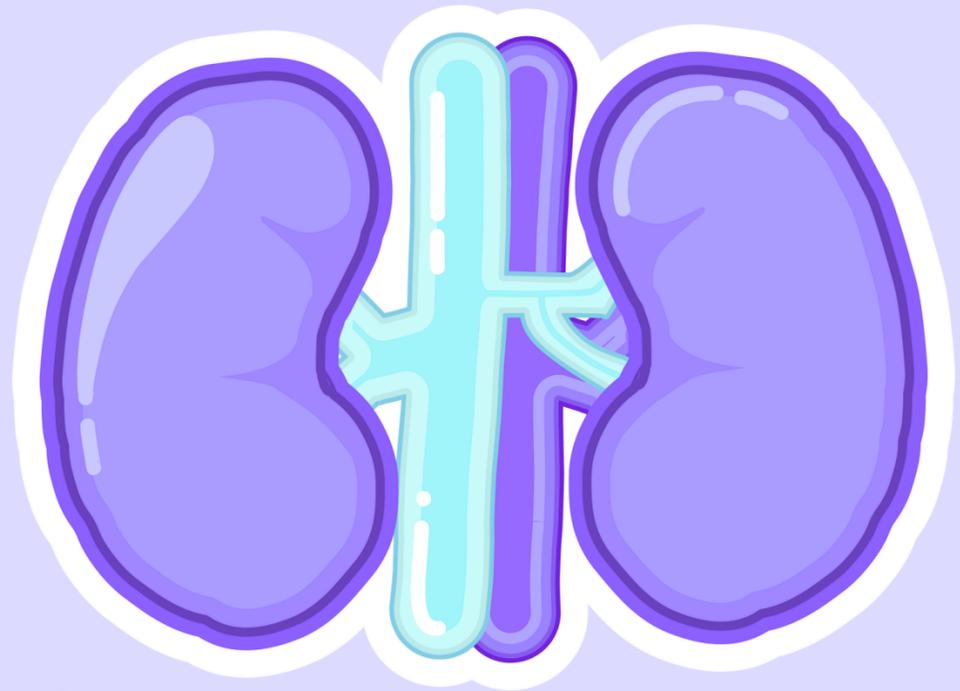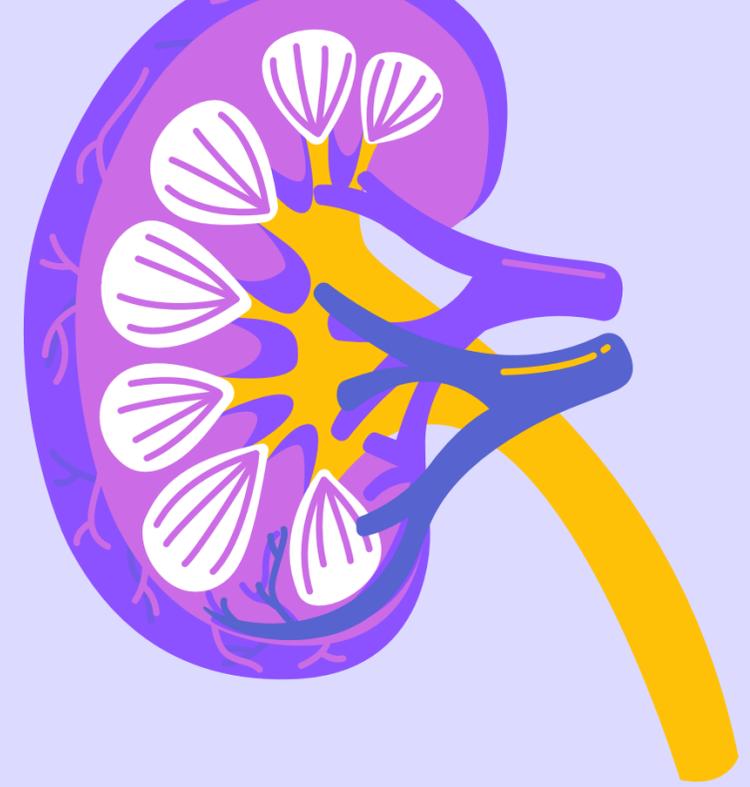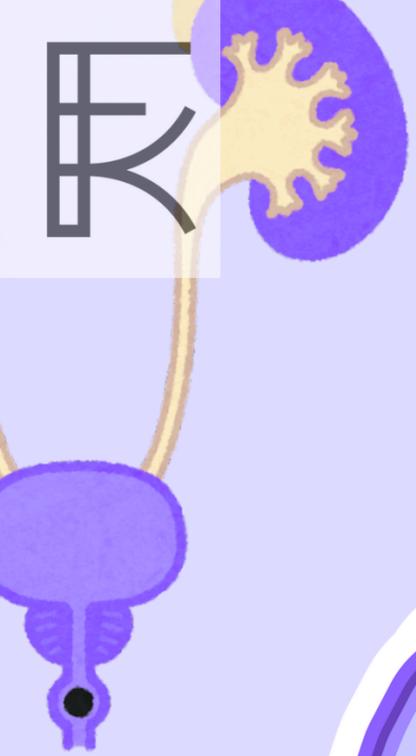Medical biochemistry

Pediatric chronic kidney disease
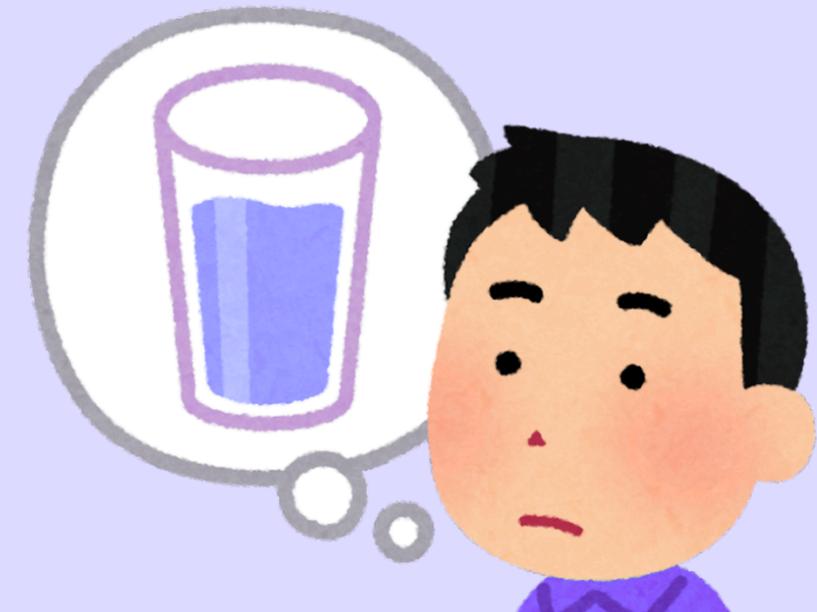
By: Fatimah Khalid
Supervisor: Dr.Rashad Rasheed

University of AL_Ameed

COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY UNIVERSITY OF AL AMEED

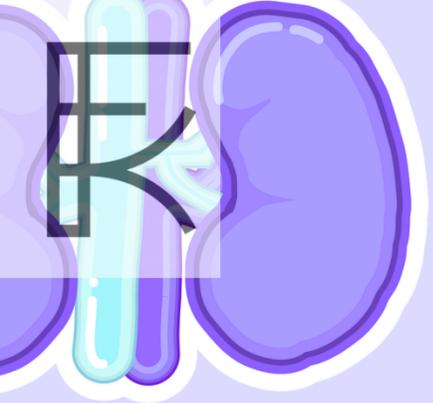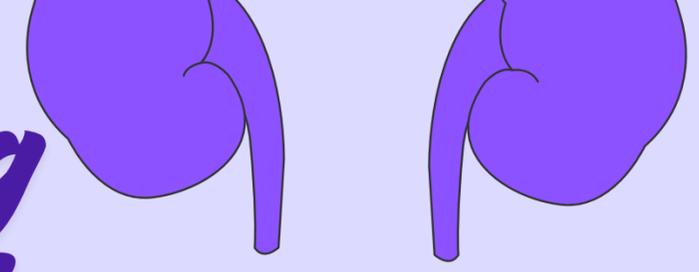# Chronic kidney disease

is a progressive and irreversible syndrome of reduction in renal capacity eventually leading to death when enough nephrons have been damaged.
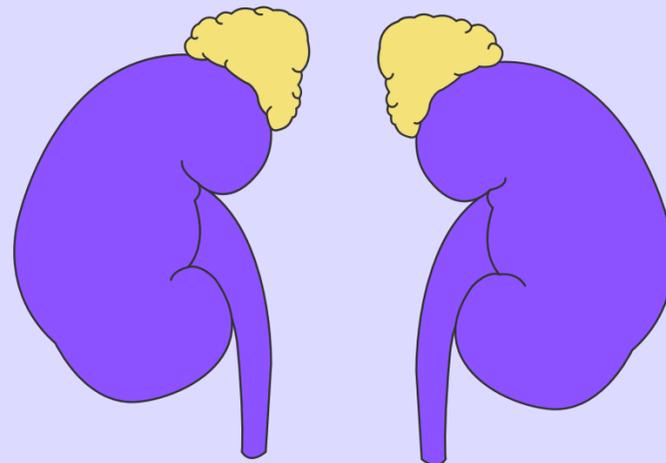
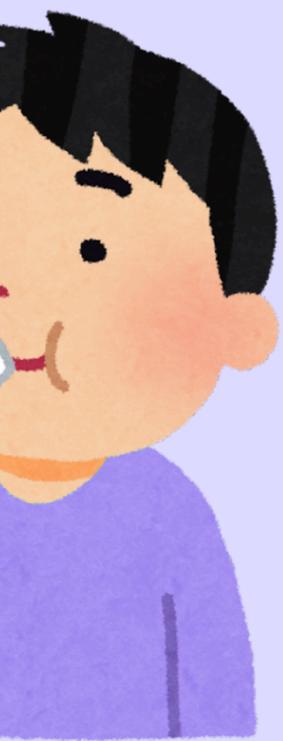# Slowing Progression

Risk Factors

- **Identify Risks**: High blood pressure, nephrotic proteinuria, and anemia drive faster progression.
- **Anemia Impact**: Anemia is specifically deleterious for patients who do not have proteinuria.
- **Early Action**: Early diagnosis and therapy are the most critical factors in delaying CKD progression.

Early Intervention

- **Iraq Specifics**: Congenital anomalies are the #1 cause of pediatric CKD in Iraq.
- **Early Detection**: Use screening and lab tests for early referral to pediatric nephrologists.
- **Acute Prevention**: Rapidly correcting severe dehydration in children under 3 years prevents acute renal failure.

Management & Outcomes
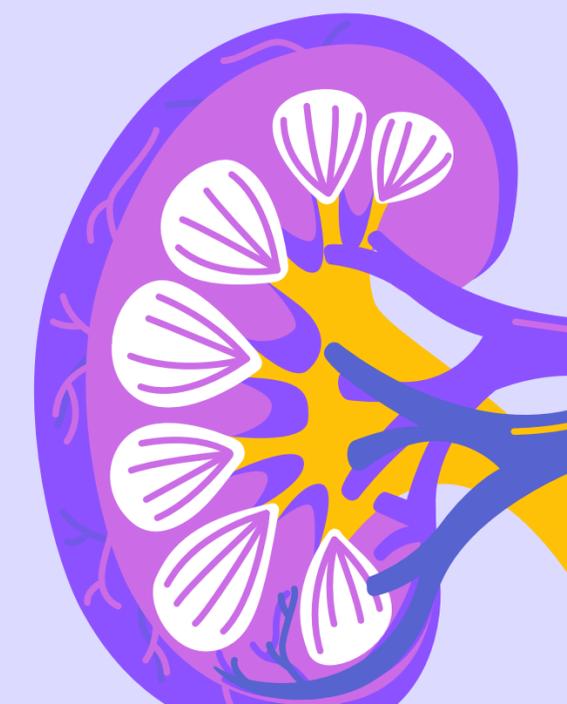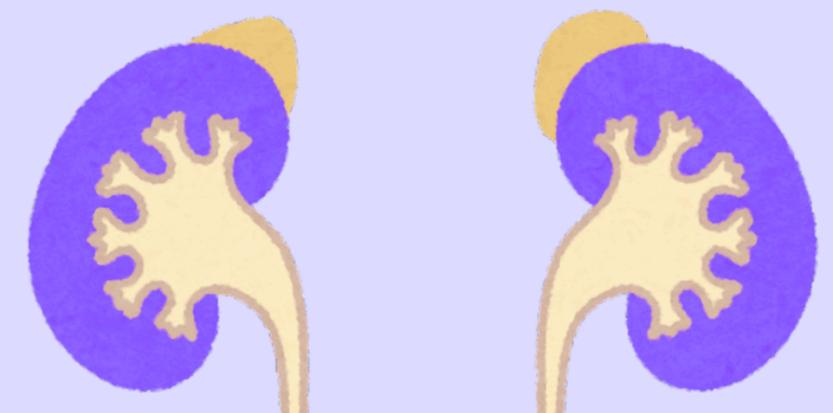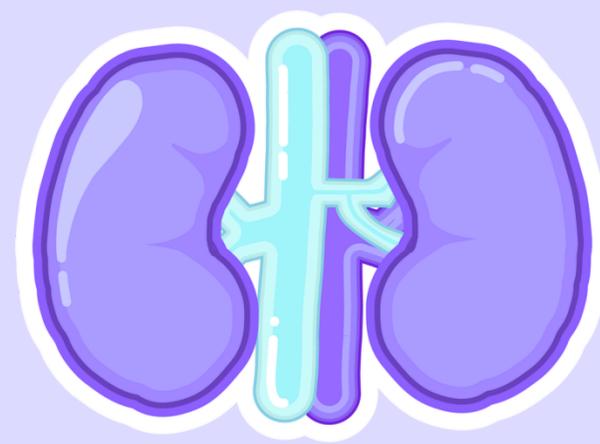
- **Hemodialysis (HD)**: The primary, effective treatment for the high ESRD burden in Iraq.
- **Growth & Nutrition**: Malnutrition is a major issue; growth failure and younger age are high predictors of mortality.
- **Tool**: Use Pediatric SGNA for accurate nutritional assessment to improve survival.
- **Holistic Care**: Success requires a multidisciplinary team for medical, nutritional, and psychological support . This comprehensive approach is essential to prevent complications and improve the lifestyle of pediatric patients, ensuring they not only survive but thrive.
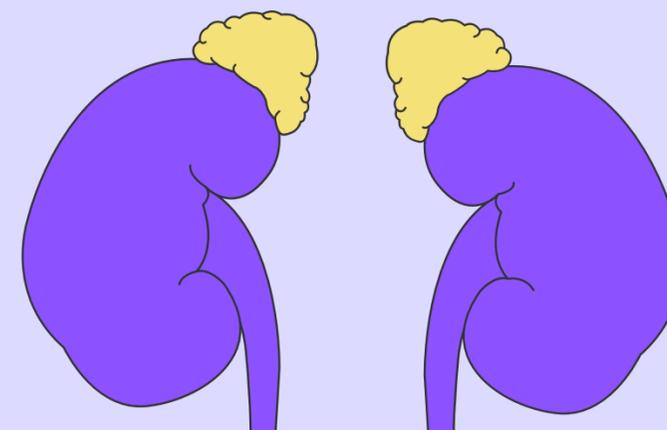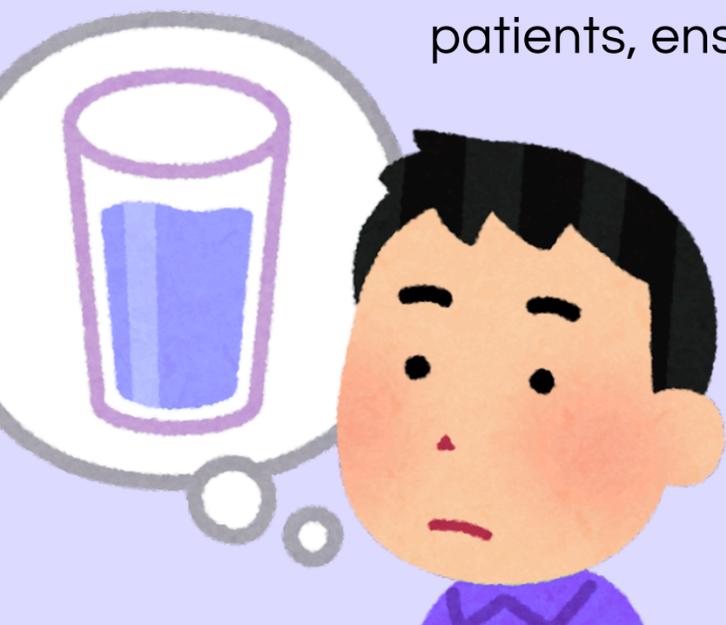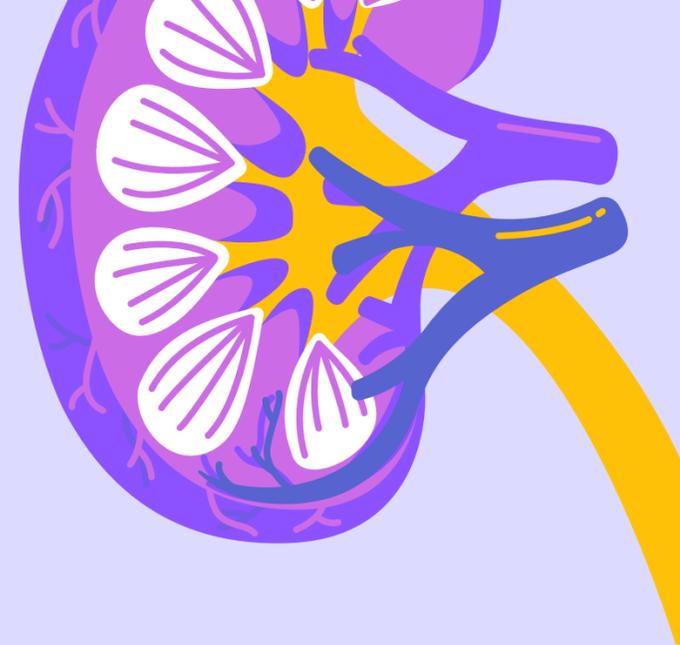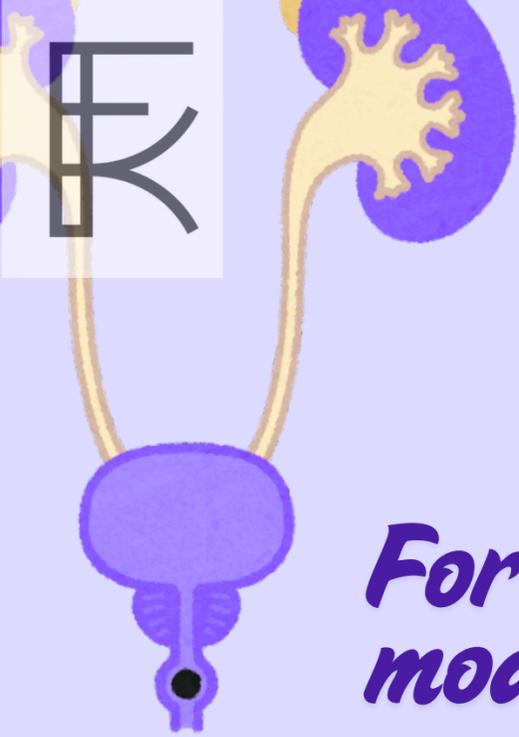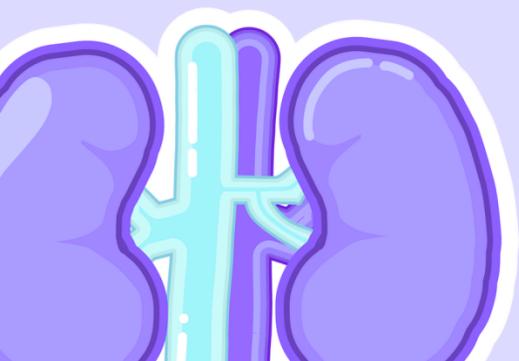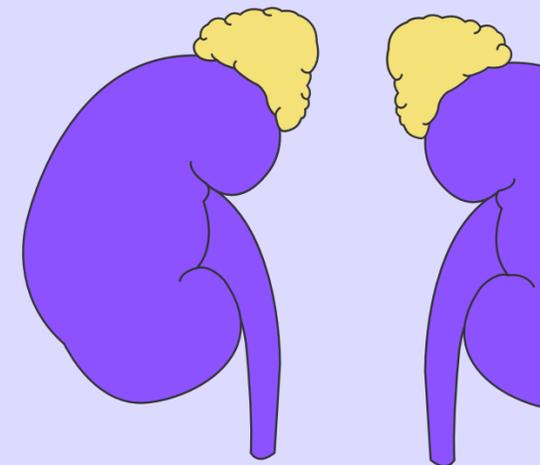
For more details :

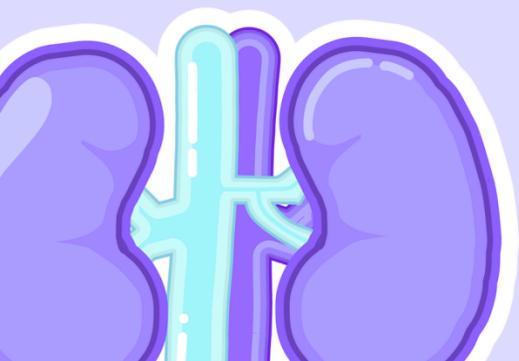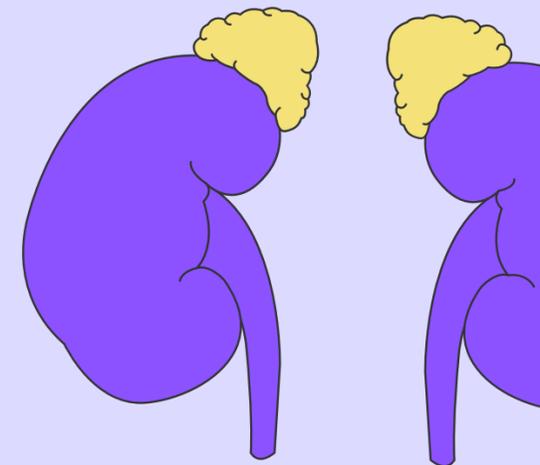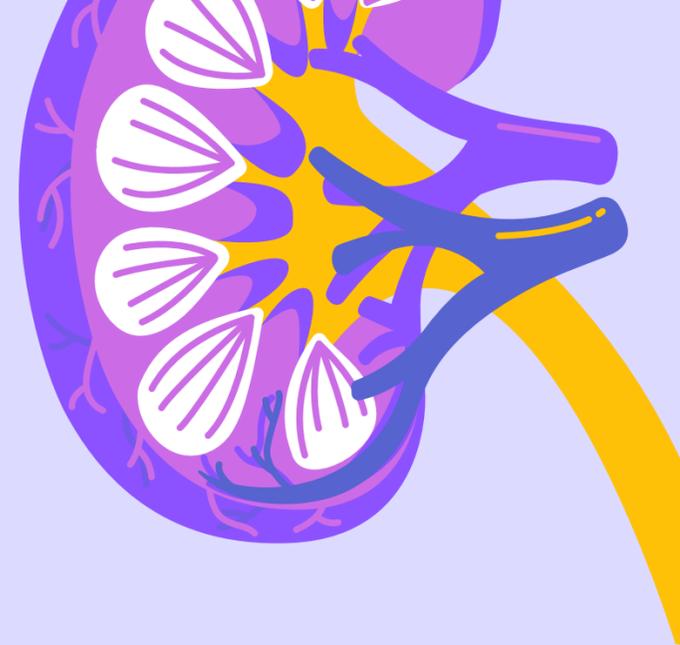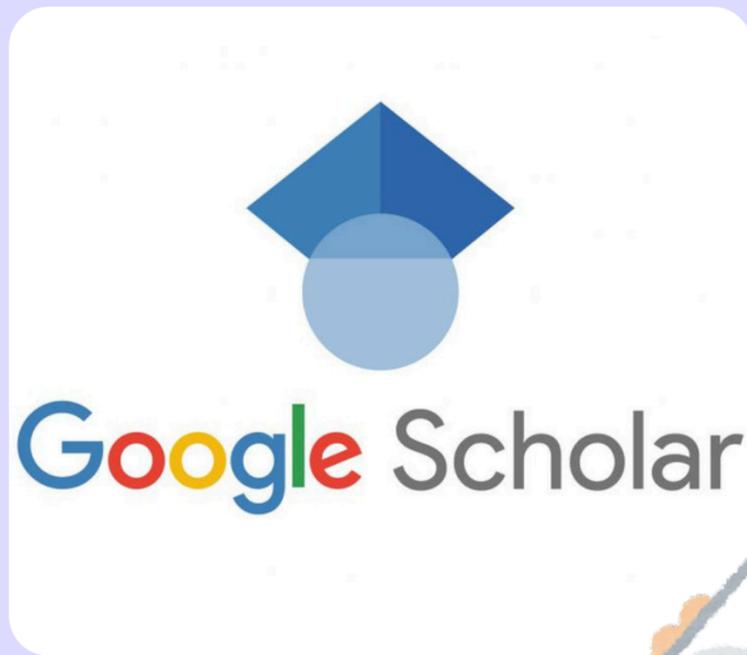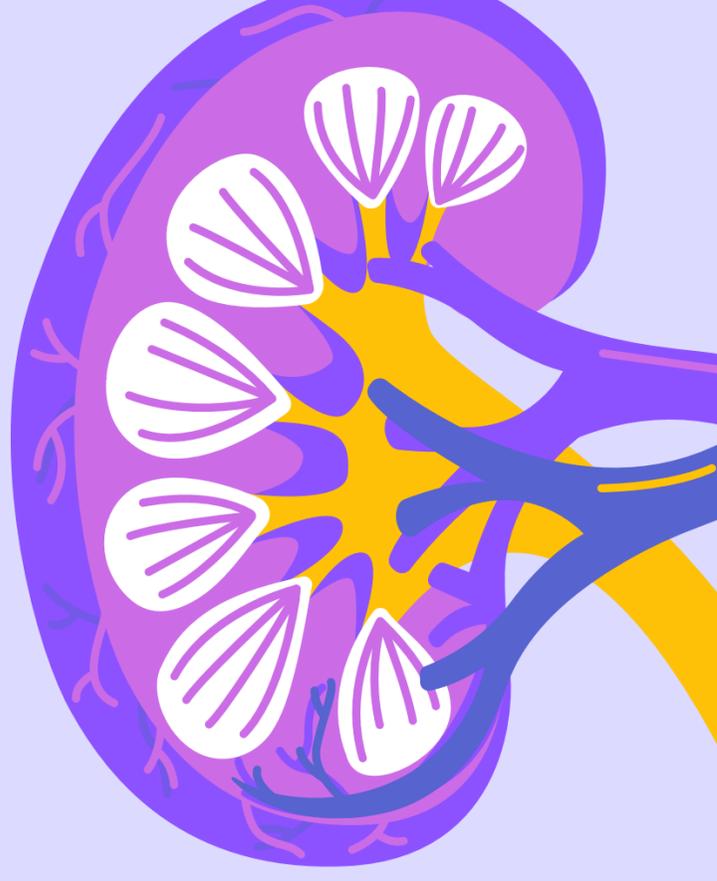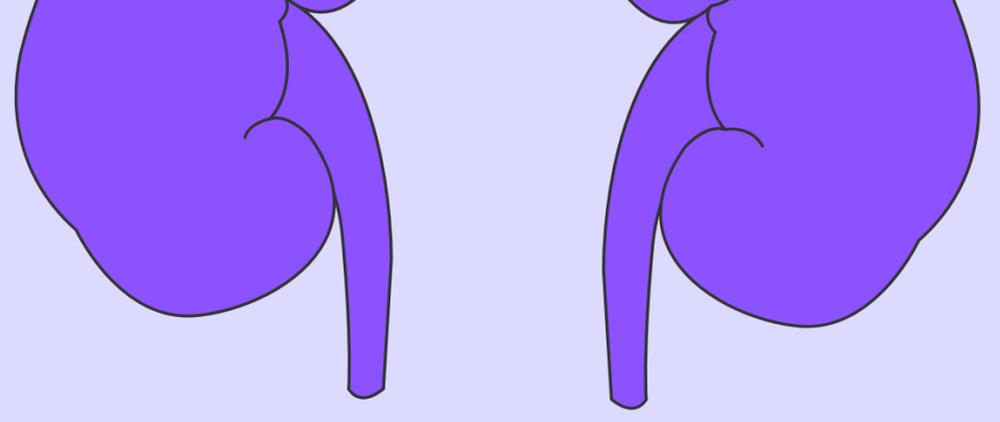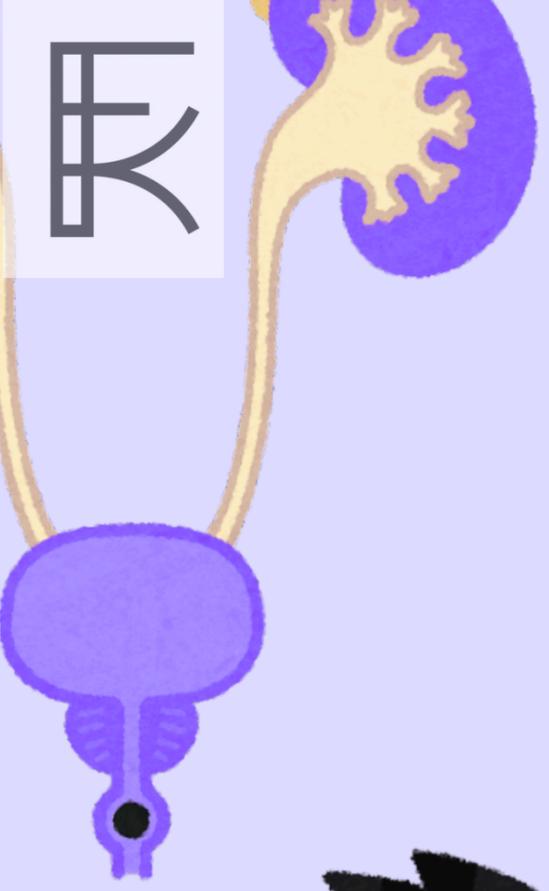For kidneys 3d model:

References :

Thank You