

The Kidney In Systemic Disease

Abnormalities in bone turnover, mineralization, volume, linear growth, or strength

Nephrogenic systemic fibrosis NSF is caused by exposure to gadolinium in gadolinium-based MRI contrast agents (GBCAs) in patients with impaired kidney function. After GBCAs were identified as a cause of the disorder in 2006, and screening and prevention measures put in place, it is now considered rare. Epidemiological studies suggest that the incidence of NSF is unrelated to gender or ethnicity and it is not thought to have a genetic basis. The Nephrogenic systemic fibrosis is a rare syndrome that involves fibrosis of the skin, joints, eyes, and internal organs. in patients with impaired kidney function was observed, and later renamed "nephrogenic systemic fibrosis" to better describe its systemic nature

Systemic scleroderma Systemic scleroderma, or systemic sclerosis, is an autoimmune rheumatic disease characterised by excessive production and accumulation of collagen, called Systemic scleroderma, or systemic sclerosis, is an autoimmune rheumatic disease characterised by excessive production and accumulation of collagen, called fibrosis, in the skin and internal organs and by injuries to small arteries. Visceral organs, including the kidneys, heart, lungs, and gastrointestinal tract can also be affected by the fibrotic process. The diffuse form also affects the skin above the elbows and knees and can also spread to the torso. The limited form affects areas below, but not above, the elbows and knees with or without involvement of the face. There are two major subgroups of systemic sclerosis based on the extent of skin involvement: limited and diffuse

Systemic disease A systemic disease is one that affects a number of organs and tissues, or affects the body as a whole. g. , a mouth ulcer). It differs from a localized disease, which is a disease affecting only part of the body (e. It differs from a localized disease, which is a A systemic disease is one that affects a number of organs and tissues, or affects the body as a whole

Kidney disease Nephrosis is non-inflammatory kidney disease. Kidney disease usually causes a loss of kidney function to some degree and can result in kidney failure, the complete loss of kidney function. Nephritis and nephrosis can give rise to nephritic syndrome and nephrotic syndrome respectively. Kidney failure is known as the end-stage of kidney disease, where dialysis or a kidney transplant is the only treatment option. Kidney disease, or renal disease, technically referred to as nephropathy, is damage to or disease of a kidney. Nephritis is an inflammatory kidney disease Kidney disease, or renal disease, technically referred to as nephropathy, is damage to or disease of a kidney. Inflammation can be diagnosed by blood tests. Nephritis is an inflammatory kidney disease and has several types according to the location of the inflammation

Chronic kidney disease is defined as prolonged kidney abnormalities (functional and/or structural in nature) that last... Prognosis is determined by the form of the disease and the extent of visceral involvement. Patients with limited...

Kidney failure Complications of acute and chronic failure include uremia, hyperkalemia, and volume overload. Kidney failure, also known as renal failure or end-stage renal disease (ESRD), is a medical condition in which the kidneys can no longer adequately filter Kidney failure, also known as renal failure or end-stage renal disease (ESRD), is a medical condition in which the kidneys can no longer adequately filter waste products from the blood, functioning at less than 15% of normal levels. Kidney failure is classified as either acute kidney failure, which develops rapidly and may resolve; and chronic kidney failure, which develops slowly and can often be irreversible. Symptoms may include leg swelling, feeling tired, vomiting, loss of appetite, and confusion. Complications of chronic failure also include heart disease, high blood pressure, and anaemia

Cystic kidney disease Depending on the disease classification, the presentation may be at birth, or much later into adult life. 88 mm annually and may cause related pain and/or hemorrhage. Cystic disease may involve one or both kidneys and may, or may not, occur in the presence of other anomalies. Renal cysts have been reported in more than 50% of patients over the age of 50. A higher incidence is found in males and prevalence increases with age. Cystic kidney disease refers to a wide range of hereditary, developmental, and acquired conditions and with the inclusion of neoplasms with cystic changes Cystic kidney disease refers to a wide range of hereditary, developmental, and acquired conditions and with the inclusion of neoplasms with cystic changes, over 40 classifications and subtypes have been identified. Typically, cysts grow up to 2

CKD-MBD explains, at least in part, the high morbidity and mortality of CKD patients, linking kidney and bone disease with cardiovascular complications. It is a matter of discussion whether CKD-MBD may be considered a real syndrome or not. CKD-MBD broadens the "old" concept of "renal osteodystrophy", which now...

Chronic kidney disease-mineral and bone disorder kidney disease-mineral and bone disorder (CKD-MBD) is one of the many complications associated with chronic kidney disease. It represents a systemic disorder of mineral and bone metabolism due to CKD manifested by either one or a combination of the following:. It represents a systemic disorder Chronic kidney disease-mineral and bone disorder (CKD-MBD) is one of the many complications associated with chronic kidney disease 1f0f3c18cf

Causes of acute kidney failure include low blood pressure, blockage of the urinary tract, certain medications... 1f0f3c18cf

List of systemic diseases with ocular manifestations Diabetes, for example, is the leading cause of new cases of blindness in those aged 20–74, with ocular manifestations such as diabetic retinopathy and macular edema affecting up to 80% of those who have had the disease for 15 years or more. There are many diseases known to cause ocular or visual changes. Other diseases such as acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and hypertension are commonly found to have associated ocular symptoms. systemic disease is an eye condition that directly or indirectly results from a disease process in another part of the body. There are many diseases known An ocular manifestation of a systemic disease is an eye condition that directly or indirectly results from a disease process in another part of the body 1f0f3c18cf

Abnormalities of calcium, phosphorus (phosphate), parathyroid hormone, or vitamin D metabolism 1f0f3c18cf Vascular or other soft-tissue calcification 1f0f3c18cf

Chronic kidney disease Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a type of long-term kidney disease, defined by the sustained presence of abnormal kidney function and/or abnormal kidney structure Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a type of long-term kidney disease, defined by the sustained presence of abnormal kidney function and/or abnormal kidney structure. Complications can relate to hormonal dysfunction of the kidneys and include (in chronological order) high blood pressure (often related to activation of the renin-angiotensin system), bone disease, and anemia. To meet the criteria for CKD, the abnormalities must be present for at least three months. CKD can lead to end-stage kidney failure. Additionally CKD patients have markedly increased cardiovascular complications with increased risks of death and hospitalization. Early in the course of CKD, patients are usually asymptomatic, but later symptoms may include leg swelling, feeling tired, vomiting, loss of appetite, and confusion 1f0f3c18cf

Of the cystic kidney diseases, the most common is polycystic kidney disease with two sub-types: the less prevalent autosomal recessive... 1f0f3c18cf

Autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease It is associated with a group of congenital fibrocystic syndromes. abdominal mass. In a typical Autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease (ARPKD) is the recessive form of polycystic kidney disease. Mutations in the PKHD1 (chromosomal locus 6p12. 2) cause ARPKD. The classic presentation for ARPKD is systemic hypertension with progression to end-stage kidney disease (ESKD) by the age of 15 1f0f3c18cf

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