

## **Incidence of Renal Stone: An Investigation among the Aimol Tribe of Manipur**

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**ABSTRACT** The present study is based on the demographic data collected from December 2007 to February 2008 among the Aimol tribe of Chandel district, Manipur. A questionnaire schedule was administered among 163-households of nine villages covering 496 adult individuals of either sex ranging in age from 18-90 years. A total of 34 adult individuals (6.86%) were found to have kidney stones and Chi-square ( $\chi^2 = 0.48$ ;  $0.50 < p < 0.30$ ), comparison showed non significant sexual differences. The majority of the renal stone cases were found among the age range of 33-37 years and none was reported before 22 years of age and among individuals above the age of 58. Water hardness of both the water streams in the area due to  $\text{CaCO}_3$  content in mg/l was found to be 74 mg/l and 92 mg/l, respectively, which indicates that the water resources that they are using is moderately hard. A high meat intake indicating a high animal protein consumption, which is associated with increased risk of renal stone formation, and less fluid intake may be the main cause of renal stone formation among Aimol.