Management Of Renal Colic

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Knowing the basics of management of renal colic can help in different situations. You could need not only one but also more than one check or advice from your associate to understand them. This is so because many factors specifically affect the health of babies. This article focuses on management of renal colic by describing the process as follows:

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Programme Acute renal colic and pyelonephritis are common reasons for arrivals in the emergency department. A (nee) how to review the protocol for management of these cases. For all cases of suspected acute renal colic but for complicated cases of renal colic or renal stones, patient management is one of the options to consider while making further recommendations. The use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) is the treatment of choice in patients with acute renal colic. Diclofenac is the most commonly-used and can be given orally (50-75 mg), intramuscularly (75 mg), or rectally (100 mg) as an immediate dose.

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What is the best analgesic option for patients with renal colic? The BMJ


References | Renal or ureteric colic - acute | CKS | NICE