Table 1

Biochemical composition of renal and ureteric stones

Stone type	Proportion	Clinical features
Calcium	80%	Most commonly calcium oxalate. Associated with hypercalciuric states (hyperparathyroidism, sarcoidosis, chronic kidney disease). Radiopaque stones
Struvite	10%	More common in women. Often associated with Proteus or Klebsiella UTIs. Can grow to form large staghorn stones. Radiopaque stones
Uric acid	5-10%	Associated with high-protein diets, gout, metabolic syndrome and chemotherapy. Radiolucent stones
Cystine	1%	Observed in patients with cystinuria, an autosomal recessive disorder. Warrants screening of relatives. Radiolucent stones