

Editorial on Effect of COVID-19 on Kidney Patients

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COVID-19 poses an unprecedented threat to the modern world. Every region of the globe is affected, and dialysis services are particularly hit, with an unwell older population at increased risk of infection and mortality. Most haemodialysis patients are dialysed in centre and hence these patients are unable to self isolate, substantially increasing their risk of infection. Peritoneal dialysis patients may be less affected as they are better placed to practice social isolation. The nephrology workforce is stretched, with an increased workload in both outpatient dialysis and inpatient consults for acute kidney injury secondary to COVID-19 infection. Healthcare workers are also falling ill or needing to be quarantined, further depleting the workforce at this time of increased need. Despite the significant psychological burden, centres around the world celebrate the resilience of their staff and their determination to care for their patients as best as possible. The on-going pandemic has overhauled various facets of the market. This research report provides financial impacts and market disturbance in the Nephrology Stents And Catheters market. It also includes analysis of the potentially lucrative opportunities and challenges in the foreseeable future. The interviewed various delegates of the

industry and got involved in the primary and secondary research to confer the clients with information and strategies to fight against the market challenges amidst and after the COVID-19 pandemic.

A healthy working kidney plays an important role in keeping the whole body clean, well-fueled, strong and functioning properly. Kidney failure puts the body at risk, allowing waste to accumulate and damage the kidneys from inside. It is a good idea to do a kidney cleansing and keep a check on the health of the kidneys in your middle and old age. The toxins that buildup results in nausea or feeling sick to the stomach, lack of concentration and blood pressure changes are all symptoms of kidney failure. Chronic kidney failure, as opposed to acute kidney failure, is a slow and gradually progressive disease. Even if one kidney stops functioning, the other can carry out normal functions. It is not usually until the disease is fairly well advanced and the condition has become severe that signs and symptoms are noticeable; by which time most of the damage is irreversible. It is important that people who are at high risk of developing kidney disease have their kidney functions regularly checked. Early detection can significantly help prevent serious kidney damage.