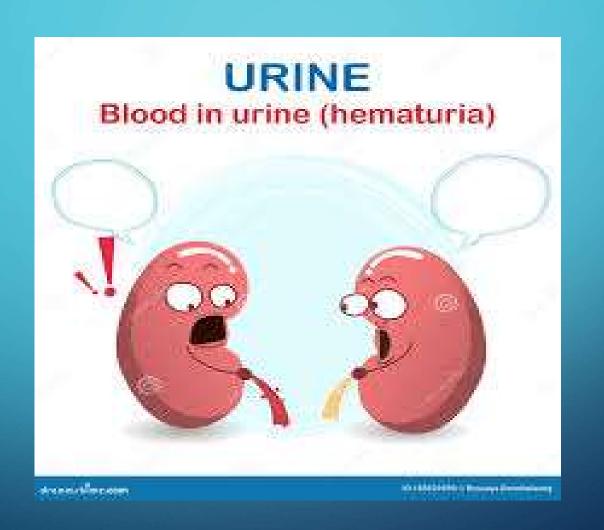




ALALEH GHEISSARI, MD



NEPHROLOGISTS AVAILABLE IN HOSPITALS
LIKE OUR HOSPITAL !!!!



### HAEMATURIA

- Macroscopic hematuria
- Significant microscopic hematuria
- RBC Cast
- Concomitant with Pyuria (no positive urine culture)
- With Low GFR



### POLYURIA (NON-DIABETIC PATIENTS)

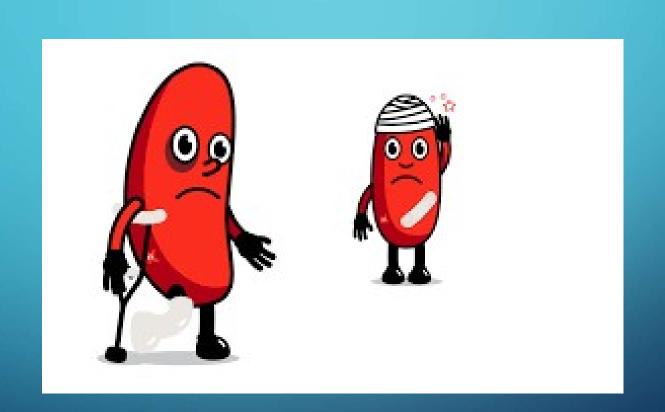
- With dehydration
- With hypertension
- With hypokalaemia
- With hypercalcemia
- With PH of seizure (CNS symptoms)
- Post- Surgery (CNS, UT obstruction)
- Post AKI



17/11/7.7

#### ULTRASOUND FINDINGS

- Stone with obstruction: refer to urologist
- Stone with urinary tract infection: treat
- Hydroureteronephrosis; severe with signs of Pyo-nephrosis
- Kidney Abscess
- Bilateral small size kidneys with newly found low GFR
- Kidney mass



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# FLUID AND ELECTROLYTES DISTURBANCES

- pH< Y/Y or >Y/9
- HCO\*< 1 or > 19
- Decreasing or increasing pH rapidly
- Na< 170, Na> 19.
- K<٣, K> ٥
- Abnormal potassium values with EKG findings
- Fluid overload

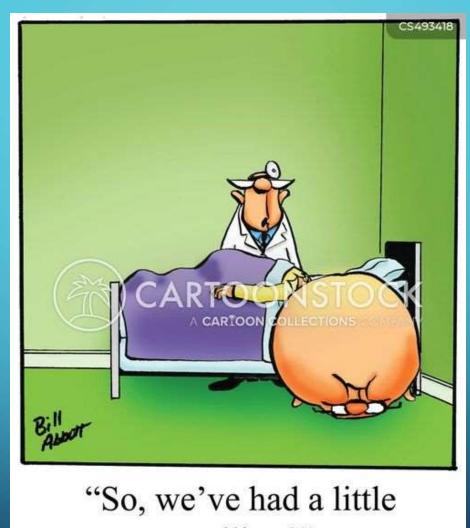
### CREATININE RISE

- Calculate GFR (Schwartz Formula)
  - GFR< \( \cdot \)
  - Decreasing rapidly
  - In ICU patients
  - New case
  - With edema, HTN, gross hematuria, any sign and symptom of emergency overload
  - With uremic signs and symptoms



#### HYPERTENSION

- Stage Y of HTN (newly diagnosed)
- Emergency, Urgent and or malignant HTN
  - Please check their definitions



swelling?"

#### PERIPHERAL AND OR FACIAL OEDEMA

- Check urine for protein
- Check blood for albumin and creatinine
  - Urine protein ≥ +\*
  - Serum Albumin < ۲.۵
  - GFR< V •
  - Accompanying with haematuria (microscopic or macroscopic)

#### NEPHROLOGISTS NOT AVAILABLE IN HOSPITALS

SUCH AS DESERTS!!!!!

OR

EVERYWHERE EXCEPT OUR HOSPITAL



- Urgent (< " · days):</p>
- Severe chronic kidney disease (CKD) (eGFR < 10/mI/min/1/47mY or rapidly progressive)
- Rapidly progressive or high risk glomerulonephritis
- Symptomatic nephrotic syndrome
- Kidney disease at high risk of rapid (< <sup>γ</sup> · days) clinical deterioration

- Semi-Urgent (\*\*-4 days):
- Follow up of recent acute kidney injury (AKI)
- A sustained decrease in eGFR of 70% or more within 17 months
- OR a sustained decrease in eGFR of 10 mL/min/1/47m7 per year

- Routine (٩٠-٣٩٥ days):
- CKD with eGFR < ♥ ml/min/ \/\♥ m (CKD \frac{\psi \D}{\rightarrow})
- Persistent significant albuminuria (urine ACR  $\geq \frac{\pi}{2}$  mg/mmol) that is unexplained (e.g. not explained by diabetes)
- CKD with hypertension that is uncontrolled despite at least three antihypertensive agents at maximum doses and including a diuretic
- Renal anemia with Hb < \ \ g/L requiring erythropoietin

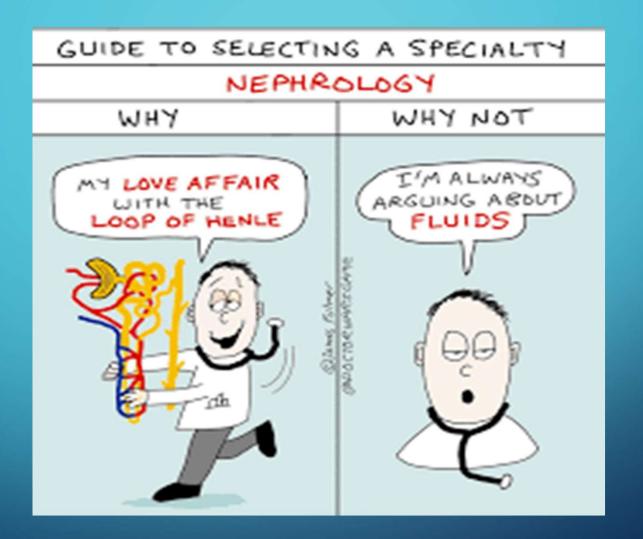
- Routine (9 ·- 794 days):
- Glomerular haematuria
- Complex renal stone disease
- Renal tubular acidosis
- Inherited polycystic kidney disease (PKD)

#### **Condition / Symptom**

- > eGFR < 9. mL/min/1/7mm
- > Persistent significant albuminuria (urine ACR > " · mg/mmol)
- A consistent decline in eGFR from a baseline of  $< ? \cdot \text{mL/min} / ! / ! \text{mm} ' \text{ (a decline } > \text{mL/min} / ! / ! \text{mm} \text{ over a six-month period which is confirmed on at least three separate readings)}$
- > Haematuria with significant albuminuria (> mg/mmol)
- CKD and hypertension that is hard to get to target despite at least three anti hypertensive agents

### Investigations Required Prior to Referral

- > Mandatory:
- **➢** Blood:
  - ➤ FBE, CUEs, Ca/PO<sup>¢</sup>
- **➤** Urine:
  - ➤ Albumin/Creatinine ratio (ACR)
  - Or Protein/Creatinine Ratio (PCR),
  - Urine microscopy
- Imaging:
  - Renal ultrasound
- > Discretionary:
  - > Glomerulonephritis screen:
  - $\triangleright$  (ANA, ANCA, anti-GBM, ASOT, dsDNA,  $C^{\varphi}$ )
  - > Y hour urine collection (Cr clearance, protein and calcium excretion)
  - ➢ Iron studies, PTH, vitamin D, lipids, LFTs, HbA¹c, uric acid





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44