

INTRODUCTION

Renal failure in the newborn is a very common problem, and there are many different causes of renal failure in the newborn, Acute renal failure (ARF) is classified as prerenal, intrinsic renal disease including vascular insults and obstructive uropathy [*Agras et al 2004*].

The most common form of acute renal failure in neonates is prerenal failure which is due to renal hypoperfusion or ischemia. [*Friedlich et al 2005*], Prerenal failure may result in intrinsic renal failure if not treated promptly [*Mathur et al 2006*]

The cause of acute renal failure in neonates is multifactorial. [*Cuzzolin et al 2006, Cataldi et al 2005*], In most studies, perinatal asphyxia and sepsis are the most common associated conditions. [*Subramanian et al 2008, Haycock 2003, Jamro and Abbasi 2000*], The other conditions associated with the development of acute renal failure in newborns are respiratory distress syndrome, dehydration, congestive heart failure, and nephrotoxic drugs [*Friedlich et al 2005*].

The short-term outcome of therapy for ARF in newborn is highly dependent on the underlying etiology of ARF, the condition of other organs, and the facilities for renal replacement therapy, Mortality is more frequent and morbidity is much worse in neonates with multiorgan failure [*Andreoli 2004*].