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Robotic & Laparoscopic Surgery
Laser Stone & Prostate Surgery
Urologic Oncology
General Urology

Radical Nephrectomy

- Radical nephrectomy is an operation that is most commonly used to treat cancer of the kidney, provided that the cancer has not spread to the lymph nodes, lungs or bones. It involves removing the entire kidney and usually the adrenal gland as well as the surrounding fat and lymph glands on the affected side.
- The operation is performed under a general anaesthetic and takes about 2 hours.
- During the operation, a silicone tube called a catheter is passed up the urethra into the bladder in order to measure the amount of urine being produced by the remaining kidney. This tube will be removed after 2-3 days. You may feel some discomfort in your side following the operation, especially when you move or cough, but this will be controlled with pain killers.
- The average hospital stay is 7 – 10 days but complete recovery usually takes a further 6 weeks.
- Provided that the cancer is completely removed, no further treatment will be needed. Follow up visits to the clinic will, however, usually be necessary every 6 months for at least 5 years at which time a chest x-ray will often be performed to ensure that the cancer has not spread to the lungs.



Incision site

