



Greet LA. Junius, DVM,
Diplomate ECVIM (Small
Animal Internal Medicine)

Utrecht University, Faculty
of Veterinary Medicine
The Netherlands
Medvet, Antwerp
Belgium

greetjunius@skynet.be

STONE AGE 2018: UROLITHIASIS IN DOGS AND CATS ANNO 2018

Urolithiasis is defined as the formation of uroliths within the urinary tract and is a general term referring to the causes and effects of these stones.

It is really important that urolithiasis is not viewed as a disease but rather as a complication of several disorders. Some of these disorders can be identified, corrected or not corrected, whereas for others the underlying etiopathogenesis is not known. Knowledge of the etiology and pathogenesis is a big aid in determining treatment, but, alas, remains unclear for some of them

Uroliths can vary in their mineral composition and determining this composition is essential in developing a successful treatment and prevention plan.

Radiographic appearance of uroliths is highly correlated with composition and remains one of the most reliable tools for predicting urolith type prior to analysis. Knowing the type of urine crystals and Ph can be helpful, but such information is not a hundred percent sensitive or specific predictor of urolith composition. All removed or voided uroliths should be analysed to determine mineral composition. Work-up in case of urolithiasis consists of minimally, a urine analysis and a blood biochemical profile. Blood biochemistry results can sometimes suggest the presence of causative underlying disease.

In this lecture most frequently occurring forms of urolithiasis, appearance and diagnosis will be discussed, but also lot of attention will be paid explaining the etiological disease.