



# DENTAL CALCULUS IN RELATION TO IDIOPATHIC NEPHROLITHIASIS



VERICA TONEVA\*, MIHAJLO PETROVSKI\*, ALEKSANDRA TONEVA\*\*, ALEKSANDRA RISTOVA STOJANOVA\*\*\*, OLIVER RISTOV \*\*\*

UNIVERSITY "GOCE DELČEV" ŠTIP FACULTY OF MEDICAL SCIENCE,  
\* Doctor of dental medicine, \*\* doctor of general medicine, \*\*\*students

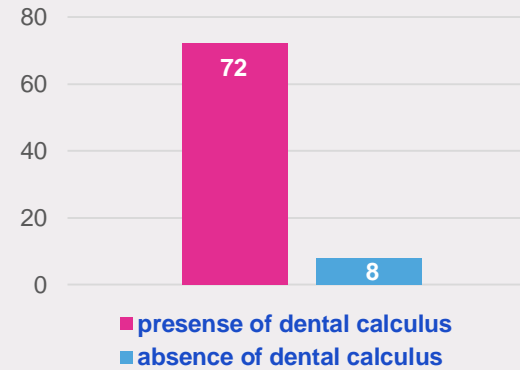
**Background:** Renal stones are among the most common cause of morbidity in humans, primarily because of their formation and action can lead to serious kidney function disorders. Dental calculus possesses the same structural construction and mineralization process as in other biological processes, including renal stones. The main main goal of this study was to evaluate the relationship between the presence of dental plaque and tartar and renal stones in individuals with nephrolithiasis.

**Matherial and method:** Total number of 80 patients, male and female, aged between 25-50 years, coming at regular internist control check-up were evaluated. All of the subjects were with diagnosed nephrolithiasis. All of them had fulfilled a survey about their oral hygiene routuine and were check-uped for presence of dental calculus.

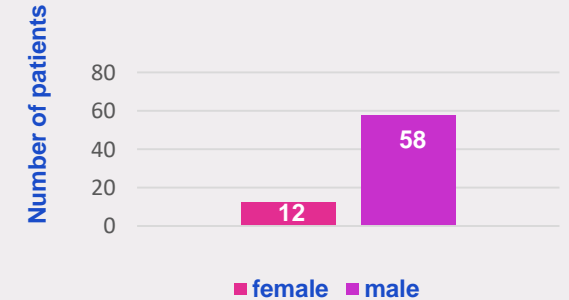
**Results:** High prevalcence of dental calculus in more than 90 % of the subjects was recorded among the patients with nephrolithiasis. The results showed that there is a high significant correlation between the presence of dental calculi and the presence of renal calculi.

number of patients with nephrolithiasis

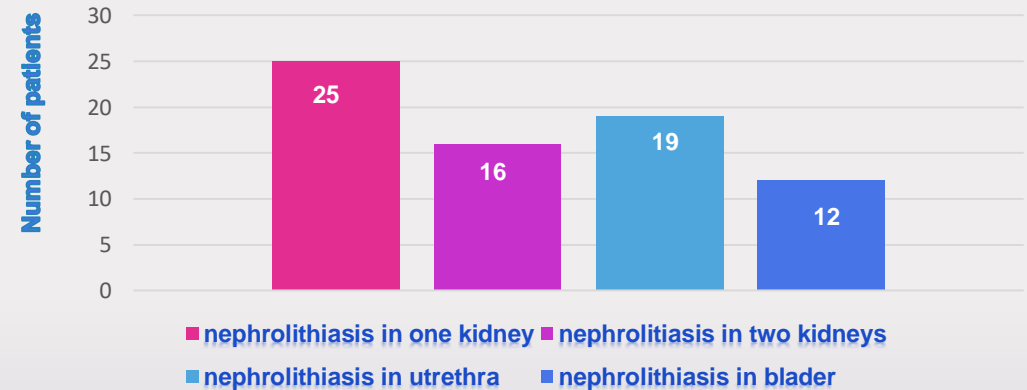
Presence of dental calculus in patients with nephrolithiasis



Gendler representation in patients with dental calculus and nephrolithiasis



Presence of nephrolithiasis in organs



**Conclusion:** From the results we can noticed that there is a connection between the presence of tartar and renal calculi. Therefor, special oral health preventive programs are needed for those patients.