



Chronic Kidney Disease Causes and Its Treatment

Jenney Hans*

Department of Biomolecular Chemistry, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany

DESCRIPTION

Chronic kidney disorder, additionally referred to as persistent kidney failure, includes a gradual lack of kidney function. The kidneys clear out wastes and extra fluids from human blood which are then removed from your urine. Advanced chronic kidney disorder can cause dangerous levels of fluid, electrolytes, and wastes to accumulate on your body. In the early stages of chronic kidney disorder, you may have few symptoms. You may not realize that you have kidney disorder till the situation is advanced.

CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE CAUSES

Chronic kidney disease includes conditions that damage the kidneys and reduce their ability to filter waste products from the blood to maintain good health. As kidney disease worsens, waste products can accumulate in the blood at high levels and become ill. You may develop complications such as: high blood pressure, Anemia (low blood cell count), Weak bones, Poor nutrition, and Nerve injury. These problems can appear slowly over a long period of time. Early detection and treatment can prevent the chronic kidney disease. As kidney disease progresses, it can eventually lead to kidney failure and requires dialysis or kidney transplantation to sustain life. Diabetes and high blood pressure are responsible for two-thirds of cases of chronic kidney disease.

Diabetes: Diabetes occurs when blood sugar levels are too high. Over time, uncontrolled blood sugar levels can damage many organs in the body, including the kidneys, heart, blood vessels, nerves, and eyes.

High blood pressure

High blood pressure occurs when blood pressure rises toward the walls of blood vessels. Uncontrolled or under-controlled

hypertension can be a major cause of heart attack, stroke, and chronic kidney disease. High blood pressure will be caused by chronic kidney disease. Depending on the cause, it can be treated depending on the type of kidney disease. However, chronic kidney disease often does not cure.

TREATMENT

Treatment usually consists of signs and symptoms, reduce complications, and slow the progression of the disease. If the kidneys are severely damaged, treatment for end-stage kidney disease may be needed. Treatment for persistent kidney disorder specializes in slowing the development of kidney harm, using controlling the cause. But, even controlling the purpose may not maintain kidney harm from progressing. Chronic kidney disorder can development to end-level kidney failure that is deadly without synthetic filtering (dialysis) or a kidney transplant.

CONCLUSION

The complications of kidney disease can be controlled to keep you more comfortable. Possible treatments are medicines for high blood pressure. Hypertension medications can initially reduce renal function and change electrolyte levels, so frequent blood tests may be needed to monitor the condition. People with chronic kidney disease often retain water. This can lead to swelling of the legs and high blood pressure. Drugs called diuretics help maintain the body's fluid balance. People with chronic kidney disease often have high levels of bad cholesterol, which can increase their risk of heart disease. When your body processes protein from food, it creates waste products that your kidneys have to filter from your blood. To reduce the work your kidneys have to do, your doctor may recommend eating less protein. A registered dietician can suggest ways to eat a healthy diet while reducing protein intake.

Correspondence to: Jenney Hans, Department of Biomolecular Chemistry, University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany, E-mail: Hans J@gmail.com

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