Impact of a Clinical Pathway for Acute Nephrolithiasis in a Pediatric Emergency Department

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Development of a Pediatric Nephrolithiasis Pathway

Overall Aim: Streamline and standardize care for children presenting to SCH ED with suspected or proven nephrolithaisis

Specific Aim: Reduce CT utilization in ED





Consider other diagnosis: Appendicitis Ovarian/Testicular torsion Small bowel obstruction UPJ obstruction UTI

Inclusion Criteria

- 1 year or older
- Symptomatic/chief complaint of UTI flank pain, nausea or vomiting and
- High suspicion of Nephrolithiasis

Exclusion Criteria

- Less than 1 year
- Low suspicion of Nephrolithiasis
- Concern for septic shock (use septic shock pathway)

UA Concern for Infection: Consider UTI Pathway

- Nitrites OR
- Leukocytes esterase OR
- Microscopy shows bacteria OR
- ≥ 10 WBC/HPF

Presenting Symptoms

- Pain (47-80%)
- · Gross Hematuria (32-55%)
- Nausea/vomiting

Clinical Predictors for Nephrolithiasis

- Personal history of nephrolithiasis
- · > 5 RBC per HPF on microscopic urinalysis
- History of nausea/vomiting
- · Flank pain on physical exam

US First Line Imaging

Imaging

- Abdominal ultrasound or renal bladder ultrasound
- CT (not required)
- If ultrasound not diagnostic/clinical suspicion high discuss with urology prior to CT scan

IV Fluids: 20mL/kg, NS, 1L maximum

NPO

Pain Medications

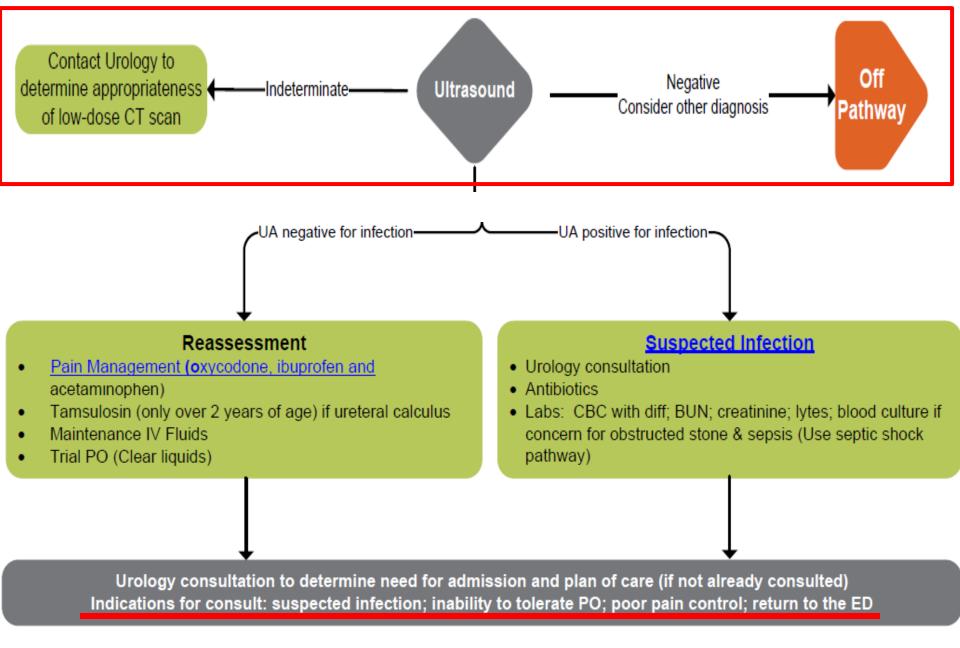
- Ketorolac
- Morphine

Anti-emetics

Ondansetron

Urinalysis

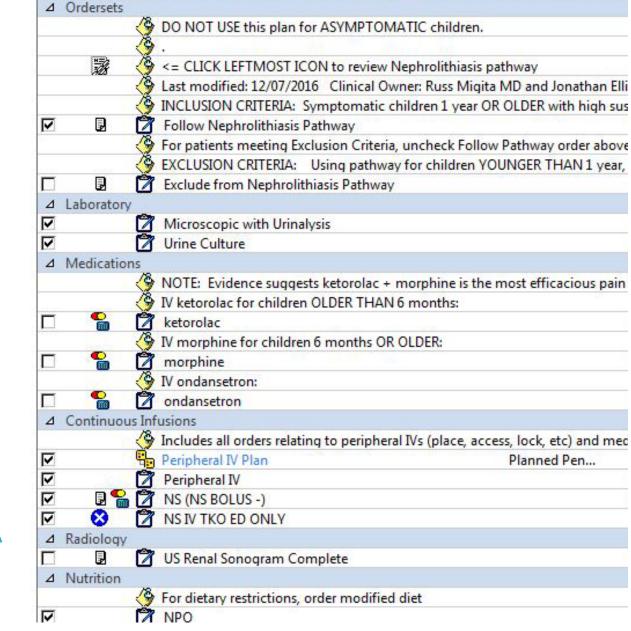
· Reflex culture











None

Status

Duration:

◆ I O + Add to Phase → A Check Alerts Start: Now

Nephrolithiasis Plan, ED Nephrolithiasis (Planned Pending)

Component

8 P



METHODS

Pathway implemented Oct 2015

Pre-Pathway: Jan 2013 – Oct 2015



Post-Pathway: Oct 2015 – Oct 2016

Outcome Metrics:

ED LOS
CT utilization
Admission Rates

Balance Metrics:

Readmission Rates

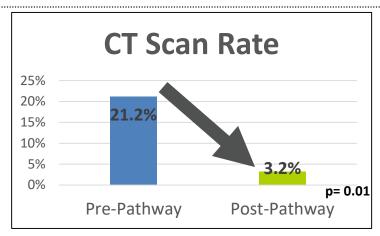


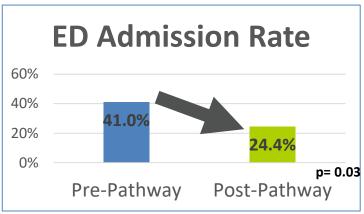


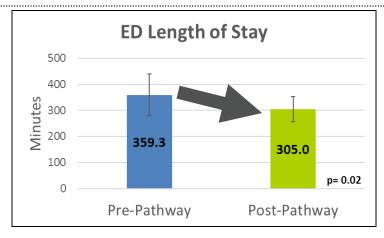
Results

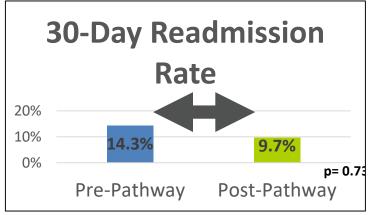
		PRE	%	POST	%
	N	83		41	
	Age	14.3 ± 4.9		14.1± 5.0	
Sex	Male	40	48%	21	51%
	Female	43	52%	20	49%
Race	White	57	68.7%	25	61%
	Black	1	1.2%	2	4.9%
	Hispanic	8	9.6%	6	14.6%
	Asian	2	2.4%	4	9.8%
	Other	7	8.4%	1	2.4%
	Refused	8	9.6%	3	7.3%

Results









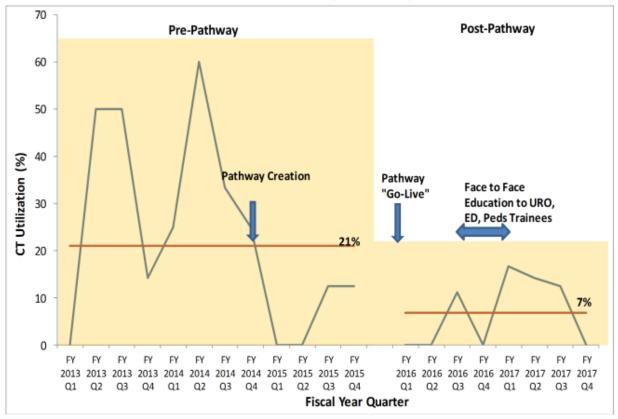




Continuous Process Improvement = Continual Appraisal of Outcomes

Figure 1: CT utilization pre and post-pathway initiation.

Red line: total utilization across time period Yellow box: +/- 2 SDs above 0, across time period







Lessons Learned & Next Steps

Implementing change for a diagnostic test:

- 1) Combined ED and Urology champions
- 2) Education and awareness for initial improvement
- 3) Orderset/Pathway to maintain optimal outcomes
- 4) Guidance to providers for indeterminate results
- 5) Favorable culture for reducing CT scans

Next steps:

1) Regional expansion





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CSW Nephrolithiasis Team:

Urology, Owner
Urology, Owner
Urology, Stakeholder
Emergency Department, MD
Emergency Department, CNS
Clinical Pharmacy
Pharmacy Informatics
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