Acute loin pain, due to an obstructed infected kidney is a life-threatening condition requiring emergency treatment. Urgent investigation is also needed to exclude ureteric calculi, which may otherwise pass spontaneously before they are identified, and which have the potential to damage the kidney. Chronic loin pain may be of renal origin – stone disease, hydronephrosis or (less commonly) malignancy – or due to musculoskeletal or GI disease (e.g. gallstones).

**Patient Presentation**

- Loin pain

**GP**

Assess: is it renal?

- No
- Yes

**Secondary Care**

- Acute: **EMERGENCY REFERRAL TO RECEIVING UROLOGIST/SURGEON**
- Chronic: **Refer as per Haematuria Pathway**

**GP**

- Ureteric stone?
- Hydronephrosis?
- Suspicion of malignancy?
- Non-obstructing kidney stone?
- Other Pathology

**Urology**

- **Urgent referral to Urology**
- **Routine referral to Urology**

**GP**

- Musculoskeletal / back pain
- Irritable Bowel Syndrome / GI problems

**GP**

- Manage or refer as appropriate

**Secondary Care**

- Referral to Urology usually not required but if patient has intermittent symptoms – recommend imaging during an attack.

**GP**

- Abnormal results
- Normal results

**Urology**

- GP referral for USS
- U and E
- Urinalysis
- MSU
- Bone Screen
- Urate