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Renal Involvement in Rheumatic Diseases

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Description

The majority of rheumatic disorders are chronic inflammatory conditions. Kidney-related rheumatic disease symptoms are frequently prevalent, increasing the mortality and morbidity of rheumatic disease patients. When individuals with rheumatic disorders exhibit indications or symptoms of renal involvement, primary rheumatic disease therapy should be more active. The risk and degree of renal involvement in people with rheumatic disorders are often determined by the type of primary rheumatic disease. The main reasons of renal involvement in individuals with rheumatic diseases are the disease itself, continuous use of immunosuppressive medications and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory medicines, and comorbidities such as diabetes, hypertension, and cardiovascular problems. Many investigations have found that the most common symptoms of renal involvement in most rheumatic illnesses [1].

Except for systemic lupus erythematosus, we attempted to summarise the links between rheumatic diseases and renal diseases, as well as clinical or pathophysiological aspects of renal involvement caused by primary rheumatic diseases. Review for renal involvement is clinically significant, particularly in connection to early detection and therapy of renal involvement in rheumatic diseases, because renal involvement in rheumatic disorders often implies a poor prognosis. Renal involvement is complex in patients with rheumatic disorders such as Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA), systemic lupus erythematosus, and vasculitis. The majority of individuals with chronic rheumatic disorders have comorbidities such as diabetes, hypertension, and various cardiovascular diseases [2]. These comorbidities are linked to the development of chronic kidney disease CKD and higher mortality from CKD, particularly in rheumatic disorders. Chronic inflammation is a typical pathophysiological mechanism in the majority of rheumatic illnesses, and it can lead to cardiovascular problems and CKD [3]. Chronic use of rheumatic drugs, including nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs NSAIDs and disease-modifying anti-rheumatic drugs DMARDs such as methotrexate, bucillamine, and tumour necrosis factor-alpha inhibitors, can result in glomerulonephritis or tubulointerstitial nephritis.

Comorbidities, persistent inflammation, and long-term use of nephrotoxic medications in individuals with rheumatic disorders are all major variables in rheumatic disease renal involvement. Furthermore, the increase in human longevity and detrimental environmental variables linked with chronic inflammation result in increased comorbidities and the development of CKD in rheumatic illness patients [4]. Clinically, renal involvement in rheumatic illnesses ranges from severe glomerulonephritis to urine abnormalities without renal impairment. In particular, renal involvement in rheumatic disorders presents in various clinical manifestations depending on which section of the nephron is largely implicated. Patients with RA, for example, may develop renal amyloidosis, which is characterised by amyloid fibril accumulation primarily in the glomeruli or tubulointerstitium. Renal involvement in systemic lupus erythematosus manifests as lupus nephritis, which mostly affects the glomeruli. TIN is most commonly seen in primary Sjgren's syndrome renal involvement.

Rapid Progressive Glomerulonephritis (RPGN) is frequently seen in patients with mild vasculitis and antineutrophil cytoplasm antibody. Long-term renal dysfunction, on the other hand, can lead to rheumatic diseases such as dialysis-related amyloidosis and gout. Dialysis-related amyloidosis is caused primarily by beta-2 microglobulin build-up in a variety of tissues, including bones, joints, and periarticular tissues. Dialysis-related amyloidosis causes chronic arthritis, such as degenerative osteoarthropathy and spondyloarthropathy. Although it is unknown whether hyperuricemia causes renal impairment, decreased urine excretion of uric acid in individuals with CKD and the hyperuricemia that results from it may contribute to chronic gout. Because the therapeutic approach to secondary rheumatic diseases differs from that of main rheumatic diseases, distinguishing primary rheumatic diseases from secondary rheumatic diseases caused by CKD is especially important in the diagnosis and treatment of chronic disorders. We focused on the clinical or pathological characteristics of renal involvement in patients with rheumatic illnesses in this review [5].

Conflict of Interest

None.

References

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