

Int Urol Nephrol. 1988;20(4):353-9.

Control of hyperoxaluria with large doses of pyridoxine in patients with kidney stones.

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Abstract

- ❖ **Pyridoxine in doses of 250-500 mg daily by mouth was administered to 12 patients suffering from recurrent calcium oxalate renal calculi and idiopathic hyperoxaluria.**
- ❖ **This therapy decreased urinary oxalate excretion significantly (p less than 0.025) during up to 18 months of treatment.**
- ❖ **In this period eight patients showed no evidence of active stone disease; three showed slight increase in the size of their old stone(s) and one patient formed one new stone.**
- ❖ **None of these patients developed any significant complications of the therapy.**
- ❖ **These findings support the view that pyridoxine in pharmacological doses is useful in the control of elevated urinary oxalate excretion in patients with recurrent renal oxalate calculi.**