Oxalate and Struvite Urolithiasis
Condensed version

Presentation:
- Dogs: Miniature schnauzer, Lhasa apso, bichon frise, miniature poodle
  - Oxalate: males more common
  - Struvite: females more common (because of UTI)
- Cats:
  - Males more common,
  - Struvite tend to occur in younger animals
- Clinical: hematuria, pollakiuria, dysuria, stranguria

Test(s) of choice:
- Urinalysis and urine culture/sensitivity
- Abdominal radiography – radiopaque calculi anywhere in urinary tract
- Urolith analysis and culture

Rx of choice:
- Relieve urethral obstruction – medical emergency and life threatening
  - Indwelling if indicated – use closed system
- Urohydropropulsion
- Catheter-assisted retrieval, cystoscopic-assisted retrieval
- Surgical retrieval
- Lithotripsy
- Medical dissolution (struvite only) – may take around 3 months

Prognosis: Good, but recurrence is common

Prevention: Diet high in moisture content, promote water consumption
- Oxalate: moderate Mg, phosphorus (Hill’s u/d or w/d in dogs, c/d in cats)
- Struvite: low Mg, phosphorus, calcium, chloride, fiber, moderate protein (Hill’s c/d or w/d in cats)

Classic Question(s)

Describe the clinical presentation of a blocked cat and the steps to relieve urethral obstruction.

Name 3 essential tests in the diagnosis of oxalate or struvite urolithiasis.

Describe a major predisposing factor for struvite urolithiasis in dogs?

What key message should be communicated to the owner of a dog or cat with oxalate or struvite urolithiasis?