Illness Perception and Hopelessness in Hemodialysis

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Background: Illness perception is useful in understanding the impact of hopelessness on ESRD patients. This perception has been found to be an important determinant of behavior and has been associated with a number of important outcomes such as treatment adherence and functional recovery and quality of life. ...

Abstract View | Full Article View | DOI: 10.17352/acn.000014

Some Aspects of the Evaluation of Brush Border Enzymuria Originating from Proximal Renal Tubules as Screening Test in Patients with Psoriatic Arthritis

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Aim: To compare diagnostic values and laboratory variables of alanine - aminopeptidase (microsomale AAP), -glutamyl transferase (GT),2-microglobuline (2-M), C Reactive Protein (CRP) and index for disease activity (PASI) in early diagnosis in previously untreated Psoriatic arthritis (Psa). To determine the effect of untreated Psoriatic arthritis on tubular functio ...

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ANCA-Associated Vasculitis in Patient with CREST-Syndrome - Case Report
Background: ANCA-associated vasculitis is a small vessel necrotizing vasculitis with few or no immune deposits, necrotizing glomerulonephritis is very common in the microscopic polyangiitis subset. Systemic scleroderma renal involvement is included neither in the current classification criteria, nor in the definition of CREST-syndrome.

Estimate and Evaluation of Drug Nephrotoxicity Caused with Most Used Medicals in Patients with Rheumathoid Arthritis

Aim: To estimate the effect of initial therapy with Paracetamol (Acetaminophenum) and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (Ketoprofenum) on glomerular and tubular integrity in patients with Rheumatoid arthritis (RA), to quantify toxicity of these drugs through measurements of the enzyme excretion that correlates with the damage degree on the tubular epithelium.

Rapidly Progressive Glomerulonephritis Associated with Systemic Lupus Erythematous

Lupus nephritis is a frequent manifestation of multisystem autoimmune disease - Systemic Lupus Erythematous and a significant cause of both acute renal injury and the end stage renal disease. Renal involvement is observed in approximately 60% of patients with SLE.
Renovascular pathologies are one of the treatable causes of hypertension. Antiphospholipid syndrome develops owing to a heterogeneous group of antiphospholipid antibodies which causes various thrombotic problems. This entity may effects very small vessels and sometimes leads to hypertension. ...