



Protocol to be Followed to Cure Chronic Kidney Diseases

Shyanne Page-Hefley*

Department of Pediatrics, Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, USA

DESCRIPTION

Nephrology (from the Greek word nephrology “kidney”, in combination with the suffix logia, “study”) is a specialty of internal medicine and adult pediatrics dealing with the study of kidneys, especially normal kidney function (kidney physiology) and kidneys. From illness (physiological physiology of the kidney), maintenance of kidney health, treatment of kidney disease, nutrition to medication, kidney replacement therapy (dialysis and kidney transplantation). The word “kidney” is an adjective “related to the kidney” and its etymology is French or Latin. Some scientific papers such as “kidney medicine” (not nephrology) and “renal replacement therapy” argue that “kidney” and “nephron” need to be replaced with “kidney”, but other experts say. Advocates maintaining kidney and nephron use. Appropriate including “nephrology” or “renal replacement therapy”. Nephrology also studies systemic diseases that affect the kidneys, such as diabetes and autoimmune diseases. Systemic diseases resulting from kidney disease, B. renal osteodystrophy and hypertension. A doctor who has completed additional training and is accredited for nephrology is called a nephrologist. Nephrology involves the diagnosis and treatment of kidney disease, including electrolyte imbalance and hypertension, and the care of patients in need of renal replacement therapy, including dialysis and kidney transplant patients. In other words, dialysis replaces the main (excretion) function of the kidneys, separating excess toxins and water from the blood and excreting them in the urine. Many diseases that affect the kidneys are systemic diseases that require specific treatment, not just the organ itself. Examples include acquired diseases such as systemic vasculature and autoimmune diseases, and congenital or hereditary diseases such as polycystic kidney disease.

Patients are referred to urinalysis for a variety of reasons, including: B. Acute kidney disorder, chronic kidney disease,

hematuria, proteinuria, kidney stones, hypertension, and acid-base or electrolyte disorders, referred to by a nephrologist. A nephrologist is a doctor who specializes in the care and treatment of kidney disease. Nephrology requires additional training to become a highly skilled professional. Nephrologists may take care of people with no kidney problems in the fields of general medicine internal medicine, transplant medicine, immunosuppressive management, intensive care medicine, clinical pharmacology, perioperative medicine, or pediatric nephrology. Nephrologists may further specialize in dialysis, kidney transplantation, chronic kidney disease, cancer-related nephrology (oncology), procedural nephrology, or other non-nephrological disciplines described above. Procedures that may be performed by a nephrologist include native renal biopsy and transplanted renal biopsy, introduction of dialysis access (temporary vascular access line, tunnel vascular access line, peritoneal dialysis access line), fistula management (angiography). Or surgical fistulas and pastes), and bone biopsies. Bone biopsies are rare today. A nephrologist is a doctor who specializes in diseases that affect the kidneys. Kidney problems are increasing worldwide, with millions of people being treated for kidney injury and chronic kidney disease (CKD) each year. Kidney dysfunction is even more likely than liver dysfunction, primarily due to co-morbid chronic health conditions. Kidney disease can develop from existing health problems such as diabetes, obesity, heart disease, and high blood pressure. Also, even if you haven't had these symptoms before, you can still develop high blood pressure and heart disease.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

None

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Received:	02-May-2022	Manuscript No:	ipacn-22-13715
Editor assigned:	04-May-2022	PreQC No:	ipacn-22-13715 (PQ)
Reviewed:	18-May-2022	QC No:	ipacn-22-13715
Revised:	23-May-2022	Manuscript No:	ipacn-22-13715 (R)
Published:	31-May-2022	DOI:	10.21767/ipacn-6.3.119

Corresponding author Shyanne Page-Hefley, Department of Pediatrics, Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, USA; E-mail: Shyanne.hefl@ttuhsc.edu

Citation Shyanne Page-Hefley (2022) Protocol to be Followed to Cure Chronic Kidney Diseases. Ann Clin Nephrol.6:119.

Copyright © Shyanne Page H. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.