



## CT Abdomen & Pelvis for Patients < 50 years old Known to Have Renal Stones Who Present with Similar Symptoms

Renal Colic is one of the common presentations seen at the emergency department, and some of these patients are previously known to have renal stones. American College and Australian College of Emergency Physicians suggest that patients known to have renal stones and present with similar symptoms, who are < 50 years old, have no signs of complicated renal stones (i.e., have no fever, urinary tract infection signs and symptoms, or history of obstructive stone), and have no persistent or worsening pain or vomiting, can forego repeated imaging. Which doesn't affect treatment decision, saves them from unnecessary radiation exposure and is cost effective.

Ha M, MacDonald RD. Impact of CT scan in patients with first episode of suspected nephrolithiasis. J Emerg Med. 2004 Oct;27(3):225-31

Ripollés T, Agramunt M, Errando J, Martínez MJ, Coronel B, Morales M. Suspected ureteral colic: plain film and sonography versus unenhanced helical CT. A prospective study in 66 patients. Eur Radiol. 2004 Jan;14(1):129-36

Pfister SA, Deckart A, Laschke S, Dellas S, Otto U, Buitrago C, Roth J, Wiesner W, Bongartz G, Gasser TC. Unenhanced helical computed tomography vs intravenous urography in patients with acute flank pain: accuracy and economic impact in a randomized prospective trial. Eur Radiol. 2003 Nov;13(11):2513-20

Katz SI, Saluja S, Brink JA, Forman HP. Radiation dose associated with unenhanced CT for suspected renal colic: impact of repetitive studies. AJR Am J Roentgenol. 2006 Apr;186(4):1120-4

Patatas K, Panditaratne N, Wah TM, Weston MJ, Irving HC. 2012. Emergency department imaging protocol for suspected acute renal colic: re-evaluating our service. Emergency. 2014;85(1016)

Broder J, Bowen J, Lohr J, Babcock A, Yoon J. Cumulative CT exposures in emergency department patients evaluated for suspected renal colic. J Emerg Med. 2007;33(2):161-8