Renal Colic



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Case

• A 24-year-old male presented with left flank pain for 2 days.

• Next?



History

• Pain

Urinary symptoms

• Eliminate differential diagnosis



Physical Examination

General examination

Abdominal examination



Differential Diagnosis

- Radiculitis (pseudo-renal)
- Leaking abdominal aortic aneurysms
- Pneumonia
- Myocardial infarction
- Ovarian pathology (e.g., twisted ovarian cyst)
- Acute appendicitis
- Testicular torsion
- Inflammatory bowel disease (Crohn's, ulcerative colitis)
- Diverticulitis
- Ectopic pregnancy
- Burst peptic ulcer
- Bowel obstruction

Case

- A 24-year-old male presented with left flank pain for 2 days.
- Pain radiating to groin. No aggravating or relieving factors. Sudden. 10/10.
- No urinary symptoms
- Not related to movement
- No GI symptoms
- No fever
- Physical examination revealed left flank tenderness

Next?

Investigations

• CBC

Renal profile

Urine analysis

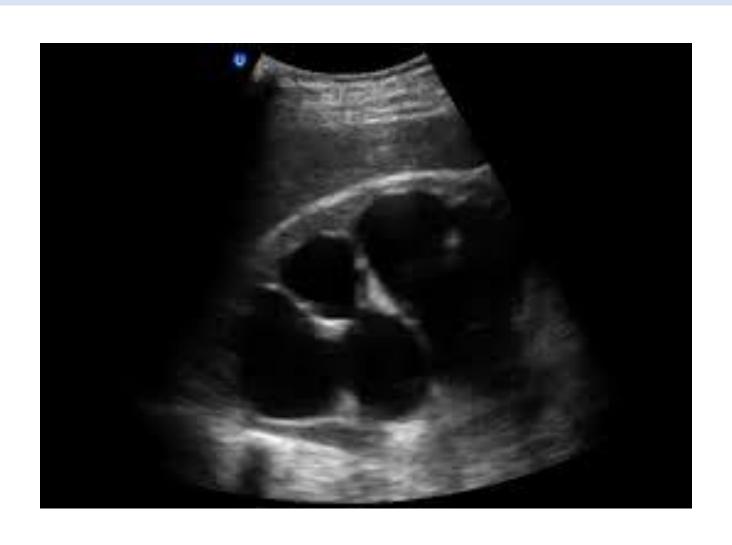
• Imaging (which one)

KUB





US



IVU





MRU



Gold Standard

• CT without contrast





Next?

Treatment

Hydration

Analgesia

Medical expulsion therapy

When do you admit/intervene?

Indications

- Infection
- Renal impairment
- Persistent nausea and vomiting
- Persistent pain not responding to oral analgesia
- Failure of medical therapy

Case

Same patient presented with fever and increase left flank pain

• CBC: Elevated WBC

• Renal profile : Normal

• CT: Same

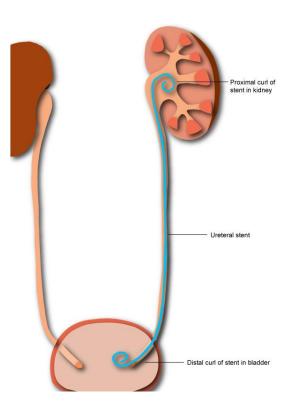
Next?

Treatment

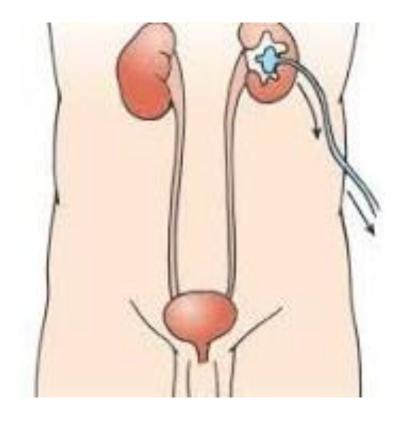
- Hydration
- Analgesia
- UA and C/S and blood C/S
- Broad spectrum antibiotics
- Urine diversion

Urine diversion

• DJ stent



Nephrostomy

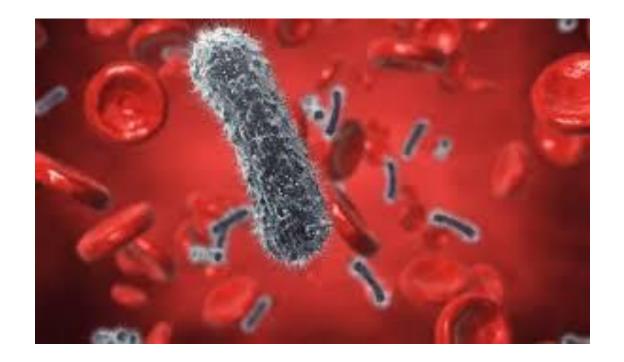


Why?

 Antibiotic levels are low with obstruction



Sepsis if definitive therapy



Case

Same patient presented with fever and increase left flank pain

• CBC: Elevated WBC

• Renal profile : Normal

• CT: Same

• Underwent DJ insertion and 2 weeks later urine culture was negative.

Next?

Indications

Infection

Renal impairment

Persistent nausea and vomiting

Persistent pain not responding to oral hydration

Failure of medical therapy

Indications

Infection

- Renal impairment
- Persistent nausea and vomiting
- Persistent pain not responding to oral hydration
- Failure of medical therapy

Definitive Treatment



ESWL

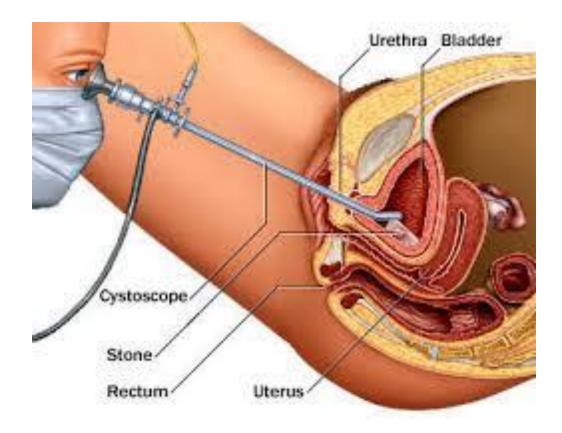
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0hKRYVrlfdI

URS

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ayCH5cc0y1M

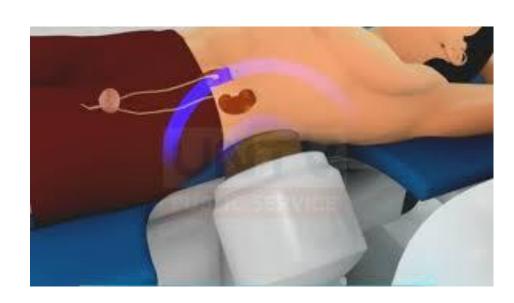
Bladder stone

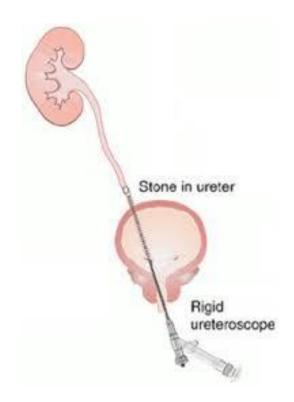
Cystolitholapaxy



Ureteric stone

- Mid and lower ureter: Ureteroscopy > ESWL
- Upper ureter:
 - > 1cm : Ureteroscopy > ESWL
 - <1cm : Ureteroscopy or ESWL





Renal stone

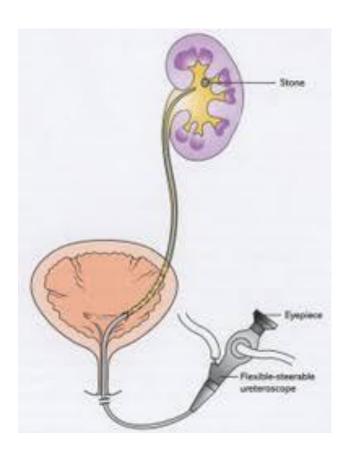
• > 2 cm : PCNL





Renal stone

• < 2 cm : URS Vs ESWL





QUESTIONS