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Psychological Aspects in Chronic Renal Failure

UMAR RASHID BABA[1], BALWINDER KAUR[2], SEEMA RANI [3]

1. Student of Medical Microbiology at Desh Bhagat University Mandigobindgarh .
2. Assistant Professor at Desh Bhagat University Mandigobindgarh .
3. Assistant Professor at Desh Bhagat University Mandigobindgarh

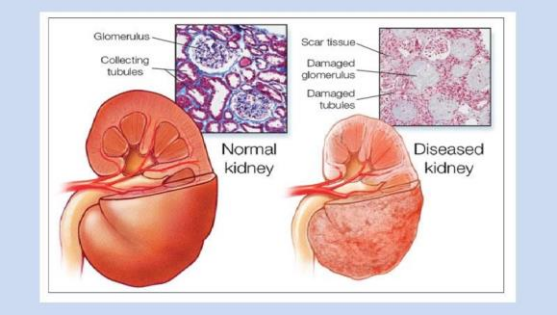
ABSTRACT

The research was taken out at modern hospital Srinagar Kashmir. In order to evaluate the serum levels of urea, creatinine, lipids (cholesterol, TG, HDL and LDL) and thyroid hormones (FT3, FT4 and TSH) in patients with chronic renal failure (CRF), 41 individuals were included in the study. Of these patients, 28were men and 16 were women, ranging in age from 17 to 88.30s made comprised the control groups. Served as the study's location. The study comprised 41 patients, with an age range of 17 to 88 years, and included 26 men and 16 women to examine serum urea, creatinine, lipid profile (cholesterol, TG, DHL, and LDL), and thyroid hormones (FT3, FT4, and TSH) in patients with chronic renal failure (CRF).The controls were in their 30s.Modern Hospital Rajbagh served as the study's site. For the purpose of evaluating the serumlevels of urea, creatinine, lipids (cholesterol, TG, DHL and LDL) and thyroid hormones (FT3, FT4 and TSH) in patients with chronic renal failure (CRF), 41 patients were included. The patients' ages ranged from 17 to 88 years, with 26 men and 16 women. The témoins were in their30s.Moder hospital Srinagar Rajbagh served as the study's site. The study comprised 41 participants, with an age range of 17 to 88 years, and included 26 men and 16 women to test serum urea, creatinine, lipid profile (cholesterol, TG, DHL, and LDL), and thyroid hormones (FT3, FT4, and TSH).The control groups were in their 30s.who were free from signs and symptoms of renal disease, lipid disorders, and thyroid hormones disorders, 15 were males and 10were females, and their ages range from 22 to 66 years. The study shows that the Serum urea andcreatinine concentrations in CRF patients were found to be significantly high compared with control group ($P<0.001$), Serum cholesterol, HDL, and LDL concentrations in CRF patients were found to be no significantly lower compared with control group, Serum FT3, FT4, and TSH concentrations in CRF patients were found to be no significantly lower compared with control group, and No significant difference was found in triglyceride concentrations in CRF patients compared with control group ($P> 0.05$).

INTRODUCTION

The medical term for a disorder when the kidneys are destroyed is renal failure.loss of endocrine problems including diabetes, infections, and auto immune diseases. The deterioration in the kidney's regulatory and urinary tract systems makes it distinct. As the largest industrialized nation in the world, the United States does actually have the tenth highest death rate.2]Glomerulo-sclerosis is known to be exacerbated by dyslipidemia and abnormalities in lipid metabolism, which are typically present in renal disease Additionally, post-transplant dyslipidemias have been shown to raise the danger of long-term rejection, alterations in graft function, and death Additionally, they have been connected to a higher risk of ischemic heart disease. Additionally, it has been demonstrated that post-transplant dyslipidemias increase the risk of long-term rejection, changes in graft function, and death [4]. They have also been linked to an increased risk of ischemic heart disease. Many studies have evaluated how lipid problems affect renal function [5].

In these studies, poor lipoprotein profiles coupled with other risk factors to increase the likelihood of progressive renal decline. Abnormal lipid profiles begin to appear shortly after renal function begins to deterior the preservation of water and the development and growth of the kidney Thyroid hormones (TH) are necessary for electrolyte homeostasis. On the other hand, the kidney is involved in the metabolism and elimination of .From the standpoint of clinical care, it is important to keep in mind that both hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism are linked to noticeable alterations in the metabolism of water and electrolytes as well as in cardiovascular function. All of these effects lead to modifications in the management of water and electrolytes in the kidney. Additionally, TH synthesis, secretion, metabolism, and elimination changes take place simultaneously with the reduction in renal function. Patients with severe kidney disease have unique features of thyroid The purpose of this study is to determine the biochemical changes in chronic renal failure patients, including those in urea, creatinine, lipid profiles, and thyroid stimulating hormone, and to compare those changes to those in control groups of healthy individuals. One of the main mechanisms of the body's self-regulatory control systems is disturbed as a result of chronic renal failure, which has biochemical repercussions. Self-regulation in biological systems is a well known and enduring idea. Hippocrates believed that disease could be treated by natural forces, or "vis mediatrix naturae," which assumed the existence of systems ready to work together in a corrective manner when the body's natural state was disturbed. During the following 50 years, theidea of an internal environment that was kept in a steady condition was further refined, and Walter B. Cannon used the word "homeostasis" to characterise the physiologically consistent state of the body. The coordinated physiological processes that sustain the majority of steady states in the body are so complicated, and so specific to the body, he noted in 1929.The coordinated physiological mechanisms that sustain the majority of stable states in the body, according to him, are extremely complicated and unique to the human body. It has been proposed(Cannon, 1925) to use the termhomeostasis" to refer to these states in a live organism. Perhaps the simplest way to describe the kidney's function in homeostasis is to use the sentence ‘The kidneys appear to function as the ultimate protectors of the composition of the internal environment,' J. P. Peters (1935) wrote. The ways by which the kidney performs its homeostatic tasks include glomerular Filtration, tubular reabsorption, and secretion control the internal environment's volume, ionic composition, osmotic-pressure, and concentration of metabolic end products. an ongoing. In chronic renal failure, or changes in the constitution, is the outcome of disturbed renal function.



MATERIAL METHODS

The control groups consisted of 30 non-hospitalized individuals without a history of systemic disease who were matched for age and sex.50 adults have been identified with chronic renal failure. Renal failure was identified as the condition based on the patient's medical history, physical examination, and renal function test findings.in each gender. When the blood was taken, the individual had been fasting for 12–14 hours. They took part in the study, and their ages ranged from 18 to 60. Chemicals and kits of the greatest purity were used in this research. According to recognised protocols, the blood's concentrations of creatinine, urea, total cholesterol, triglycerides, high density lipoprotein (HDL), and low density lipoprotein (LDL) were analysed. thyroid stimulating hormone (TSH), free triiodothyronine (FT3), free thyroxine(FT4), and lipoprotein (LDL) Over the course of two and a half years (November

2011 to June 2014), the investigation was conducted in the clinical laboratory of Kasturba Medical College and Hospital. Three hundred diagnosed cases of CKD were analysed. This was a hospital-based retrospective and prospective study (misperceive study). Three hundred diagnosed cases of CKD as per the National Kidney Foundation Kidney Disease Outcomes Quality Initiative criteria regardless of its primary cause were chosen. GFR was estimated using MDRD study equation.[10] Calculate the estimated glomerular filtration rate for women by multiplying 175 by the standardised Scar (1.154) by age (0.203). All CKD patients admitted to Kasturba Hospital underwent testing for the RBC count, Hb, haematocrit, MCV, MCH, MCHC, serum iron profile (total iron, total iron-binding capacity, and serum ferritin levels), peripheral smear for anaemia type and haemolysis characteristics, blood urea, and serum creatinine are some of the other markers. Clinical information was obtained from the medical records department, while haematological and biochemical data were obtained from the research population data for CBC and the hospital information system, respectively.

Patients and sample collection

A total of 145 samples were used in this investigation, which was conducted at the Modern. Hospital in Ragbag. Each set contained 26 males and 19 females, and the samples were separated into 20 healthy and 45 patients. The patients' ages ranged from aged 17 to 88.

Serum cholesterol

CHOD-POD Enzymatic Colorimetric (Bilbao/France) was used to measure the cholesterol levels in the samples. The contents of vial R2 Enzymes, which contained cholesterol esterase (CHE) 300 U/L and cholesterol oxidase, were dissolved.Bottle of R 1 Buffer (PIPES 90 mmol/L and Phenol 26 mmol/L) with (CHOD) 300U/L, Peroxidase (POD) 1250U/L, and 4 - Amino phenazone (4- AP) 0.4 mmol/L, then covered and gently stirred to dissolve contents. After 5 minutes at ambient temperature and 37 C, we read the absorbance at 500 nm.Widely acknowledged cardiovascular risk factor in the general population is high serum cholesterol. However, elevated cholesterol levels are linked to a greater chance of survival in ESRD patients. This Among other things, confounding brought on by chronic inflammation and starvation causes reverse epidemiology. Treatment atherosclerosis is significantly influenced by these changed LDL particles. Antioxidant vitamin E therapy has not been effective in been unequivocally demonstrated to be advantageous in this population. This review seeks to put information on dyslipidaemia and oxidative stress in ESRD in historical context.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Values for total cholesterol, triglycerides (TG), urea, creatinine, and cholesterol, high density lipoprotein-cholesterol (HDL-C), and cholesterol, low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL- C), and HDL-C Using enzymatic techniques, the amounts of very low density lipoprotein (VLDL- L) weredetermined. The levels of FT3, FT4, and TSH were evaluated using an ELISA method.The outcomes in Table I demonstrated the biochemical Indicators of chronic kidney disease in both men and women include urea, creatinine, cholesterol, TG, HDL, LDL, FT3, FT4, and TSH.Patients with renal failure and control groups**.**Doctors evaluate the health of the kidneys by looking at the plasma levels of waste products likecreatinine and urea.These tests are sufficient to determine whether a patient has renal disease These tests assist in determining how well the kidneys filter blood. Additionally, it improves renal function, which causes a rise in nitrogen and phosphorus levels in the blood Creatinine. The serum creatinine level (GFR) is used to calculate the glomerular filtration rate. The patient's continued renal function is shown via GFR. The GFR can also be used to assess the severity of renal disease andguide treatment decisions A non-significant ($P>0.05$) decline in blood cholesterol, HDL cholesterol, and LDL cholesterol was seen in patients with chronic renal Failure.Levels.Comparing patients with chronic renal failure to the control group. Correlation study revealed that there is no significant ($P>0.05$) connection between. lipid levels and thyroid hormone concentrations and concentrations of lipid profiles. Triglycerides were not disproportionately more prevalent in CRF among the many factors looked at In comparison to limitations, patients ($p>0.05$). HDL levels were lower in CRF patients than in the control group,

but not noticeably different (p>0.05). No notable changes occurred.

Patients with CRF and controls both had normal levels of LDL and total cholesterol (p>0.05). This study demonstrated that CRF for both haemodialysis and N haemodialysis Patients have a higher chance of developing dyslipidaemias, which are distinguished by elevated hypertriglyceridemia levels and decreased HDL levels of LDL and cholesterol overall. The cholesterol levels in these conditions are either normal or decreasing

There are both male and female CRF patients with dyslipidaemias and without haemodialysis. prejudice against women, which is not diminished by haemodialysis Normal or high serum TSH concentrations are frequently seen in patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD), though the TSH's response to the hypothalamic pituitary (TRH) is frequently insufficient. These findings suggest that pituitary and intrathyroidal disorders may coexist with uraemia [23]. TSH glycosylation and its circadian cycles are also impacted by CKD. The latter might reduce TSH's bioactivity. Free and total T3 and T4 concentrations are frequently normal or low in CKD patients [24]. A reduction in T3 levels (low T3 syndrome) is the thyroid anomaly that is most frequently observed in these patients [25].This decrease in T3 levels has been linked to a reduction in peripheral T4-derivedT3 production. The CKD-related persistent metabolic acidosis may have an impact on this outcome. Due to the effect of heparin used in anticoagulation during anticoagulation, free T4 levels might occasionally be high haemodialysis (HD), even when free and total T4 concentrations may be normal or greatly decreased [26]. HD prevents T4 from connecting to its binding proteins T3 levels and mortality have been linked in uremic patients, but not in people with different degrees of renal insufficiency. Been considered in research looking at the relationship between TSH and survival .This has been extensively studied in other populations. We will gain a better understanding of the biological significance of thyroid hormone changes in patients with renal impairment by: Aided by additional study in this field, which will produce fresh insights.

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