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Can urine osteopontin levels, which may be correlated with nutrition intake and body composition, be used as a new biomarker in the diagnosis of nephrolithiasis?

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Abstract

Background and aim

The nephrolithiasis has a multifactorial etiology resulting from the interaction of metabolic, genetic and environmental factors. Parameters such as nutrition and urinary osteopontin (OPN) level may affect kidney stone formation. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the correlation between urinary OPN level and kidney stone formation and effect of nutrition on OPN level in nephrolithiasis.

Materials and methods