Deduction

To my parents who supported me in my live

To my brothers and sisters

To my friends

T o those help me in my way

Acknowledgements

I would like to express my deep thanks and appreciate to *Dr. Mohamed Abdelraheam* for his continuous supervision through out the course of this work.

I would like thank Miss Samia Eid for typing and preparation of this thesis.

ABSTRACT

This prospective study was done during the period March to May 2010. It determine the chemical composition of the urinary stones, which was removed surgically from urinary system of fourty patients, males and females, their ages between 20-70 years, attended Ibnsina Hospital (Khartoum state). Blood samples were collected from those patients before surgical operation for determination of serum calcium aric acid levels.

Serum calcium and urate were found to be normal according to normal of national health, in all patients in this study (mean, \pm SD: 8.5 ± 0.4 and 5.5 ± 0.3 mg/dL) respectively.

Most of the stone removed from kidneys were found to be small in size (less than 1 cm diameter) those removed from the ureter were found to be (less than 2cm), while most of those removed from the urinary bladder were large in size (diameter more than 2cm).

It was concluded that most of the urinary stone contain mainly calcium and uric acid in association with normal level of serum calcium and urate. Urinary stone are more common in male compare to female.

Most of the urinary stones were found in the 20-40 age group compared to other age group

مستخلص الدراسة

اجريت هذه الدراسة التوقيعية خلال الفترة من مارس حتى مايو عام 2010م حيث تم التحليل الكيميائي لمكونات الحصاوي البولية التي أزيلت جراحياً من الجهاز البولى لـ 40 مريض بمستشفى ابن سينا بالخرطوم .

ايضاً أخذت عينات دم من هؤلاء المرضى لمعرفة مستوى كـل مـن الكالسيوم وملح الحامض البولي .

كان الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو تحليل مكونات الحصاوي البولية والـتي تشـمل الكالسـيوم ، الأكسـلات ، الفوسـفات الكربونـات ، الحـاض البولي ، الماغنيزيوم والسستين.

وجد أن الحصاوي البولية تتفاوت في أحجامها حيث أن معظم الحصاوي التي أزيلت من الكلى كانت صغيرة الحجم وقطرها أقل من 1سم والتي أزيلت من الحالب كانت صغيرة ومتوسطة الحجم قطرها 1-2 سم بينما التي ازيلت من المثانة البولية كانت معظمها كبيرة الحجم قطرها أكبر من 2 سم).كم وجد ان مستوي كل من الكالسيوم وحمض اليوريك بمستوي طبيعي في الدم.

خلصت هذه الدراسة الى أن الحصاوي البولية ، تحتوي غالباً على الكالسيوم والأكسلات والحامض البولي في وجود مستوى طبيعي للكالسيوم وملح الحامض البولي في الدم وأنها أكثر عند الرجال من النساء وأن أغلب الحصاوي في الفئة العمرية بين 20-40 عام .

ABBREVIATION

1.25 DHCC	1.25 Dihydroxy Coli Calci Ferol
ATP	Adensine Tri Phosphate
DNA	Dioxyribo Nucleic Acid
GFR	Glomerular Filtration Rate
PTH	Para Thyroid Hormon
	IV

PTH. RP	Para Thyroid Hormon Related Protain
RNA	Ribo Nucleic Acid
RTA	Renal Tubular Acidosis
SD	Standard Deviation

List of Figures

Figure (1.1)	Renal system	7
Figure (1.2)	Kidney anatomy	8

LIST OF TABLES

Table (3.1)	Gender of 40 patients Participated in this study	39
Table (3.2)	Percentage of urinary stones constituents	40
Table (3.3)	Serum levels of calcium and urate in patients	41
Table (3.4)	Sites of urinary stones according to sex.	42
Table (3.5)	Percentage of constituents according to sex .	43
Table (3.6)	Chemical composition of urinary calculi	44
	according age of patients.	
Table (3.7)	Site and size of stone	45

CONTENTS

Dedication	I
Acknowledgment	II
Abstract	III
مستلخص الدراسة	IV
Abbreviation	V
List of contents	VIII
Chapter one	
Introduction and literature reviews	
Introduction.1.1	1
kideny.1.1	1
The Nephron.1.1.1	2
Glomerular Structure. 1.1.2	2
Proximal Convoluted Tubule.1.1-3	4
1.1.4 Loop of Henle	4
Distal Convoluted Tubule.1.1-5	4
Collecting Ducts.1.1.6 -1	5
Blood Supply of the kidney-1.1.7	5
:Functions of kidney-4	
:Bladder - 1.2	5
.Urethra -1.3	6
:Urine formation -1.4	9
1.5 Normal urine constituents:	9
:Factors affecting the GFR 1.6	9
Renal threshold 1.7	10
Osmolality of the urine -1.8	10
:Calcium -1.9	10
:CaLcium metabolism .1.9.2	11
Calcium regulating factors. 1.9.3	12
.Hypercalcaemia .1.9.4	15
Clinical features of hyperCalcaemia 1.9.5	15

Causes of hyperCalcaemia .1.9.6	
Uric acid 1.10	16
:Hyperuricaemia 1.10.1	16
:Gout .1.10.2	17
Urinary Calculi .1.11	19
:Causes of stone formation.1.11.1	19
:Role of some diseases in stone formations .1.11.2	19
:Cystinuria.1.11.3	21
:Primary hyperoxaluria .13.4	21
:Hypercalcaemia 1.11.5	22
1.11.6 Primary hyperparathyroidism:	22
1.11.7 Sarcoidosis:	22
1.11.8 Increased formation of vitaminD3	22
:Hyperuricaemia-1.11.9	23
1.11.10The symptoms of renal calculi	23
1.11.3- Complications and renal failure:	24
Objectives	25
Chapter Two	
Material and methods.2.1	
:Study Design 2-1	26
:Subject 2-2	27
:Stone Sample Processing .2-3	27
2.3.2 Test of in organic constituents in stone:	27
2.3.2.3. For Oxalate:	27
2.3.2.4. For Phosphate:	28
2.3.3 Test of Organic constituent:	29
2.3.3.2 Cystine:	29
:Cholesterol 2.3.3.3	
:Determination of serum Urate 2.4	
2.4.3 Calculation:	34

:Statistical analysis 2.6	
Chapter Three	
Results	36
Chapter Four	
Discussion	46-50
Conclusion and recommendations	51-52
References	55
Appendix	57