

Occurrence Of Gallbladder Stones And Renal Stones In Obese Children

THESIS

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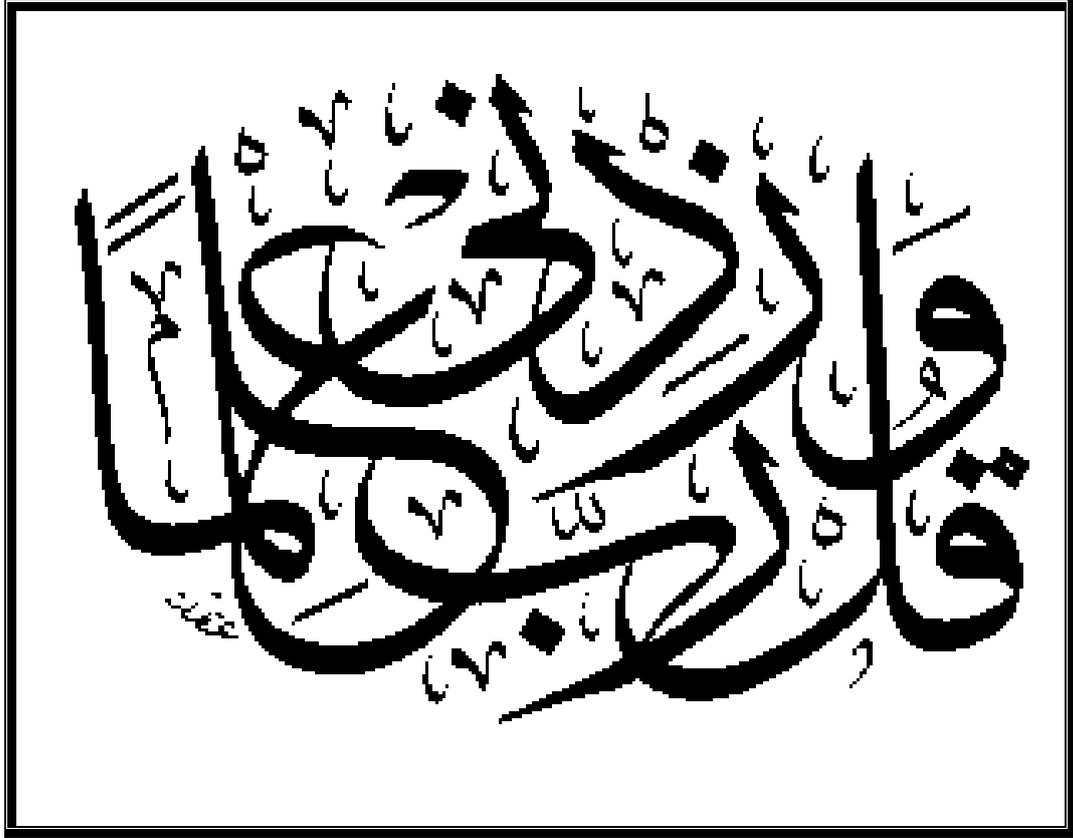
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List of Abbreviations

| | |
|------|--|
| AAP | American Academy of Pediatrics |
| ALT | Alanine Transferase |
| AR | Adiposity Rebound |
| BMI | Body Mass Index |
| BUN | Blood Urea Nitrogen |
| CBC | Complete Blood Count |
| CDC | Centers for Disease Control and Prevention |
| CI | Confidence Interval |
| CRP | C-Reactive-Protein |
| CRF | Cardiorespiratory Fitness |
| CT | Computed Tomography |
| DKA | Diabetic Ketoacidosis |
| DM | Diabetes Mellitus |
| ESWL | Extracorporeal shockwave lithotripsy |
| FBS | Fasting Blood Sugar |
| FFA | Free Fatty Acids |
| FSH | Follicle stimulating hormone |

| | |
|-------|---|
| HC | Hip Circumference |
| HC | Head Circumference |
| HDL | High Density Lipoprotein cholesterol |
| Hr | Hour |
| Ib | Pound |
| IGF | Insulin Growth Factor |
| Kg | Kilogram |
| KJ | Kilojoule |
| LDL | Low Density Lipoprotein cholesterol |
| LH | Luteinizing Hormone |
| Lt MC | Left Mid-arm Circumference |
| Mg | Miligram |
| MRI | Magnetic Resonance Imaging |
| NAFLD | Non Alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease |
| NASH | Non Alcoholic Steatohepatitis |
| NICE | National Institute of Clinical Excellence |
| No | Number |
| OCG | Oral cholecystography |
| OR | Odds Ratio |

| | |
|---------|--|
| PCS | Pelvicalyceal System |
| RSNA | Radiological Society of North America |
| RTI | Research Triangle Institute |
| RYGB | Roux en Y Gastric Bypass |
| SD | Standard Deviation |
| SDS | Standard Deviation Score |
| SFT | Skin Fold Thickness |
| SPSS | Statistical Package of Social Science |
| Tc-DTPA | Technetium Diethylenetriamine Pentaacetic Acid |
| 2HPP | 2 Hours Post-Prandial |
| TLD | Traffic Light Diet |
| TSH | Thyroid Stimulating Hormone |
| TV | Television |
| T.i.d | Three times a day |
| U.S. | United States |
| UTI | Urinary Tract Infection |
| VLDL | Very Low Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol |
| Yr | Year |
| WC | Waist Circumference |

W/H Waist/Hip ratio

Wk Week

X^2 Chi-square

INTRODUCTION

The prevalence of obesity in children in industrialized nations is increasing. The role of obesity as a risk factor for the development of gallbladder stones in children and adolescents has not yet been conclusively defined (*Kang et al., 2003*).

However, recently published studies suggest that the prevalence of cholecystolithiasis may be increasing in childhood and adolescence (*Volker et al., 2006*).

Obesity is associated with insulin resistance, compensatory hyperinsulinemia and metabolic derangements that may lead to the formation of calcium containing renal stones (*Abate et al., 2004*).

Larger body size may also result in increased urinary excretion of uric acid and oxalate increasing risk factors for calcium oxalate renal stones (*Taylor et al., 2005*).

Aim Of The Work

The aim of this study is to asses the occurrence of gallbladder stones and renal stones among obese children.

* * * * *