

Clinical and functional features of the bronchopulmonary system in chronic kidney disease.

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Abstract: Renal failure is a syndrome of reduced kidney function. It can happen suddenly (acute) or gradually (chronic). A lot of blood loss, a drop in blood pressure due to a mechanical injury or blood transfusion that does not match the patient's blood group, electric shock, septic abortion, etc.; damage to the kidney parenchyma due to poisoning from drugs and other metal salts; Obstruction of the ureter by tumors or kidney stones, damage to both kidneys due to trauma can cause acute kidney failure.

Key words: acute kidney failure, blood transfusion, urine, organism, urinary tract, uremia.

In acute kidney failure, kidney function, in particular, the exchange of nitrogen, water salt and other substances is impaired, in which urine is excreted less often, and in severe cases it is not excreted at all (anuria, uremia). The amount of urea in the blood increases, the body is poisoned by urine; fluid accumulates under the skin, abdomen and chest (water obesity). Chronic kidney failure is mainly a consequence of long-term kidney and urinary tract diseases (glomerulonephritis, pyelonephritis, tuberculosis, kidney stone disease, etc.) and continues with kidney tissue swelling (nephrosclerosis) or sac-like expansion (hydronephrosis). Thirst, dry mouth, dry and itchy skin, vomiting, anemia; symptoms of respiratory, cardiovascular and ventricular dysfunction are observed. The relative density of urine decreases, and its quantity increases. Treatment: in case of acute kidney failure, the patient is treated in the hospital ("artificial kidney" device cleans the blood, adjusts acid-base, water-salt exchange); in the chronic form, diet and medicines are used, hemodialysis is carried out. In delayed cases, a kidney is transplanted. Treatment of acute form of kidney failure begins with identifying the cause of the development of the pathological condition - it is not an independent disease, but a complication of existing diseases. In order to quickly get rid of the factors that cause acute kidney failure, doctors can take different measures depending on the disease: eliminate blood loss, restore normal heart function, and administer blood substitutes intravenously. . If there are mechanical obstacles to the flow of urine, they are removed only by surgery - for example, ureteral catheterization, nephrostomy. During the treatment, first of all, it is necessary to restore urine production; for this, diuretics and special solutions are used through a capelnitsa in a fixed dose. Treatment of the acute form of kidney failure also involves the use of drugs that improve microcirculation in the kidneys, activate metabolism and restore their activity. Emergency aid in acute kidney failure. [1]Emergency medical aid in acute kidney failure consists in eliminating acute events. and this condition can also occur as a result of poisoning or certain drugs. In this case, it is important to quickly carry out detoxification measures - it is necessary to wash the stomach, enter a large amount of sorbents into the digestive system, and use antidotes. Doctors can also give the patient hemodialysis or hemosorption — in most cases, these methods of emergency care are the patient's only chance for survival. Acute kidney failure in children and adults leads to terminal conditions, that is, conditions with a high probability of death. can come Fortunately, both children and adults can be treated. Acute kidney failure is often reversible, and every patient has a chance of survival. Timely treatment of kidney failure in the acute period is an important condition for the recovery of the patient's health. Quick help in chronic kidney failure. This syndrome is never It does not appear "by itself", it is a complication of almost all kidney diseases. Symptoms differ in acute and chronic infertility. For example, in chronic form, it is characterized by swelling and pain syndrome located in the lumbar region. symptoms are not strong, so they are often ignored by patients. The main problem in the diagnosis of chronic kidney failure in children is that parents may not notice a decrease in urine output and mild pain.[2]

These symptoms can be accompanied by general weakness, increased fatigue, insomnia - these symptoms are not specific, so it is impossible to make a correct diagnosis based on them alone; a full investigation is required.[3]

Treatment should be carried out under the supervision of doctors. In chronic kidney failure, the following symptoms may develop:

extensive swelling due to the kidneys stopping the production of urine;
nosebleeds;
bleeding from the stomach or intestines;
high blood pressure;
damage to the nervous system;
depression;
acidosis;
violation of respiratory function;

Treatment of kidney failure in the terminal stage leads to an unpredictable result, the life of such patients is counted in hours. Treatment of chronic kidney failure. There is a clear algorithm for the treatment of chronic kidney failure:

primary disease therapy;
adherence to the daily regimen and medical nutrition;
correction of water imbalance;
treatment of arterial hypertension;
treatment of anemia;
treatment of complications of infectious diseases.

What is the difference between acute kidney failure and chronic kidney failure?[4]

— Renal failure is a syndrome of reduced kidney function. It can happen suddenly or slowly. Accordingly, it is divided into acute and chronic kidney failure. Most of the patients suffer from acute kidney failure. In it, the part of the blood circulation in the body that depends on the kidney causes a sharp violation. The disease can develop for various reasons. We can say the following as its causes related to the kidney autoimmune diseases,

acute and rapid damage to the kidney under the influence of various substances,
formation of blood clots in renal blood vessels
are considered as inflammation of the vessels on the scale of the whole organism.

There are many non-kidney causes of this pain:

blood loss[5]

shock,

a sharp drop in blood pressure,

we can count such cases as serious or complete blockage of the urinary tract.

Chronic kidney failure does not happen suddenly, but develops gradually as a result of increasing damage to kidney nephrons, i.e., kidney tubules and a decrease in the number of active nephrons.

— What are the conditions or causes of chronic kidney failure?

— The disease is the result of long-standing diseases of the urinary tract, post-tuberculous affections of the kidney, renal calculus, etc., and is followed by swelling or saccular enlargement of the renal tissue.

The first symptoms of chronic kidney failure syndrome begin to appear when the number of active nephrons decreases to 50%. When this amount drops to 30%, the symptoms of the disease begin to be clearly felt by the patient himself.

Chronic kidney failure is a complication of the main disease, it can be found in both adults and children.

— What are the symptoms of chronic kidney failure?

— At the stage when the kidney has reached a considerable level of damage, the symptoms of the disease begin to be felt by the patient himself.

In laboratory conditions, the relative density of urine decreases and its quantity increases.

- Kidney diseases are more common in which gender and why?

- Kidney diseases are more common in women than in men. In the human body, the right kidney is located lower than the left kidney due to the liver. During the pregnancy of women, the crushing of the kidney by the fetus affects its normal functioning.

Over the age of fifty, more men develop kidney disease. Because after this age, hyperplasia of the prostate gland occurs in men, resulting in urinary retention, kidney stone diseases, and metabolic changes.

Conclusion:

The doctor decides how to treat chronic kidney failure in each case - it is necessary to analyze the patient's condition, identify all obvious and hidden diseases, exclude HIV and conduct a thorough examination. In particularly severe cases, the patient may be prescribed hemodialysis - this sometimes increases the chance of survival. This disease is considered dangerous, so after diagnosis, patients are immediately registered - they are regularly examined by specialists they need teeth, they need to be in the hospital for treatment from time to time. The pathogenesis of chronic kidney failure is such that it is impossible to know exactly how to respond to the question of drug treatment - everything is very individual. The result and treatment depends on the type of pathology that caused this condition. Patients with severe kidney failure can undergo organ transplantation. Sometimes transplantation is the only chance for survival, patients live more than 10 years after surgery. Kidney failure. Kidney failure in any form is a condition that requires qualified medical care. Proper treatment increases the likelihood of normal kidney function.

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