

Name: Adeola Temiloluwa

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Department: Nursing

Renal System Diseases

1. Glomerulonephritis

Glomerulonephritis 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 secondary or primary, and glomerulosclerosis refers to scarring of the glomeruli. Glomerular diseases are more prevalent and severe in tropical regions and low income countries. A common mode of presentation is the nephrotic syndrome, with age of onset at five to eight years. A number of kidney diseases that results from infectious diseases, such as malaria, leprosy, schistosomiasis, filariasis, and hepatitis B virus, are exclusive to the tropics.

2. Acute Renal Failure

Acute renal failure occurs when renal function suddenly declines to very low level, so that little or no urine is formed and the substances, including water that the kidney normally eliminates are retained in the body. There are two main mechanisms that can produce acute renal failure. When the cardiac output-the amount of blood pumped into the general circulation by the heart-is lowered by hemorrhage or by medical or surgical shock, the renal circulation is depressed to even greater extent. The form of acute renal failure that is due to poor supply of blood(ischemia) has many causes, the most common and most important being multiple injuries, abortion with abnormal or excessive bleeding from the female genital tract. The second mechanism of acute renal failure is toxic. Many poisons are excreted by the kidney, and in the process like other urinary constituents, they become concentrated and thus reach levels in the tubular fluid that

damage the lining cells of the tubules.

3. Chronic Renal Failure

The term **uremia**, though it is sometimes used as if it were interchangeable with chronic renal failure, really means an increase in the concentration of urea in the blood. This can arise in many acute illnesses in which the kidney is not primarily affected. There are many conditions that can lead to chronic renal failure. The two most common causes are **pyelonephritis** and **glomerulonephritis (kidney inflammation involving the structures around the pelvic or the glomeruli)**, and other causes are renal damage from the effects of high damage from the effects of high blood pressure and renal damage from obstructive conditions of the lower urinary tract. There are also other causes of chronic renal failure. They include: congenital anomalies and hereditary disorders: diseases of connective tissues: tuberculosis and other metabolic diseases.

4. Carcinoma

The most common tumour of the renal substance is known as carcinoma, renal cell cancer, which is malignant tumour, arising from epithelial cells (the cells of the bodily coverings and linings). It was formerly thought to arise from adrenal cortical cells lying within the kidney substance.

