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search title

Effect of pottery water efficacy in treating kidney stones

Prepared by the student / Areej Muhammad Yahya Hakami

shad Muhammad al -shahrani /Ishrag mohsin ali khawaji

Email /jb.sh1444 @gmail.com

Globe Environmental Program Coordinator and Research Supervisor / Khadega Mashawi Qusayri

Email /jb.sh1444 @gmail.com

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Introduction to the study problem

Kidney disease and kidney failure are clinical diseases spread all over the world and the Middle East is considered one of the most common areas of kidney disease (Sobhi, 2006), and the human suffering with kidney disease is old since the human feet and the beginning of creation (Riches, 1968), and researchers believe that the main cause of the spread of diseases The kidney is drinking water

(Robertson at al, 1980).

The researchers also believe that water loses a large percentage of its natural value or its vital energy when passing through tubes and pipes. The drinker does not benefit when consuming it directly from the water faucet. Some have called it dead water. And special engineering

When the water passes through the tubes, the pressure on them destroys these bonds and shapes, and it loses this vital energy. As for the button, which is made of pottery, which is the closest material in nature to humans, it retains it, so it is advised to put the water intended for drinking or cooking purposes inside so that the human body can benefit Make the most of it.

Some use pottery water to treat some kidney diseases and stones because of its purity and impurity, which allows to clean the body of toxins and purify the urinary tract, especially those who suffer from frequent blockages in them due to sediments and stones. Periods of sand and dust blowing, as the water of the zir helps reduce blood sugar, so some diabetics resort to it, in addition to providing the necessary oxygen for the body's energy and brain health because it maintains the natural form of water found in nature.

the study Problem:

As a result of the prevalence of kidney disease in the Arab world and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in particular, the researcher examined the effectiveness of pottery vessels in overcoming kidney diseases and forming kidney and ureter stones.

Objectives of the study:

Through the following study, the researcher seeks to achieve the following goals:

1- Determine the environmental factors affecting the formation of kidney stones.

2- Determine the effect of the water supply network in the study area on the quality of drinking water.

3- Determine the factors that play an effective role in the formation of kidney stones and the spread of kidney disease.

4- Measuring the effectiveness of clay pots to overcome kidney disease.

the importance of studying:

Kidney disease is one of the most prevalent diseases in the Arab world, and this disease is more frequent in the age group between (25-55) years, who are a large socio-economic group (Muhailan, 1992), so the study came to shed light on kidney stones diseases and link them to factors Environmental and how to overcome them.

The study problem was formulated in the following main question:

1- What is the effectiveness of pottery water in treating some diseases in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia?

2- What is the difference between pottery water and plain water?

3- What is the effect of pottery water effectiveness on treating kidney stones?

The hypothesis of the study:

\The use of clay pots protects against kidney disease by 85%.

Procedures and methodology of the study:

This study included three different stages of work:

The first stage: by collecting a sample of drinking water from homes regularly and scientifically to include all sectors of the study area, where 40 samples were collected from the homes.

The second stage: Collecting a kidney stones sample for 25 samples that were removed from patients in government hospitals in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and attached to the collection of a stone sample a questionnaire on the variables that represent the most important social and health influences that may play an important role in the formation of stones.

The third stage: analysis and study of all samples obtained from domestic water and patients' stones obtained from government hospitals.

Fourth stage: applying the same procedures to a similar sample that uses crockery as a substitute for drinking water.

Results:

Through this study, three types of stones were detected on patients who used home water, represented by kidney stones, ureteral stones and gallstones (66.67%), (8.3%), and (25%) as shown in the table. next one.

Table (1) shows the percentage of stones

ureteral stones		gallstones		Kidney stones	
rcentage	the number	rcentage	the number	rcentage	the number
25.0	6	8.3	16	66،7	18
100%	Total				

Through the electron microscope, the kidney stones removed from the patients were analyzed and found to consist of calcium oxalate, uric acid and silicates as shown in the following table:

Table (2) types of kidney stones in percentage for each type

percentage%	the number		Stones
65,63	18		Calcium oxalate
31,25	16		Uric acid
3,12	6		silicate
100%	40		Total

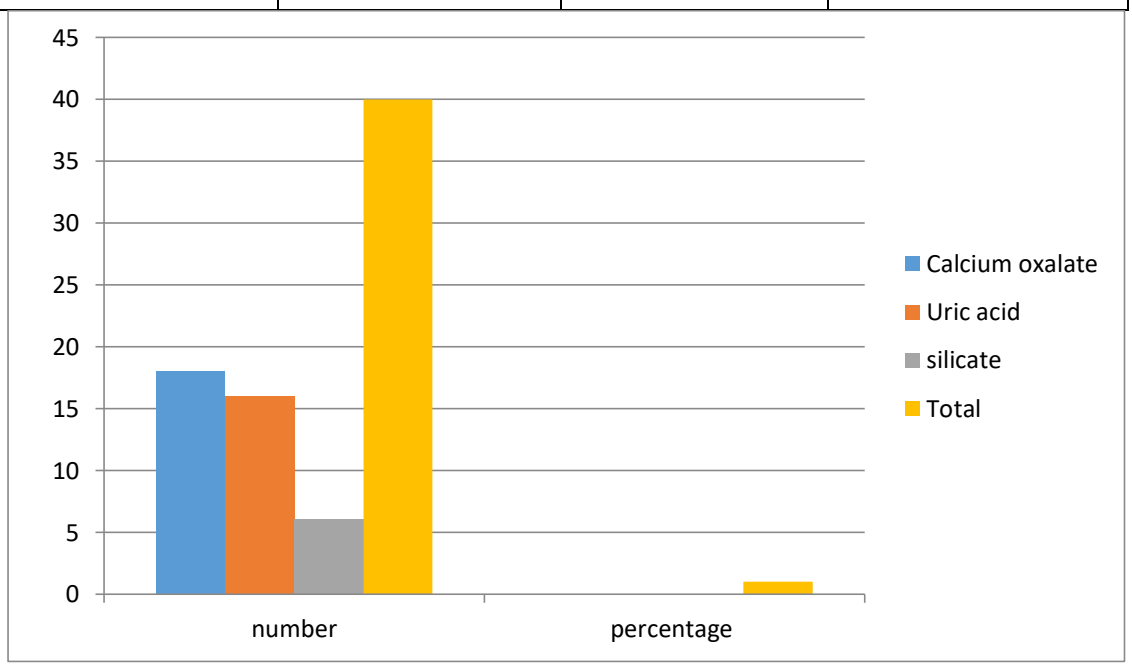


Illustration 1 showing the types of kidney stones and the percentage of each type

Also, it was found from the results of microscopic analysis that there are three types of stones in the bile duct consisting of cholesterol, black pigment and brown stones, as shown in the following table:

Table (3) types of gallstones in percentage

percentage%	the number	Gallstones
25	1	Black pigment
25	1	Brown pigmentation
50	2	Cholesterol
100%	4	Total

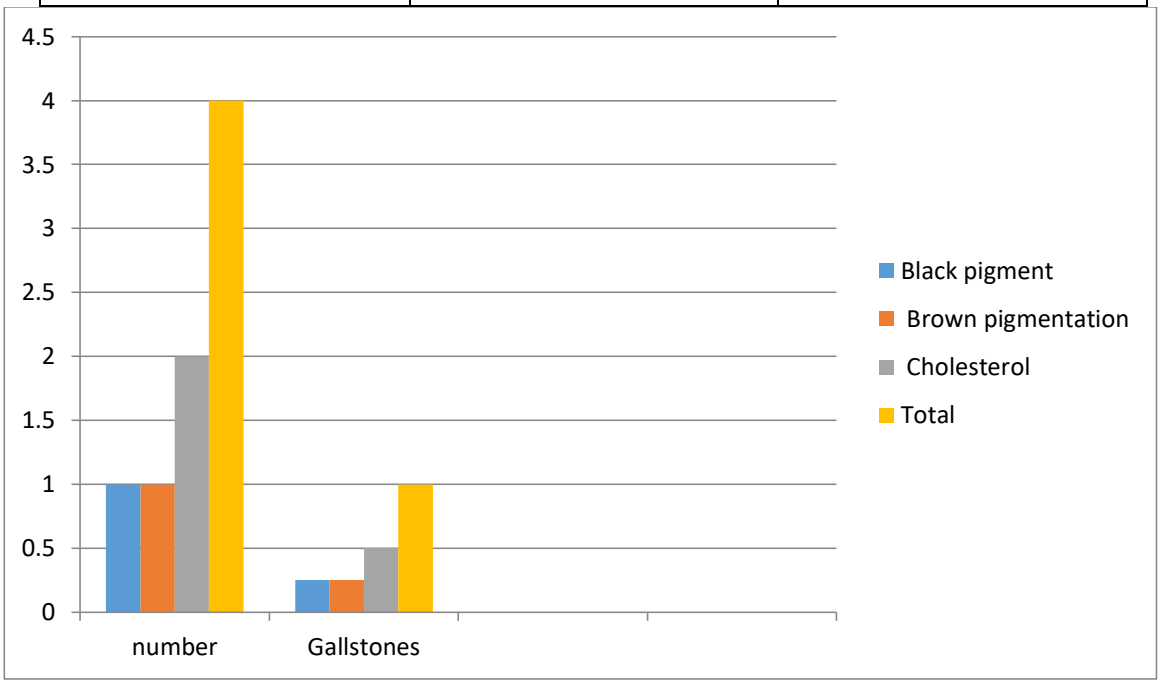


Illustration (2) showing gallstones and percentage for each species

By analyzing a comparison between domestic water and pottery water, the concentration of the main elements in the water was found as follows:

Table (4) shows a comparison between the concentration of the main elements in household water samples and pottery water samples (mg / l)

K			Fe			Mg			Ca			Na			Water type
average	max	min	Average	max	min	average	max	min	average	max	Min	average	max	Min	
9.23	16.7	1.75	0.006	0.01	0	63.85	96.3	31.2	107.2	138.	76.2	71	124	18	Water homes
7.85	15.7	0	0.608	0.62	0.59	49.5	97	2	53.1	104.	2	1.6	3.2	0	Pottery water

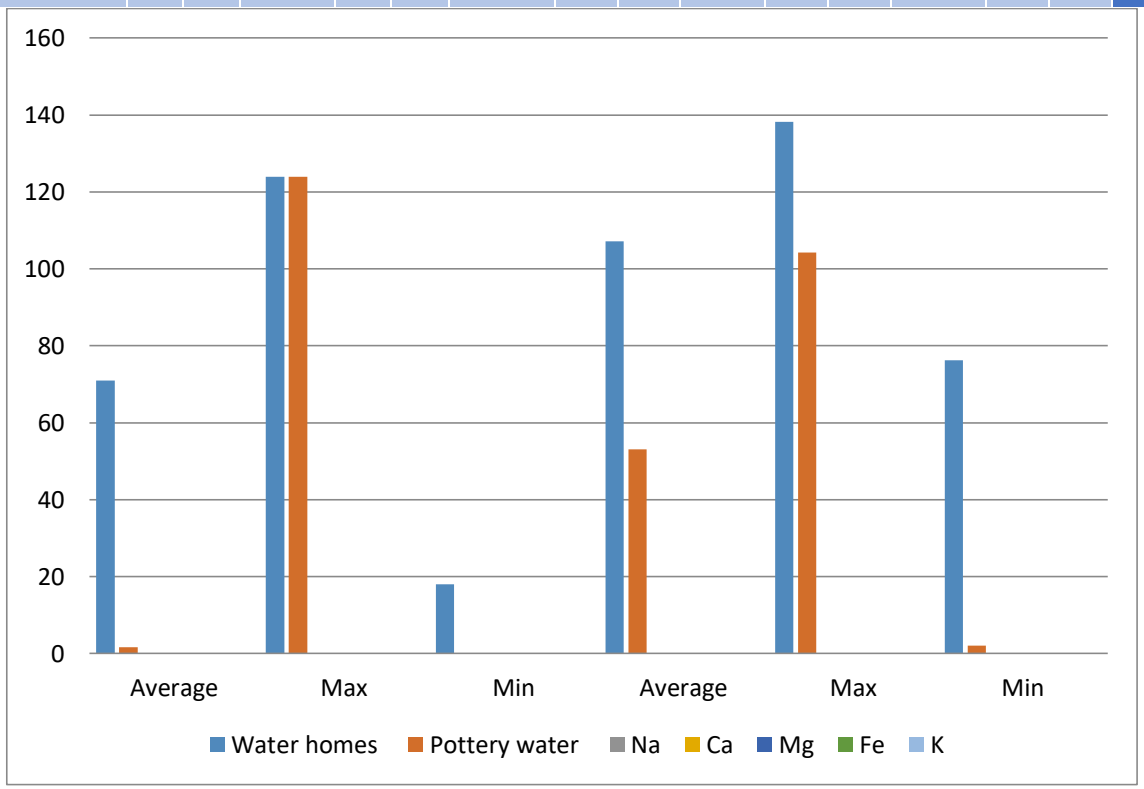


Illustration 3 to focus the main elements on household water samples and pottery water samples (mg / l)

By analyzing the physical properties between household water samples and pottery water samples, it was found that pottery pottery water is physically neutral with an honest ratio of 85%, which confirms the study results in the effectiveness of pottery water in preventing kidney disease.

Table (5) a comparison between the physical properties of house water and pottery water

EC			PH			TDS			Water type
average	max	min	average	Max	min	Average	max	min	
7.99	12.15	3.84	7.82	8.24	7.39	4.02	6.17	1.87	Water homes
459.35	869	49.7	7.695	8.28	7.11	234.95	445	24.9	Pottery water

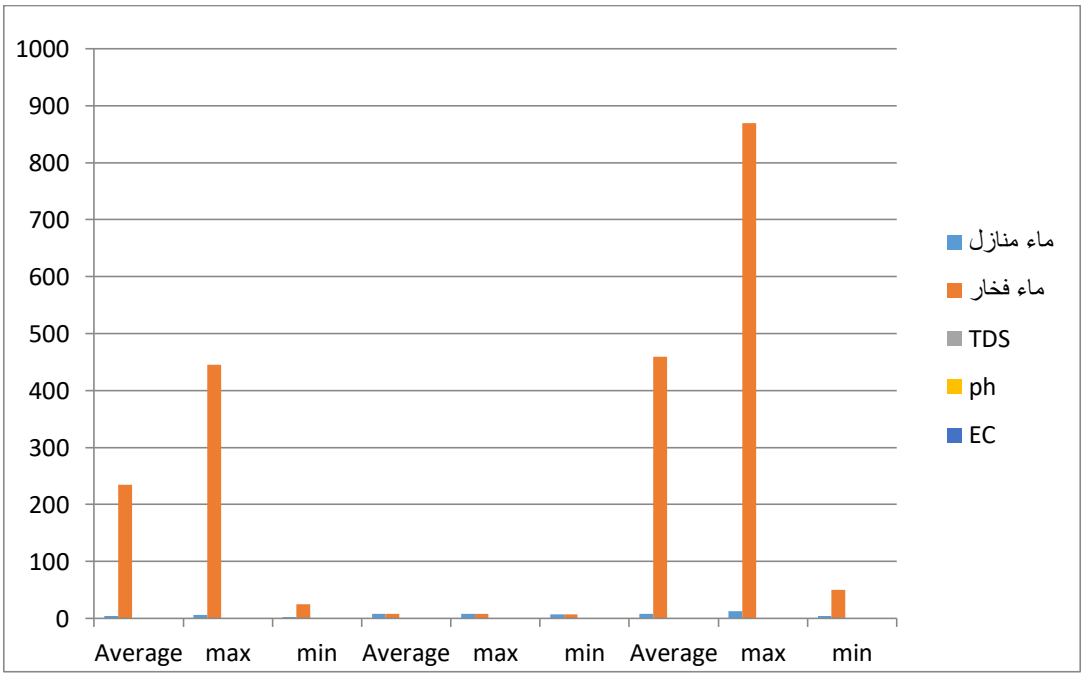
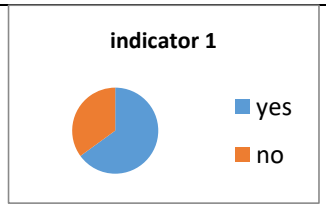
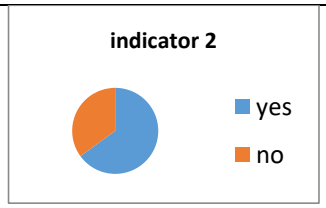
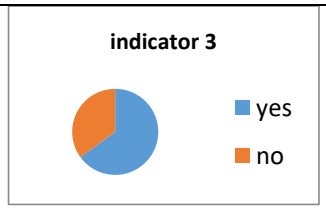
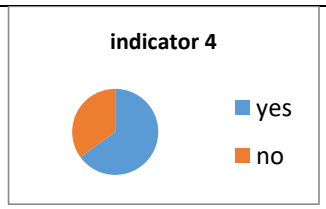
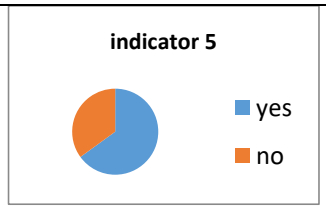
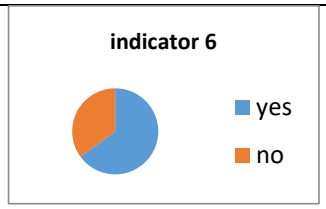
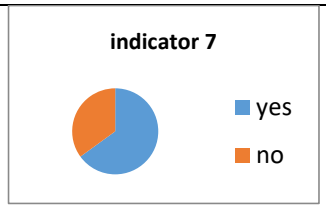
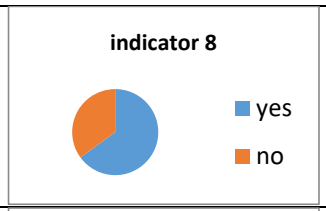
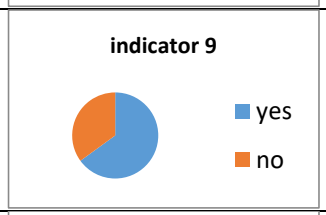
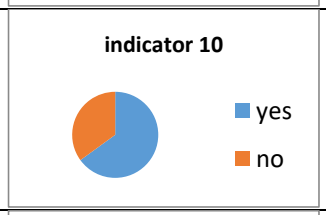
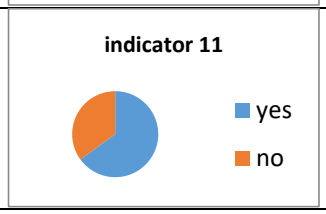


Illustration (4) showing the physical properties of house water and pottery water

Survey questionnaire on the use of crockery in drinking water:

The graph	The ratio	the answer	The indicator	m
	65% 35%	Yes No	Have you used pottery before?	1
	71% 29%	Yes No	Did you know that the physics of pottery water safer than plastic utensils water?	2
	24% 76%	Yes No	Have you had any of the kidney disease before	3
	55% 45%	Yes No	Do you have enough honorary utensils in your home for safe use?	4
	100% 0	Yes No	Attention to the purity of drinking water is of your importance	5
	26%	Yes		

The

	74%	No	Have you ever had a kidney examination?	6
	91% 9%	Yes No	Would you recommend your family members to use the clay pots whenever possible	7
	85% 15th%	Yes No	Do you follow a healthy lifestyle in nutrition	8
	47% 53%	Yes No	Did you know that the pH of drinking water has a direct impact on a person's vitality?	9
	89% 11%	Yes No	In the future, are you going to do a periodic check on the kidneys	10
	98% 2%	Yes No	Nutrition and public health concern is a goal and a goal	11

researcher designed a questionnaire to survey the opinion of the study sample members on the use of crockery in drinking water as an alternative to plastic pots:

The results of the questionnaire reached:

1-The study sample was not interested in the periodic examination of the two kidneys.

2-The interest of the study sample members in public health and their tendencies towards the right direction and healthy behavior in living.

3-The desire and tendencies to replace the plastic utensils with a healthy .pottery container.

4-Increase the number of those wishing to use crockery .

Conclusions:

1-Prevention of diseases:

Drinking water from crockery reduces kidney disease by 85%, as it is alkaline in the middle, unlike plastic bottles, as plastic pots are an environment that attracts bacteria and germs.

2-Keep the water clean:

Because the pottery used for this purpose is made of impurity-free clay, which keeps the water purity for as long as possible.

3-Improving the metabolism process:

Where pottery vessels acquire some properties that make them enhance the metabolism of the human body, and help get rid of toxins that may be related to the kidneys, bladder and ureter.

Discussion:

By comparing the results of the study with the results of multiple studies conducted in a number of different countries in the European countries, including Arab ones, we find that they are in great agreement with those studies, as there is a convergence in the rates of uric acid presence in all studies, and this is indicated by a mechanism in the previous table and bad habits in nutrition (Al-Malki, 2000).

Likewise, drinking hard water leads to hypercalcemia and the formation of calcium stones, and this is confirmed by a study (Abboud, 2006). This is due to the fact that drinking water contains a high concentration of ions

Thanks and appreciation

Praise be to God, Lord of the worlds, and prayers and peace be upon the noblest of messengers, our Prophet Muhammad and his family and companions as a whole, for him is praise and thanks first and foremost for the grace and grace that He bestowed upon us in his patience until I completed this research.

And secondly to my mom

We also thank the activity department for teaching the dressing office and the Department of Sabya Education and the Ministry of Education in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the extent of its interest in scientific research for the environmental globe and the deepening of his love in the hearts of male and female students by opening the opportunity to participate in the international virtual symposium on the environmental globe for student research

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