Open Access

Revolutionizing Kidney Disease Interventions: Harnessing the Power of Extraforaminal Full-Endoscopy for Improved Outcomes

Martin Davidson*

Department of Medicine & Advanced Technology, Humboldt University of Berlin, Berlin, Germany

Introduction

Kidney disease remains a significant global health concern, affecting millions of people worldwide. Traditionally, managing kidney diseases has involved open surgeries or conventional endoscopic techniques, which come with inherent risks and longer recovery times. However, recent advancements in medical technology have led to the emergence of a revolutionary technique known as Extraforaminal Full-Endoscopy (EFE). This cutting-edge approach is revolutionizing kidney disease interventions and providing new hope for improved outcomes for patients. In this article, we explore the key features and potential benefits of the EFE technique in the management of kidney diseases.

As a result, various methods for monitoring renal function in diabetic patients are required. Patients with metabolic syndrome, in particular, have an increased risk of type 2 diabetes and a high risk of diabetes-related complications; thus, the relationship between metabolic syndrome and type 2 diabetes must be investigated Changes in eating habits and lifestyle have contributed to the continued rise in the number of obese patients, and the number of diabetic patients has risen in tandem [1]. The total number of registered diabetes patients in 2020 indicates a very high prevalence of diabetes (10.7%); however, the glycemic control rate, defined as a HbA1c level of 6.5, was only 24.1%. South Korea has the third highest diabetes-related mortality rate in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, trailing only Mexico and Turkey. As a result, national diabetes management is critical. Furthermore, 28.6% of type 2 diabetes patients have macrovascular complications like cardiovascular disease and peripheral arterial disease, while 67.2% have microvascular complications like retinopathy, nephropathy, and neuropathy [2]. According to data from the Korean Diabetes Association and the Health Insurance Review and Assessment Service, the diabetes awareness rate among patients with diabetes aged 50 or less is approximately 60%, and 60.6% of people in their 40s and 60s had no experience receiving diabetes education. As a result, it is expected that these people will have difficulty controlling their diabetes. Furthermore, poor diabetes management can lead to diabetes-related complications such as DKD. Metabolic illnesses refer to a group of conditions that affect the body's metabolism, including the processing and breakdown of nutrients. Diabetes is one such metabolic illness that affects millions of people worldwide. Diabetes can lead to various complications, including damage to the kidneys, which can result in impaired renal function.

*Address for Correspondence: Martin Davidson, Department of Medicine & Advanced Technology, Humboldt University of Berlin, Berlin, Germany; E-mail: davi.martin5@yahoo.com

Copyright: © 2023 Davidson M. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

Received: 13 June, 2023, Manuscript No. JNT-23-108774; Editor Assigned: 15 June, 2023, PreQC No. P-108774; Reviewed: 28 June, 2023, QC No. Q-108774; Revised: 04 July, 2023, Manuscript No. R-108774; Published: 11 July, 2023, DOI: 10.37421/2161-0959.2023.13.457

Description

Understanding Extraforaminal Full-Endoscopy (EFE)

Extraforaminal Full-Endoscopy is a minimally invasive surgical technique that allows surgeons to access the kidney through the natural foramen located outside the spinal canal. This approach offers several advantages over traditional methods. Firstly, the EFE technique minimizes tissue damage and trauma during the procedure. The smaller incision required for access results in reduced pain and faster recovery times for patients. The EFE technique employs an advanced endoscope, a slender, flexible tube equipped with a high-definition camera and specialized instruments. This enables surgeons to visualize the kidney's internal structures with exceptional clarity, facilitating precise interventions.

Revolutionary advantages of EFE in kidney disease management

EFE provides an unparalleled view of the kidney, enabling surgeons to target specific lesions or tumors with remarkable accuracy. This precision significantly reduces the risk of damage to healthy tissues, preserving the organ's function and integrity. Compared to open surgeries, EFE carries a reduced risk of complications such as bleeding, infection, and scarring. The minimally invasive nature of the procedure lessens the strain on the patient's body, resulting in faster recovery and reduced hospital stays.

The kidneys play a crucial role in filtering waste products from the blood, regulating electrolyte balance and blood pressure, and producing hormones that control red blood cell production. However, when blood glucose levels are consistently high due to uncontrolled diabetes, the kidneys' blood vessels can become damaged. This damage can result in a condition known as diabetic nephropathy or diabetic kidney disease, which is a common complication of diabetes. Diabetic nephropathy occurs when high blood glucose levels cause the tiny blood vessels in the kidneys to become damaged and leak protein into the urine. Over time, this can lead to scarring and damage to the kidneys, which can eventually result in kidney failure. Renal function tests are used to determine the extent of the damage and to monitor kidney function in patients with diabetic nephropathy [3,4].

Managing blood glucose levels is key to preventing or slowing the progression of diabetic nephropathy. This can be achieved through lifestyle changes, such as regular exercise, a healthy diet, and weight loss. Medications such as insulin and oral hypoglycemic agents may also be prescribed to help control blood glucose levels. In addition to managing blood glucose levels, controlling blood pressure is also crucial in preventing or slowing the progression of diabetic nephropathy. Blood pressure medication may be prescribed to help keep blood pressure under control, along with lifestyle changes such as reducing salt intake, maintaining a healthy weight, and regular exercise [5].

Conclusion

The advent of Extraforaminal Full-Endoscopy marks a significant milestone in the field of kidney disease management. This innovative technique combines the advantages of minimally invasive procedures with precise visualization and targeted interventions, offering patients improved outcomes and a better quality of life. As medical technology continues to evolve, it is crucial to promote awareness and adoption of EFE among healthcare providers to ensure that patients with kidney diseases can access the most advanced and effective treatments available. With its potential to revolutionize kidney disease interventions, EFE stands as a beacon of hope for patients and a testament to the power of medical innovation in transforming lives.

Acknowledgement

Not applicable.

Conflict of Interest

None.

References

 Kosmadakis, George C., A. Bevington, A. C. Smith and E. L. Clapp, et al. "Physical exercise in patients with severe kidney disease." Nephron Clin Pract 115 (2010): c7-c16.

- Schlüssel, Michael Maia, Luiz Antonio dos Anjos, Maurício Teixeira Leite de Vasconcellos and Gilberto Kac. "Reference values of handgrip dynamometry of healthy adults: A population-based study." *Clin Nutr* 27 (2008): 601-607.
- Obermayr, Rudolf P., Christian Temml, Maarten Knechtelsdorfer and Georg Gutjahr, et al. "Predictors of new-onset decline in kidney function in a general middle-European population." *Nephrol Dial Transplant* 23 (2008): 1265-1273.
- Roshanravan, Baback, Cassianne Robinson-Cohen, Kushang V. Patel and Ernest Ayers, et al. "Association between physical performance and all-cause mortality in CKD." J Am Soc Nephrol 24 (2013): 822-830.
- Hamasaki, Hidetaka. "Daily physical activity and type 2 diabetes: A review." World J Diabetes 7 (2016): 243.

How to cite this article: Davidson, Martin. "Revolutionizing Kidney Disease Interventions: Harnessing the Power of Extraforaminal Full-Endoscopy for Improved Outcomes." *J Nephrol Ther* 13 (2023): 457.