



PREVALENCE OF CHRONIC GLOMERULONEPHRITIS AND ITS CLINICAL
TYPES IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract: *Chronic glomerulonephritis (CGN) is a chronic immune-inflammatory disease of the renal glomerular apparatus and is one of the leading causes of chronic kidney disease progression, often resulting in chronic renal failure. The disease is characterized by proteinuria, hematuria, arterial hypertension, and a gradual decline in renal function. CGN remains an important epidemiological and clinical problem for the healthcare system of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Although large-scale national epidemiological studies on CGN in Uzbekistan are limited, available clinical observations indicate a relatively high prevalence of the disease.*

According to monitoring data from pediatric centers, glomerulonephritis accounts for approximately 21.5% of the causes of chronic kidney disease in children.

In addition, analyses conducted between 2021 and 2023 revealed that the prevalence of chronic glomerulonephritis among pregnant women ranged from 6% to 8%. Clinically, chronic glomerulonephritis presents in nephrotic, nephritic (hematuric), and mixed forms.

Local clinical observations indicate that the nephrotic form is the most common among pediatric patients and is associated with severe proteinuria and metabolic disturbances.

The nephritic form is predominantly characterized by hematuria and arterial hypertension, while the mixed form combines features of both clinical variants.

The main clinical manifestations of CGN include proteinuria, hematuria, arterial hypertension, and laboratory signs of inflammation. In the terminal stage of the disease, chronic renal failure develops, often requiring renal replacement therapy, including hemodialysis.

Recent studies suggest that immunogenetic factors, particularly the G-308A polymorphism of the TNF- α gene, may play a significant role in the development of chronic glomerulonephritis in the Uzbek population.

Investigation of these factors is considered a promising direction for improving the understanding of disease pathogenesis and for developing individualized therapeutic approaches.

In conclusion, chronic glomerulonephritis remains a significant nephrological problem in Uzbekistan, especially among children and women of reproductive age.

Early diagnosis, accurate identification of clinical forms, and consideration of genetic factors are essential for reducing complications and improving treatment outcomes.



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