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PHARMACOLOGY

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PHS 212

Diseases of the renal system

1. Acute renal failure: Acute renal failure refers to a sudden and usually temporary loss of kidney function that may be so severe that RRT is needed until kidney function recovers. Even though acute renal failure can be a reversible condition, it carries a high mortality rate. Acute renal failure is a prominent feature of major earthquakes, where many suffer from crush syndrome accompanied by severe dehydration and rapid release of muscle cell contents, including potassium. Kidney function shuts down unless body fluid and blood pressure are rapidly corrected and frequent hemodialysis is available.
2. Benign prostatic hypertrophy: Benign prostatic hypertrophy is a major cause of lower urinary tract symptoms and leads to obstructive renal failure and ESRD. By age 80, 80 percent of men have benign prostatic hypertrophy.
3. Diabetes: Diabetes is one of the most common non communicable diseases. With the serious complication of nephropathy, diabetes has become the single most important cause of ESRD
4. Glomerulonephritis: Glomerulonephritides are a group of kidney diseases that affect the glomeruli. They fall into two major categories: glomerulonephritis refers to an inflammation of the glomeruli and can be primary or secondary, and glomerulosclerosis refers to scarring of the glomeruli. Even though glomerulonephritis and glomerulosclerosis have different causes, both can lead to ESRD.