Renal/Kidney

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) means that your kidneys are diseased or damaged in some way, or are ageing and not working as well as they once did. Severity can vary but most cases are mild or moderate, often occur in older people, do not cause symptoms and generally do not progress to kidney failure. Although about half of people aged 75 or more have some degree of CKD, most of these people do not actually have diseases of their kidneys; they have normal ageing of their kidneys. People with any stage of CKD have an increased risk of developing heart disease or a stroke. It is important to detect even mild CKD, as treatment may not only slow down the progression of the disease, but also reduce the risk of developing heart disease or stroke. A routine blood test is commonly done to detect kidney disease and monitor people with conditions that can affect the kidneys, such as diabetes or high blood pressure.

References