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Traditional herbal and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory analgesic (NSAIAs) usage and its association with chronic kidney disease (CKD) in Northern Saudi Arabia

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Background & Aim: The causes of CKD are not always known, but most lead to damage blood vessels in the kidney or other renal structures. Therefore, the aim of this study was to estimate the prevalence of herbal and NSAIAs, as causes of CKD.

Methodology: This study investigated 4240 volunteers, their age ranging from 18 to 90 with a mean age of 42 years, of whom 2133 were males and 2107 were females.

Results: Traditional herbal preparation usage was indicated in 573/4240 (13.5%) or 95% CI=0.521(0.4343-0.625), P<0.0001 and NSAIAs usage was revealed in 456/4240(10.8%) or 95% CI=0.425(0.345-0.522), P<0.0001. Herbal usage was identified among 209/573(36.5%) of the males and 364/573(63.5%) of the females.

Conclusion: Considering the growing prevalence of CKD in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) and increasing use of traditional herbal and NSAIAs shows the importance of improving our knowledge about different etiological factors. The use of traditional herbal and NSAIAs is relatively prevalent and associated with CKD.

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