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## **Clinical evaluation of chronic kidney damage caused by dialysis**

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**Objectives:** To study the course of acute kidney damage in patients receiving renal replacement therapy (RRT) with hemodialysis

**Methods:** The study included case history of 32 deceased patients (15 men and 17 women), average age - 54 years (23 to 74 years) who were treated at the Republic Nephrology Clinical Hospital from 2015 to 2018. All patients were diagnosed with acute kidney damage (AKD) and underwent RRT hemodialysis.

**Results:** The study showed that acute cerebral blood flow disturbance in 9 (28%) patients, acute coronary pathology in 6 (19%) patients, diabetic nephropathy in 5 (16%), acute liver failure in 2 (6,3%), cirrhosis in 3 (9,4%), myeloma nephropathy in 3 (9,4%), acute leukemia in 2 (6,3%), acute tubulointerstitial nephritis of drug origin - in 2 (6,3%) patients caused acute kidney damage. The postrenal genesis of AKD was diagnosed in 5 (16%) patients. Benign prostatic hyperplasia - 2 (6,3%) patients, urolithiasis - 3 (9,4%), compression of the ureters with a hematoma, stricture of the ureters, obstruction with clots - one patient at a time. In 14 (43,8%) patients, mixed AKD was observed. All patients received replacement renal therapy with hemodialysis; symptomatic therapy was performed; 6 (19%) patients underwent drainage of the upper urinary tract.

**Conclusions:** Among deceased patients, the most common mixed genesis of AKD, which, in all probability, caused the development of multiple organ damage and served as one of the causes of death. More than two thirds of patients had risk factors for AKD; almost half showed a combination of 2 or more risk factors