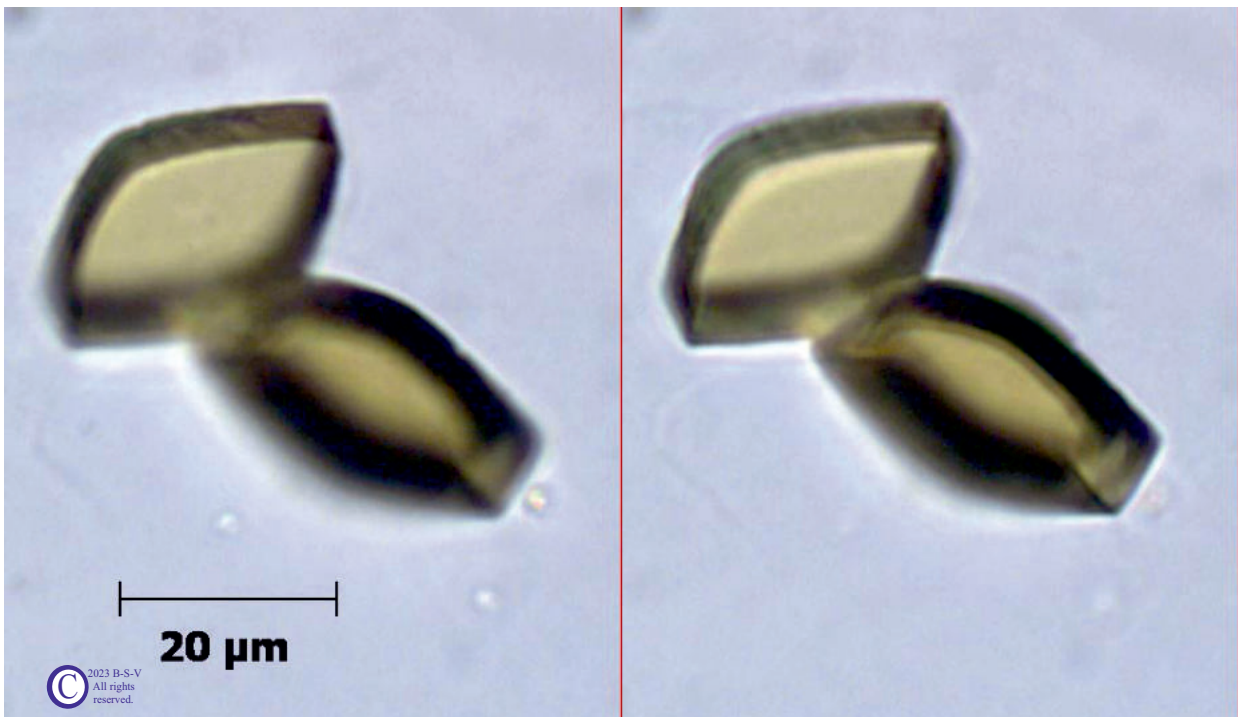
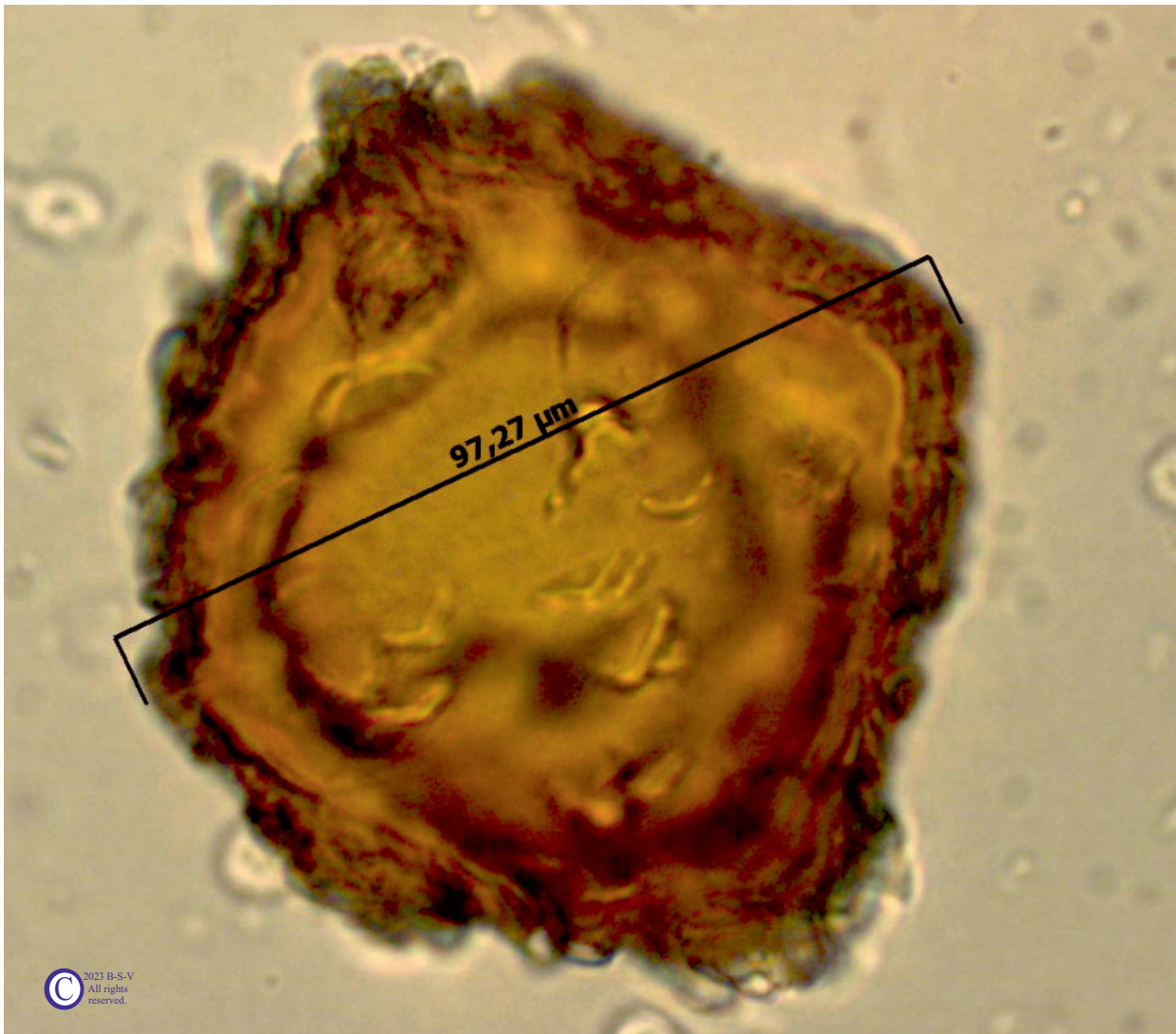
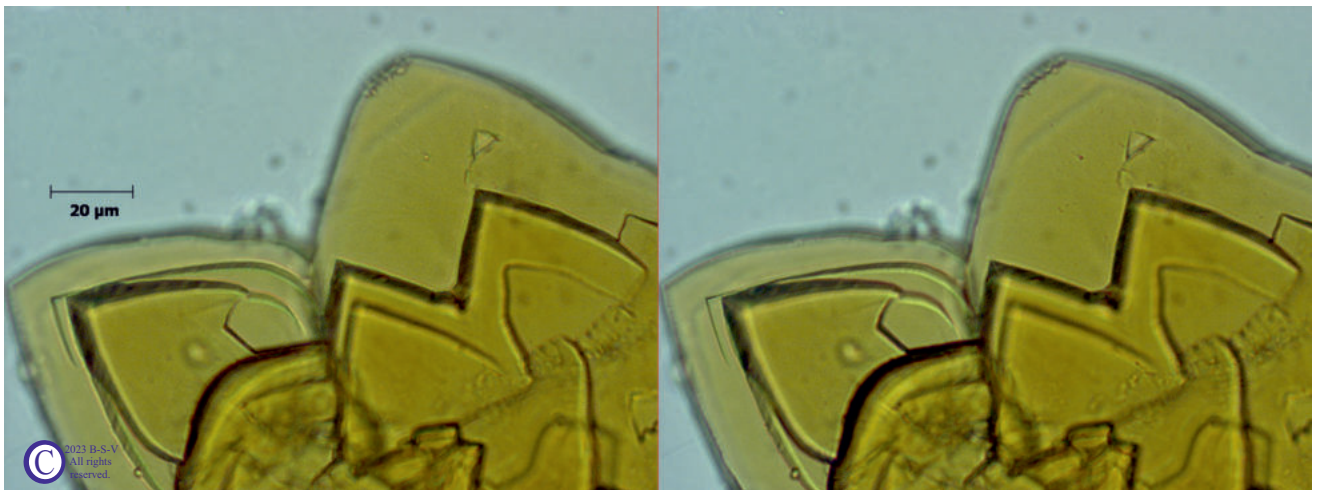
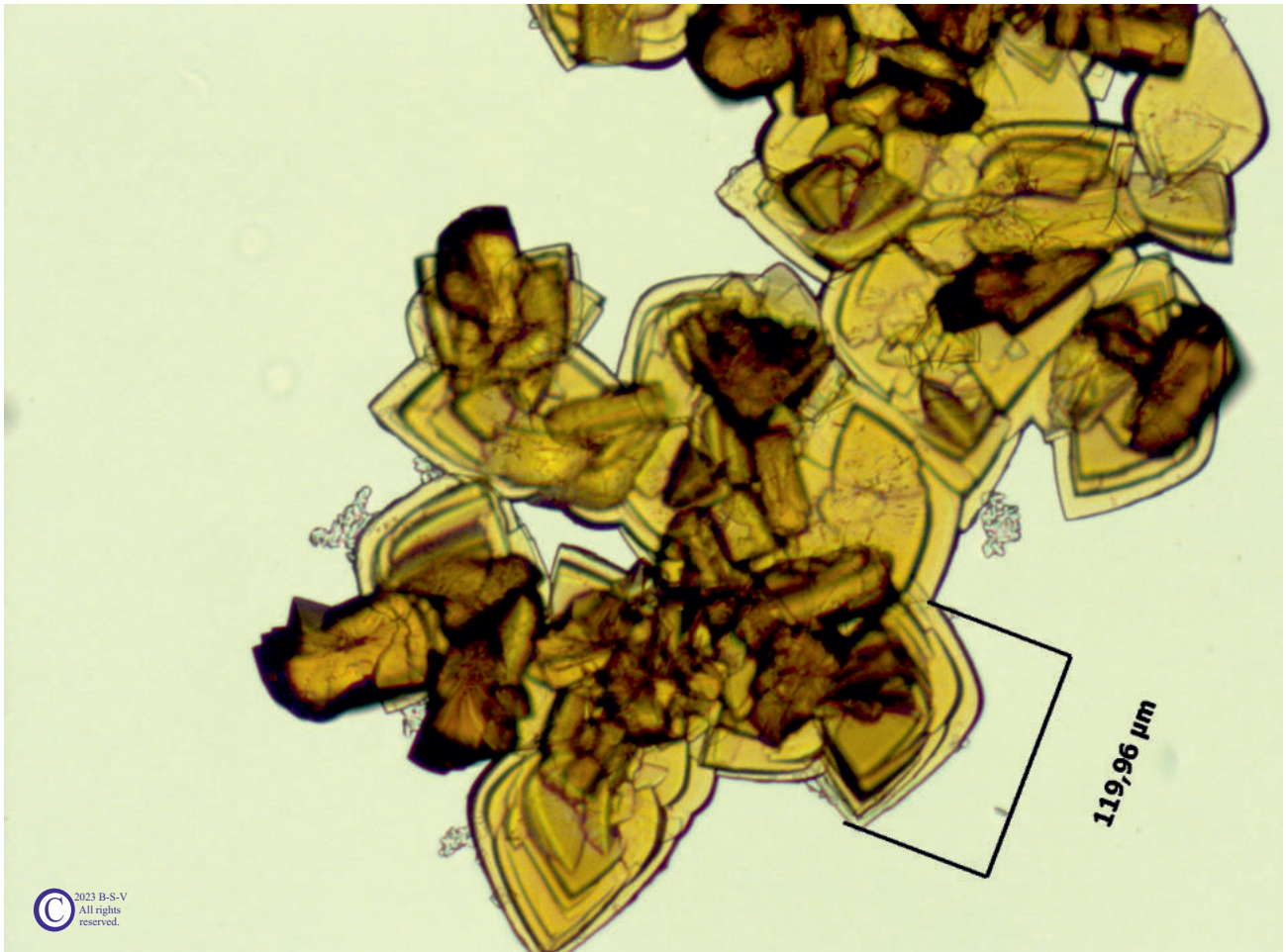


Harnsäure



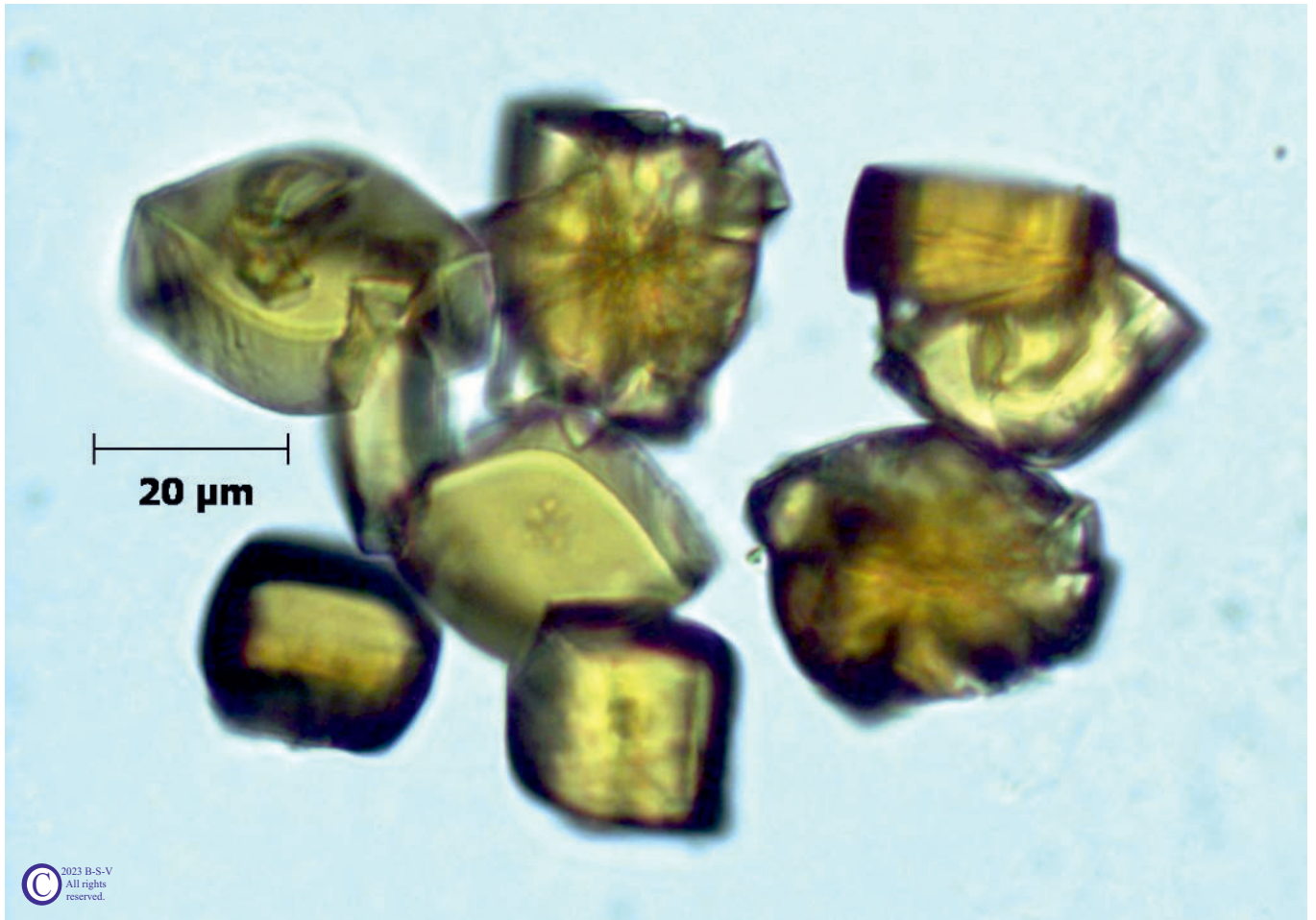
deutlicher Größen- und Farbunterschied

Harnsäure

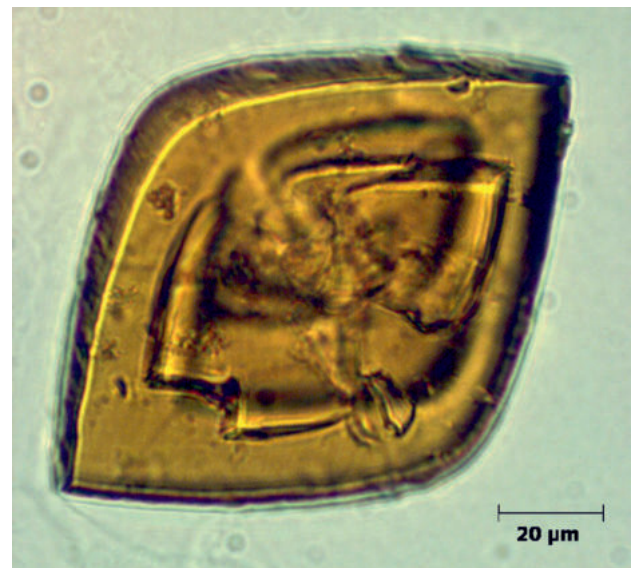
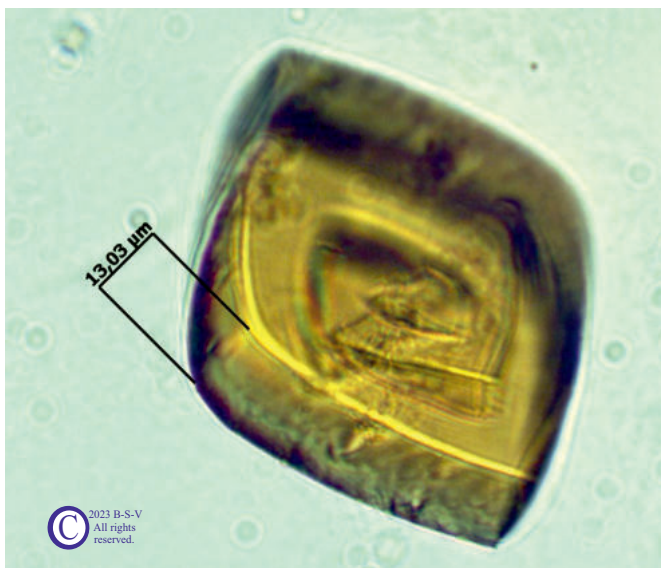


Beispiele für die Polymorphie der Harnsäure

Harnsäure

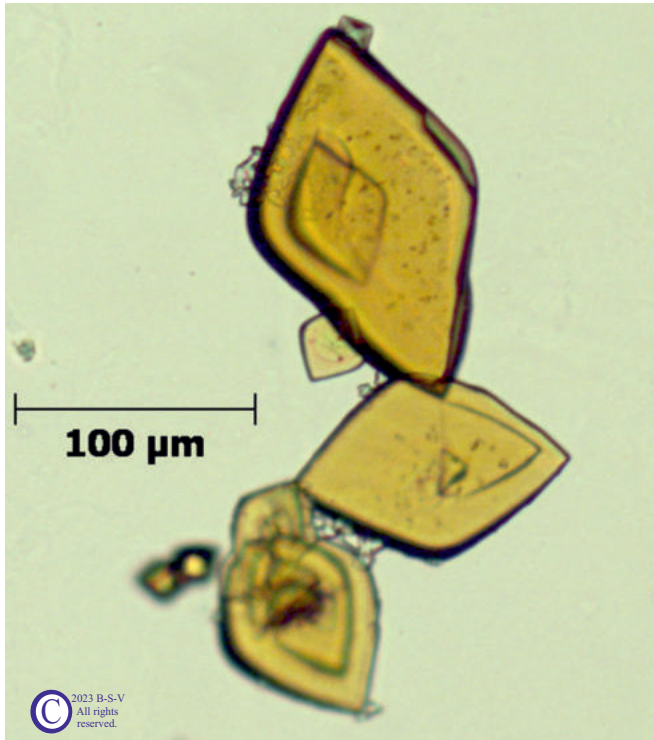


Rhomben- und Drusenform

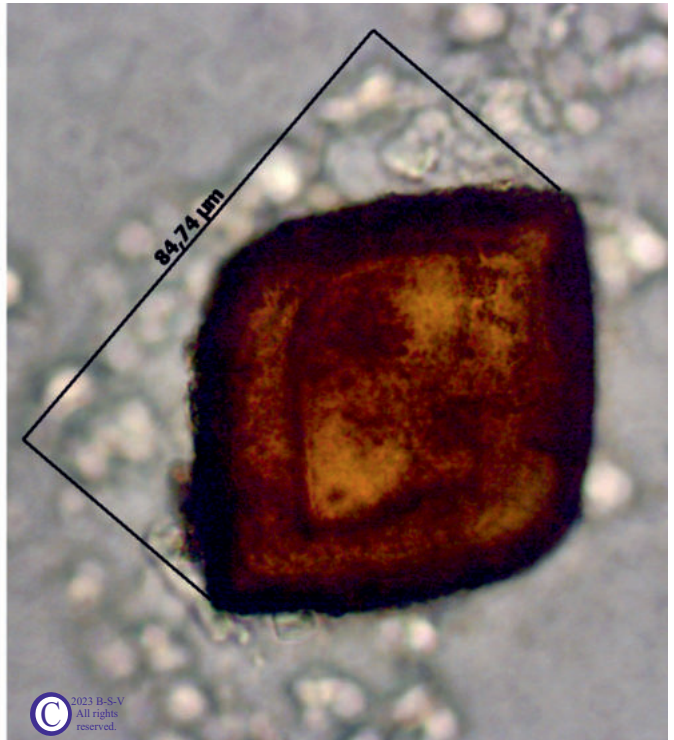


Rhombenformen sind oft auffindbar

Harnsäure



Harnsäure mit adsorbierten Gallenfarbstoffen

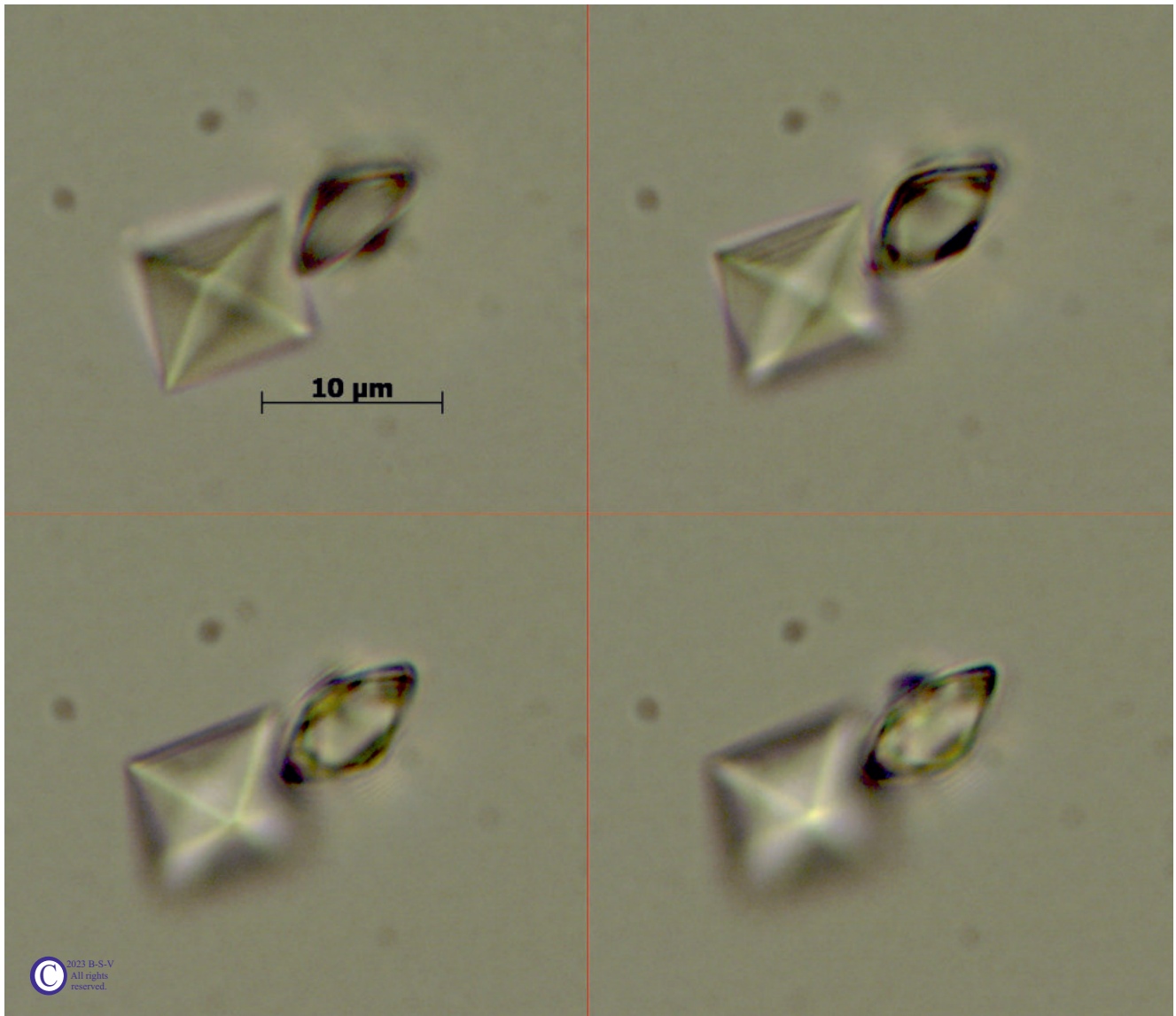


zusätzlich adsorbiertes Hämoglobin



durch Methylbenzol deadsorbiertes Kristall mit sichtbaren Gefügeschichten

Kalziumoxalat

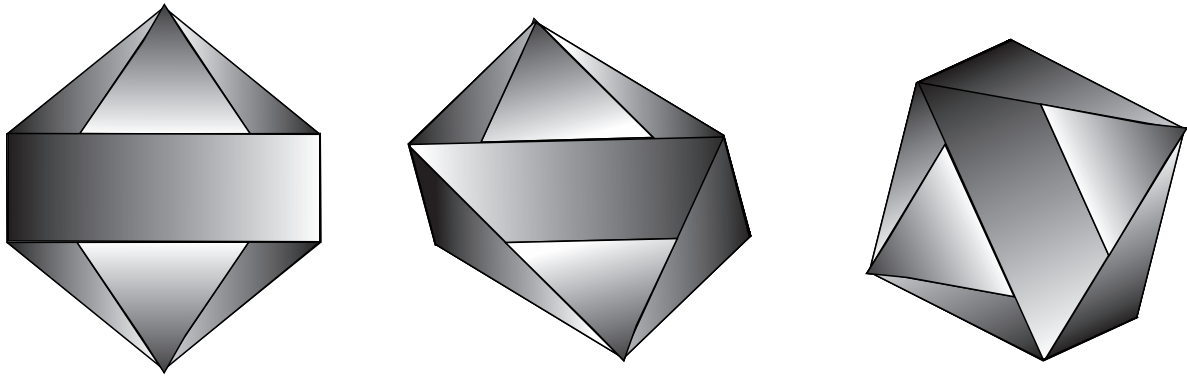


Dihydratform des Kalziumoxalats in vier Ebenen

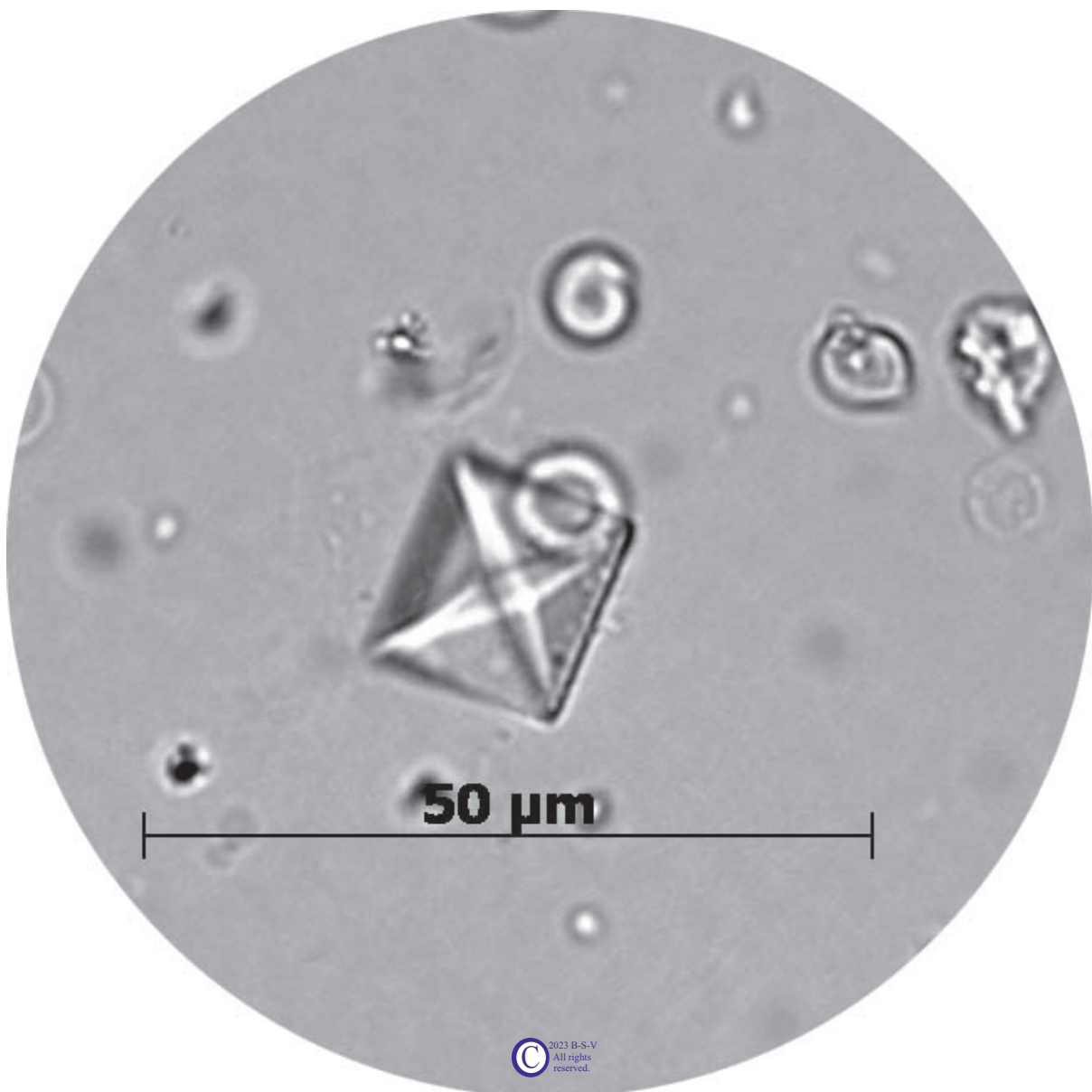


bei Lagerung im Schleim ist die räumliche Struktur darstellbar

Kalziumoxalat



Grafik zur dipyramidalen Gestalt des Kristalls



Kalziumoxalat

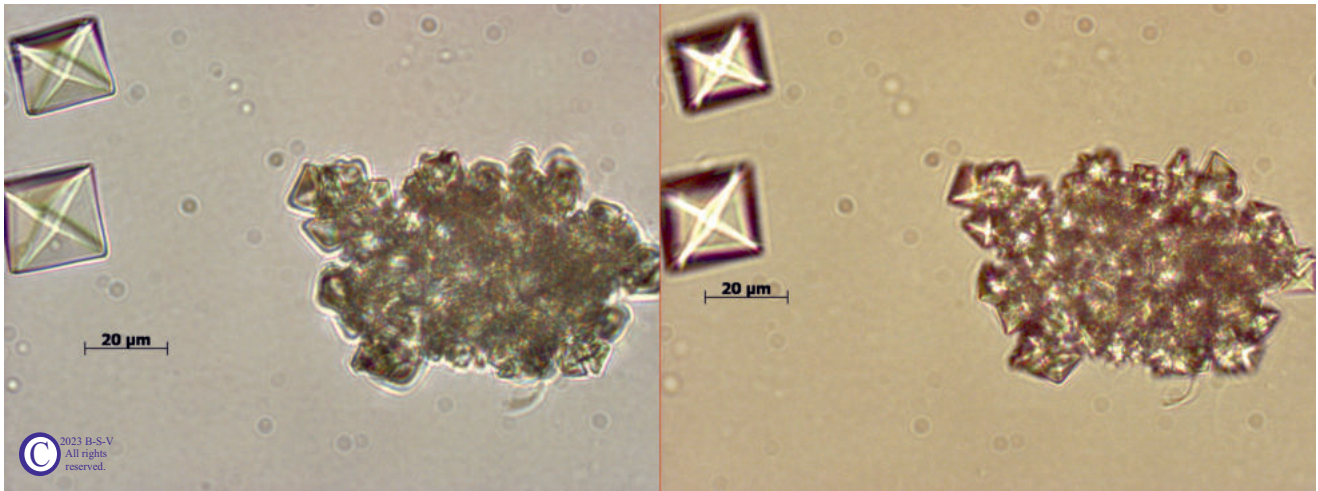


hantelförmige Gestalt des Monohydratzustandes

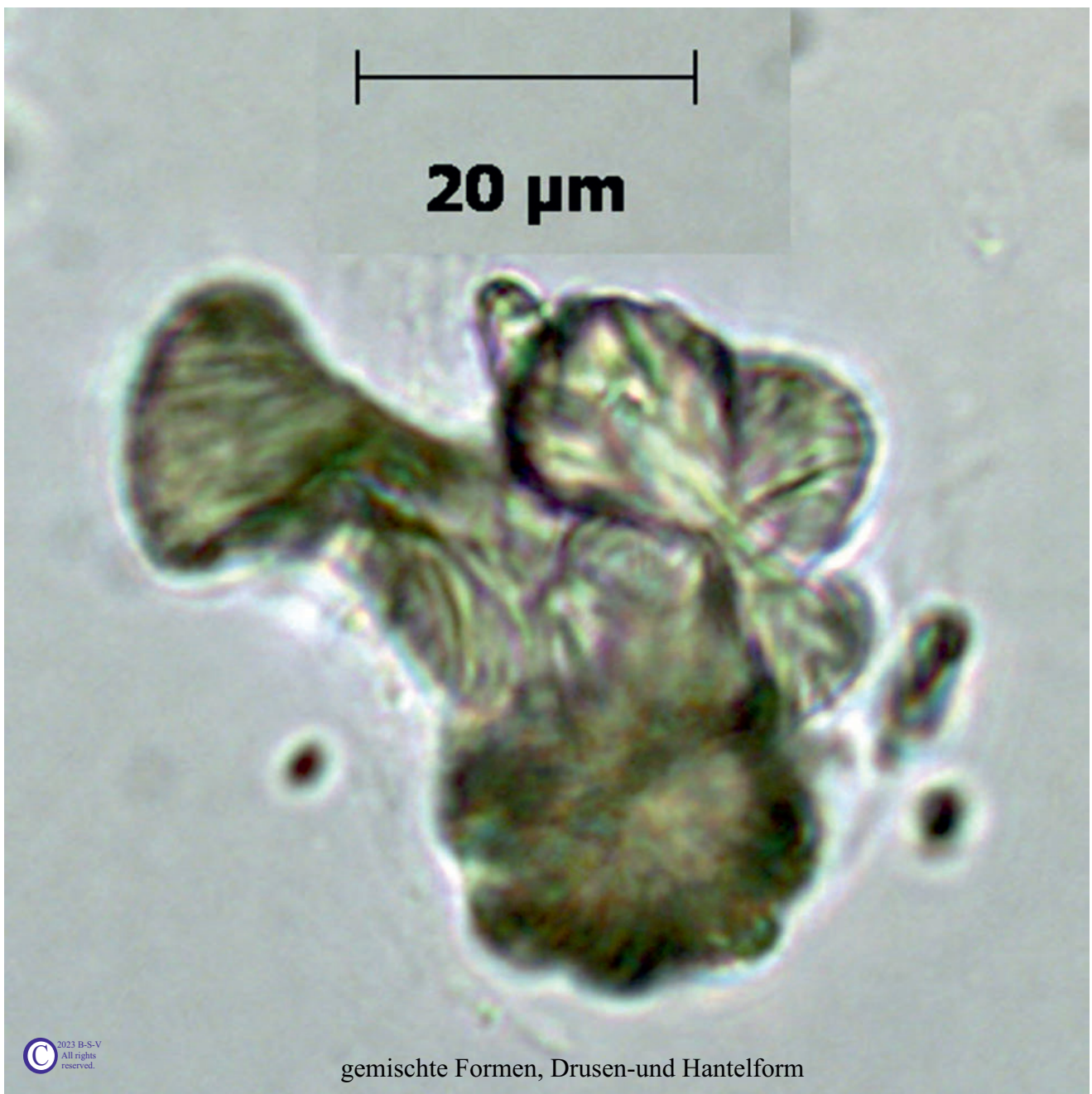


Drusengestalt in drei Ebenen

Kalziumoxalat

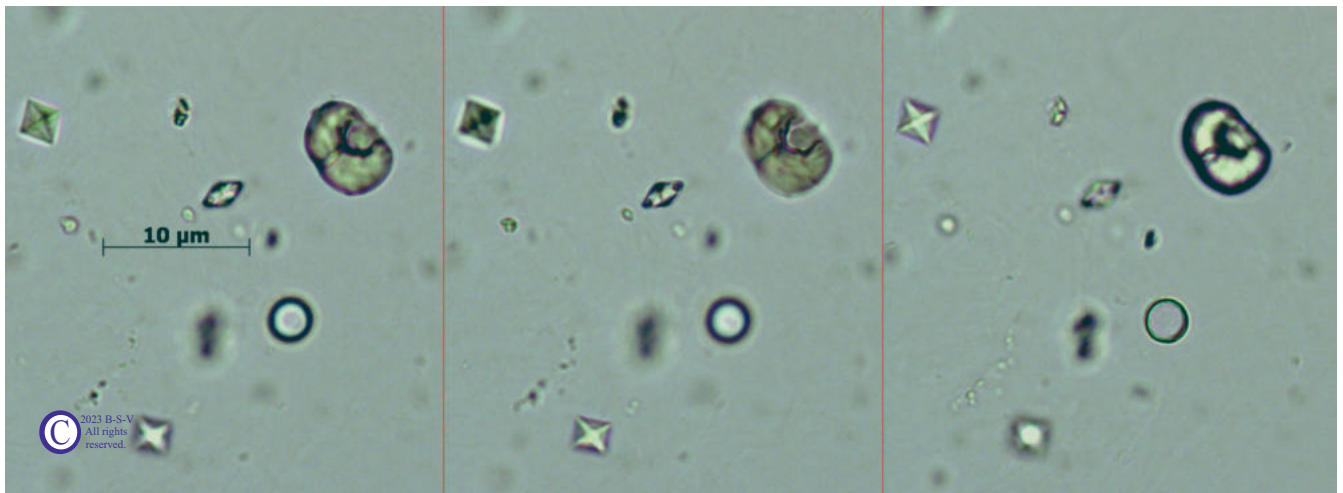


charakteristische Form des Briefumschlags

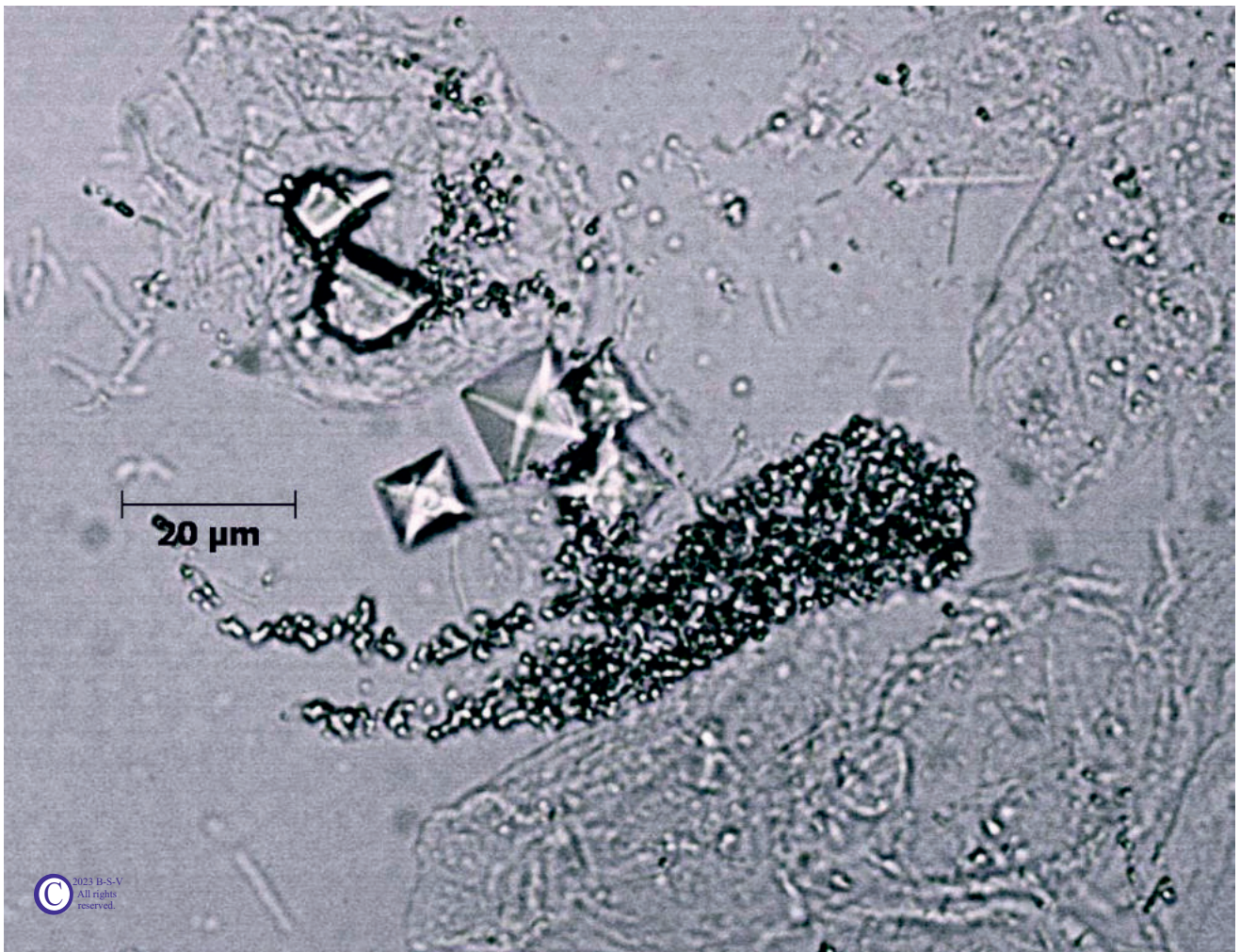


gemischte Formen, Drusen-und Hantelform

Kalziumoxalat

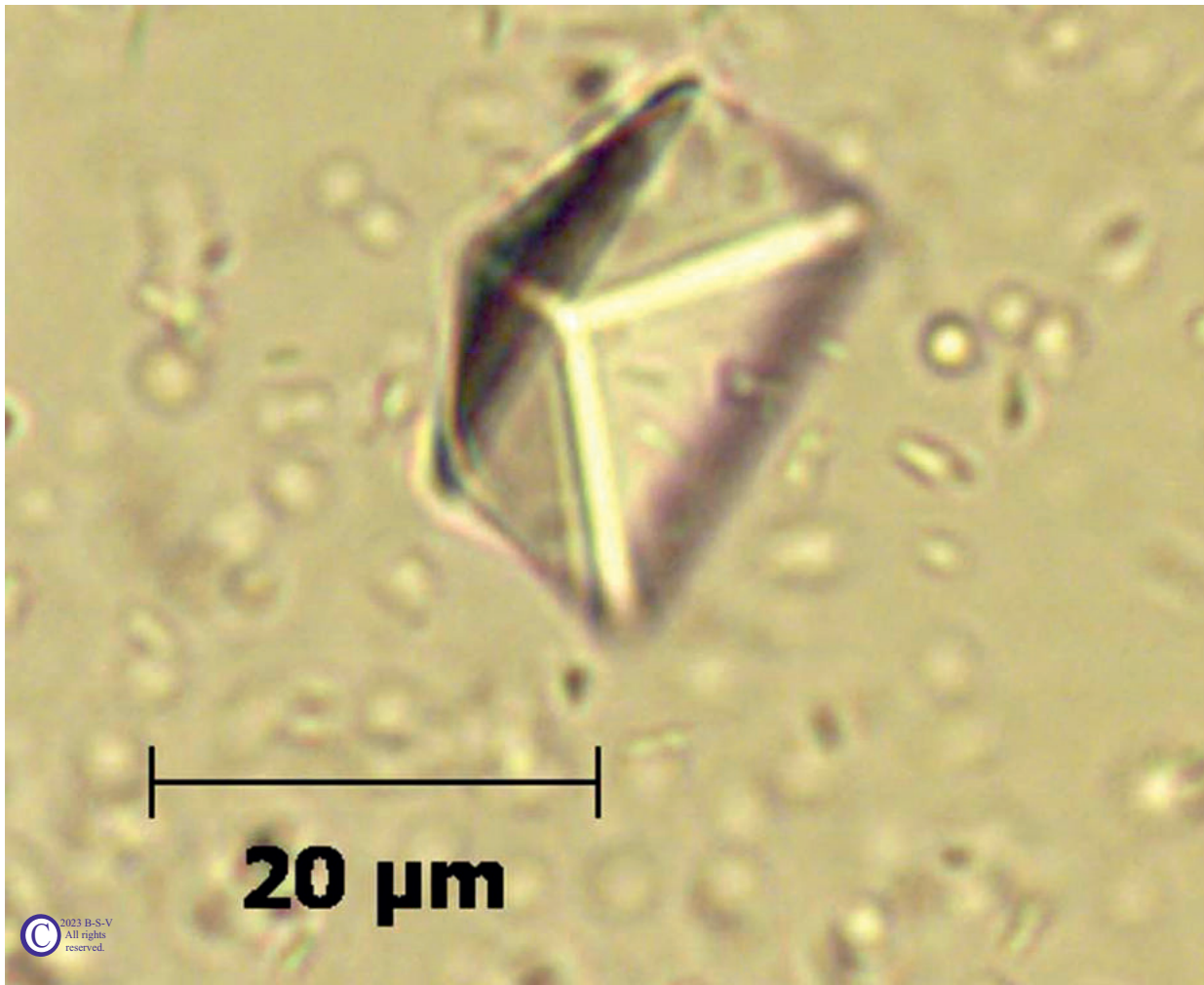


Drusenform und dipyramidale Strukturen in drei Ebenen

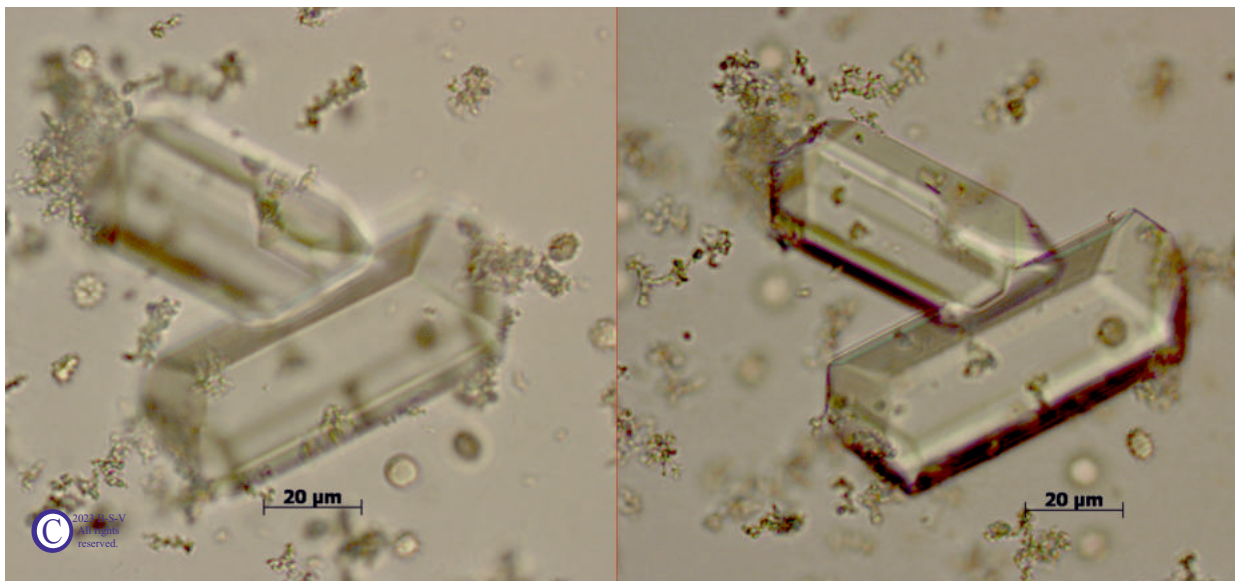


deutliche Größenunterschiede bei der dipyramidalen Struktur

Magnesium-Ammonium-Phosphat

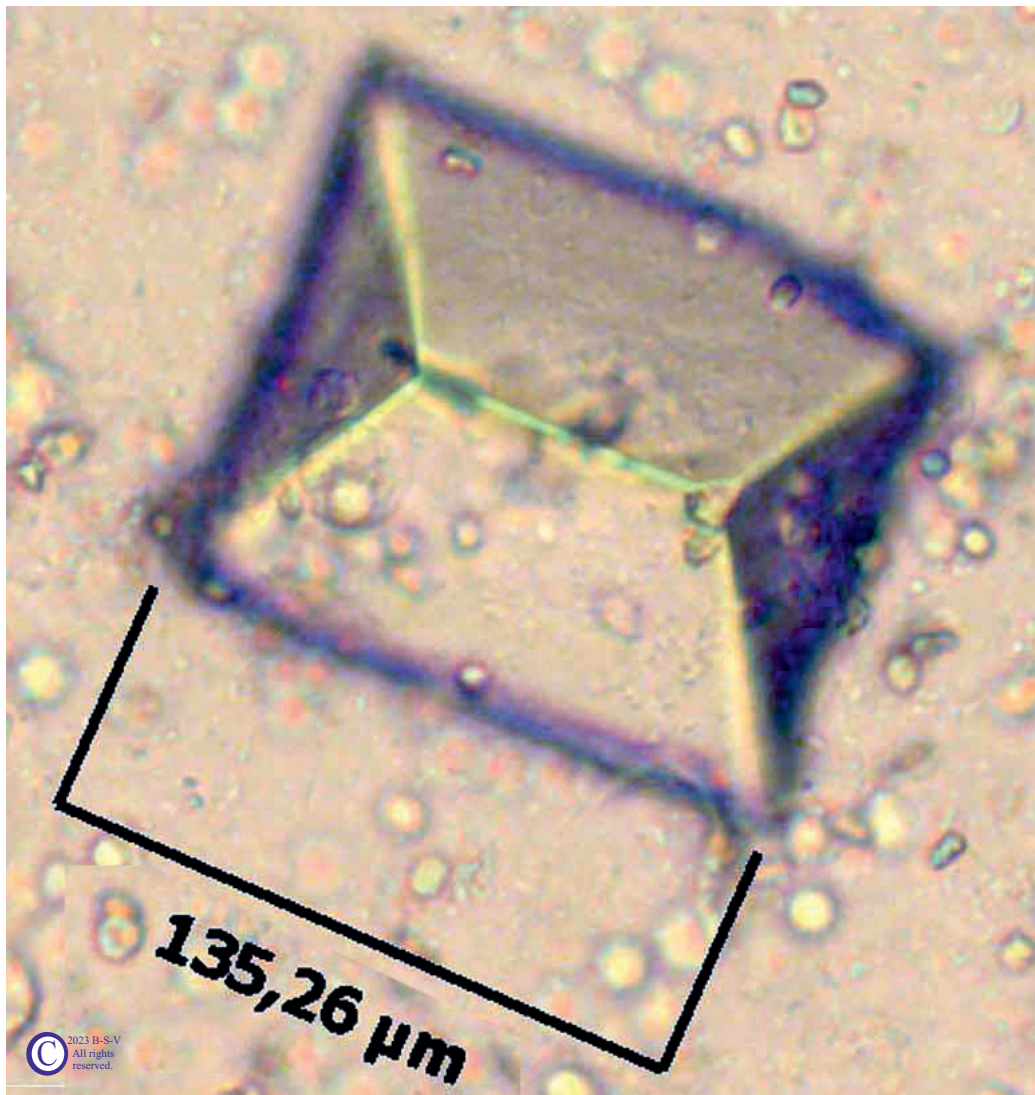


Triphosphat



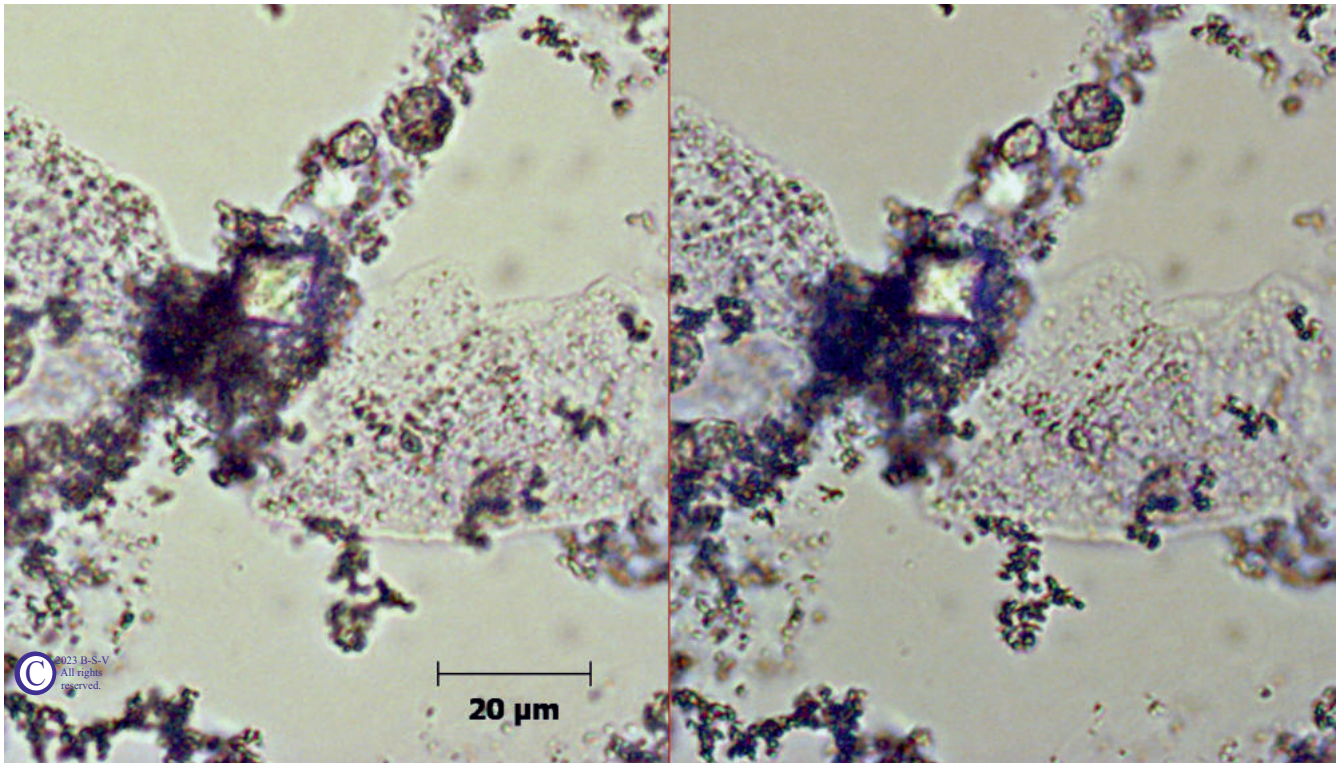
Triphosphat und Urate

Magnesium-Ammonium-Phosphat

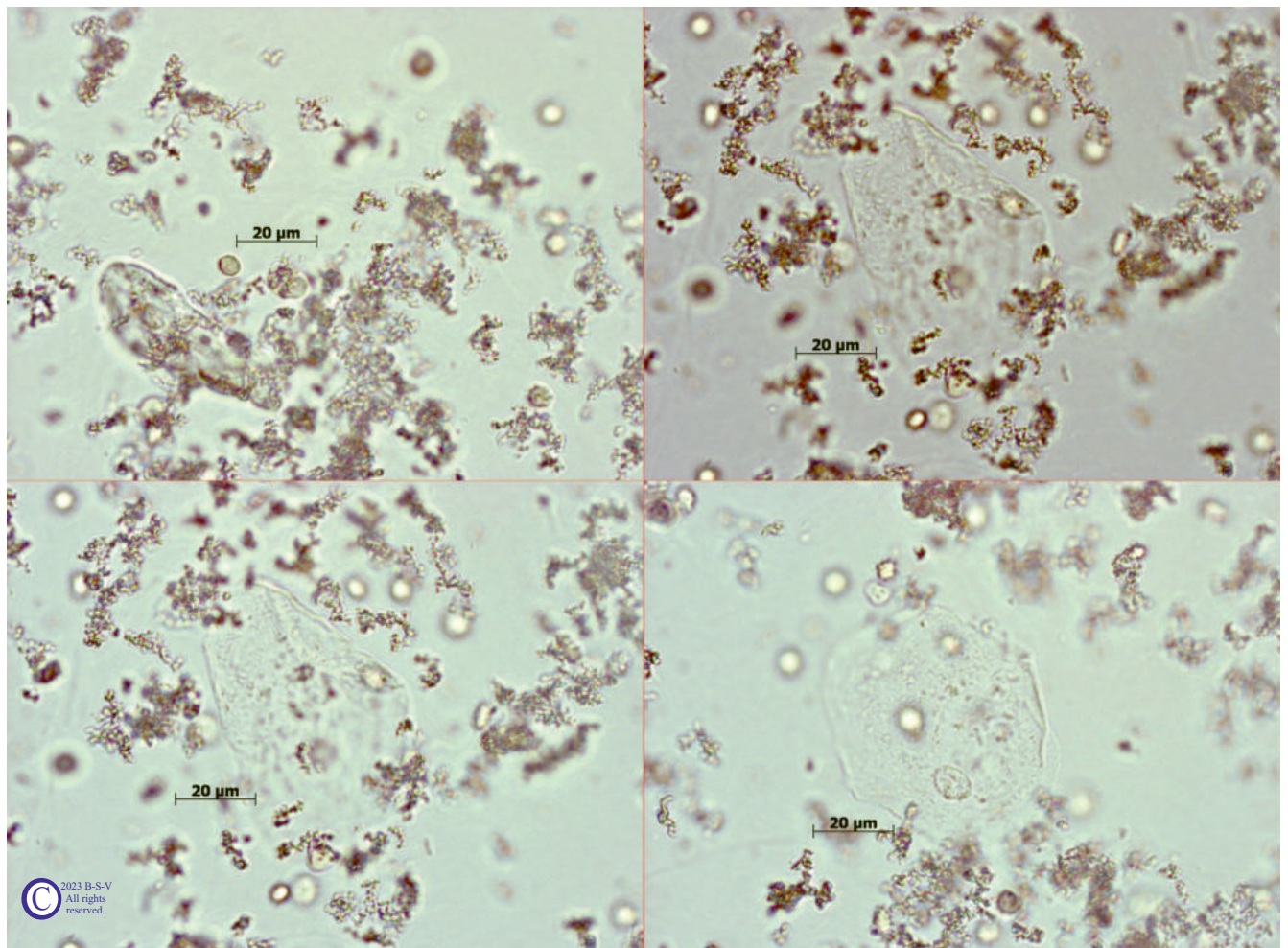


Größenvergleich

Urate

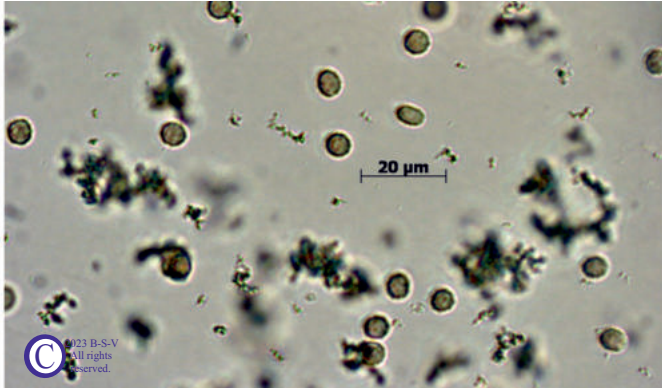


vom Schleim gefangene Urate und ein Oxalatkristall



Urate können massenhaft auftreten

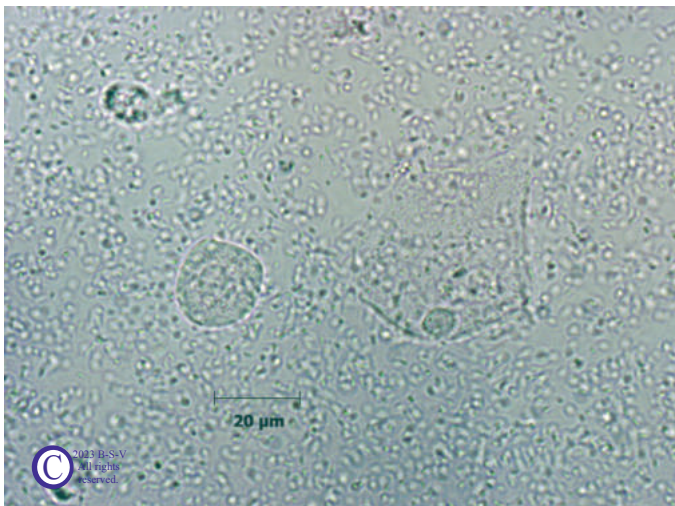
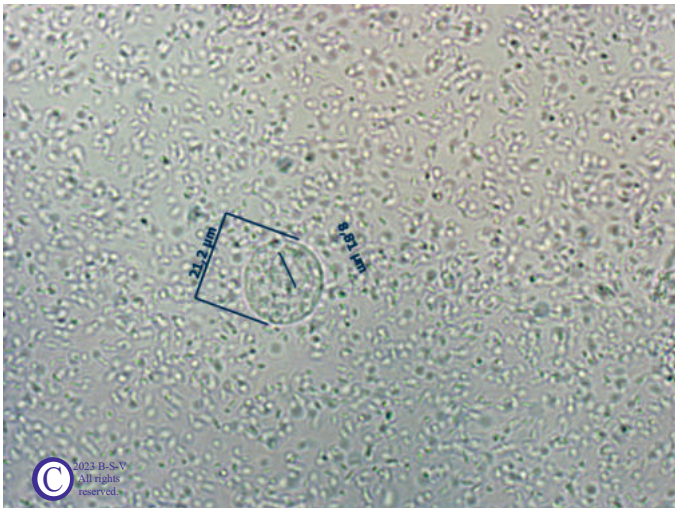
Urate



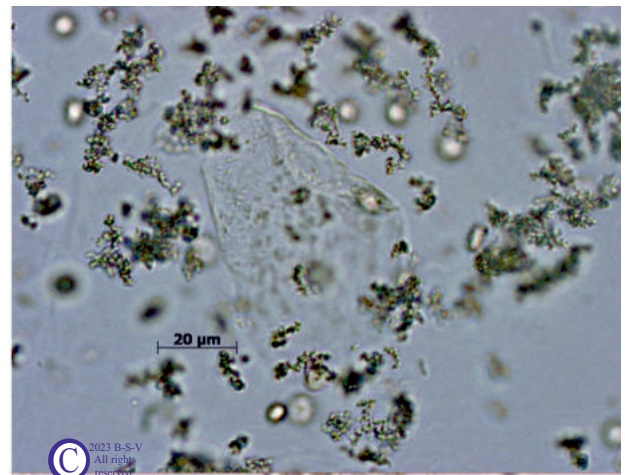
Urate



nach dem Erwärmen



Bakterien



Urate