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Determination of Acute kidney Injury

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DESCRIPTION

The incidence of acute kidney injury (AKI) during COVID infection is associated with increased morbidity and mortality in patients. AKI can occur at any stage of COVID19 infection. Clinical evaluation and review of risk factors for AKI, as well as early detection and diagnosis, are essential to avoid short-term and long-term complications. Dapagliflozin reduces the risk of renal failure and heart failure in patients with chronic kidney disease. Our objectives are to discuss the presence or absence of type 2 diabetes and the underlying causes of chronic kidney disease classified as diabetic nephropathy, chronic glomerulonephritis, ischemic or hypertensive chronic kidney, kidney, cardiovascular, and it was to investigate the effect of dapagliflozin on the outcome of mortality. Illness has been reported or other or unexplained chronic kidney disease.

Albumin to creatinine ratio (ACR), which is the preferred method for quantifying proteinuria, can be calculated from urinary strip protein or protein to creatinine ratio (PCR). The power of calculated and measured ACR in predicting renal failure and death without renal failure in people with chronic kidney disease (CKD) is unknown.

High anion gap acidosis generally affects patients with advanced chronic kidney disease (CKD) and may be involved in kidney damage. However, its effects on renal outcomes have not been fully studied. The aim was to investigate the association between time-updated anion gaps and the risk of renal failure with replacement therapy (KFRT) in patients with advanced CKD.

The population of renal failure is increasing and the dialysis program needs to be expanded. These programs are expensive and require a significant amount of medical resources. Tools that accurately predict resource consumption can support efficient allocation. The purpose of this study is to illustrate the development of an economic simulation model that includes treatment history and detailed modality transitions for patients with renal disease, using real-world data from relevant costs, benefits, and modality initiation. Estimate survival.

This is the first paper to report on the epidemiology of hemodialysis patients in Samoa, and to develop country-specific preventive strategies to mitigate this increasing burden and optimize care for chronic kidney disease in Samoa And emphasizes the urgent need for further research on the degree of renal failure, patients with renal failure in Samoa.

Anxiety is a common psychological reaction in patients with chronic kidney disease undergoing hemodialysis. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of Dhikr therapy on anxiety levels in patients with chronic renal failure undergoing hemodialysis with RSUD Dr. dr dr DrajatPrawiranegara was attacked. This type of survey is quasi-experimental without control and was selected by 72 respondents using targeted sampling techniques.

Mutations in the APOL1 gene are associated with chronic kidney disease (CKD) in people of African descent, but there is little evidence of on people living with HIV.

CONCLUSION

Treatment of acute disorders depends on the underlying cause. Treatment of chronic disorders may include hemodialysis, peritoneal dialysis, or kidney transplantation. Hemodialysis uses a machine to filter blood outside the body.In peritoneal dialysis, certain fluids are placed in the abdominal cavity and drained, and this process is repeated several times a day. In a kidney transplant, the kidney is surgically inserted into another person and immunosuppressive drugs are taken to prevent rejection. Other recommended measures for chronic illness include continuing activities and making certain dietary changes. Depression is also common in patients with renal.

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CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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