Lab

Diagnostic evaluation of patients with hyperoxaluria, recurrent kidney stones and/or nephrocalcinosis

We are able to determine both lithogenic (e.g. **oxalate**, calcium), as well as stone inhibitory substances (e.g. citrate) in urine, but also in plasma samples.

For better diagnostic evaluation of patients with **primary hyperoxaluria** we additionally offer analysis of **glycolate (PH I)**, as well as **L-glyceric acid (PH II) and hydroxy-oxo-glutrate (PH III)**, again in urine and plasma samples.

Ideally, one or better two-three 24 h urines should be collected and send for analysis. Spot urine samples can be obtained in infants and small children.

Please adhere to the preservation rules and the specific mailing information on our lab sheets.

The **molecular genetic diagnostic** for the **primary hyperoxalurias** is done in collaboration with the Institute of Human Genetics Cologne. Mutation analysis can be performed for the currently known three genes:

- AGXT (PH I)
- GRHPR (PH II)
- HOGA1 (PH III)