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Aging and physiological changes of the kidneys

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As a consequence to the senescence process, kidneys of older adults are characterized by a number of physiological changes such as decreased glomerular filtration rate (GFR), reduced effective renal plasma flow, increased filtration fractional, vascular dysautonomy, tubular reabsorption of creatinine, reduced sodium reabsorption, potassium secretion and renal reserve that make the aged individuals more susceptible than the young for developing clinical conditions such as: acute renal failure, lung congestion, electrolytes disorders, and drug toxicity. Additionally, the preservation of many renal functions, such as normal urinalysis, serum urea and creatinine values, erythropoietin synthesis, as well as acid uric, phosphorus, calcium and magnesium tubular handling, distinguish decreased GFR due to normal ageing from that due to chronic kidney disease.

Biography

Dr. Carlos G. Musso is Staff Nephrologist at the Hospital Italiano de Buenos Aires, Argentina since 1999. He has completed his Ph.D at the age of 43 years from Salamanca University (Spain). He is Chief of the Peritoneal Dialysis and Renal Physiology Sections at his Division. He has published more than 70 papers in reputed journals and serving as an editorial board member of repute.

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