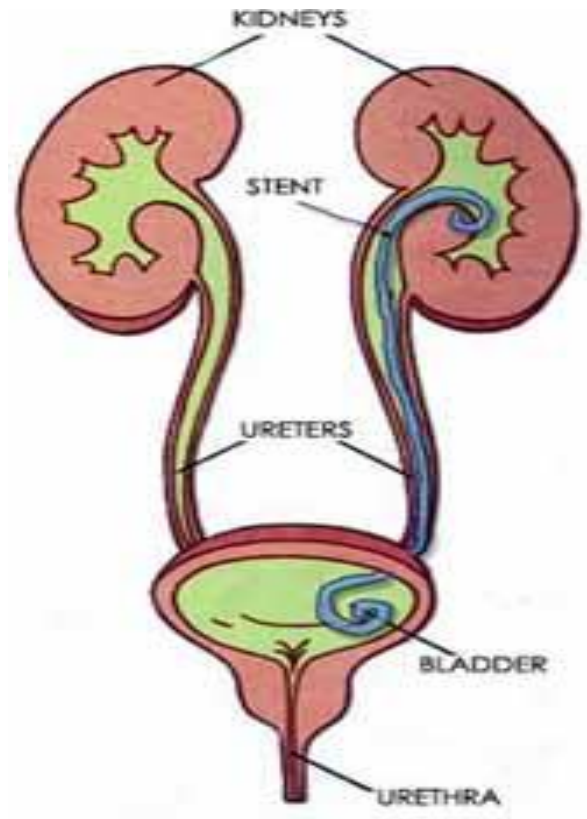


URETERAL STENT

Outpatient Surgery Post-Operative Discharge Instructions PATIENT EDUCATION

- A ureteral stent is a soft plastic hollow tube with holes on the sides. A stent is placed between the kidney and bladder to overcome obstruction of the ureter by stones, swelling or blood clots. It is coiled on each end to prevent it from moving.
- A stent is inserted by the urologist in the operating room, usually under intravenous sedation. A small scope with a light is inserted into the bladder. A flexible safety wire is inserted into the kidney under x-ray. The stent is inserted over the wire, and the wire is removed.
- While a stent is in place, some discomfort is normal. Certain movements may trigger pain or a need to urinate. Urinating might actually cause pain in the flank on the side of the stent. This typically resolves shortly after voiding. It is not uncommon to see blood in the urine whenever a stent is in place. This is caused by minor irritation from the stent. Drink plenty of fluids, especially water while you have an indwelling stent.
- A stent is typically left in for 3 to 10 days. It is actually safe to leave a stent in for many months. If the stent is only to remain for a few days, a tiny string might be attached to allow removal by the patient at home. Other times, the stent will be removed in the office with a very tiny scope inserted into the bladder. This procedure is very similar to the insertion of urinary catheters, like people frequently receive while in the hospital.
- You might be asked to have an x-ray just before removal of the stent. Call the office or go to the emergency room if you have any of the following:
 - Temperature over 101°
 - The stent comes out of the end of the urethra
 - Intractable nausea and vomiting
 - Constant leak of urine which is new to you
 - Severe pain not relieved by medication



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