Aims and objectives of this presentation
The previously devastating burden of urinary tract urolithiasis has been reduced by modern stone therapy. Complex branched stones are rare, and therapy has moved largely to the outpatient setting. Nevertheless, successful management requires competence in all aspects of stone management. After a brief review of new developments in present treatment strategies, these will be further explored by interactive case presentations.

- Stone disease aetiology is multi-factorial, relating in large part to genetics, diet (salt, calorie and protein intake), hydration status factors and ageing.
- The clinical presentation is changing with a growing base of elderly and obese patient cohorts in developed nations.
- Today’s challenge is employing the ideal initial and salvage approaches for specific situations – individuals, including judicious selection of prevention strategies.
- Patients should be given choices and counselled about the risk benefits and potential outcomes of all appropriate reasonable approaches.