Predictors of Narcotic Prescriptions in Pediatric Patients with Symptomatic Ureteral Stones

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Background

• Passing a kidney stone is painful.

• Emphasis on limiting narcotics in the current opioid epidemic.

• Who receives narcotics for passing a stone?
Goal

Identify factors that predict narcotic prescriptions for patients discharged from the ER with a ureteral stone.
Methods

• Retrospective chart review (2013 – 2018)

• Patients discharged from the ER with diagnosis of ureteral stone

• Obtained:
  – Demographics, imaging, labs
  – Medications administered in the ER
  – Prescriptions written
Results

• 242 patients

• Median age = 15.8 years

• 62.4% received narcotic prescription

• Median # narcotic doses = 12 (range 3-102)
# Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Predictors of Narcotic Prescription</th>
<th>Odds Ratio (p-value)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Older age</td>
<td>1.09 (0.03)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone seen on imaging</td>
<td>3.06 (0.0002)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narcotic administered in ER</td>
<td>5.99 (&lt;0.0001)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conclusions

• Narcotics are commonly prescribed to pediatric patients discharged from the ER with a ureteral stone.
  – More likely if:
    • Older age
    • Stone seen on imaging
    • Narcotic administration in the ER

• Significant variability in # of doses prescribed.

• Importance of establishing guidelines for pain control for pediatric patients with ureteral stones.