

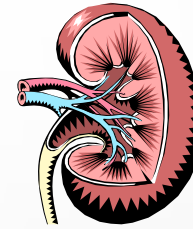


CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE

DR.M.AMERIAN

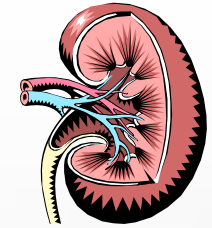


REVIEW



- RECALL FUNCTIONS OF THE KIDNEYS?
- RECALL NORMAL CREATININE & BUN; OTHER LAB TESTS?
- REVIEW DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS

FUNCTIONS OF THE KIDNEYS



- REGULATES **VOLUME** AND **COMPOSITION** OF EXTRACELLULAR FLUID
- EXCRETION OF NITROGENOUS WASTE PRODUCTS
- BP CONTROL VIA **RENIN-ANGIOTENSIN-ALDOSTERONE SYSTEM-*RECALL RAAS***
- VITAMIN D ACTIVATION
- ACID-BASE BALANCE (**HCO₃⁻ & H⁺**) REGULATION THROUGH PROCESS OF _____, _____ AND _____. *filtration, secretion, reabsorption*
- PROSTAGLANDIN SYNTHESIS
- ERYTHROPOIETIN PRODUCTION

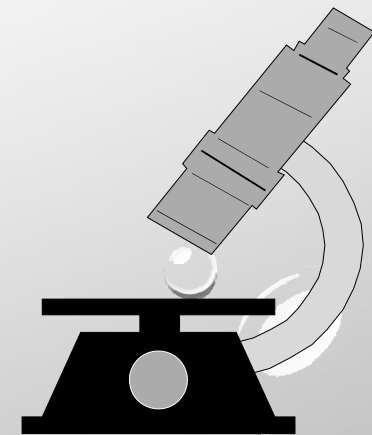
DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS FOR ASSESSING RENAL FAILURE

- BLOOD TESTS

- BUN ELEVATED (NORM 10-20 MG/DL)
- CREATININE ELEVATED (NORM 0.6 - 1.4 MG/DL)
- K ELEVATED (TEXT NORM 3.5-5.0 MEQ/L)
- PO₄ ELEVATED (TEXT NORM 2.8-4.5MG/DL)
- CA DECREASED (TEXT NORM 8.5-10.5MG/DL)

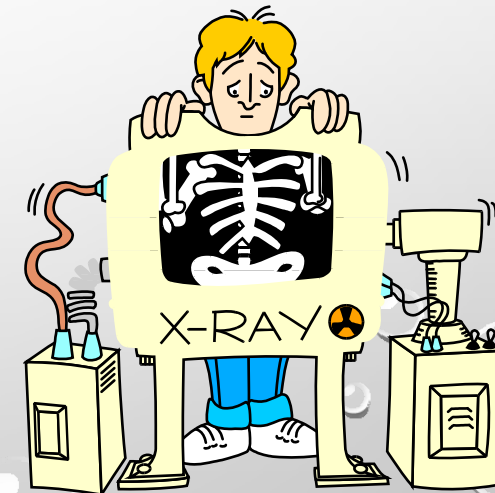
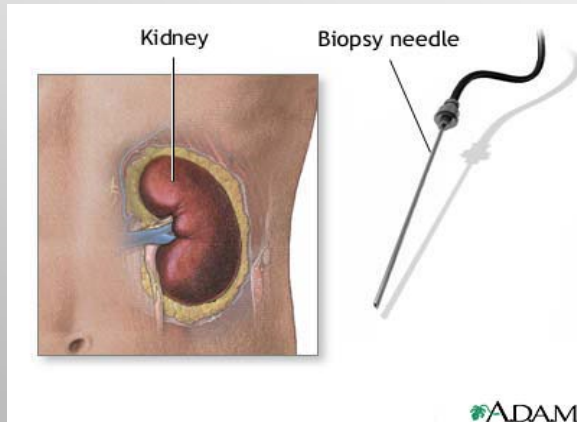
- URINALYSIS

- SPECIFIC GRAVITY (TEXT NORM 1.003-1.030)
- PROTEIN (TEXT NORM 0-TRACE)
- CREATININE CLEARANCE (TEXT NORM 85-120ML/MIN)



DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS

- ULTRASOUND
- X-RAYS
- BIOPSY *MOST DEFINITIVE

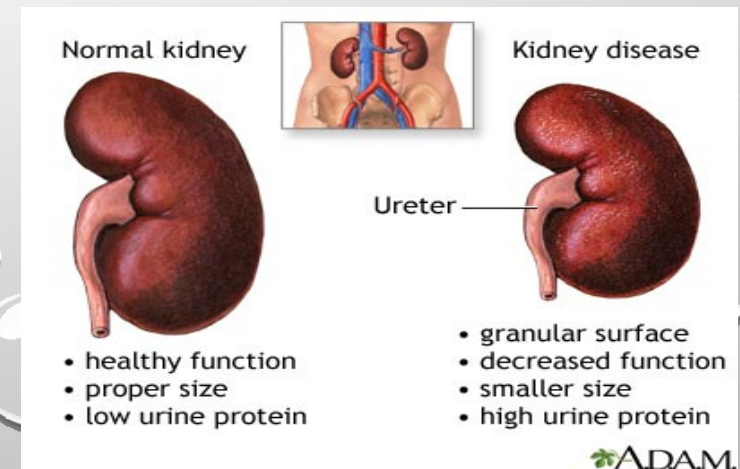


CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE/ CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE (CKD)

- SLOW PROGRESSIVE RENAL DISORDER RELATED TO NEPHRON LOSS, OCCURRING OVER MONTHS TO YEARS
- CULMINATES IN END STAGE RENAL DISEASE (ESRD)

CHARACTERISTICS OF CKD - ESRD

- CAUSE & ONSET OFTEN UNKNOWN
- LOSS OF FUNCTION PRECEDES LAB ABNORMALITIES
- LAB ABNORMALITIES PRECEDE SYMPTOMS
- SYMPTOMS (USUALLY) EVOLVE IN ORDERLY SEQUENCE
- RENAL SIZE IS USUALLY DECREASED



CAUSES OF CKD

- *DIABETES
- *HYPERTENSION
- GLOMERULONEPHRITIS
- CYSTIC DISORDERS
- DEVELOPMENTAL -
CONGENITAL
- INFECTIOUS DISEASE
- Neoplasms
- Obstructive disorders
- Autoimmune diseases
(lupus)
- Hepatorenal failure
- Scleroderma
- Amyloidosis
- **Drug toxicity-**(overuse some
common drugs, as aspirin, NSAID as
ibuprofen, cocaine and acetaminophen)

NSAIDs...cause [prerenal ARF by blocking prostaglandin production](#) > also alters
local glomerular arteriolar perfusion... ([reduces renal blood flow](#))

GLOMERULAR FILTRATION RATE (GFR)-DETERMINE STAGE CKD (MOST ACCURATE EVALUATION)



- 24 HOUR URINE FOR CREATININE CLEARANCE
- FORMULA- URINE CREATININE X URINE VOLUME
- SERUM CREATININE
- CAN ESTIMATE CREATININE CLEARANCE BY:

$140 - \{AGE \times WEIGHT (KG)\}$

$72 \times SERUM CREATININE$

- WHAT IS [NORMAL GFR?](#)

90 - 120 mL/min

Kidney Failure is the Tip of the Iceberg...



Stage 5

Stage 4

Stage 3

Stage 2

Stage 1

Hidden Depths



Proteinuria is an important risk factor for the progression of CKD. Increased protein filtration results in excess reabsorption of filtered proteins by proximal tubular cells.

				Persistent albuminuria categories Description and range		
				A1	A2	A3
GFR categories (ml/min/1.73 m ²) Description and range				Normal to mildly increased	Moderately increased	Severely increased
				<30 mg/g <3 mg/mmol	30-300 mg/g 3-30 mg/mmol	>300 mg/g >30 mg/mmol
G1	Normal or high	≥90	Green	Yellow	Orange	
G2	Mildly decreased	60-89	Green	Yellow	Orange	
G3a	Mildly to moderately decreased	45-59	Yellow	Orange	Red	
G3b	Moderately to severely decreased	30-44	Orange	Red	Red	
G4	Severely decreased	15-29	Red	Red	Red	
G5	Kidney failure	<15	Red	Red	Red	

Green: low risk (if no other markers of kidney disease, no CKD); Yellow: moderately increased risk
Orange: high risk; Red: very high risk

STAGES OF CKD

NKF CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

STAGE 1: GFR > 90 ML/MIN DESPITE KIDNEY DAMAGE

STAGE 2: MILD REDUCTION (GFR 60 – 89 ML/MIN)

GFR OF 60 MAY REPRESENT 50% LOSS IN FUNCTION.