

249.00

CHRONIC RENAL FAILURE IN CHILDREN: AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SURVEY IN SLOVAKIA

L. Podracka

*Department OF Pediatrics, Safarik University Medical School, Kosice, Slovakia
podracka@central.medic.upjs.sk*

Aim of the study: There are no reliable data about the prevalence and the incidence of chronic renal failure (CRF) among children in Slovakia, nowadays. The aim of the present study was to evaluate up-to-date information about the epidemiology of CRF in Slovak children.

Material and Methods: The data obtaining from the questionnaires distributed throughout the pediatric nephrology out-patient clinics in Slovakia, focusing on incidence, prevalence, etiology, complications and treatment of patients in CRF have been analyzed.

Results: The overall incidence of CRF in Slovak children (until 18 years of age) is 18,2/1mil. inhabitants and 71,7/1mil. children. The prevalence of children undergoing renal replacement therapy (RRT) is 7,4/1mil. inhabitants and 29,3/1 mil. children. The leading cause of CRI is congenital anomalies of the kidney and urinary tract (36%), followed by tubulointerstitial nephritis (17,1%) and chronic glomerulonephritis (10,47% comparing to 36% in 1977, $p < 0.01$). 24 patients are currently on dialysis and 16 underwent a successful renal transplantation. Hemodialysis to CCPD ratio is 54% to 46%, respectively.

Conclusions: Our results have shown the significant rise in CRF rate in Slovakia during the last 25 years (7,4 children/1 mil. inhabitants in 2002 vs 4,32 children/1mil. inhabitants in 1977 on RRT; 29,3 patients/1mil. children in 2002 vs 15,87 patients/1 mil. children in 1977 on RRT, $p < 0.01$).

