



Características clínicas de los pacientes diabéticos que acuden por primera vez a una consulta nefrológica en hospitales públicos de Lima [

2014

text (article)

Analítica

Introduction: Diabetes mellitus is the leading cause of chronic renal disease; early referral to the nephrologist is recommended as the outcome is worse in patients with late referral. **Objectives:** To determine clinical characteristics of diabetic patients upon their first nephrologic consultation. **Design:** Multicenter, observational and analytical study. **Setting:** Hospital Nacional 2 de Mayo, Hospital Nacional Arzobispo Loayza, Hospital Daniel Alcides Carrion and Hospital Maria Auxiliadora. **Participants:** Diabetic patients. **Interventions:** Diabetic patients were studied between September 2011 and February 2012. Percentages were used to describe frequencies and standard deviations. **Main outcome measures:** Clinical characteristics of diabetes patients. **Results:** From 200 diabetic patients with 12.9 years mean time to diagnosis 73% had received education for self-care, 40% reported not taking their medications and 57% did not follow a regular diet; 70% were hypertensive with 4.2 years average from time of diagnosis, 36.5% were obese, 52.8% had dyslipidemia; 10.5% had a history of cardiovascular disease, and 81.5% reported no prior assessment of renal function; 39.5% had glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) >7%, 48.5% cholesterol >200 mg/dL, 54.5% LDLc >100 mg/dL, and 46.5% triglycerides >150 mg/dL. Fifty seven per cent had a glomerular filtration rate <60 mL/min, and 37% albuminuria 300 mg/d or more. **Conclusions:** Almost half of all patients did not follow self-care recommendations. Due to substantial cardiovascular risk factors involved, education of this group should be strengthened

Introduction: Diabetes mellitus is the leading cause of chronic renal disease; early referral to the nephrologist is recommended as the outcome is worse in patients with late referral. **Objectives:** To determine clinical characteristics of diabetic patients upon their first nephrologic consultation. **Design:** Multicenter, observational and analytical study. **Setting:** Hospital Nacional 2 de Mayo, Hospital Nacional Arzobispo Loayza, Hospital Daniel Alcides Carrion and Hospital Maria Auxiliadora. **Participants:** Diabetic patients. **Interventions:** Diabetic patients were studied between September 2011 and February 2012. Percentages were used to describe frequencies and standard deviations. **Main outcome measures:** Clinical characteristics of diabetes patients. **Results:** From 200 diabetic patients with 12.9 years mean time to diagnosis 73% had received education for self-care, 40% reported not taking their medications and 57% did not follow a regular diet; 70% were hypertensive with 4.2 years average from time of diagnosis, 36.5% were obese, 52.8% had dyslipidemia; 10.5% had a history of cardiovascular disease, and 81.5% reported no prior assessment of renal function; 39.5% had glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) >7%, 48.5% cholesterol >200 mg/dL, 54.5% LDLc >100 mg/dL, and 46.5%

triglycerides >150 mg/dL. Fifty seven per cent had a glomerular filtration rate <60 mL/min, and 37% albuminuria 300 mg/d or more. Conclusions: Almost half of all patients did not follow self-care recommendations. Due to substantial cardiovascular risk factors involved, education of this group should be strengthened

<https://rebiunoda.pro.baratznet.cloud:28443/OpacDiscovery/public/catalog/detail/b2FpOmNlbGVicmF0aW9uOmVzLmJhcmF0ei5yZW4vMzEyNTcxNDE>

Título: Características clínicas de los pacientes diabéticos que acuden por primera vez a una consulta nefrológica en hospitales públicos de Lima [electronic resource]

Editorial: 2014

Tipo Audiovisual: Diabetes mellitus nefropatía diabética enfermedad renal crónica Diabetes mellitus diabetic nephropathy chronic renal disease

Documento fuente: Anales de la Facultad de Medicina, ISSN 1609-9419, Vol. 75, N°. 1, 2014, pags. 25-29

Nota general: application/pdf

Restricciones de acceso: Open access content. Open access content star

Condiciones de uso y reproducción: LICENCIA DE USO: Los documentos a texto completo incluidos en Dialnet son de acceso libre y propiedad de sus autores y/o editores. Por tanto, cualquier acto de reproducción, distribución, comunicación pública y/o transformación total o parcial requiere el consentimiento expreso y escrito de aquéllos. Cualquier enlace al texto completo de estos documentos deberá hacerse a través de la URL oficial de éstos en Dialnet. Más información: <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/info/derechosOAI> | INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS STATEMENT: Full text documents hosted by Dialnet are protected by copyright and/or related rights. This digital object is accessible without charge, but its use is subject to the licensing conditions set by its authors or editors. Unless expressly stated otherwise in the licensing conditions, you are free to linking, browsing, printing and making a copy for your own personal purposes. All other acts of reproduction and communication to the public are subject to the licensing conditions expressed by editors and authors and require consent from them. Any link to this document should be made using its official URL in Dialnet. More info: <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/info/derechosOAI>

Lengua: Spanish

Enlace a fuente de información: Anales de la Facultad de Medicina, ISSN 1609-9419, Vol. 75, N°. 1, 2014, pags. 25-29

Baratz Innovación Documental

- Gran Vía, 59 28013 Madrid
- (+34) 91 456 03 60
- informa@baratz.es