Journal of Molecular and Genetic Medicine

Vera and Roció, J Mol Genet Med 2018, 12:1
DOI: 10.4172/1747-0862.1000e111

Editorial Open Access

Chronic Kidney Disease by Stage Secondary to Diabetes

Vera IGG* and Roció RMA

Centro Universitario de la Costa, Universidad de Guadalajara, Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, México

Editorial

The risk of chronic kidney disease increases with the time of evolution of type 2 diabetes and chronic metabolic control. In people over 40 years, it occurs as a progressive loss of glomerular filtration rate corresponding to 1 mL per year. This is associated with progressive deterioration of renal tissue replacement by fibrous tissue, which involves progressive glomeruroesclerosis, tubulointerstitial fibrosis and nephrosclerosis [1].

The objective is to determine the evolution time of diabetes and prevalence for stages on chronic kidney disease.

A cross-sectional and descriptive study was done on 150 patients' of diabetic type 2. There were included all of them that have more than 5 years of evolution on the diabetes type 2, the sample was calculated with the averages formula for finite population and the selection was simple random. Sociodemographic variables and health variables were studied; the stage of chronic kidney disease was estimated by the Cockcroft-Gault equation. The statistical analysis included averages, percentages and confidence intervals.

Regarding the study population, 57% are female, the average age was 62.12 years and mean glucose was 165.23 mg/dL. The time evolution of diabetes 2 patients in stage 5 was 20.05 years and in patients with stage 1 was 11.05 years. The average creatinine clearance in stage 2 was 75.10 mL/min and in stage 5 10.33 mL/min. 13% of the population was in stage 4 and a similar percentage (15%) in stage 5. The time evolution of stage 1 to stage 5 was 10.10 years and stage 3 to 4, 1.5 years.

Chronic kidney disease is a public health problem that affects health systems around the world. Today his studio is preferably focused on the population undergoing dialysis treatment in its various forms which lies in stage 5; However, a comprehensive approach to chronic kidney disease in all its stages is necessary to have information about the condition; hence the importance of this study, in which the time evolution of diabetes and population analyzed by stage of chronic kidney disease [2-4]. The diabetic patient with chronic kidney disease is not flattering; it is distinguished by short evolution times between the stages and high population percentage on stages 4 and 5.

References

1. Holley JL (2007) Pregnancy and chronic kidney disease. Adv Chronic Kidney Dis 14: 115.
2. Pei Y, Watnick T (2010) Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. Adv Chronic Kidney Dis 17: 115-117.
3. Wendy L. Cook (2009) The intersection of geriatrics and chronic kidney disease: Frailty and disability among older adults with kidney disease. Adv Chronic Kidney Dis 16: 420-429.
4. Katz I (2005) Kidney and kidney related chronic diseases in South Africa and chronic disease intervention program experiences. Adv Chronic Kidney Dis 12: 14-21.

***Corresponding author:** Dr. Itzelt Guadalupe Guerra Vera, Centro Universitario de la Costa, Universidad de Guadalajara, Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, México, Tel: +52 322 226 2200; E-mail: guvi212285701@gmail.com

Received May 10, 2017; **Accepted** January 30 2018; **Published** February 02, 2018

Citation: Vera IGG, Roció RMA (2018) Chronic Kidney Disease by Stage Secondary to Diabetes. J Mol Genet Med 12: e111. doi:10.4172/1747-0862.1000e111