Hosted online from Toronto, Canada.

Date: 5th June, 2024 ISSN: 2835-5326

Website: econferenceseries.com

KIDNEY FAILURE-CAUSES, SYMPTOMS

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Abstract: Kidney failure is a pathological condition that occurs in various diseases and is characterized by a violation of all kidney functions. In this case, water, electrolyte, nitrogen and other types of exchange are lost. Acute and chronic kidney failure are distinguished.

Complete information on kidney failure

CAUSES OF KIDNEY FAILURE

Classification of acute kidney failure by causes:

Causes of kidney failure

In the picture: A — prerenal kidney failure; B — postrenal kidney failure; C — renal failure.

Prerenal. This is due to impaired renal blood flow. Not enough blood gets to the kidney. As a result, the process of urine formation is disturbed, pathological changes occur in the kidney tissue. It occurs in about half of patients (55%).

Renal. It is related to the pathology of kidney tissues. The kidney is adequately supplied with blood, but cannot produce urine. It occurs in 40% of patients.

Postrenal. Urine is produced in the kidney, but it cannot come out due to an obstruction in the ureter. If the obstruction is only in the urinary tract, the function of the damaged kidney will be taken over by the healthy kidney - kidney failure will not occur. This condition occurs in 5% of patients.

DESCRIPTION OF CAUSES OF ACUTE KIDNEY FAILURE

Prerenal

Conditions in which the heart cannot perform its tasks and pumps less blood: arrhythmia, heart failure, heavy bleeding, thromboembolism of the pulmonary artery.

Sudden drop in blood pressure: shock (sepsis) in gross infections, severe allergic reactions, over dosage of some medications.

Dehydration: severe vomiting, diarrhea, burns, excessive use of diuretics.





Proceedings of International Conference on Scientific Research in Natural and Social Sciences

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Cirrhosis and other liver diseases: venous blood flow is impaired, edema develops, blood supply to the cardiovascular system and kidneys is impaired.

Renal

Poisonings: toxic substances in everyday life and industry, snake, insect bites, heavy metals, overdoses of some drugs. Entering the bloodstream, toxic substances reach the kidneys and disrupt their work.

Massive breakdown of erythrocytes and hemoglobin: in incompatible blood transfusions, in malaria. It damages the kidney tissue.

Antibody damage to the kidney in autoimmune diseases, such as myeloma.

In some diseases, the kidneys are damaged by metabolic products, for example, by uric acid salts in gout.

Inflammatory process in the kidneys: glomerulonephritis, hemorrhagic fever with kidney syndrome, etc.

Damage to the kidneys in diseases accompanied by damage to the renal vessels: scleroderma, thrombocytopenic purpura, etc.

Single kidney injury (if the second one does not work for some reason).

Postrenal

Tumors of the prostate, bladder, other organs in the small pelvis.

Urinary tract injury during surgery or accidental ligation.

Urinary tract obstruction: possible causes are thrombosis, pus, stones, birth defects.

Urinary disorders due to taking certain drugs.

CAUSES OF CHRONIC KIDNEY FAILURE

Congenital and hereditary kidney diseases.

Kidney damage in chronic diseases: gout, diabetes, urolithiasis, obesity, metabolic syndrome, liver cirrhosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, scleroderma, etc.

Various diseases of the urinary system in which the urinary tract is gradually blocked: urolithiasis, tumor, etc.

Kidney diseases: chronic glomerulonephritis, chronic pyelonephritis.

Incorrect use of drugs, overdose.

Chronic poisoning with various toxic substances.

SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE KIDNEY FAILURE

Symptoms of acute kidney failure depend on its stage:

Initial stage;





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Reduction of daily urine volume to less than 400 ml (oliguria stage);

Stage of recovery of the amount of urine (polyuria stage);

Full recovery stage.

Initial. At this stage, kidney failure is not yet present. The patient is disturbed by the symptoms of the main disease. But the kidney tissue has started to deteriorate.

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