Lahore. All children's with flank pain were included. While all the normal children, highly irritable and in serious condition were excluded. While all the normal children, highly irritable and in serious condition

were excluded. This study was performed with curvilinear transducer frequency ranging from 2-5 MHz (Toshiba Aplio 500 CV Platinum, GE Vivid E9, GE Logic C5 Premium, and Toshiba Core Vision Pro) ultrasound system. SPSS IBM 25 version was used for the assessment of data and graphs formation. Descriptive data is explained in the form of frequency, mean and standard deviation. Real-time images of the kidneys with renal stone were obtained with different provocative measures and methods. The technique applied in this study that, both kidneys are scan in long and short axis views and the transducer positioned in the flanks. Ultrasound criteria for renal stones are a visible echogenic focus with posterior shadow.

3. Results

Overall 140 patients included in this study. Out of 140, 93(66.4%) individuals have kidney stones and the remaining 47(33.6%) have no stone.

Table 1: Kidney stone frequency and percentage

	frequency	percent
present	47	33.6
absent	93	66.4
total	140	100.0

According to table 2, a total of 140 patients were enrolled out of which males are 92(65.7%) and females are 48(34.3%).

Table 2: Gender wise distributions.

	frequency	percent
male	92	65.7
female	48	34.3
total	140	100.0

A total of 140 patients, out of which 76(54.3%) were pain localized, 48(34.3%) the pain radiating and the remaining 16(11.4%) normal.

Table 3: Pain wise distributions.

	frequency	percent
nil	16	11.4
radiating	48	34.3
localized	76	54.3

total	140	100.0
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According to table no 4, overall 140 patients, 12(8.6%) patients have stone in both kidneys, 11(7.9%) were stone in left kidney, 24(17.1%) were stone in right kidney and the remaining 93(66.4%) patients were no stone.

Table 4: Location of Kidney stone.

	frequency	percent
Right kidney	24	17.1
Left kidney	11	7.9
Both kidneys	12	8.6
nil	93	66.4
total	140	100.0

4. Discussion

This study was conducted to assess the ultrasonography determination of renal calculi with flank pain amongst pediatric. According to my research ultrasonography is extremely helpful in the evaluation of kidney calculi with flank pain amongst pediatric. The result of our research were similar with the outcome of the study conduct in 2000 by (Abu Ghazze and his colleagues) he stud the function of ultrasonography early assessment of renal colic. They study 21 individuals which are referred for radiography assessments of renal colic. The outcome of his study shows that a kidneys calculus was there in 18 out of 21 individuals. Out of 18 individuals through verified kidney calculi, ultrasonography properly identifies the finding in 15 cases. Finally they accomplished that ultrasonography are use as dependable device in first assessment of kidney pain and KUB exam will help in rule out renal calculi [17]. Another study which is conducted by BH. Ozokutan and his colleagues 2000, the purpose of his study was Urolithiasis in childhood. They study 85 kids with urolithiasis. The outcomes show that sixty eight had boys while seventeen were girls, a proportion of 4:1. They included children with age group was 10 m to 16 years. Colicky ache was the majority frequent symptom. 15 children’s have both renal calculi. In thirty two individuals had Calcium oxalate calculi. Towards the conclusion they fulfilled that currently, kidney calculi is the majority widespread children troubles in Turkey [18]. Our research is additionally related with another investigation expected to decide the children’s kidney stones in Pakistan directed S.A. Rizvi and his colleagues in 1981. There were seven hundred ninety kids are admitted in children division of urology section. In which 560(70.8%) of them had the urinary tract stone illness. 12 kids had both renal calculi and 37 have calculi in the LT Kidney and 31 in the RT Kidney. An outcome demonstrates fifty five boys and twenty five girls. More than half of kids have more established age gathering of 9--12 years. Abdominal and side pain the introducing side effects in 65 (86.25%) cases. Toward the ending, finished up the results of kidney stones in outset as well as

adolescence are severe and just early acknowledgment may avert the loss of working renal tissue. Therefore, renal calculi in children comprise only one-fifth of youth urolithiasis in Pakistan [19]. Our stud is also related with a study which is done by Smith S L and his colleagues with respect to the plain radiography and renal tract ultrasonography in the organization of pediatrics in the urinary tract stones. The proceedings and imaging examinations of twenty eight children's individuals which have known an established renal tract stone above a time of five years was assessed. In twenty three individuals ultrasonography was the main assessment. In light of this assessment, it is recommended that point by point Ultrasonography should assessment of decision in kids among assumed kidney tract stones [20].



Figure1: Renal Calculus



Figure 2: Bilateral Renal Calculi

5. Conclusion

Ultrasonography is a helpful diagnostic tool helpful in the evaluation of nephrolithiasis with flank ache amongst pediatric. Typically kidney stones had found in RT kidney then LT Kidney. Males were increasingly associated with these illness then females. It is clear that ultrasonography fill in as highest quality level among noninvasive

assessments, since it permits identifying and finding calculi in the kidneys.

6. Recommendation

It is important to have information of renal anatomy, for a good sonography and ideal accomplishment in the assessment of renal stones. It is prescribed to present new provocation measures and techniques to build the affectability with respect to ultrasound. In the routine sonographic examination, it was seen that children with flank pain often have renal stones in the differential diagnosis. So it is needed to determine the association of flank pain with renal stones.

Author's Contribution

Muhammad Zubair, Maryam Javed and Amna Javed collected and analysis the data. Midrarullah Khan and Noraiz Ali designed the research plan. Mishal Javaid and Zafar Iqal write the research work and performed experimental works. All authors jointly prepared the manuscript, critically revised and finalized the manuscript.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest with present publication.

Financial Disclosure

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Ethics Committee Approval

This study was approved by scientific Researchers Ethical Committee of The University of Lahore.

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