Epidemiological aspect of renal failure in the Internal Medicine department of HUEH from May 2018 to December 2018

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Introduction

Renal failure either acute or chronic is a global public health problem. In developed countries, this condition occurs mainly in the elderly. (1) The World Health Organization (WHO) has made preventing chronic disease a vital investment. (2) The incidence of renal failure, long underestimated, increases with the age of the patient. Estimated at eight per million in children, it increases to 949 in octogenarians. (3) In the registers of the Internal Medicine department of the HUEH, the country's reference center, kidney failure is very common after cardiac and gastric pathologies.

The aim of this study will be to describe the epidemiological aspects of renal failure cases during this period at HUEH by studying quantitative and qualitative variables.

Methods

This is a retrospective quantitative study conducted on sample patients in the Internal Medicine Department of the Hospital of the State University of Haiti (HUEH). The study was conducted on 39 patients admitted and registered in the internal medicine department of the HUEH during the period from May 2018 to December 2018 for the concept of renal failure. Data was collected from the service's archives and records, a form was used and entered from Microsoft Excel 2010 software, then processed with Epi Info and Open Epi software.

References

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Results

A total of 39 patients with 17 women (44%) and 22 men (56%). The mean age of the patients is 48.66 years, the main length of hospitalization is 21.7 days. Chronic renal failure (CRF) is the dominant diagnosis 27 cases (69.23%) compared to acute renal failure (ARF), 7 cases (17.95%), end-stage chronic renal failure (ESRF) 4 cases (10.26%) and severe chronic renal failure (SCRF) 1 case (2.56%). For patient outcome, discontinuation was 16 patients (41.03%), exsited was 15 patients (38.46%), Death was 7 patients (17.95%), transferred was 1 patient (2.56%). The department of origin was not mentioned for 20 patients (51.28%), the dominant department is the West or 11 patients (28.21%).

Reason for admission	Frequency	Percentage
ARF	7	17,95%
CRF	27	68,23%
SRF	1	2,56%
ESRF	4	10,26%
Total	39	100%

Issue	Frequency	Percentage
Discontinuation	16	41,03%
Death	7	17,95%
Exsited	15	38,46%
Transferred	1	2,56%
Total	39	100%

Discussion

The majority of patient in our study are male (56%) which is similar to studies carried out in South Korea (91.7%), (4) in Madagascar, (1) in the USA (5). Our main age is 48.66 years the most affected age group is 40-49 years for a study conducted at the Justinien Hospital of Cap-Haitien (6), 45.4 years for the study conducted in Madagascar (1). In our study the chronic renal failure was in 68.23% of cases, 10.26% of cases of renal failure were end-stage (ESRF), for Madagascar (1) cases of ESRF were in 75.31% of cases, cases of Chronic renal failure (CRF) was found in 40.1% of cases. CRF is predominant in a study from the United States (7)

Conclusion

Renal failure is a common complication in HUEH. The most affected sex is male and the average age is 48.66 years, the most common diagnosis is chronic renal failure (CRF). The majority of patients left without medical advice. It is important to inform patients about the preventive measures to be adopted to avoid renal failure and to encourage the authorities concerned to adopt the necessary measures in order to reduce the incidence of this pathology in Haiti and facilitate an adequate patient load.

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