Pathophysiology Concept Map

Assigned Alteration: Renal Insufficiency

Why Does it Happen?Risk Factors

CKD or renal insufficiency can be caused by diabetes mellitus, hypertension, cardiovascular disease, renal disorders, medications, aging, family history, race, smoking, obesity, and / or lack of access to care.

What is Wrong?
Pathophysiologic Alteration

Renal insufficiency may point to other issues that are going on. Diabetes and other pathophysiologic issues.
Effects of CKD can include hypocalcemia, hyperphosphatemia, metabolic acidosis, anemia, secondary hyperparathyroidism, and renal osteodystrophy.

What Other Factors are Involved?
Social Determinants of Health

Food security is a massive SDoH. Since obesity can cause CKD, it's highly important that the population has access to quality, healthy food. Healthcare or transportation can play a role too, since people may not be able to access resources or get to them.

How is it Diagnosed?Laboratory and Diagnostic Tests

Renal insufficiency is diagnosed by blood test. The tests will evaluate the amount of creatinine in the blood a (waste product).

How can This be Prevented?Disease Prevention

Preventing renal insufficiency involves following directions on over-the-counter drugs, take prescription meds correctly, maintain a healthy weight, drink water, stop smoking, and manage existing conditions (diabetes).

CKD cannot be cured. Treatment involves relieving symptoms and prevent the disease from getting worse. The treatment varies based on the stage of CKD.

What Cues Should the Person Have?Expected Findings

Someone suffering from CKD or renal insufficiency should show signs of nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, fatigue, sleep problems, more or less urination, confusion or lack of focus, cramps, swelling or feet / ankles, dry