

## Editorial

Urolithiasis, a disease that affects between 5% and 10% of the population in some way at least once during their life time, will be the subject of a European Forum to be held in Basel's Convention Center on March 22–24, 1990 under the auspices of the Swiss Society of Urology, the Swiss Society of Nephrology and the Swiss Society of Surgery.

The advisory board and the local organizing committee invite you all to join us in the heart of Europe for a discussion of the latest scientific issues in urinary stone disease (and/or a parallel one-day symposium on the problems of cholelithiasis).

Considerable controversy still surrounds many of the problems encountered with urolithiasis concerning not only pathophysiology but also diagnostic evaluation and the prevention of recurrence. The same holds true for the management of the acute episode, depending on stone type and location, in view of the new and still rapidly changing technology. While modern treatment methods are much less invasive than the conventional surgical approach, the tendency for small fragments to be left in a calix or in the mucosa is much higher with these methods. Adjuvant treatments aimed at "cleaning" the kidney and ureters and preventing new stone episodes are therefore still of great importance.

We are indebted to the founders of the Bonn-Vienna Urolithiasis Symposia, Winfried Vahlensieck and Georg Gasser, now the promoters of the European Stone Symposia, for their pioneering work, and also owe a special tribute to Madaus AG, Cologne, FRG, which has permitted us to make these abstracts accessible to all readers of *Urological Research*.

Second European Stone Symposium  
The local organizing committee