

BIOMARKERS: AN EFFICIENT TOOL IN DIAGNOSIS OF RENAL FAILURE

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ABSTRACT

Renal failure is increasingly common in the society and proved to be potentially disastrous in patients who are hospitalized. Studies done earlier based on observations from 1980s to 1990 have found the incidence, general epidemiology piece, prognostic significance, and influencing medical and surgical situation. Notwithstanding the exotic and clear understanding of the pathophysiology and epidemiology piece of this disorder, existing prevention strategies have proved inadequate and treatments alongside renal replacement therapy are not in existence. Failure is due to lack of innovation and relying only on the two criteria for diagnosis, which are creatinine level and blood urea nitrogen. Well, in recent times, approaches are being carried out to identify and link various new biomarkers that could provide earlier detections and hence faster management and prevention of further deterioration of the kidneys. This narrative review presents the results from the perception of probable quantifiable clinical utility and aims to identify the specificity of novel biomarkers in various forms of kidney failure that will ultimately modernize and improve the diagnosis and prognostication of renal failure.

KEYWORDS: Renal failure, biomarkers, creatinine, Cystatin C, kidney failure, glomerular disease, acute and chronic renal failure

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