

**Epidemiologic characteristics of urolithiasis in the Gharb Chrarda Bni Hssen area (Morocco):
A retrospective study of 570 patients**

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Introduction: Urolithiasis (UL) is a frequent pathology whose the characteristics evolve in relation with the time and the countries. The aim of this study is to evaluate the epidemiologic characteristics of UL in the Region of Gharb Chrarda Bni Hssen (GCBH) in Morocco.

Methods: From January 2008 to December 2011, 570 cases of patients have been hospitalized in the surgical department of CHR Kenitra and the Lithotripsy Center Anoual Kenitra. It was a retrospective and descriptive study including the patient's gender and age, size and localization of the stones and the occurrence of urinary tract infection (UTI).

Results: Males were predominant (the male to female ratio was 1, 86). The average age was 47,7 years (range: 5 to 86 years); 144 patients was treated by surgery in the hospital and 426 (74,7%) by extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy (ESWL). The median size of calculi was 25 mm (2 to 65mm). 48,2% of urinary calculi were located in the kidney, 44,2% in the ureter and 7,4% in the bladder. The majority of patients treated by surgery had a renal lithiasis while patients treated by ESWL had an ureteral stone. This disease affected mainly the people aged between 40 and 50 years (64%). The bacteriologic analysis showed that 27% of patients had UTI (the most common bacteria identified were E.coli, Klebsiella and Proteus).

Conclusion: These data show a predominant occurrence of renal and ureteral lithiasis. The age peak for affected patients was between 40 and 50 years with a male preponderance. UTI was frequent. ESWL appeared as a treatment of choice for stone removal in the population of our region.