

## THE IMPACT OF BOTTLED "PROLOM WATER" ON LITHOGENESIS OF URINARY TRACT

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Urolithiasis represents the most common urological condition nowadays, with rising trend of incidence and prevalence rates, according to geographical, climatic, ethnic, dietary and genetic factors. Prophylactic management of urolithiasis in terms of high fluid intake is of great importance in prevention of all types of urolithiasis. Prolom water has been categorized as a sodium hydro carbonic alkaline hypothermal oligomineral water.

The aim of the study was to investigate the effects of bottled Prolom water intake on serum and urinary calcium and magnesium values, as well as on urinary pH and renal microlithiasis.

A multicenter prospective trial included a total of 345 patients who daily consumed 2.5 to 3 liters had underwent of Prolom water intake, in amount of 2.5 to 3 liters/daily, for 14 days, in three follow -up in three periods.

Average values of calcium in serum (mmol/L) at on day zero, 7<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> were: 2.24; 2.312 and 2.242, separately respectively. Average values of calcium in urine (mmol/L) at on day zero, 7<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> were: 1.046; 1.582 and 1.564, separately respectively. Average values of magnesium in serum (mmol/L) at on day zero, 7<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> were: 0.89; 0.82 and 0.81, separately respectively. Average values of magnesium in urine (mmol/L) at on day zero, 7<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> were: 1.09; 1.51 and 1.61, separately respectively. Mean urinary pH values were: 6.3 at on day zero; 5.9 at on day 7<sup>th</sup>; and 6.8 at on day 14<sup>th</sup>.

Daily intake of 2.5-3 liters of bottled Prolom water has a favorable and antilithogenic effect on calcium oxalate and calcium phosphate urolithiasis.

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