

Nephrology

1. Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) Management

- Lifestyle and dietary modifications
- Medications to control blood pressure, blood sugar, and cholesterol
- Monitoring and slowing the progression of kidney damage

2. Dialysis

- **Hemodialysis:** Filtering waste, toxins, and excess fluids from the blood using a dialysis machine.
- **Peritoneal Dialysis:** Using the peritoneal cavity in the abdomen to filter blood with the help of a dialysis fluid.

3. Kidney Transplantation

- Pre-transplant evaluation
- Post-transplant care and immunosuppressive therapy to prevent organ rejection

4. Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) Treatment

- Addressing the underlying cause (e.g., dehydration, infections, or medication side effects)
- Temporary dialysis if needed

5. Hypertension Management

- Treating high blood pressure (a major cause of kidney disease) through medication and lifestyle changes.

6. Glomerular Diseases Treatment

- Management of glomerulonephritis or nephrotic syndrome with immunosuppressive drugs, corticosteroids, or other therapies.

7. Electrolyte Imbalances

- Managing levels of sodium, potassium, calcium, and phosphorus in the blood.

8. Urinary Tract Disorders

- Treatment of kidney stones, recurrent urinary tract infections, or obstructions.

9. Polycystic Kidney Disease (PKD)

- Genetic counseling and treatments to manage symptoms and slow disease progression.

10. Anemia in Kidney Disease

- Administration of erythropoiesis-stimulating agents (ESAs) and iron supplements.

11. Nephrotic Syndrome

- Treatment with diuretics, corticosteroids, and anticoagulants if necessary.

12. Renal Replacement Therapy (RRT)

- For end-stage renal disease (ESRD) patients requiring long-term dialysis or transplant.

13. Fluid Retention and Edema Management

- Use of diuretics and fluid restrictions.

14. Lithotripsy

- Non-invasive treatment to break down kidney stones.

15. Gout and Kidney Disease

- Treating uric acid buildup and preventing kidney damage.