



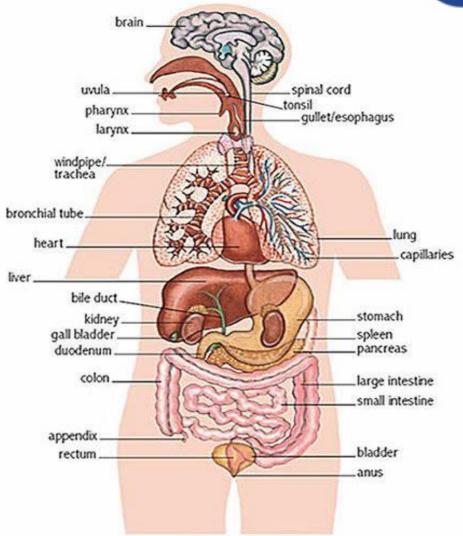
Understanding Chronic Kidney Disease

In the context of RF(I)T's health Intervention



The Human Body

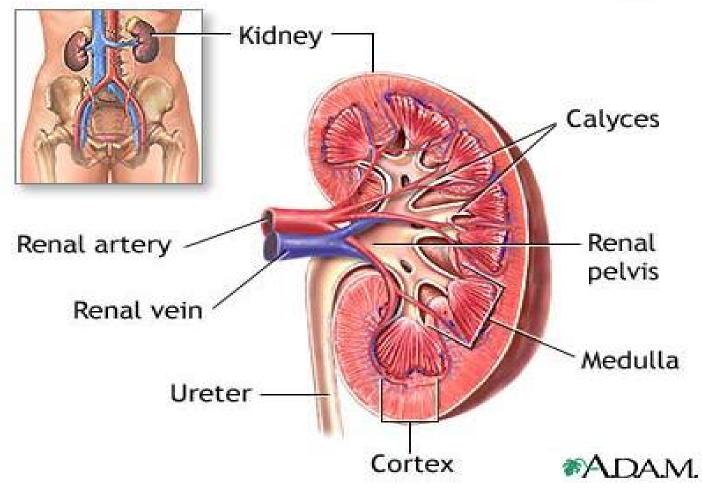






The Kidney in the Human Body







- We have 2 Kidneys in our Body
- The are fist sized, just like a computer mouse.
- They constitute about ½ % of our body weight
- They perform the function of a strainer in our Body
- Inside each kidney there are about 10 to 20 lakh nephrons, which perform the filter function for our body. If we keep these nephrons horizontally, they will be about 16 Kms long



- Adults have about 7-8 liters of blood in their bodies. The kidneys filter them around 400 times a day
- Kidneys clean the blood and send clean blood to different parts of our body and send out the waste through urine
- Kidneys make a hormone that regulates Bp by constricting arteries so that due to the increased pressure, blood is sent to different parts of the body



- Kidneys make a hormone that makes RBC(that is why CKD patients need erythropoietin injections)
- Kidneys produce active Vitamin D, if the skin and the liver fail to do so.
- If one kidney fails or is taken away, and the other works upto 75%, it can sustain life



Understanding Kidney failure How & Why

- Excess blood loss
- Low Blood volume
- Dehydration
- Poor intake of fluids
- Uncontrolled diabetes and Hypertension
- Long, unsupervised use of certain medicines
- Swellings, breathlessness, confusion, weakness, laziness



Tests



- Blood test
- CBC
- BUN(Blood, Urea, Nitrogen)
- Urine creatinine
- Serum Creatinine



What happens when kidney fails

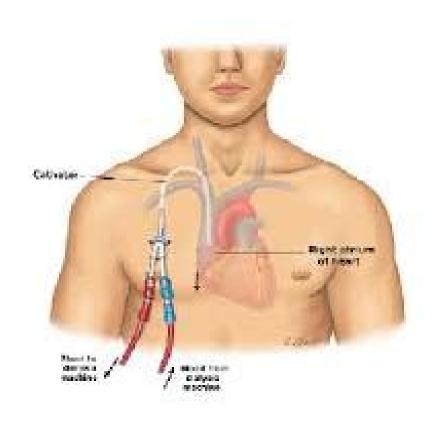


- Blood purification stops
- Patient needs Dialysis or Kidney transplant



Catheter - an immediate option



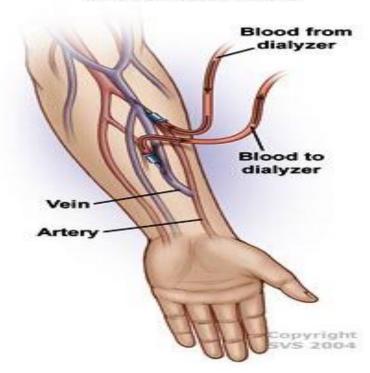




Fistula – required to connect body to dialysis machine. Requires surgery



Arteriovenous fistula





Dialyzer Tubing connect fistula to dialysis machine





www.shutterstock.com · 470032982



Dialysis machine purifies blood artificially







What does a CKD patient need



- Regular dialysis, 2 to 3 times a week
- Each dialysis is around 4 hours
- Track creatinine levels
- Take proper complimentary & supplementary medication
- Control fluid intake
- Transplant as an option
- Peritoneal dialysis



Facilities for treatment

- Low cost dialysis centers
- Trusts that help with costs / medicines/ ration/ education of children
- CM Cell
- Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Jan Arogya Yojana (MJPJAY)
- District Hospitals have 4 machines
- Problems of access in rural and remote areas

Take care of Kidneys!

Thank You!



