

Chemical Composition of Urinary Calculi in Desert Region of Rajasthan, India

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ABSTRACT A hospital based study was carried out to determine the major chemical components of urinary calculi in desert region of Rajasthan. For this, a total of 188 urinary calculi were analysed by qualitative chemical method, of which 105 were upper Urinary Tract (UUT) calculi and 83 Lower urinary Tract (LUT) calculi. The calcium oxalate calculi (23.8%) and calcium oxalate phosphate (25.7%) calculi were higher in UUT calculi, while mixed calculi were higher in LUT calculi. The oxalate component was higher in UUT calculi while ammonium, magnesium carbonate and uric acid components were higher in LUT calculi. The other components like calcium and phosphates were same in both types of calculi.