

# Chronic Kidney Disease; Introduction, Causes and complications and Diagnosis: A Review

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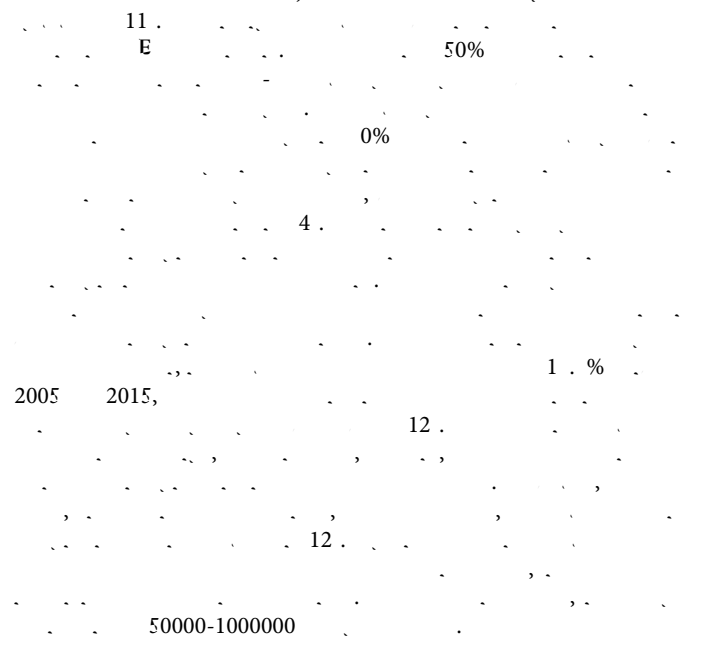
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## Abstract

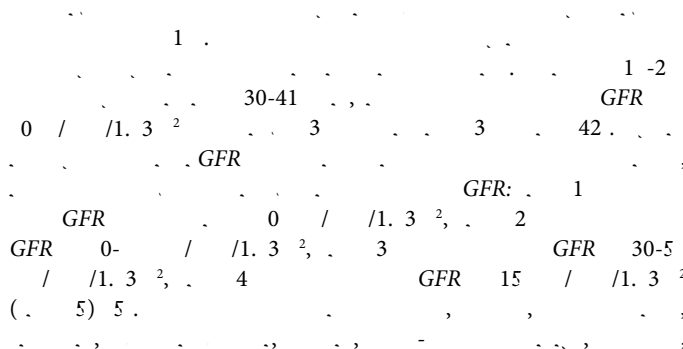
Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a global public health problem. It is characterized by a progressive loss of kidney function over a period of 3 months or more. The primary cause of CKD is diabetes mellitus, followed by hypertension. Other causes include glomerulonephritis, polycystic kidney disease, and certain medications. CKD is often asymptomatic in the early stages, but as it progresses, it can lead to various complications such as anemia, bone disease, and cardiovascular disease. The diagnosis of CKD is based on the presence of kidney damage (proteinuria or hematuria) and/or a decrease in the glomerular filtration rate (GFR). The GFR is a measure of the volume of fluid that is filtered from the blood by the kidneys per unit time. A GFR of less than 60 mL/min/1.73 m<sup>2</sup> is considered abnormal and indicates CKD. The severity of CKD is classified into five stages based on the GFR. Stage 1 is the least severe, with a GFR of 90 or higher. Stage 5 is the most severe, with a GFR of less than 15. The progression of CKD is often slow and insidious, and it is important to identify and manage the underlying causes to slow down or prevent further damage to the kidneys.

## Keywords:

Chronic Kidney Disease, Introduction, Causes and complications and Diagnosis, approximately 1. million



gradually decreases with age. However, decrease in GFR and this value



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