

Oxalate

General:

Increased oxalate secretions into urine can lead to increased formation of calcium oxalate stones. Primary hyperoxaluria (rare) is caused by enzyme deficiencies (oxalose: reduction of glycine to oxalic acid). Secondary hyperoxaluria arises from increased intake of oxalate-rich food (e.g. spinach, rhubarb, black chocolate, tea, coffee, cocoa) or from enteral hyperabsorption (e.g. Morbus Crohn after small intestine resection to ileostomy, colitis ul-cerosa.)

The following tests are available:

- **Oxalic acid in urine**

Indication: Nephrolithiasis, hyperoxalaturia

Preanalytics: 24 hour urine, pH 2-3 (acidifying with 1N HCl), please indicate quantity!

Material: 10 ml urine

TAT: 7-10 days*

Method: LCMS

For complete list of laboratory test offered at Freiburg Medical Laboratory, please visit <http://www.fml-dubai.com/parameter-listings/>