

Identifying Kidney Stones



There are four general types of kidney stones. Your kidney stone's size and shape determine whether it's likely to pass by itself. Knowing what a stone is made of (its composition) helps your healthcare provider find its cause and prescribe the best treatment. X-rays or scans can help show the stone's size and shape. Your healthcare provider may also give you a strainer to catch the stone while passing urine. The stone can then be sent to a lab for analysis. You may need other types of urine and blood tests to help identify the stone. These tests can also help identify causes for different types of stones.

The tests can show:

- **Size.** A stone may be as small as a grain of sand. Some may be the size of a pebble. A few may be as large as a golf ball. Small stones may pass out of your body when you urinate.
- **Shape.** Small, smooth, round stones may pass easily. Jagged-edged stones often lodge inside the kidney or ureter. Staghorn stones can fill the entire renal pelvis and calyces.
- **Composition.** Most stones are made of calcium oxalate, a hard compound. Stones made of cystine or uric acid, or caused by infection (struvite stones), are less dense. Stones often contain more than one chemical.



Treating your stones

You and your healthcare provider will work together to form a treatment plan. Your provider may suggest that you let your stone pass naturally. Or you may choose to manage it with medicines. Certain procedures may also help, such as shock wave lithotripsy or using a camera inside the body to remove the stone (ureteroscopy). Once they find out the cause of the stone, you will be told how you can help prevent kidney stones in the future.

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