

CHRONIC RENAL DISEASE, RETARDING PROGRESSIO TOWARDS END STAGE RENAL DISEASE

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Abstract

Chronic renal diseases is defined as a decrease of filtration glomerular 60ml/min per 1.73 m² section for 3 months or more. Prevalence of Chronic Renal Disease Stage 1-4 from 10 % in 1988 to 1994 has seen risen nowadays in the value 13 %. This increase is attributed partly thought that increasing prevalence of diabetes and hight blood pressure. The true Incidence and prevalence of chronic renal disease within a community are difficult to ascertain as early to moderate chronic renal disease are usually asymptomatic. However various epidemiologic studies attempted to clarify that issue and have made relatively similar topic and due to the observations suggesting a prevalence of around 10 %, albuminuria 7% and GFR below 60ml/min per 1.73m² about 3 %. While there are a number of risk factors in the progress towards End stage Renal disease: tubulointersticiale pathologies, ethnicity (including some ethnic predisposition for diabetes, behavior, socio - economic status), male gender, smoking , use of various drugs, age, genetic causes, proteinuria, cardiovascular pathologies. Increasing the number of patients suffering from ESRD, prevalent high expected Chronic Renal Disease makes the interest to be focused on the early detection of these diseases.

Keywords: *Chronic renal disease, Disease Progress, ESRD*