

Nephrology and Renal Diseases

Clinical Images and Case Reports Journal focuses on the topics under Nephrology and Renal Case Reports that includes:

Diabetic Nephropathy, Diagnosis for Kidney Diseases, HIV, Kidney Diseases, Kidney Functions, Kidney Transplantation, Pathophysiology of Renal Diseases, Pediatric Nephrology, Renal Biology, Renal Failure, Renal Immunology, Renal Medicine, Renal Pharmacology, Renal Replacement Therapy, Kidneys: Physiology & Functions, Kidney Diseases or Nephropathy, Diagnosis, Treatment & Medical Procedures, Pathophysiology of Renal Diseases, Genetics of Renal Diseases and Renal Transplantation.

Journal of Nephrology and Renal Case Reports

The Journal aims to promote rigorous research findings in the field of clinical nephrology pertaining to renal diseases, associated novel therapeutics developments and clinical research. Journal of Nephrology & Renal Case Reports primarily focuses on the topics, but not limited to:

Renal Biology

The kidneys are the fundamental organs of the urinary framework. They are bean shaped organs, each about the measure of a clenched hand that serves a few vital administrative parts in vertebrates. They are found just underneath the rib confine, one on every side of the spine. Consistently, the two kidneys channel around 120 to 150 quarts of blood to deliver around 1 to 2 quarts of pee, made out of squanders and additional liquid.

Kidney Functions

The kidneys function as filters of the body by removing waste products and excess material. These are removed through urine. They also perform few functions like removing drugs from the body, balancing body's fluids, release hormones that regulate blood pressure, etc.

Pediatric Nephrology

It is the division of Nephrology that is specialized in the diagnosis and treatment of children with acute and chronic diseases like hypertension, hematuria, proteinuria, renal tubular acidosis, nephrolithiasis,

glomerulonephritis and kidney failure. It additionally looks after pediatric patients with end-stage kidney disease, patients undergoing peritoneal dialysis, hemodialysis and follow-up care after kidney transplantation.

Kidney Diseases

As we know that kidneys remove waste products from our body through urine with the help of nephrons, the tiny structures present within kidneys that filter the blood. Most of the diseases attack nephrons, which makes kidneys unable to remove wastes and thus leading to diseases. The diseases are of two types, acute and chronic diseases.

Diagnosis for Kidney Diseases

Kidneys play a vital role in the body by removing waste. There are few tests to measure kidney functions such as blood tests, imaging tests, urine tests, etc.

Renal Failure

It is the condition where the kidneys fail to filter metabolic wastes from the blood. There are numerous causes of kidney failure, and treatment of the underlying disease may be the first step in correcting the kidney abnormality. Some causes of kidney failure are treatable and in some cases it's untreatable. The two main forms of kidney failure are acute kidney injury and chronic kidney disease.

Diabetic Nephropathy

Nephropathy implies kidney ailment or harm. Diabetic nephropathy is damage to your kidneys brought about by diabetes. In extreme cases it can prompt kidney damage. The kidneys have many tiny blood vessels that filter waste from your blood. High blood sugar from diabetes can destroy these blood vessels. Over time, the kidney isn't able to do its job as well leading to kidney failure.

Renal Replacement Therapy

Renal replacement therapy (RRT) is a therapy that replaces nonendocrine kidney function in patients with renal failure which includes acute kidney injury and chronic kidney disease. Renal replacement therapy includes dialysis, hemofiltration and hemodiafiltration. It also includes kidney transplantation, which is the ultimate form of replacement of old kidney with the donor kidney.

Renal Medicine

Nephrology is a specialty of medicine and pediatrics that concerns itself with the study of normal kidney function, kidney problems, the treatment of kidney problems and renal replacement therapy. Renal Medicine offers the challenge of looking after both acutely ill patients and those with a chronic disease.

Kidney Transplantation

A kidney transplant is an operation in which a person with kidney failure receives a new kidney. The new kidney takes over the work of cleaning the blood. There are two types of kidney transplants: those that come from living donors and those that come from unrelated donors who have died (non-living donors).

Treatment for Kidney Diseases

When the disease attacks nephrons, the kidneys fail to work. Depending on the underlying cause, some types of kidney disease can be treated. But kidney damage can continue to worsen in few cases. In such cases the treatment complications can include high blood pressure medications, medications to lower cholesterol levels, medications to treat anemia, dialysis, kidney transplant, etc.

Pathophysiology of Renal Diseases

Hypertension is one of the leading causes of CKD due to the deleterious effects that increased BP has on kidney vasculature. Long-term, uncontrolled, high BP leads to high intraglomerular pressure, impairing glomerular filtration. Decreased renal function interferes with the kidneys' ability to maintain fluid and electrolyte homeostasis. The ability to concentrate urine declines early and is followed by decreases in ability to excrete phosphate, acid, and potassium.

Renal Immunology

Immunological processes are implicated in many renal diseases. In several situations, diagnosing and treating immunological processes can halt or reverse renal impairment. The immunological tests can include: ANCA, Anti glomerular basement membrane, ANA, Serum and urine electrophoresis, C3, C4.

Renal Pharmacology

In pharmacology the elimination or excretion of a drug is understood to be any one of a number of processes by which a drug is eliminated from an organism either in an unaltered form or modified as a metabolite. The kidneys are the principal organs for excreting water-soluble substances.

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