

## ABSTRACT

38 Calculi obtained at surgery from the upper and lower urinary tract were analysed. The occurrence of stone disease is about 100/40,000 hospital admissions and renal urolithiasis seems to be commoner than vesical calculi disease. Males showed a higher incidence of bladder calculi. Oxalate was almost universally present in renal calculi while urate was rare. In vesical calculi however urate was fairly common and 40% urate/uric acid calculi occurred. There were no 100% oxalate stones. Urate stones are reported to be more amenable to treatment by dissolution than oxalate stones.

Analysis of the urine of the patients showed that uricosuria was a feature in most calculi disease and the reason for its elevation in oxalate urolithiasis is not well understood. This would be studied in further studies. It also seems possible to identify the type of calculus disease by analysis of the urine and performing simple tests like the pH.