

SPRINT - 3

Project Name :

Early Detection of Chronic Kidney Disease Using Machine Learning.

TEAM ID:

PNT2022TMID12981

DIAGNOSIS



What tests do doctors use to diagnose and monitor kidney disease?

To check for kidney disease, health care providers use:

A blood test that checks how well your kidneys are filtering your blood, called GFR. GFR stands for glomerular filtration rate.

A urine test to check for albumin.

Albumin is a protein that can pass into the urine when the kidneys are damaged.

If you have kidney disease, your health care provider will use the same

two tests to help monitor your kidney disease and make sure your treatment plan is working.



Blood test for GFR

Your health care provider will use a blood test to check your kidney

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Blood test for GFR

Your health care provider will use a blood test to check your kidney function.

The results of the test mean the following:

A GFR of 60 or more is in the normal range.

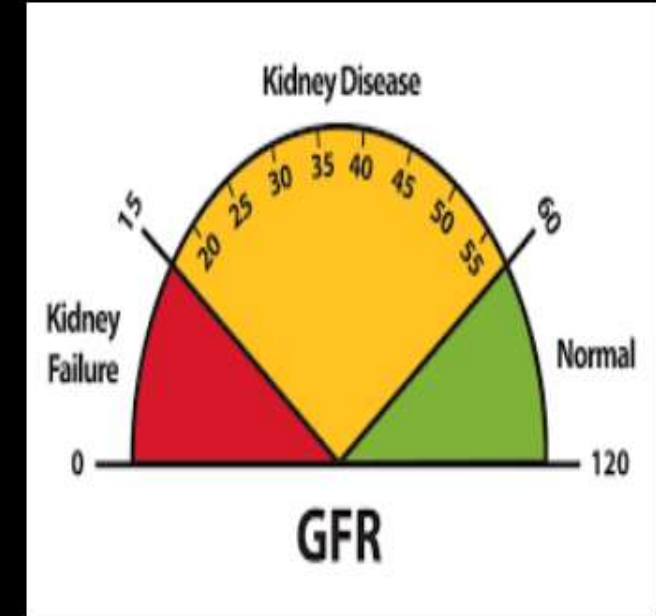
Ask your health care provider when your GFR should be checked again.

A GFR of less than 60 may mean you have kidney disease.

Talk with your health care provider about how to keep your kidney health at this level.

A GFR of 15 or less is called kidney failure.

Most people below this level need dialysis or a kidney transplant.



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