

## Special Issue on Nonsurgical Aspects of Urolithiasis

# CALL FOR PAPERS

Nowadays vast majority of medical approaches and academic activities are generally focused on surgical methods in urinary stone disease. Academic production on nonsurgical methods is very scarce. Some reasons of this reality include numbers of unsolved points in stone formation processes; technical insufficiency in identification of risk factors; failure in prophylactic and conservative, nonsurgical treatment modalities, and profitability of surgical techniques.

However, surgical treatment may be more morbid and complicated and more costly for both patients and countries. Furthermore the struggling with a disease should ideally rely on preventive and/or minimal invasive management if possible. Indeed, there is an increasing trend in awareness and susceptibility of preventive medicine and public health topics all over the world. Correspondingly, there is an increasing request to more effective, practical, and affordable ways used in both diagnosis and treatment. The patients desire more preventive and less invasive management.

In this context, with this special issue prepared by a guest editorial team from the endemic area who is competent in urolithiasis, all academic background information about nonsurgical aspects of urolithiasis will be surveyed and collected; preventive and conservative stone management will be emphasized; the attention of the academy will be drawn in these topics. Thus, this special issue will be very dedicated reference guide and will respectfully gather all points that the scientists need in nonsurgical therapy of the stone.

The special issue will catch all researchers' attention who perform innovative studies in these fields and live in endemic countries in terms of urolithiasis.

Potential topics include but are not limited to the following:

- ▶ Urinary stone formation theories and mechanisms
- ▶ The kinds of urinary stones in contents
- ▶ Genetic risk factors in etiology
- ▶ Environmental risk factors in formation
- ▶ Risk factors of life-style and diet
- ▶ Risk factors increasing stone recurrence
- ▶ Prophylactic precautions in stone formation and recurrence
- ▶ Laboratory methods used for etiology and risk analysis
- ▶ Imaging methods used for stone diagnosis and stone content
- ▶ Medication used for stone prophylaxis, dissolution, and passage
- ▶ Semisurgical, semi-invasive interventions in urolithiasis

Authors can submit their manuscripts through the Manuscript Tracking System at <https://mts.hindawi.com/submit/journals/au/nsau/>.

Papers are published upon acceptance, regardless of the Special Issue publication date.

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