



## Pediatric Urology

### Care after Ureteroscopy with Stent Placement

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A ureteral stent is a flexible, hollow tube that is placed in the ureter (the tube that drains urine from the kidney into the bladder). The stent makes a channel for the urine to pass through and allows the kidney to drain. The stent remains in the ureter until the surgeon removes it under anesthesia.

Activity- There is no restriction on your child's activity after this procedure. Your child may resume all normal activities, which also includes bathing in the tub or showering.

Diet- Before discharge from the hospital, your child should be able to drink clear liquids and keep them down without vomiting. You may then add progressively to the diet with:

- Full liquids which includes: ice cream, pudding, or cream soups
- A light diet for the remainder of the evening, including toast, crackers, soup, gelatin, etc.
- A regular diet starting the day after surgery

If he vomits, wait approximately 45 minutes and start over with sips of clear liquids, gradually increase the amount of clear liquids and when tolerated slowly add to his diet as outlined above.

#### After the Surgery

- It is common to see blood in the urine after placement of a stent. You may notice that the amount of blood increases as activity increases.
- Your child may feel the need to urinate more frequently and with a sense of urgency and have the sensation that they have not completely emptied their bladder.
- Your child may have bladder spasms or complain of discomfort in the back area or bladder. This often occurs after physical activity.

#### Care After the Procedure

- It is important to have your child drink plenty of fluids, especially water.
- Take the medications as prescribed by your surgeon.

Call your doctor if:

- Fever over 101.5
- Significant change in the amount of blood in the urine, or if there are many large clots
- Experiences persistent nausea and vomiting
- Has constant pain unrelieved by pain medication
- Is unable to void
- Shows symptoms of urinary tract infection: fever, cloudy or foul-smelling urine, or increased pain with voiding