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I n t r o d u c t i o n

Diabetes mellitus, a complex metabolic disorder characterized by persistent hyperglycemia, has reached epidemic proportions worldwide. Among its various complications, diabetic nephropathy stands out as a major cause of morbidity and mortality in diabetic patients [1]. It is well-established that persistent hyperglycemia can lead to a cascade of pathophysiological changes within the renal system, ultimately resulting in the development and progression of diabetic nephropathy. A critical component of diabetic nephropathy assessment and management is the analysis of urinary protein excretion, as it serves as a valuable diagnostic and prognostic tool in the care of diabetic patients.

