

An Overview of Kidney Stone and StonOff®

Kidney Stone

The process of stone formation in kidney is called nephrolithiasis and in any part of urinary tract including kidney, urethra, ureter and urinary bladder is called Urolithiasis. The stones themselves are also called renal calculi. Nephrolithiasis is a multifactorial disease related to genetic disorders and environmental factors. Urolithiasis is a common disease with an increasing prevalence and incidence worldwide that appears even more prone in industrialized countries. Patients with renal calculi suffers from severe flank or back pain, nausea, vomiting, increased urinary frequency/urgency, blood in the urine, abdominal pain, painful urination or excessive urination at night. Sometimes testicle pain, groin pain or chills may also be observed.

International Scenario

Areas of high incidence of urinary calculi include the Scandinavian countries, British Isles, Mediterranean countries, Northern Australia, Central Europe, Northern India and Pakistan. Urolithiasis is a common urologic disease that affects approximately 10 % population worldwide. The risk of developing nephrolithiasis in normal adults appears to be lower in Asia (1-5%) than Europe (5-9%) and North America (12% in Canada, 13 % in USA). The highest risk was reported in Saudi Arabia (20.1%). The south-eastern US are also considered as a kidney-stone belt. According to an estimate, every year 600,000 Americans suffer from urinary stones.

Indian Scenario

In India, 12% of the population is expected to have urinary stones, out of which 50% may end up with loss of kidneys or renal damage. Also, nearly 15% of the population of northern India suffers from kidney stones. Fewer occurrences of urinary calculi are found in southern India.

In India, the "stones belt" occupies parts of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and Rajasthan. In these regions, the disease is so prevalent that most of the members of a family will suffer from kidney stones sometime in their lives.

Gujarat Scenario

Gujarat is called the "Stone Belt". North Gujarat and Saurashtra region in Gujarat has higher prevalence of urinary stones. Nine million (90 lacs) people of the population are expected to have urinary stones with new cases adding each year. Fifty percent may end up with kidney or renal damage. Kidney stones are common among people from Saurashtra and north Gujarat due to high level of total dissolved salts (TDS) in water. About 6 percent of the population of Junagadh district suffers from kidney stones. According to a research report published by Aga Khan Rural Support Programme, more than 4 % people are suffering from calculi problem in these saline villages of Coastal Gujarat.

Treatments available

Various therapeutic strategies including diet management, diuretics, expulsion therapy, chelating agents and probiotic therapy have been applied in combinations to have effective treatment, but not only they are expensive, but also there are many side effects on health of the patient. Extra corporeal shock wave lithotripsy (ESWL) is a widely used technique for treatment of urolithiasis. Surgery is also the prime treatments of urolithiasis. Percutaneous nephrolithotomy (PCNL) is also one of the available treatments for the complete stag horn of stones.

Treatment Cost and Wage Loss

The average treatment expense incurred by an affected renal stone patient is Rs 20000 and average wage loss is Rs 7000 annually. It may be noted that there are 90% chances of recurrence in every two to three years so one has to incur Rs 27000 to 30000 every three years.

Why **StonOff**®?

This is herbal based on traditional knowledge; cost effective with absolute “No Side Effects”

StonOff® contains purified extracts of herbs those are used by indigenous tribesmen for removing stones. The synergistic effect of multiple herbs involved in this formulation promotes complete removal of stone from kidney, urinary tract and urinary bladder.

StonOff® Details

Indications

- Kidney Stone
- Urinary Tract Stone
- Urinary Bladder Stone
- Renal Colic
- Stranguary/
Urination Painful
- Crystalluria
- Post-Lithotripsy Recurrence
- Urinary Tract Infections
- Hyperuricemia



Presentation & Packing

A pack of 60 capsules of 500mg each (6 alu-alu blister packs X 10) in a monocarton pack. Not to be sold loose.

Directions for use

Two capsules per day for 30 consecutive days. One capsule in the morning (empty stomach) and the other in the evening after dinner or as directed by physician. In case of history of frequent reoccurrence, continue the dose for three months.

Ingredient Details- Each 500mg **StonOff**® capsule contains following

Local Name	Botanical Name	Weight per capsule (mg)
Punarnava	<i>Boerhavia diffusa</i>	140
Ashwagandha	<i>Withania somnifera</i>	100
Cockscomb	<i>Celosia cristata</i>	80
Amalaki	<i>Embllica officinalis</i>	80
Guduchi	<i>Tinospora cordifolia</i>	50
Excipients		Q.S.

Price: Rs 1500/- for one packet for one month