Incidents of bladder stones has been recorded since old times in medical texts back in Egyptiam mummies and doing surgeries of bladder has been the most earliest of choosen form of surgery [1]. Commonly bladder stones are found in underdeveloped or poorly resourced areas and about 12% of stone in adults are urinary tract stones [2].

New and new methods have been developed from open cystolithotomy to endourologicaal treatments from optical cystolitholapaxy, cystoscopic or percuataneous cystolithotripsy and extracorpeal shock wave lithotripsy [3]. The most common symptoms of bladder stones are changes in urine color, hematruia, frequent urination, pain while males are found more than females being affectted with vesical calculi [4-13]. Presently techniques like transurethral lithoclast for the removal of stones in the bladder has been most commonly utilized by surgeons. It is observed that transurethral nephroscope is faster and efficient for larger stones [5-16]. Ultimately the many...
technique of stone clearance aim to fragment the stone and make an easy passage with nominal morbidity and complications to the patient. In our study we will be assessing the outcomes of the transurethral using nephroscope for large bladder stones.

METHODS
The comprehensive work was carried out in Department of Urology, Islam Medical & Dental College/Islam Teaching Hospital and Islam central Hospital Sialkot from 1st April 2019 to March 31st 2020, 25 males and 5 females presenting with vesical stones greater than 4 cm of age above 30 and less than 75 years were included. Medical history was talem from medical cards and conducted physical examinations, lab tests and urine culture and ultrasonography of urinary tract. Then KUB film was used post operatively for stone clearance. We noted the mean age, operation time, presenting symptoms and complications and the post operative status of the stone and conducted our analysis using SPSS version 21. Exclusion Criteria was past history of pelvic radiotherapy, abdominal surgery, distressed with hydronephrosis, severe renal problems and bladder tumors. The gender, mean age, operation time, stone size and presenting symptoms prior to surgery of the patients was recorded and also the resulting complications and stone-free status by periodical followups and analyzed the data using SPSS Version 21.

RESULTS
Out of the overall population the mean age ± SD was noted to be 48.79±12.499 years and with maximum and minimum age being 75 and 30. However it was mostly male dominated with male to female percentage being 89 to 11%. The mean stone size was 4.53±0.38 cm and mean operation time was 48.79±8.73 minutes (Table 1).

Table 1: Demographics & Operation Statistics of Patients

| Variable                      | Total Population |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| Mean Age ± SD                 | 48.79±12.499     |
| Max                           | 75               |
| Min                           | 30               |
| Male: Female(%)               | 89%:11%          |
| Stone Size(cm)                | 4.53±0.38        |
| Operation time (minutes)      | 48.79±8.73       |

Figure 1: Peak Age Group in bladder Calculi Patients
Amongst the patients most patients fell in the 40-50 age-range about 36% followed by 21% in 30-40 years and 18% in 50-60 and 13% in 60-70 and 11% 70-80 years' age group. (Figure 1).

Figure 2: Presenting Symptoms of Patients
The most frequent symptoms were retention of urine observed in 31% of patients while most patients shared the lower urinary tract symptoms (LUTS) with straining during micturition in 17% while dribbling of urine in 15%, haematuria in 10% and frequent urination in 10% while 15% patients presented with abdominal pain.

Figure 3: Post-Operative Status
Largely 46 (96%) patients achieved the stone-free status and had no complication while only 1(2%) patient had an intravesical bleeding (Figure 3). However no complication lasted for long.

DISCUSSION
Vescial stones usually affect men and according to a study and amount to about 5% of urinary stones. Mainly occurring due to bladder obstruction, infection or foreign bodies invasion [5,6]. Considering the development in this modality, many methods have been used to manage the stones in the bladder for instance Open cystolithotomy, extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy, transurethral cystolithotripsy and percutaneous suprapubic systalithotripsy however it highly depends on the surgeon and patients physical and medical history of presentation and test as to which method to be used. Yet transurethral nephroscope is the common method used worldwide as it allowed other devices like laser and pneumatic lithotripter for fragmentation and we have used pneumatic in our study [7,8]. In our research of 30 subjects consisting of primarily males, i.e 89% male and 11% females (min 30 and maximum 75 years) with the mean(SD) age of 48.79±12.499 years while abdul Mannan and his fellows reported 80% males and 20% females with a mean age of 55 years (minimum age 18 and maximum 73 years) [9,10]. The mean (SD) stone size was
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