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The prevalence and structure of the terminal stage of chronic renal failure in patients with type 1 and 2 diabetes

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Objectives: Determine the prevalence and gender structure of the terminal stage of chronic renal failure in patients with type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus.

Methods: The data of market reports on the prevalence and structure of the terminal stage of chronic kidney disease (TSHBP) in patients with diabetes were analyzed.

Results: According to the state register of patients with diabetes as of 01.01.2017 with end-stage CKD requiring renal replacement therapy (RRT), 137 patients with diabetes are included: 51 men, 96 women; 76 patients with type 2 diabetes (55.5%) and 61 patients with type 1 diabetes (44.5%). In DM1, there were 21 men (15.3%), women-39 (28.5%), and for type 2 diabetes, men-29 (21.2%), women-57 (42.3%). Prevalence of patients in need in PTA, it was 1.17% for type 1 diabetes, and 0.08% for type 2 diabetes. Patients with a duration of more than 15 years prevailed in the structure of patients with TSHBP - 31.1% and 20.7% for type 2 diabetes. With a duration of diabetes of 10-15 years, hemodialysis needed 7.4% of people with type 1 diabetes and 12.6% of type 2 diabetes. Patients with the development of TSCHKD with a duration of 5-10 years with type 1 diabetes were not met, and with type 2 diabetes there were 17 people (12.6%).

Conclusions: The prevalence of patients in the Republic of Bashkortostan who need PST is 12 times greater with type 1 diabetes. Among those requiring hemodialysis, both women with type 1 diabetes and type 2 diabetes prevailed. The development of TSCHKD in the early stages with a duration of diabetes less than 10 years is 4 times more often with type 2 diabetes, which indicates late reversibility and diagnosis of type 2 diabetes.