

Laboratory tests are recommended for every episode of kidney stone formation, ideally when you are not experiencing an acute episode (such as renal colic) or immediately after a urological procedure (e.g., lithotripsy, ureteroscopy). Patients are usually advised to wait 1 to 3 months before performing these tests, and the analysis should be done at least one month prior to their consultation with a specialist, as some parameters may take time to analyse.

The laboratory tests recommended by CLAFU (Comité de la Lithiase de l'Association Française d'Urologie):

24-hour urine collection	First morning urine	Blood tests
Volume (Diuresis)	Crystalluria (is available)	Creatinine
Creatinine	pH	Calcium
Calcium	Density/osmolality	Uric acid
Urate/Uric acid	Urine dipstick/Urine culture	Fasting blood glucose
Urea (not reimbursed)		
Sodium		

Depending on the type of stones, the patient's age, and medical history, this initial assessment may be extended to oxalate, parathyroid hormone (PTH), 25 OH Vitamin D, and others. Note that, for patients being followed-up in France, urinary urea measurement is not reimbursed but remains useful to evaluate protein intake, especially in cases of calcium stones.