Acute Renal Failure

Renal failure occurs when the kidneys are unable to do their job: to filter wastes from the blood, help regulate blood pressure, and regulate salt and water balances in the body. As blood flows through the kidneys, it is filtered, and wastes are removed and sent to the bladder as urine. If kidney function becomes impaired, acute (rapid) or chronic (gradually developing) renal failure may occur. With acute renal failure, kidney function can return to normal if the underlying cause of the failure is discovered and successfully treated.

The November 27, 2002, issue of JAMA includes an article about treatment of acute renal failure.

FOR MORE INFORMATION
- National Institute of Diabetes & Digestive & Kidney Diseases
  800/891-5390
  www.niddk.nih.gov
- National Kidney Foundation
  800/622-9010
  www.kidney.org
- Kidney & Urology Foundation of America
  800/633-6628
  www.kidneyurology.org
- American Association of Kidney Patients
  800/749-2257
  www.aakp.org
- American Kidney Fund
  800/638-8299
  www.akfinc.org

CAUSES OF ACUTE RENAL FAILURE

1. Prerenal
   Sudden and severe drop in blood pressure (shock) or interruption of blood flow to the kidneys from severe injury or illness

2. Intrarenal
   Direct damage to the kidneys by inflammation, toxins, drugs, infection, or reduced blood supply

3. Postrenal
   Sudden obstruction of urine flow due to enlarged prostate, kidney stones, bladder tumor, or injury

SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE RENAL FAILURE

The symptoms of the underlying cause of acute renal failure may be more prominent, but the following symptoms of acute renal failure may occur
- Little or no urine output (in some cases, urine output may continue)
- Foot, ankle, and leg swelling
- Drowsiness
- Shortness of breath

Acute renal failure is usually diagnosed by blood tests that indicate impaired kidney function. Treating the cause of acute renal failure can help restore kidney function rapidly. Abnormalities in blood pressure, amount of body fluid, and electrolytes (minerals in the blood) also need to be evaluated and treated. In some cases, dialysis (filtering of the blood outside the body using a machine) may be necessary to replace kidney function.