

NSAID INDUCED NEPHROPATHYShilpa Anand Hakki¹¹Associate Professor, Department of General Medicine, SDMMCS & H, Sattur, Dharwad.

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND

The aim of the study was to study the prevalence of NSAID Induced Nephropathy in patients coming to CHC, Haliyal.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

More than 15000 rural population patients were studied prospectively during December 2015 to March 2017 who were on NSAIDS for a period of more than 2 years.

Inclusion Criteria - Patients on NSAID treatment for more than 2 years were included in the study. Patients with underlying comorbidities like HTN, DM and Nephrolithiasis were also included in the study.

Settings - This was a prospective study undertaken in a Community Health Centre; where patients from peripheral villages came for treatment and were addicted to NSAIDS due to easy availability and OTC (over the counter) prescription. Majority of the patients were laborers; dependant on analgesics to get rid of Generalized Body Ache (GBA) due to extensive labour.

RESULTS

The combined data showed the percentage of patients NSAID induced nephropathy was 2.68%.

CONCLUSION

Judicious use of drugs especially NSAIDS is required to prevent its untoward side effects particularly on kidneys.

KEYWORDS

1) NSAIDs: (Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs) 2) OTC: Over the Counter; 3) ESRD: End Stage Renal Disease. 4) GBA: Generalized Body Ache; 5) COX: Cyclooxygenase; 6) PG: Prostaglandin; 7) CRF: Chronic Renal Failure; 8) DM: Diabetes Mellitus; 9) HTN: Hypertension.

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