URINARY STONES AND FAMILIAL RELATIONS

The prevalence of urinary stones varies significantly from country to country all over the world. Current data on the occurrence of urinary stones ranges between 2% and 20%. The annual incidence of stone formation in the industrialized regions is generally considered to be 1500 to 2000 subjects per million. Urinary stones prevalence may vary according to cultural, racial, and health variables among countries. Accurate prevalence of a disease can only be determined if geographical region, socioeconomic status, race, age, gender, climate, nutrition, and other environmental and cultural factors are also considered. Urinary stones were significantly associated with a positive family history of urinary stones. The positive family history of urinary stone has been reported in 16% to 37% of patients with the kidney stone compared with 4% to 22% in healthy population. In this study, it was also documented that family history is very common in Iranian population and is a risk factor for recurrence.

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KIDNEY CANCER

Kidney cancer accounts for 3% of all adult malignancies and is known as “great mimicker”. It means that kidney cancer can produce various signs and symptoms in affected patients. However, kidney cancer usually presents itself by three symptoms and signs: bloody urine, loin pain, and a palpable mass in the flank. Bloody urine, especially at older ages, is a very important sign; if it is ignored, it can cause serious problems for the affected person. Nowadays, with increased use of imaging, some kidney cancers are detected before causing classic presentation. Every solid renal mass is important and should be addressed by physician. Sometimes the renal mass spontaneously ruptures and causes emergency situation. Therefore, timely dealing with every solid renal mass is mandatory.

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