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Relationship between body mass index and blood lipids with kidney stones: A FACS study

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Backgrounds: Urinary stones are the third most common disease of the genitourinary system after urinary tract infections and prostate diseases. Various demographic, environmental, and genetic factors are effective in their incidence. The present study aimed to investigate the relationship between body mass index and blood lipids with kidney stones. **Methods:** In this cross-sectional study, the basic information of 10,133 participants aged 35–70 years in the Fasa cohort study was used. Data used in this study included demographic data, biochemical laboratory data, anthropometric data, behavioral data, and presence or absence of kidney stones. Data analysis was performed using t-test, chi-square, and logistic regression model. **Result:** The results showed that BMI and TG were associated with kidney stones. For each unit increase in BMI and TG, the odds of developing kidney stones increased by 1.039 (95 CI: 1.025-1.048) and 1.004 (95 CI: 1.001-1.006), respectively. **Conclusion:** The results of the study showed that body mass index and TG are related to kidney stones and the mean BMI and TG are higher in people with kidney stones than others. Gathering all this information, KSD was associated with triglyceridemia and BMI in the Fasa PERSIAN cohort. A high fat diet leads to higher BMI and higher serum triglyceride level which are a risk factor to kidney stone formation and it is necessary to take measures to reduce weight, obesity and TG lipid.

Biography

Behina babaalazadeh, M.A of biochemistry, is working on metabolic disease in order to help the world to reduce disease. Low grade chronic inflammation is cause of all disease and distrup the balance between oxidant and antioxidant.due to the increasing prevalence of metabolic disease. High lipid profile is one of major cause of inflammation and as result can resulted too many disease such as kidney stone. Our purpose was: to measure the relation of lipid profile and kidney stone with help of my professor as corresponding author DR. azizallah Dehghan, biological statistic PHD.