

**SPECTRUM OF RENAL DISEASES AMONG
PATIENTS PRESENTING FOR ACUTE
HEMODIALYSIS IN FAYOUM UNIVERSITY
HOSPITAL**

Thesis

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Abstract

Background: Acute hemodialysis is commonly used for patients with acute kidney injury, chronic kidney disease and other disorders. It is important to study circumstances, indications and outcome of hemodialysis in acute settings.

Study purpose, design, and methods: This study is an observational analysis aiming to identify pattern of renal disease in patients undergoing acute hemodialysis at Fayoum University Hospital hemodialysis unit; in 6 months duration from July 2017 to January 2018.

Results: Our study concluded that, among 98 patients presented for acute HD; 37.7% had AKI (Group A); 23.5% had AKI on top of CKD (Group B); and 38.8% had CKD (Group C). Whatever the type of renal impairment, patients usually present late. On admission, 91.9% of group A were KDIGO AKI stage 3 and 89.9% of group C. patients were CKD stage 5. HTN and DM were the commonest causes of CKD (55.3% of causes), while septicemia was the commonest cause of AKI (27%). Complete recovery was achieved in 31.4% of group A. Mortality represented 19.8% of the overall patients' outcome. Group A. had statistically significant higher in hospital mortality risk (37.1%) than group B. (13%), and group C. (7.9%) ($p = 0.005$). Parameters significantly related to mortality included; admission to critical care units (ICU & CCU), low BP on admission, oligoanuria, septicemia, APACHE II score, and low initial creatinine level.

Conclusion: Kidney diseases usually detected too late, and this has a great impact on outcome. More effort is needed to design and apply policies for prevention, early detection, and proper management of renal impairment.

