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## **Crucial reasons of chronic kidney disease in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus**

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**Objectives:** To evaluate and clarify the causes of chronic kidney disease (CKD) in patients with type 2 diabetes

**Methods:** The study included 84 patients (40 men and 44 women) with type 2 diabetes who were hospitalized in the Endocrinology Department for the period from 2016 to 2018. The average duration of type 2 diabetes was 7,5 years, in 35 patients with type 2 diabetes was detected for the first time. All patients underwent clinical and laboratory-instrumental examination. To clarify the presence of chronic kidney diseases of various etiologies in patients with diabetes, all patients underwent tests according to Addis-Kakovsky, Zimnitsky, urine culture on microflora.

**Results:** The study showed that diabetic nephropathy (DN) was the highest (65,9%). Along with DN, arterial hypertension and chronic pyelonephritis (87,3 and 23,5%, respectively) contributed to the development of CKD in patients with type 2 diabetes. In 39 patients, the cause of CKD was essential arterial hypertension, which was confirmed anamnestically and documented. 52,5% of patients have had chronic pyelonephritis, mainly of latent course. Also, in the structure of the causes leading to CKD, purine metabolism disorders and urolithiasis 33,2% and 22,8%, respectively. Less commonly, the development of CKD in patients with type 2 diabetes was caused by polycystic kidney disease (11,3%) and anomalies in the development of pyelocaliceal system (8,3%).

**Conclusions:** Not only DN, but also other causes of kidney damage, such as essential hypertension, chronic latent pyelonephritis, hyperuricemia, and asymptomatic urolithiasis, contributed to the development of CKD in type 2 diabetes.