

PARTICULARITIES OF RENAL INVOLVEMENT IN DIABETES MELLITUS

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Introduction: Diabetes mellitus is a systemic disease , more frequent among close relatives. DM poses as a risk factor to many conditions , a few of which include AKI, CKD. The most prevalent renal manifestation of diabetes mellitus is with diabetic nephropathy.

Keywords: Diabetes mellitus, diabetic nephropathy, renal involvement

Purpose: To evaluate the peculiarities of renal complicity in diabetes mellitus and to draw a conclusion.

Microvascular	Macrovascular
Diabetic nephropathy	Extremities
Diabetic retinopathy	Stroke
Diabetic neuropathy	Diabetic cardiopathy

Table 1: COMPLICATIONS OF DIABETES MELLITUS

Conclusions: Diabetic nephropathy must be diagnosed early in order to effectively manage diabetes and associated consequences, such as nephropathy. For avoiding and preventing the deterioration in renal function, strict control of modifiable risk factors is critical.

Material and methods: A systematic review of scientific articles from various medical databases such as PubMed, Scope, MedLine with criteria as: 1) English language; 2) 10 and more citations of article.

Results: In humans, the kidneys play a critical role in glucose management, reabsorbing 99 % of the plasma glucose that passes through the glomeruli tubules. DM is a condition in which chronically elevated blood sugar levels (glucose) is present. The Diabetic nephropathy (DN), commonly known as diabetic kidney disease, is one of the most common causes of death among diabetics.

