



END STAGE RENAL DISEASE CASE 4

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Definition

DEFINITION

- End-stage kidney disease is the complete or almost complete failure of the kidneys to work.
- End-stage kidney disease (ESRD) is when the kidneys are no longer able to work at a level needed for day-to-day life.
- ESRD is when the kidneys stop working well enough for you to live without dialysis or a transplant. This kind of kidney failure is permanent. It cannot be fixed. Most cases of ESRD are caused by **diabetes** or **high blood pressure**. Some problems you are born with, some reactions to medicines, and some injuries can also cause ESRD. If you have ESRD, you will need **dialysis** or a kidney **transplant** to live.



How is ESRD different from chronic kidney disease (CKD)?

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is when there is permanent damage to your kidneys. Your kidneys may still work well enough for you to live, even if they have some damage.

If your kidneys keep getting worse, CKD can lead to kidney failure (ESRD). This is when the kidneys do not work well enough for you to live. If this happens, you will need dialysis or a kidney transplant to live

ESRD almost always comes after chronic kidney disease.



Ø Problems & Hypotheses

<u>Fatigability:</u>	<u>Loss of appetite (anorexia):</u>	<u>Itching :</u>
1. Anemia	1. Anxiety	1. Allergic reactions (e.g. Medicines)
2. Depression	2. Depression	2. Uremia
3. Malnutrition	3. Metabolic disorder	3. Malignancy
4. Uremia	4. Malignancy	4. Iron deficiency anemia
5. Renal failure	5. Renal failure	5. Insect bites
6. Heart failure	6. Bacterial infection	6. Renal failure
7. Malignancy		7. Diabetes

Ø Questions to ask the patient

- Any history of allergies?
- Family history?
- Any history of insects' bites?
- History of diet intake?
- Any other medications he takes?
- If the symptoms present all the time?
- Anything worsen or improve the symptoms?

Causes

Causes

1. diabetes
2. high blood pressure.
3. Chronic kidney disease (**CKD**)
4. Injury or trauma to the kidneys
5. Major blood loss



Symptoms

Symptoms

1. General ill feeling and fatigue.
2. **Itching** (pruritus) and dry skin.
3. Headaches.
4. Weight loss without trying.
5. Loss of appetite.
6. Nausea.
7. Swelling of the feet and hands (edema).
8. making much less urine



Tests and Diagnosis

End-stage kidney disease changes the results of many tests. Patients receiving dialysis will need these and other tests done often:

Potassium

Sodium

Albumin

Phosphorous

Calcium

Cholesterol

Magnesium

Complete blood count (CBC)

Electrolytes

This disease may also change the results of the following tests:

Erythropoietin

PTH

Bone density test



Treatment

Treatment

Dialysis or kidney **transplantation** is the only treatment for this condition..

The doctor may also put the patient on medicine to **control** his blood pressure



COMPLICATIONS

COMPLICATIONS

- Anemia
- Changes in electrolyte levels
- Changes in blood sugar (glucose)
- Damage to nerves of the legs and arms
- Fluid buildup around the lungs
- Heart and blood vessel complications:
 - Congestive heart failure
 - Coronary artery disease
 - High blood pressure
 - Stroke
- Hyperparathyroidism
- Increased risk of infections
- Phosphorous levels become too high
- Potassium levels become too high



Prevention

PREVENTION

The best way to prevent ESRD is to prevent CKD.

Diabetes and high blood pressure are the two leading causes of CKD.

You can help to protect your kidneys by keeping these in control.

Get your blood sugar and blood pressure checked often.

Treatment of chronic kidney disease may delay or prevent progression to ESRD.

Some cases may not be preventable



Risk Factors

- ❖ Chronic kidney disease (CKD).
- ❖ Injury or trauma to the kidneys.
- ❖ Major blood loss.
- ❖ Diabetic patient .

