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**The common risk factors for chronic kidney disease (CKD) in Sudan**

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**Chapter one**

**Introduction**

-Magnitude of the problem: Secular increases in the burden of kidney failure is a major challenge for health systems worldwide, especially in low and middle-income countries (LMICs) due to growing demand for expensive kidney replacement therapies.

-Epidemiology of CKD (WHO) from recent literature

[Chronic kidney disease](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/chronic-kidney-disease) is a progressive condition that affects >10% of the general population worldwide, amounting to >800 million individuals. Chronic kidney disease is more prevalent in older individuals, women, racial minorities, and in people experiencing diabetes mellitus and hypertension. Chronic kidney disease represents an especially large burden in low- and middle-income countries, which are least equipped to deal with its consequences. Chronic kidney disease has emerged as one of the leading causes of mortality worldwide, and it is one of a small number of non-communicable diseases that have shown an increase in associated deaths over the past 2 decades. The high number of affected individuals and the significant adverse impact of chronic kidney disease should prompt enhanced efforts for better prevention and [treatment](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/therapeutic-procedure).

-Risk Factors

-Prevention

Screening, awareness

Early detection

-Diagnosis

Management

Follow up

CKD in Sudan

Rationale

**Chapter Two**

**Review of Literature**

2.1. Scientific Background (Anatomy, Histology, and physiology of the kidney)

2.2. Epidemiology of CKD (global, Regional, and national)

2.3. Risk Factors

2.4. Prevention

Screening, awareness

Early detection

-Diagnosis

Clinical

Radiological

Biochemical

Markers

Genetic molecular

-Treatment

Management

Follow up

CKD in Sudan

Chapter three

Objectives

Chapter Four

Materials and Methods

4.1.Study design

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