# 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.

# DURING STAGE 1 - 2

- NO SYMPTOMS
- SERUM CREATININE DOUBLES\*
- (UP TO 50% NEPHRON LOSS

# STAGES OF CKD NKF CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

STAGE 3: MODERATE REDUCTION (GFR 30 – 59 ML/MIN)

1. CALCIUM ABSORPTION DECREASES

(FROM THE GI TRACT)

- 2. MALNUTRITION ONSET
- 3. ANEMIA
- 4. LEFT VENTRICULAR HYPERTROPHY

# STAGES OF CKD NKF CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

STAGE 4: SEVERE REDUCTION (GFR 15 – 29 ML/MIN)

1. SERUM TRIGLYCERIDES



- 2. HYPERPHOSPHATEMIA
- 3. METABOLIC *ACIDOSIS*
- 4. HYPERKALEMIA

### STAGES OF CKD-NKF CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

STAGE 5: KIDNEY FAILURE (GFR < 15 ML/MIN) **ESRD!!!** 

- AZOTEMIA
- RESIDUAL FUNCTION < 15% OF NORMAL
- EXCRETORY, REGULATORY, HORMONAL FUNCTIONS SEVERELY IMPAIRED
- METABOLIC *ACIDOSIS* (KUSSMAUL BREATHING)
- MARKED : BUN, CREATININE, PHOSPHOROUS
- MARKED : HEMOGLOBIN, HEMATOCRIT, CALCIUM
- FLUID **OVERLOAD**

#### TREATMENT OPTIONS

- CONSERVATIVE THERAPY \* (SEVERE RESTRICTIONS, DIETARY, FLUIDS MAINTAIN RENAL FUNCTION AS LONG AS POSSIBLE- IF GFR > 10ML/MIN)
- HEMODIALYSIS
- PERITONEAL DIALYSIS
- TRANSPLANT
- NOTHING > DEATH

### CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT GOALS

- DETECT/TREAT POTENTIALLY REVERSIBLE CAUSES OF RENAL FAILURE
- PRESERVE EXISTING RENAL FUNCTION
- TREAT MANIFESTATIONS
- PREVENT COMPLICATIONS
- PROVIDE FOR COMFORT

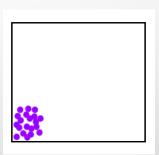
### **HEMODIALYSIS**

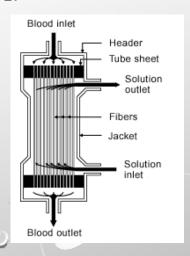
- REMOVAL OF SOLUBLE SUBSTANCES AND WATER FROM THE BLOOD BY *DIFFUSION* THROUGH A SEMI-PERMEABLE MEMBRANE.
- EARLY ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS BEGAN 1913
- 1ST HUMAN DIALYSIS 1940'S BY DUTCH PHYSICIAN WILLEM KOLFF (2 OF 17 PATIENTS SURVIVED)
- CONSIDERED EXPERIMENTAL THROUGH 1950'S, NO INTERMITTENT BLOOD ACCESS; FOR ACUTE RENAL FAILURE ONLY.
- 1960 DR. SCRIBNER DEVELOPED SCRIBNER SHUNT-1960'S MACHINES EXPENSIVE, SCARCE, NO FUNDING.
- "DEATH PANELS" PANELS WITHIN COMMUNITY DECIDED WHO GOT TO DIALYZE.

# HEMODIALYSIS PROCESS

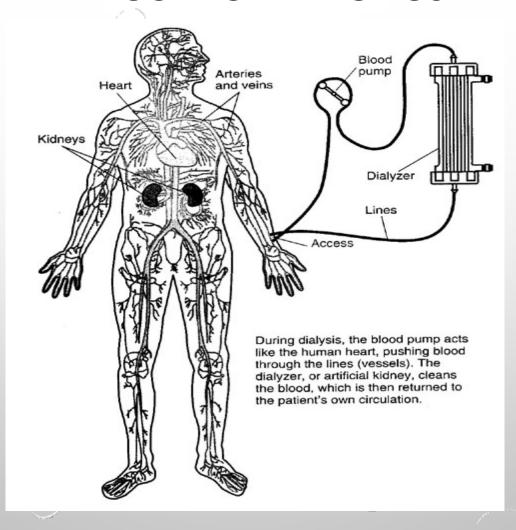
- BLOOD REMOVED FROM PATIENT INTO EXTRACORPOREAL CIRCUIT.
- DIFFUSION AND ULTRAFILTRATION TAKE PLACE IN DIALYZER.

• CLEANED BLOOD RETURNED TO PATIENT.

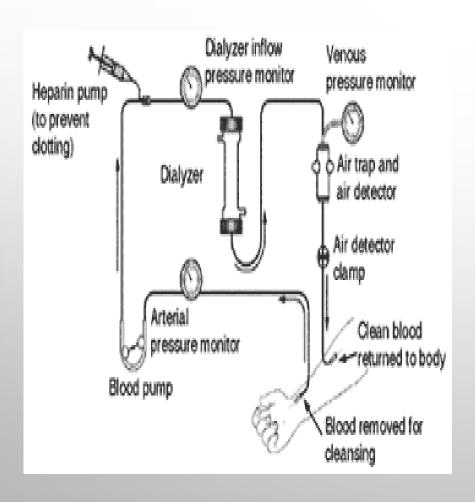


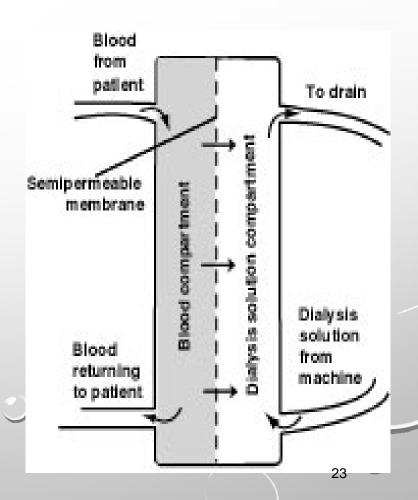


#### EXTRACORPOREAL CIRCUIT



## HOW HEMODIALYSIS WORKS







How Dialysis Works-Interactive!

An <u>Introduction to Dialysis-How</u> Stuff Works! (Step by Step)

YouTube- Hemodialysis! Great!



