

Introduction

Renal failure is a biochemical upset resulting from failure of the kidneys to maintain and regulate homeostasis of the body fluids and electrolytes. In renal failure not only blood urea is raised but also water and electrolytes are markedly disturbed in the body leading to acidosis and hyperkalemia which are responsible for deterioration and death of the patients with renal failure.

- The renal failure is classified into two types :

- I. Acute renal failure.
- II. Chronic renal failure.

I. Acute renal failure

It is a syndrome of rapid onset of impaired renal functions and characterized by severe oliguria or complete anuria. This syndrome is one of the most dramatic and important clinical problems with which the physician may face. Its importance appears from the fact that many patients with acute renal failure.