

## SCLEROSING SUBSTANCES IN TREATMENT OF SYMPTOMATIC SIMPLE RENAL CYSTS

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction.** Percutaneous aspiration sclerotherapy is indicated for the treatment of symptomatic renal cysts. The efficacy of various sclerosing agents have been sources of ongoing debate and disagreement. **Purpose of the study.** The aim of this study was to evaluate the efficacy and safety of the use of aethoxysklerol 3% in the minimally invasive treatment of simple renal cysts. **Material and methods.** Between 2018 and 2021, the results of 43 symptomatic patients with an average age of 55 years, of which 22 men and 21 women, with renal cysts larger than 5 cm, detected on ultrasonography or CT Bosniak I. Under local

anaesthesia, through a percutaneous ultrasound - guided approach with an 18G needle, puncture the collection with aspiration of the liquid, then inject 1.0 ml of aethoxysklerol 3% solution for every 100 ml of aspirated liquid. **Results.** The complete disappearance of the renal cyst varied between 80% - 96% after a follow-up period of 3-36 months, for cysts up to 7.0 cm. The partial reduction of the renal cyst >50% varied between 35% - 55%. Minor complications 2 cases 4.6%: low fever and microhematuria. The success rate of sclerotherapy was inversely proportional to cyst size ( $p=0.01$ ). **Conclusions.** Sclerotherapy with aethoxysklerol 3% is a more reliable, cost-effective minimally invasive method for the treatment of simple renal cysts.