

Gall stone analysis

see Stone analysis

General:

Cholelithiasis is a formation of concrement in the gallbladder (cholecystolithiasis) or in cystic ducts (choledocholithiasis). A fine balance between cholesterol and bile acids prevents the formation of concrements. If the balance is disturbed, deposits of cholesterol crystals are formed. The concrements vary in size from millimeters (called also sludge or semolina) up to centimeter-large stones. They occur in an isolated form or as several stones. Gall stones consist to 90% of cholesterol and bile acid (mixed stones).

Cholelithiasis is the most frequent disorder of the gallbladder and bile ducts. In Western industrialized countries approx. 10-15% of adults develop gall stones (mainly women), however only 20% are symptomatic. Factors of risk are: overweight, familial history; weight reduction; hypercholesterinemia, estrogen treatment.

Material: stone

TAT: 7-10 days*

Method: IR

Ref.- range: see report

For complete list of laboratory test offered at Freiburg Medical Laboratory, please visit <http://www.fml-dubai.com/parameter-listings/>