

Biochemical Changes and Metabolic Dysfunctions in Renal Pathology - a New Review

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Abstract

The laboratory can be used as a screening, in the detection of healthy patient samples, in medico social investigations of diseases still unrecorded and not taken into account (e.g. diabetes, atherosclerosis, digestive parasitosis, etc.). The lab can be used by routine analysis or analysis sets in the ambulatory environment (dispensaries and polyclinics), for a quick clinical diagnosis, or for outpatient treatment in patients who do not need admission (ROSOIU N., 2002). The proposed assay sets for the urinary system are: blood count, urea, creatinine, uric acid, ionogram, alkaline phosphatase, alkaline reserve, inflammatory tests, urinalysis, STENFIELD-ADDIS test, dilution and concentration assay, quantitative uroculture, qualitative antibiogram, urinary clearance, creatinine clearance, urethral secretion, cytology and cultures (BADIU G., 1993). So, the data provided by the biochemistry laboratory, interpreted in the context of clinical data, is increasingly contributing to the formulation of diagnosis, prognosis and therapy control.

Keywords: creatinine, urea, pathologies, human health.