Urolithiasis is among the most common urological conditions, however, the impact of pain on patients with the disease remains understudied, particularly following surgical intervention.

We prospectively captured patient-reported pain interference and intensity in patients following ureteroscopy (URS) or percutaneous nephrolithotomy (PCNL) for nephrolithiasis.

Results

- A total of 88 URS patients completed enrollment at POD 0 (POD 1=32, POD 7=32, POD 14=27).
  - men = 40; women = 48
  - median stone size: 25 mm
  - median surgery time: 126 min
- A total of 37 PCNL patients completed enrollment at POD 0 (POD 1=12, POD 7=12, POD 14=9).
  - men = 17; women = 20
  - median stone size: 25 mm
  - median surgery time: 126 min
- Repeated measures ANOVA show statistically significant difference in pain interference scores for POD 0 and POD 1 and POD 7 and 14 for URS and PCNL (both p<0.05) (Figure 1 & Figure 2)
- Older age was predictive of lower pre-operative pain intensity and interference.

Conclusions

- Pain intensity and interference increases immediately post-operatively.
- URS patients see a reduction below the baseline in pain intensity and interference between POD 7 and 14
- PCNL patients experience pain intensity and interference above baseline for at least 14 days
- Results offer meaningful insight to assist with patient counseling for surgical treatment of nephrolithiasis

Limitations

1. Single institution
2. Electronic survey
3. Data collection during COVID-19 state-wide restrictions
4. Loss to follow up