

عنوان مقاله:

The Chemical Composition of Urinary Calculi in Patients Referred to Therapeutic-Educational Shahid Bahooonar
(Hospital in Kerman City)(June2018-July 2019)

محل انتشار:

بیست و یکمین همایش سالانه و چهارمین همایش بین المللی آسیب شناسی و طب آزمایشگاه و هشتمین همایش بین المللی شاخه
ایرانی آکادمی بین المللی پاتولوژی (سال: 1398)

تعداد صفحات اصل مقاله: 2

نویسندگان:

Najmeh Sadat Fadaei - *resident pathology.pathology and stem cell research of kerman university,kerman,Iran*

Elham Jafari - *assistent proffessor pathology.pathology and stem cell research of kerman university,kerman,Iran*

خلاصه مقاله:

Background:The urine stones are the third common genitourinary diseases ,after urinary tract infection and prostatic disorders. Environmental and genetic factors affect urine stone formation. The aim of our study is to determine prevalence of urinary stones in patients referring to educational Shahid Bahooonar hospital of Kerman. Materials & Methods: In this analytic-cross-sectional study, we studied 94 cases of urinary stones referred to Shahid Bahonar hospital. The data were collected from patient records system of laboratory. The results were registered in a check list and analyzed by spss16 and descriptive statistical indicators.Findings: .In this study 94 patients were analyzed: 48 men (51.06%) and 46(48.9%) women .that.6 of them were children .Patients were between 1 to 83 years old . The relative frequency of renal stone in men was more that women . The most popular age of renal stone was 3rd to 5th decade of life. 4 patients (4.25%) had uric acid, 2 (2.12%) had Ca phosphate stone, 1 (1.06%) had oxalate calcium stone, and 87 patients (92.6%) had mixed stone. From patients with mixed stone, 41 (43.6%) had Ca oxalate + Ca phosphate stone+, 37 (39.4%) had Ca oxalate + uric acid stone, 9 (9.6%) had Ca oxalate + mg amunium phosphate. There was no relationship between sex or age of patient and the type of stone and the prevalence of each kind of stones was similar in both sexes. Conclusion: In this study the most common stone In both sexes and all ages was calcium oxalate.The data obtained from chemical analysis of stones can be used to plan and amend the Diet to prevent stone formation

کلمات کلیدی:

Renal stone, Ca oxalate stone, Ca phosphate stone, Uric acid stone

لینک ثابت مقاله در پایگاه سیویلیکا:

<https://civilica.com/doc/951660>

