

Stone classification

The chance to obtain a kidney stone can sometimes give a very precise idea of your lithiasis condition! Here are some general guidelines based on the type of stone, but remember this does not replace a specialist consultation.

Type of stone	Colour	Possible causes
I, Calcium oxalate monohydrate	Brown/Black	Dietary (<i>insufficient fluids, too much dietary oxalate, not enough calcium intake</i>) Digestive conditions (enteric hyperoxaluria) Genetic causes (primary oxaluria type Ic)
II, Oxalate de calcium dihydraté, Weddellite	Whitish, Sand-pink	Hypercalciuria <i>Multiple causes: dietary, endocrine disorders, tubulopathies...</i>
IIIa and IIIb, Uric acid	Orange	Metabolic syndrome: obesity, hypertension, diabetes Linked to excess uric acid and/or acidic urine
Carbapatite	Whitish	Either related to hypercalciuria (tubulopathy) or urinary tract infection
Struvite	Beige to brown	Urinary infection with urease-producing bacteria
Cystine	Orange	Genetic disease: cystinuria
Others: proteins, ammonium urate	Variable	Various