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MATRIC NO:18/MHS02/010

COURSE CODE:PHS212

DEPARTMENT:NURSING

 Discuss the disease of the renal system

 Renal failure refers to failure of excretory functions of kidney. It is usually, characterized by decrease in glomerular filtration rate (GFR). So GFR is considered as the best index of renal failure. However, decrease in GFR is not affected much during the initial stages of renal failure. If 50% of the nephrons are affected, GFR decreases only by 20% to 30%. It is because of the compensatory mechanism by the unaffected nephrons. The renal failure may be either acute or chronic.

Renal failure is always accompanied by other complications such as:

1. Deficiencyofcalcitriol(activatedvitaminD)resulting in reduction of calcium absorption from intestine and hypocalcemia (Chapter 72). Deficiency of cal­ citriol and hypocalcemia may cause secondary hyperparathyroidism in some patients

2. Deficiency of erythropoietin resulting in anemia

3. Disturbances in acid­base balance.

 ACUTE RENAL FAILURE

Acute renal failure is the abrupt or sudden stoppage of renal functions. It is often reversible within few days to few weeks. Acute renal failure may result in sudden life-threatening reactions in the body with the need for emergency treatment.

 CAUSES

1. Acute nephritis (inflammation of kidneys), which usually develops by immune reaction

2. Damage of renal tissues by poisons like lead, mercury and carbon tetrachloride

3. Renal ischemia, which develops during circulatory shock

4. Acute tubular necrosis (necrosis of tubular cells in kidney) caused by burns, hemorrhage, snake bite, toxins (like insecticides, heavy metals and carbon tetrachloride) and drugs (like diuretics, aminoglycosides and platinum derivatives)

5. Severe transfusion reactions

6. Sudden fall in blood pressure during hemorrhage,

diarrhea, severe burns and cholera

7. Blockage of ureter due to the formation of calculi

(renal stone) or tumor.

 FEATURES

1. Oliguria (decreased urinary output)

2. Anuria (cessation of urine formation) in severe

cases

3. Proteinuria(appearanceofproteinsinurine)includ­

ing albuminuria (excretion of albumin in urine)

 4. Hematuria (presence of blood in urine)

 INTRODUCTION

 ACUTE RENAL FAILURE

 CAUSES

 FEATURES

 CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE

 CAUSES

 FEATURES

5. Edema due to increased volume of extracellular fluid (ECF) caused by retention of sodium and water

6. Hypertension within few days because of increased

ECF volume

7. Acidosis due to the retention of metabolic end

products

8. Coma due to severe acidosis (if the patient is not

treated in time) resulting in death within 10 to 14 days.

 CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE

Chronic renal failure is the progressive, long standing and irreversible impairment of renal functions.

When some of the nephrons loose the function, the unaffected nephrons can compensate it. However, when more and more nephrons start losing the function over the months or years, the compensatory mechanism fails and chronic renal failure develops.

of kidney to excrete the metabolic end products and toxic substances.

Common features of uremia

i. Anorexia (loss of appetite) ii. Lethargy

iii. Drowsiness

iv. Nausea and vomiting

v. Pigmentation of skin

vi. Muscular twitching, tetany and convulsion

vii. Confusion and mental deterioration viii. Coma.

2. Acidosis

Uremia results in acidosis, which leads to coma and

death.

3. Edema

Failure of kidney to excrete sodium and electrolytes causes increase in extracellular fluid volume resulting in development of edema.

4. Blood Loss

Gastrointestinal bleeding accompanied by platelet

dysfunction leads to heavy loss of blood.

5. Anemia

Since, erythropoietin is not secreted in the kidney during renal failure, the production of RBC decreases resulting in normocytic normochromic anemia.

6. Hyperparathyroidism

Secondary hyperparathyroidism is developed due to the deficiency of calcitriol (1,25­dihydroxycholecalciferol). It increases the removal of calcium from bones resulting in osteomalacia.

 CAUSES

1. Chronic nephritis

2. Polycystic kidney disease

3. Renal calculi (kidney stones)

4. Urethral constriction

5. Hypertension

6. Atherosclerosis

7. Tuberculosis

8. Slow poisoning by drugs or metals.

 FEATURES 1. Uremia

Uremia is the condition characterized by excess accumulation of end products of protein metabolism such as urea, nitrogen and creatinine in blood. There is also accumulation of some toxic substances like organic acids and phenols. Uremia occurs because of the