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## Epidemiological characteristics of childhood urolithiasis in Morocco

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Due to the increase observed in the incidence of pediatric urolithiasis in the world and the scarcity of studies of this pathology in Morocco, we assessed whether epidemiological characteristics of pediatric urolithiasis have a similar profile like in developed countries further and we tried to assess determine the prevalence of this pathology among in children in Hassan II University Hospital of Fez. Between January 2003 and February 2013, 104 pediatric patients with Urolithiasis, were presented to Hassan II University Hospital of Fez. 81 were boys and 23 girls. Patients were referred from different regions of Moroccan states. Out of 104 children diagnosed with urolithiasis, 5 patients with positive family history of renal stones and 12 were recurrent (12%). Their age varied between 8 months and 15 years old with a mean age of 7.86±4 years. The sex ratio was 3.5:1 boys to girls. Clinical presentations were dominated by micturition disorder (59%), abdominal or flank pain (28%), nephritic colic (22%), hematuria (22%) and urinary tract infection (13%). Stones were located in the upper urinary tract in 62.5% of cases. Stones were treated by surgery in 89 cases (89%) and with ESWL in only 2 cases (2%). Over these years of study, a prevalence of 0.83% of childhood urolithiasis was calculated. This preliminary study represents only a region of the country, so more epidemiological analyses should be done. Stone analysis should be performed more frequently and patients must be presented at earlier stages.

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## Tools used for assessing health related quality of life in hemodialysis patients: A narrative review

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Quality of Life is individual's own perception regarding his position in life in the context of the culture and value systems in which he live and in relation to their goals, expectations, standards and concerns. Within the context the Health Related Quality of Life (HRQoL) has focus on the effect of health, disease and treatment on quality of life. It is a fact that almost in all chronic diseases the health is affected therefore it is said to be HRQOL although in life there is many valuable things like income, the living standard and living style which are not to be considered as health but the lack of this valuable things may adversely affect the health. HRQOL is mainly used to restore health, preserve function and also well being which are related to health, the health related quality of life is measured to provide the impact of the chronic disease to the health care provider. Similarly, in chronic kidney disease patients, who undergo the Hemodialysis (HD) have negative impact on health related quality of life, in HD the dialyzer act as a artificial kidney and clean the blood from the excess fluids, minerals and wastes, it also normalize the blood pressure and also to balance the hormones which keep the body strong and the body is able to make red blood cells. In HD the assessment of HRQoL has been carried out to provide information regarding the physical, mental and well being and also provides information to revise the strategies about the negative outcome. The present review study was conducted to determine the tools used for assessing HRQOL. The review included all the previous studies carried out from 2000 to 2015; total of 54 studies which are conducted during the review period which had both the generic and disease specific tools. The generic questionnaire used were EURO/QoL-5D (EQ-5D), SF-36 and WHQOL and the disease specific includes was KDQOL. The most frequently used generic tools was SF-36, whereas, disease specific tool was KDQOL.

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