## QUIZ

Dr. sonu manuel Consultant nephrologist St. marys hospital thodupuzha 1. A 42-year-old male with severe, recurrent cystine nephrolithiasis has been on maximum tolerated doses of tiopronine, high fluid intake, and consistent urinary alkalinization for the past year. Despite this, he continues to form multiple small cystine stones. Which of the following strategies might be considered as the NEXT step in his medical management?

- A. Switching to penicillamine.
- B. Adding a thiazide diuretic to the regimen.
- C. Increasing the dose of potassium citrate to achieve a higher urine pH.
- D. Initiating extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy (ESWL) for stone burden reduction.

## ANSWER A

- ➤ A low-protein (< 20 g/day), low-salt (< 2 g/day) diet with high hydration (> 3 liters/day) is strongly advised in children with cystinuria.
- Cystine stone formation can be reduced by increasing the urinary pH level. The solubility of cystine does not increase significantly until a urine pH level above 7-7.5 is reached.
- ➤ Cystine-binding thiol drugs (CBTD)
  - $\triangleright$  Agents most commonly used include  $\alpha$ -mercaptopropionyl glycine (tiopronin) and D-penicillamine.
  - Thiol compounds contain sulfhydryl groups that undergo a disulfide exchange reaction with cysteine to produce two molecules of cysteine bound to the CBTD, a complex that is 50 times more soluble than cystine.
  - $\triangleright$  Chelation therapy is usually necessary if 24-hour urine cystine concentration remains > 2,000 µmol/L.

- ➤ When maximum tolerated doses of tiopronine, high fluids, and alkalinization fail, penicillamine is the next line of medication for cystinuria. It also forms a more soluble disulfide with cysteine.
- ➤ ESWL addresses the existing stones but doesn't prevent new formation, which is the primary issue here

## WINNER

- Dr Anju Sukumaran,
- Drnb Resident, Nephrology
- Cosmopolitan hospitals
- Trivandrum



congratulations

Thank you