

cases, in the left kidney - in 37 cases, and in both kidneys - in 31 cases.

Regarding PCS: calculuses are localized in the upper part in 17 cases, in the middle part - in 34 cases, in the lower part - in 39 cases, and in several parts - in 10 cases. Regarding the numbers of calculuses: one calculus was found in 20 cases, less than 3 isolated calculuses - in 67 cases, numerous calculuses (more than 3) - in 13 cases. Regarding the sizes of calculuses: small ones (up to 3.0 mm) are found in 47 cases, the ones of middle size (from 3.0 to 10.0 mm) - in 30 cases, large ones (more than 10.0) - in 17 cases, numerous calculuses with various sizes - in 6 cases. Regarding the shape of calculuses: round ones are in 31 case, oval ones - in 23 cases, the ones of boulder-like shape - in 15 cases, the ones of irregular shape - in 18 cases, and numerous calculuses of various shapes - in 13 cases. The presence of PCS enlargement (hydronephrosis) is diagnosed in 12 cases, the PCS deformation is detected in 27 cases. Enhanced image of the connective tissue - bands and infiltration of perirenal fatty tissue are detected in 43 cases. Induration of renal fascias (Gerota`s fascias) is detected in 48 cases.

**Conclusion.** The results of nephrolithiasis studies indicate a high incidence of this disease in patients of the second mature age - 44-62 years. Nephrolithiasis is diagnosed in men more often (64%) than in women (36%). The average age of incidence is 44-62 years for men, and 45-58 years for women. The left kidney is suffered more often (37%), with isolated calculuses (67%), of small size (47%), round-shaped (31%), which are localized in the lower part of PCS (39%). PCS enlargement, which may indicate hydronephrosis, is detected in 12% of patients. Bands and infiltration of perirenal fatty tissue and Gerota`s fascias induration, which may indicate chronic inflammation, are diagnosed in 43% and 48% of cases respectively. The results are of great practical importance for choice of the optimal treatment strategy.

**Prospects for further research.** For further studies it is planned to take into account the anthropometric data and individual features of patients, to perform correlation analysis of accordance of constitutional features to incidence of nephrolithiasis.

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