Introduction and Aims: Ceftriaxone is a commonly used antibiotic among pediatric population. Various reports have connected high doses of ceftriaxone with the development of nephrolithiasis; our aim was to test this association with a 5 day course of treatment.

Methods: 60 patients are included in this study, treated with ceftriaxone 100 mg/kg intravenous single daily dose for 5 days for different indications. Base line and follow up after 5 days with; (abdominal ultrasound, serum urea, creatinine, serum calcium, 24 urinary calcium and urinary calcium/ creatinine ratio) were done. Extended metabolic tests were done for cases that developed nephrolithiasis.

Results: Five cases out of the 60 patients developed calculi which were small and eliminated spontaneously in four cases. In these cases renal ultrasonography examinations were normal prior to treatment, none of these cases has metabolic disturbances or risk factors leading to stone formation, for these reasons, we strongly consider that ceftriaxone itself was the predisposing factor, by multiple regression analysis the age only was related to nephrolithiasis formation.

Conclusions: We concluded that nephrolithiasis may be found in 8.3% of children treated with ceftriaxone in a dose of 100 mg/kg intravenous even in short duration for 5 days.