

Urinary concrement (stone) analysis

General:

Urine stones develop from salts, which crystallize in the renal pelvis or – more rarely – in the bladder. Frequently the stones consist of calcium oxalate, uric acid or calcium phosphate. The stones can be very small (concrements), but can also fill the whole renal pelvis. Men are more susceptible to urine stones than women. Most frequent causes are disturbances of the calcium metabolism, gout, low hydration, high protein intake, chronic urinary tract infections; other disorders, which cause urinary obstruction and thus lead to the concentration of urine.

Indication: Nephrolithiasis

Material: stone

TAT: 5-7 days*

Method: Infrared spectroscopy

Note: Additional determination of citrate, calcium, phosphate, oxalic acid and uric acid in urine is recommended.

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