

Acute Renal Failure as Complication of Diarrhea in Children in AL- Diwaniyah

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Abstract

This is a Prevalence study of renal failure as complication of patients had diarrhea and dehydration Who admitted in Maternity and children Teaching Hospital in AL-Diwaniya from 1/8/2008 to 1/8/2009 The total number of Patients was 5171 patients , those <1y of age (23.12 %) male and (19.76 %) female , from 1-4 y. of age (22.10%) male and (18.29%) female , from 5-14 y age (9.16%) male and (7.24%) female, the male to female ratio was 1.19 : 1. The total number of patients had ARF and peritoneal dialysis were 19 Patients (0.36 %) of total number of patients 5171 patients , 57 them died (0.09%) after dialysis and 14 discharged well (0.27 %) from hospital after peritoneal dialysis .

Keywords: Acute Renal Failure, Diarrhea, Acute Gastroenteritis

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INTRODUCTION

Acute renal failure (ARF) is a clinical syndrome in which a sudden deterioration in renal function results in the inability of the kidneys to maintain fluid and electrolyte homeostasis . ARF occurs in 2-3 % of children admitted to pediatric tertiary care centers and in as many as 8% of infants in the neonatal intensive care unit. Peritoneal dialysis is the most common option for children with acute renal failure due to primary renal disease, as it is easier to perform than hemodialysis. ARF in childhood generally carries a good prognosis for renal recovery unless complicating a life threatening condition such as severe infection following cardiac surgery or multi-system failure. Pre-renal ARF can be caused by absolute decrease in effective blood volume, hemorrhage, skin losses (burns , sweaters) gastro intestinal losses (diarrhea , vomiting), renal losses (diuretics, glycosuria), fluid pooling (peritonitis, burns) or relative decrease in blood volume (ineffective arterial volume) such as congestive heart failure, sepsis, anaphylaxis, live

failure and arterial occlusion as in bilateral thromboembolism, thromboembolism of solitary kidney^(1,6).

PATIENTS AND METHODS

All the patients whom were admitted to maternity and children teaching hospital in Al-Diwaniya , with diarrhea were included in this study during the period from the first of August 2008 to first of August 2009 ,(any case of diarrhea whatever the cause of diarrhea were included in our study. All the patients with diarrhea and dehydration were followed up to find any patients with acute renal failure as complication of diarrhea, and those patients with ARF were followed for peritoneal dialysis.

ARF was diagnosed by history of diarrhea and by examination, sign of dehydration, acidotic breathing, and oliguria. And by investigation include high blood urea nitrogen, and by serum creatinine and remaining high even after intravenous fluid. Fractional excretion of Na, urinary Na was not available.

Those patients with ARF secondary to other causes other than diarrhea and dehydration were excluded from the study

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