

Hypertensive nephropathy as a cause of end stage renal disease: Report from 37 hemodialysis centers in Libya

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Background & Aim: Data on the hypertensive nephropathy in Libya and particularly among hemodialysis patients are scarce. The aim of this study was to review the demographic features as well as the etiologic factors in this specific health-care setting at 37 dialysis centers in Libya.

Patients & Methods: The present cross-sectional study included a total of 2358 patients at 37 dialysis centers in different cities across the three main regions of Libya (Western, Eastern and Southern regions), the majority of them from west. There were 902 (38.3%) female and 1456 (61.7%) male with mean age 51.30 ± 16.30 years.

Results: Overall of the study population had renal failure but the causes of renal failure differ, 598 (25.4%) of patients due to hypertension, 560 (23.7%) due to diabetes mellitus, blood pressure and diabetes in 305 (12.9%), blood pressure and glomerular disease 16 (0.7%), blood pressure and urinary tract obstruction 21 (0.9%), genetic diseases 193 (8.2%), glomerular diseases 141 (6.0%), inflammation of the tract 8 (0.3%), obstruction of the urinary tract 95 (4.0%), unclear reasons 421 (17.9%). All these risk factors were diverse underlying causes of end-stage renal disease in these patients.

Conclusion: The present study showed that the highest number of renal failure patients due to hypertension and diabetes. It also showed that the male sex is more affected by diabetic nephropathy and the overall frequency of nephropathy was higher in western region.

Biography

Nada Elgriw currently is working in Department of Genetic Engineering, Biotechnology Research Center, Tripoli, Libya.