

Demographic Information and Biochemical Variables Helping to Predict the Frequent Kidney and Urinary Tract Stone Factors

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Abstract

Urinary stones are formed by pathologic bio-mineralization processes in the urinary system, affected by many factors such as age, gender, race, and geographical location as well as biochemical factors. This descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted to predict the effective factors in the recurrence of kidney and urinary tract stone in patients visiting Peymanieh Hospital of Jahrom on 116 kidney stone patients. After receiving the patients' demographic data, two urine samples of 24-hour were taken at two different time intervals after at least one month of the treatment of kidney stone disease. The data analysis was done based on the obtained regression coefficients. The result of Poisson Regression showed that no biochemical parameters (pH, 24-hour urine volume, urinary phosphorus/ creatinine /calcium/ oxalate/ sodium/ uric acid/ urea/ magnesium/ chlorine/ citrate or urinary potassium), age, gender and BMI can significantly predict the frequent occurrence of kidney and urinary tract stones inpatients.

Keywords

KeyWords Plus: RISK; OVERWEIGHT