Renal Denervation in Loin Pain Hematuria Syndrome (LPHS): A Feasibility Randomized Control Trial





Cohort



Primary Objective

% enrolled patients getting the procedure % Randomized completing follow up

Enrolled patients received treatment in 6 months = **100%**

Follow-up completed **100%** roll-in 80% RDN and Sham



Single-center





3 months Follow-up

Roll-in n = 3

BPI % Reduction

78.8%





Double-blinded feasibility RCT



N=13 LPHS patients on >100 mg morphine equivalent



Brief Pain Inventory (BPI) Scores to assess pain

n = 5

RDN

35%

21.4%

100%



Sham n = 5

- 17%

0%



Cross over* n = 3

57%

55%

*3 of 5 sham patients opted for Renal Denervation (RDN)

Prasad B, Garg A, Sharma A et al. VA by Divya Bajpai MD, DM @divyaa24

Conclusion: This RCT shows the feasibility of recruitment and adherence in a trial comparing RDN with a sham procedure in patients with LPHS. RDN is feasible, safe, and efficacious as a treatment option for LPHS patients.

