Abstract
A transverse - Descriptive study was done with patients who had lithiasis in two consulting room of the “Barrio Adentro” Family doctors Mision. These studies were done in Manzanillo, Zulia State, Venezuela during the years 2006 and 2007. The objective of this work was to analyze the epidemiologic characteristic of the patients and to avoid this illness, besides to establish basic messages helping the primary warning. This study involved 143 adult patients with urolithiasis and the model was established with 124 patients who were selected likely method (the patients went to the consulting room in a voluntary way, all of them were selected suitable or not by means of the authors judgment). The information was obtained from the clinic history of the patients, the data were processed in the computer and basic data was created. The microstadem sistem was applied and the results were expressed by percentage. An affection in the feminine sex, among patients about 50 or 59 years old was obtained. The had family antecedents the frequent illness were; urine infection, chronic colecytophatia, bronchial asthma, bone pain and HTA. In the way of life of these patients predominate: daily ingest of dairy produce and dehydrating beverage. As a clinic form more frequent the patient had abdominal pain in the urine test, it was found: Leucocituria and Hematuria. In the ultrasound detected that the most part of the patients had micro lithiasis unique and unilateral.

Keywords
Renal Lithiasis, Epidemiological characteristic, Of the kidney Lithiasis.