



Protecting Kidney Health in Kawasaki Disease and Symptoms of Urinary Issues

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DESCRIPTION

Kawasaki disease is an inflammatory condition that can affect many parts of the body, including the heart and blood vessels. While the exact cause of Kawasaki disease is unknown, it is believed to be triggered by an infection. In some cases, Kawasaki disease can lead to long-term damage to the kidneys and other organs. Kawasaki disease is most commonly seen in children, particularly those under the age of 5. It is estimated that around 1 in 10,000 children in the United States America diagnosed with Kawasaki disease each year. When it comes to kidney health, the most common complication of Kawasaki disease is the development of urinary issues, such as proteinuria (the presence of excessive protein in the urine) or hematuria (the presence of blood in the urine). In some cases, Kawasaki disease can also lead to kidney failure, which can be life-threatening. It is important to note that the risk of developing kidney problems in children with Kawasaki disease is relatively low.

However, it is still important to monitor kidney function in children with Kawasaki disease, as early detection and intervention can often help to prevent more serious complications. The best way to protect kidney health in children with Kawasaki disease is to ensure that they receive prompt and appropriate medical care. This includes a regular check-up with a pediatrician, as well as regular monitoring of kidney function. Additionally, it is important to make sure that children with Kawasaki disease get plenty of rest, drink plenty of fluids, and follow a healthy diet. By following these steps, it is possible to reduce the risk of developing urinary issues and other kidney problems in children with Kawasaki disease. Symptoms of urinary issues in Kawasaki disease is a rare childhood illness that affects the blood vessels and can cause damage to the kidneys. The disease is most commonly seen in children between the ages of six months and five years, although it can occur at any age. One of the most common symptoms of Kawasaki disease is urinary issues, which can range from mild to severe. Common symptoms of urinary issues associated with Kawasaki disease include frequent urination, difficulty urinating, blood in the urine, and abdominal pain.

Additionally, patients may experience an increased urge to urinate, even when the bladder is empty. In more severe cases, patients may experience complete loss of bladder control, known as urinary incontinence. It's important to note that urinary issues are not always caused by Kawasaki disease. In fact, urinary problems can have many different causes, such as infections, kidney stones, or anatomical issues. A doctor can diagnose the cause of the urinary issues and provide treatment. If kidney damage is present due to Kawasaki disease, it's important to take steps to protect kidney health and reduce the risk of further damage. This may include lifestyle changes and medications depending on the severity of the condition. A doctor can provide more information on how to protect kidney health in Kawasaki disease.

Kawasaki Disease (KD) is a serious disorder that affects the blood vessels, especially those of the heart. It can cause inflammation in the coronary arteries and can lead to heart damage if left untreated. One of the most common long-term complications of KD is kidney damage, which can lead to a host of urinary issues. In this article, we'll discuss the potential long-term effects of urinary issues in Kawasaki Disease. Urinary Tract Infections one of the most common complications of Kawasaki Disease is a Urinary Tract Infection (UTI). UTIs occur when bacteria enter the urinary tract and cause an infection. This can lead to pain, fever, and fatigue. In severe cases, UTIs can lead to kidney infections, which can cause even more serious complications.

Kidney stones are another potential complication of Kawasaki disease. Kidney stones are deposits of minerals and salts that form in the kidneys, and can cause pain, nausea, vomiting, and difficulty urinating. Proteinuria is a condition in which the kidneys filter too much protein from the blood into the urine. This can lead to severe kidney damage if left untreated. It is thought to be caused by inflammation of the kidneys, which is a common complication of Kawasaki Disease. Protecting kidney health fortunately, there are steps that can be taken to protect kidney health in Kawasaki Disease. Early diagnosis and treatment of KD is essential, as this can reduce the risk of long-

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term complications. Additionally, it is important to monitor kidney function regularly, and to take steps to reduce inflammation and prevent infection. By taking these steps,

patients with Kawasaki Disease can reduce the risk of long-term urinary issues.