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Discuss the diseases of the renal system

Renal Failure Uremia

Renal failure uremia is a syndrome of renal failure that includes elevated blood urea and creatinine levels. Acute renal failure can be reversed if diagnosed early. Acute renal failure can be caused by severe hypotension or severe glomerular disease.

Diagnostic tests include BUN and plasma creatinine level tests. It is considered to be chronic renal failure if the decline of renal function is to less than 25%.

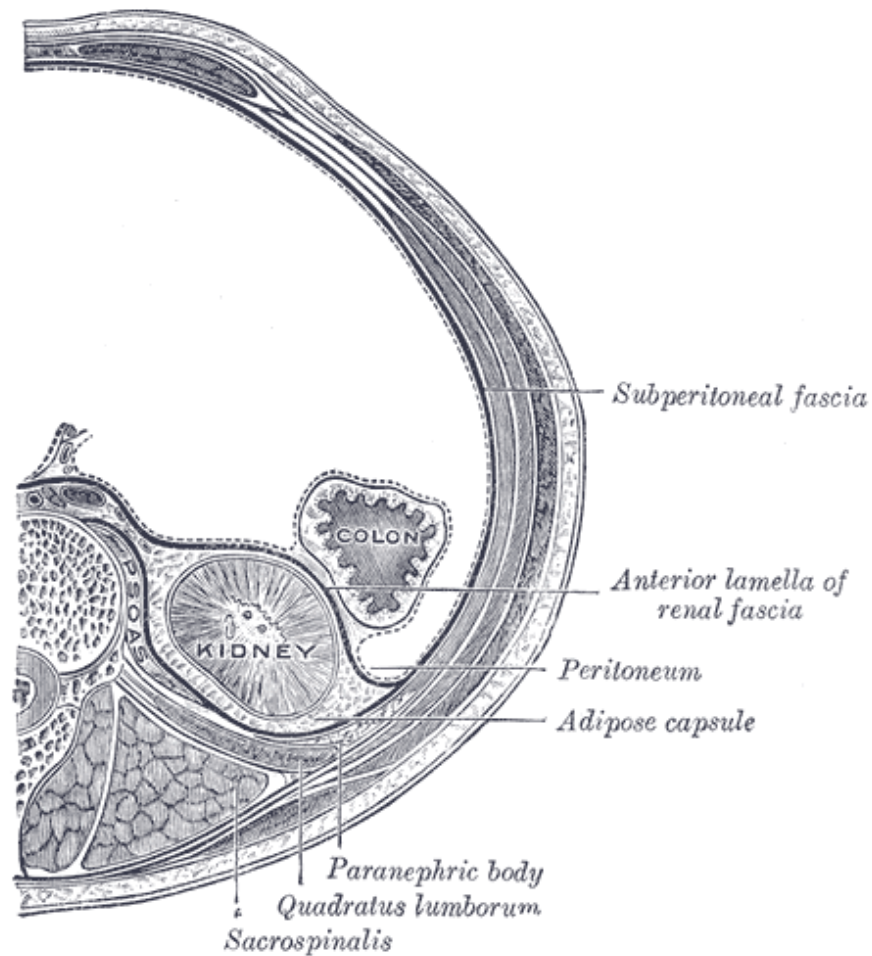
Nephroptosis (Floating Kidney)

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Nephroptosis, also called floating kidney or renal ptosis, is an abnormal condition in which the kidney drops down into the pelvis when the patient stands up. It is more common in women than in men. It has been one of the most controversial conditions among doctors in both its diagnosis and its treatments.

It is believed to result from deficiency of supporting perirenal fasciae. The renal fascia is a layer of connective tissue encapsulating the kidneys and the suprarenal glands.

The deeper layers below the renal fascia are, in order, the adipose capsule of the kidney (or perirenal fat), the renal capsule and finally the parenchyma of the renal cortex. The spaces about the kidney are typically divided into three compartments: the perinephric space and the anterior and posterior pararenal spaces.



Renal fascia: Transverse section, showing the relations of the capsule of the kidney.

- Anterior attachment: Passes anterior to the kidney, renal vessels, abdominal aorta, and inferior vena cava and fuses with the anterior layer of the renal fascia of the opposite kidney.
- Posterior attachment: Fuses with the psoas fascia and side of the body of the vertebrae.
- Superior attachment: The anterior and posterior layers fuse at the upper pole of the kidney and then split to enclose the suprarenal gland. At the upper part of the suprarenal gland they again fuse to form the suspensory ligament of the suprarenal gland and fuse with the diaphragmatic fascia.
- Inferior attachment: The layers don't fuse. The posterior layer descends downwards and fuses with the iliac fascia. The anterior layer blends with the connective tissue of the iliac fossa.

The anterior fascia and posterior fascia fuse laterally to form the lateroconal fascia which fuses with the fascia transversalis.

Polycystic Kidney Disease

Polycystic kidney disease (PKD) is a cystic genetic disorder of the kidneys.

Polycystic kidney disease (PKD or PCKD, also known as polycystic kidney syndrome) is a cystic genetic disorder of the kidneys. There are two types of PKD: autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD), and the less-common autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease (ARPKD). PKD is characterized by the presence of multiple cysts (hence, "polycystic"), typically in both kidneys. The cysts are numerous and are fluid-filled, resulting in massive enlargement of the kidneys. The disease can also damage the liver, pancreas, and, in some rare cases, the heart and brain. The two major forms of polycystic kidney disease are distinguished by their patterns of inheritance. Polycystic kidney disease is one of the most common life-threatening genetic diseases, affecting an estimated 12.5 million people worldwide.

Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD) is the most common of all the hereditary cystic kidney diseases, with an incidence of 1:1,000 to 2:1,000 live births. Studies show that 10% of end-stage renal disease (ESRD) patients treated with hemodialysis in Europe and the U.S. were initially diagnosed and treated for ADPKD. ADPKD does not appear to demonstrate a preference for any particular ethnicity.