Table 1

Factors associated with increased risk of renal stone disease

General factors
Gender (male > female)
Age (younger > older)
Ethnicity (white > Afro-Caribbean)
Low fluid intake
High salt intake
Occupation*
Anatomical abnormalities
Neuropathic bladder
Horseshoe kidney
Medullary sponge kidney
Congenital megacalyx
Tubular ectasia
Metabolic derangements
Hypercalcaemia
Hypercalciuria
Hyperuricaemia
Renal tubular acidosis
Hyperoxaluria
Cystinuria

*The occupational risk relates to reduced fluid intake in jobs where the opportunity for micturition is limited (such as taxi drivers), or insensible fluid losses are high (such as chefs)