

Your membership matters.

Continue to help lead the fight against kidney disease. Renew today.

www.asn-online.org/membership



CJASN

Clinical Journal of the
American Society of Nephrology

[HOME](#) | [CURRENT ISSUE](#) | [ADVERTISE](#) | [SUBSCRIBE](#) | [ARCHIVES](#) | [FEEDBACK](#) | [ALERTS](#) | [HELP](#)

Effectiveness of Treatment Modalities on Kidney Stone Recurrence

Anna L. Zisman

[+ Author Affiliations](#)

Correspondence:

Dr. Anna L. Zisman, Section of Nephrology, Department of Medicine, University of Chicago, 5841 S. Maryland Avenue, MC5100, Chicago, IL 60637. Email: azisman@medicine.bsd.uchicago.edu

Abstract

Nephrolithiasis is highly prevalent across all demographic groups in the Western world and beyond, and its incidence rates are rising. In addition to the morbidity of the acute event, stone disease often becomes a lifelong problem that requires preventative therapy to diminish ongoing morbidity. Across the majority of stone types, increased fluid intake and targeted dietary modifications are mainstays of therapy. Specific dietary interventions associated with reduced calcium stone risk include adequate dietary calcium intake and restriction of sodium, protein, and oxalate intake, among others. Pharmaceutical therapy may be required if lifestyle changes are insufficient to minimize risk of stone recurrence, and must be targeted to the specific metabolic abnormalities portending risk for a given patient. Therapeutic options for idiopathic calcium stone disease include thiazides, citrate salts, and uric acid-lowering agents. Alkali salts are also the treatment of choice for uric acid stone disease. Management of struvite stone disease is largely surgical, but acetohydroxamic acid is a proven second line therapy. Cystinuria requires lifestyle modifications and may call for thiol-binding agents. Significant heterogeneity of the clinical population with stone disease has previously limited opportunities for large randomized controlled trials. However, as clinical phenotypes and genotypes are increasingly clarified, there are mounting opportunities for targeted randomized controlled trials in stone prevention. In the meantime, the currently available evidence for both lifestyle and pharmacologic interventions is reviewed herein.

nephrolithiasis thiazide citrate Cystinuria Uric Acid
 acetohydroxamic acid Sodium Salts Calcium Dietary Struvite
 Thiazides Incidence Kidney Calculi Hydroxamic Acids Sodium
 Dietary Life Style Oxalates Western World Genotype Phenotype
 Sulfhydryl Compounds Disease Management Citrates Alkalies

Copyright © 2017 by the American Society of Nephrology

Articles citing this article

Commentary on "Effectiveness of Treatment Modalities on Kidney Stone Recurrence"

CJASN October 6, 2017 12): (10) 1709–1710

[»Full Text](#) [»Full Text \(PDF\)](#)

[« Previous](#) | [Next Article »](#)
[Table of Contents](#)

This Article

Published online before
print August 2017, doi:
10.2215/CJN.11201016

CJASN October 06, 2017
vol. 12 no. 10 1699–1708

[» Abstract Free](#)

[Full Text](#)

[Full Text \(PDF\)](#)

[\[\] Article Usage Stats](#)

Article Usage Statistics



[\[\] Services](#)

Email this article to a colleague

Alert me when this article is cited

Alert me if a correction is posted

Similar articles in this journal

Similar articles in PubMed

Download to citation manager

[\[\] Get Permissions](#)

[\[\] Citing Articles](#)

[\[\] Google Scholar](#)

[\[\] PubMed](#)

Current Issue
March 07, 2018, 13 (3)

CJASN

Alert me to new issues of CJASN

ONLINE SUBMISSION

AUTHOR RESOURCES

ABOUT CJASN

EDITORIAL BOARD

REPRINTS/PERMISSIONS

IMPACT FACTOR

MOST READ

MOST CITED

CJASN ePress

Updated on:
March 9, 2018
By Date / By Subject



[Advertising Disclaimer](#)

Be a part of something innovative,
influential

Print ISSN: 1555-9041

Online ISSN: 1555-905X



ASN members enjoy discounts on ASN's educational programs, subscriptions to ASN's publications, and more.

Join or renew today at
www.asn-online.org/membership

