

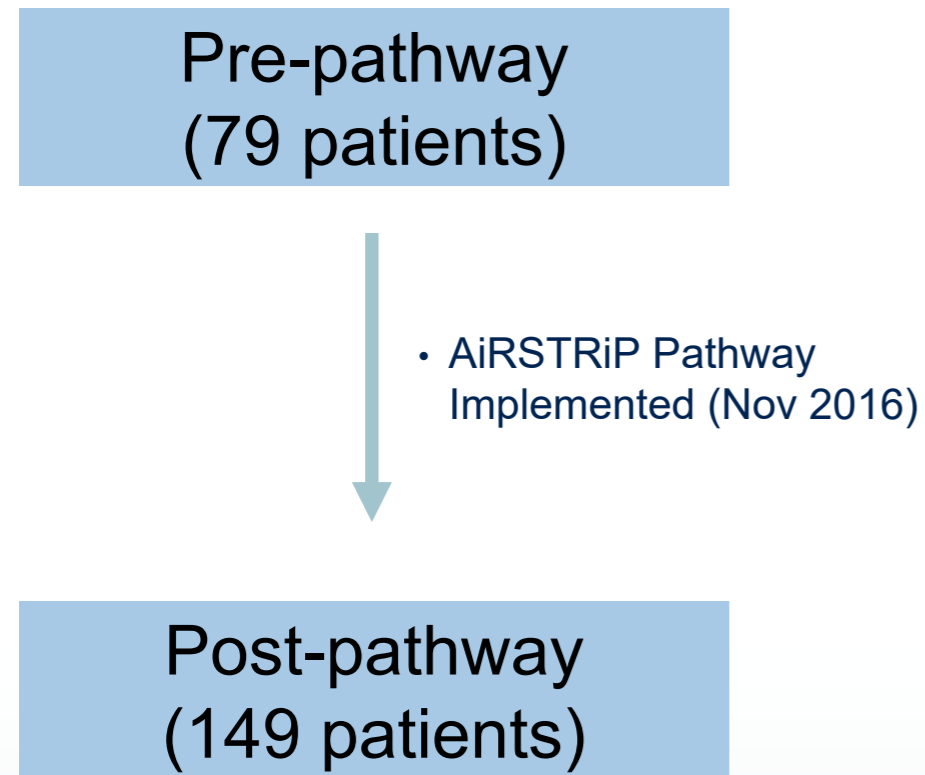
Utilization of Ambulatory Surgery Center and Acute Management Pathway to Improve Stone Treatment Time

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INTRODUCTION

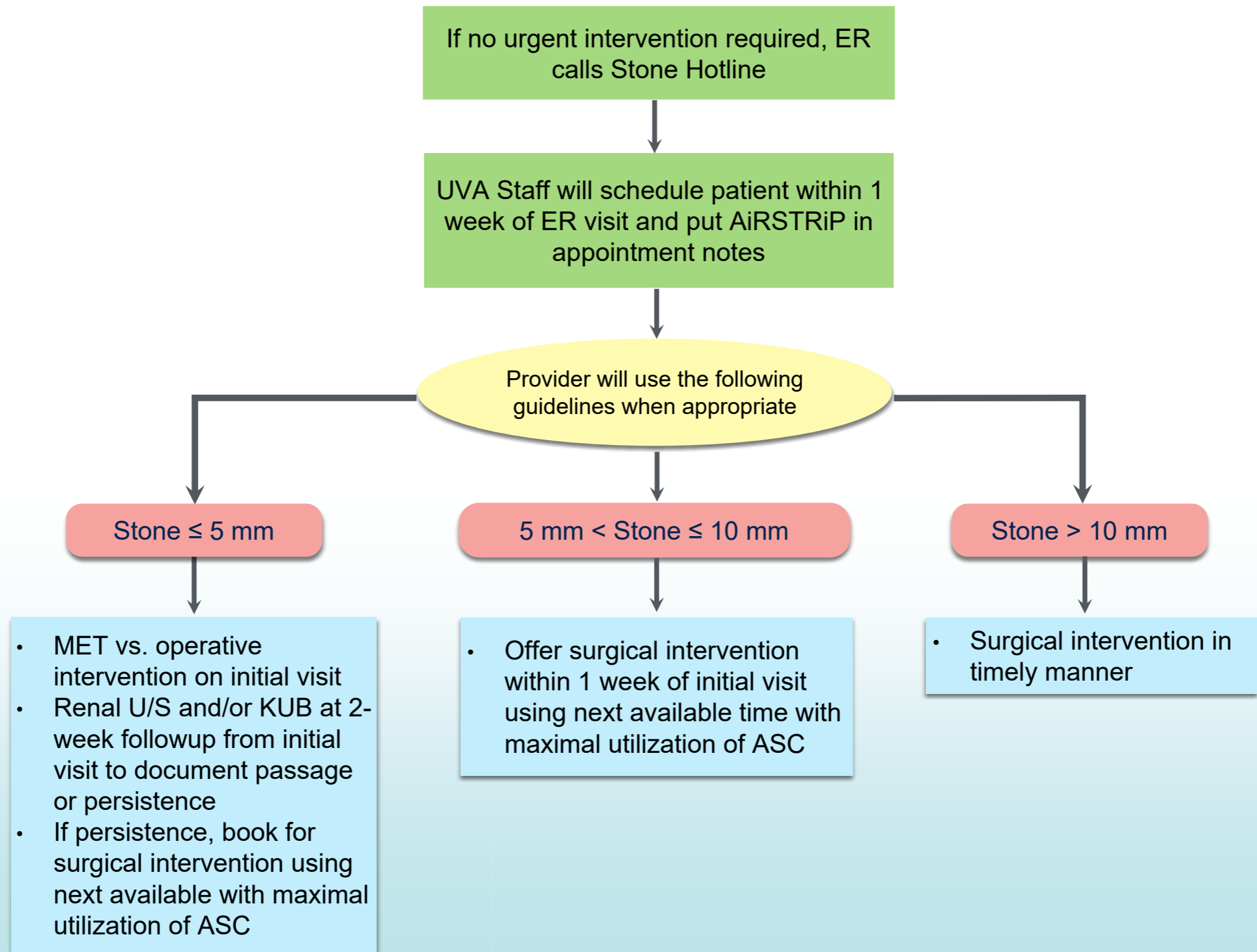
- Emergency Department (ED) visits are common for patients with acute renal colic
- Our prior study found 17% of patients presented to ER two or more times prior to definitive treatment for a stone
- Mean ER-to-treatment time - 47 days
- Recurrent hospital visits add ten thousand dollars per stone to cost of care
- Analyze the effects of pathway and ASC on a large urology group's practice

Methods



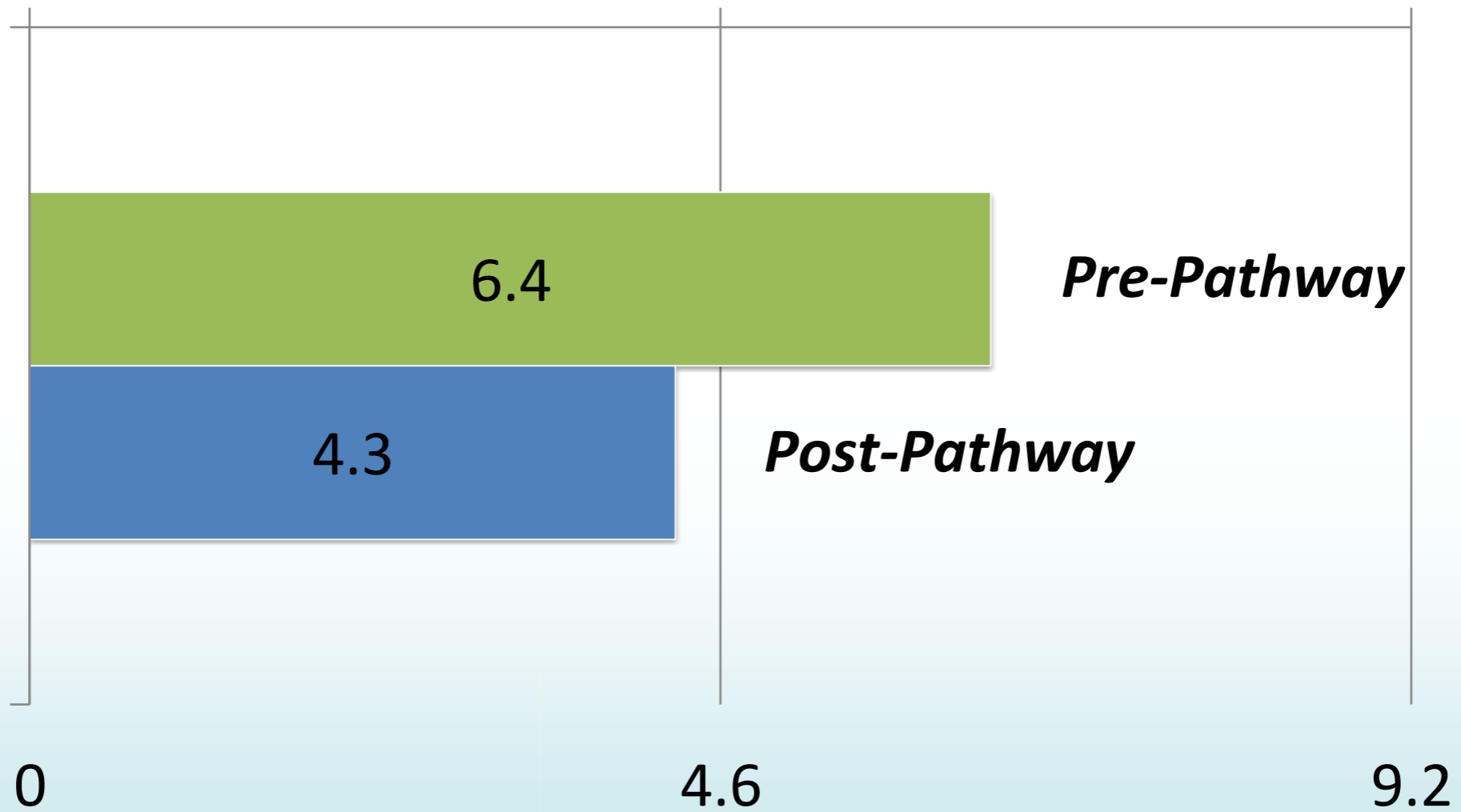
- Retrospective reviewed of 2075 patients from July 2016 to February 2017
- 228 patients qualified (79 pre-pathway, 149 post-pathway)

Acute Rapid Stone Treatment Pathway



Results

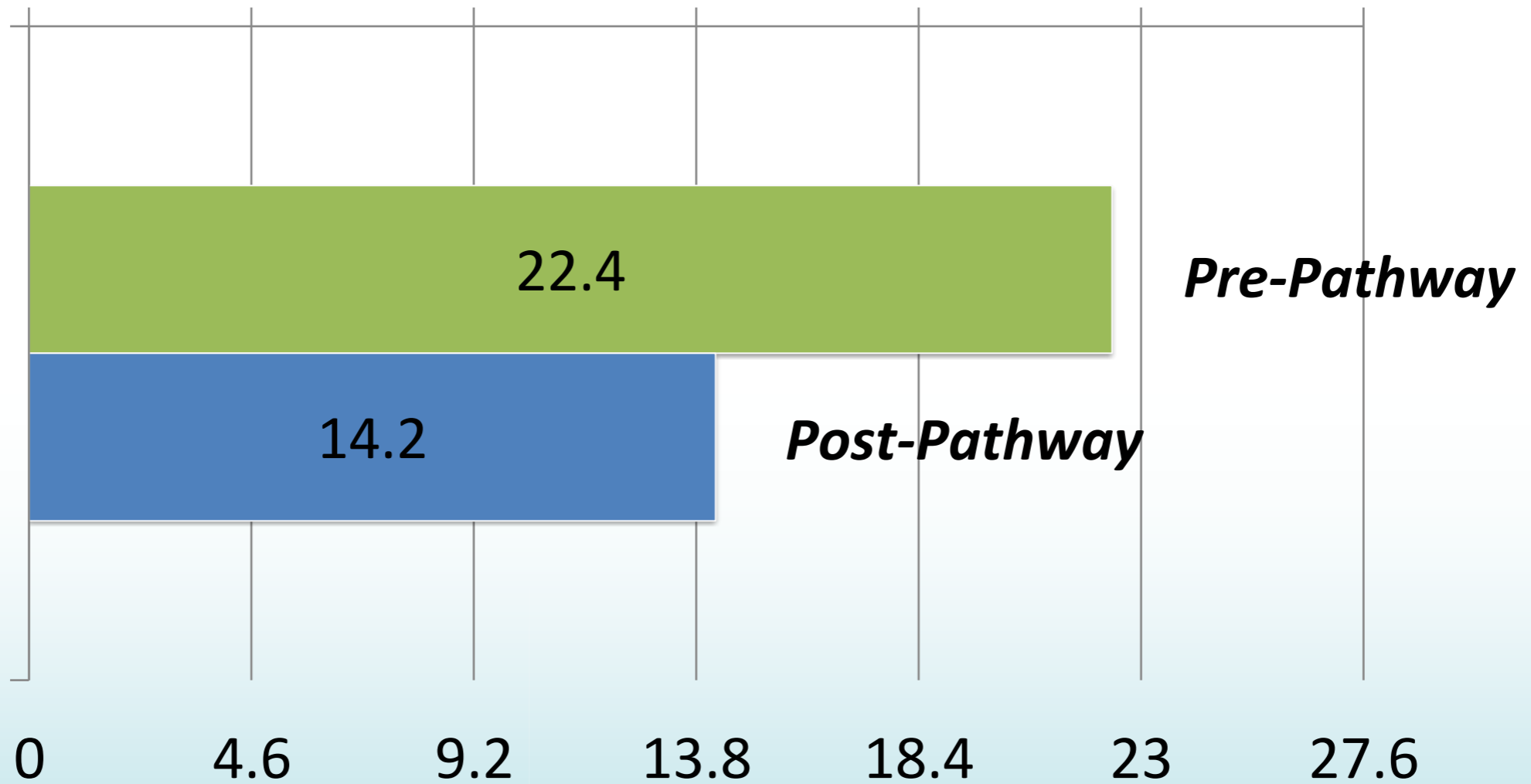
ER-to-Office Time (Days)



$p = 0.032$

Results

ER-to-Treatment Time (Days)



$p = 0.0018$

Conclusion

- Implementation of a stone management pathway, combined with access to an ASC, can significantly reduce wait-time for follow-up visits and for definitive treatments for stone disease.