

SPECIFY THE BUSINESS PROBLEMS

The strengths of this review and meta-analysis are the wide search criteria ensuring inclusion of relevant studies and summarizing the knowledge of employment rate for kidney.

Kidney failure with a need for renal replacement therapy affects approximately 0.1% of the global population.

According to National Kidney Foundation statistics, more than 2 million people worldwide receive chronic dialysis treatment or are living with a functioning kidney transplant [1, 2]. Kidney failure reduces quality of life, increases psychosocial problems and has profound implications for the maintenance of normal employment [3, 4]. To a large extent, this is a consequence of disease-related

And u-related symptoms, but it is also due to time-consuming treatments with peritoneal dialysis. Therefore, kidney failure entails not only high costs because of the treatment itself but also results in lost productivity due to a reduced labor force

Signs and symptoms of kidney disease are often nonspecific. This means they can also be caused by other illnesses. Because your kidneys are able to make up for lost function, you might not develop signs and symptoms until Chronic kidney disease occurs when a disease or condition impairs kidney function, causing kidney damage to worsen over several months or years.

Diseases and conditions that cause chronic kidney disease include:

- Type 1 or type 2 diabetes
- High blood pressure

- an inflammation of the kidney's filtering units
- Interstitial nephritis , an inflammation of the kidney's tubules and surrounding structures
- Polycystic kidney disease or other inherited kidney diseases
- Prolonged obstruction of the urinary tract, from conditions such as enlarged prostate, kidney stones and some cancers
- condition that causes urine to back up into your kidneys
- Recurrent kidney infection in early predictions

damage has occurred. Complications

Chronic kidney disease can affect almost every part of your body. Potential complications include:

- Fluid retention, which could lead to swelling in your arms and legs, high blood pressure, or fluid in your lungs (pulmonary edema)

A sudden rise in potassium levels in your blood which could impair your Risk factors

Factors that can increase your risk of chronic kidney disease include:

- Diabetes
- High blood pressure
- Heart (cardiovascular) disease
- Smoking
- Obesity
- Being Black, Native American or Asian American

- Family history of kidney disease
- eart's function and can be life-threatening
- Anemia
- Heart disease
- Weak bones and an increased risk of bone fractures
- Decreased sex drive, erectile dysfunction or reduced fertility
- Damage to your central nervous system, which can cause difficulty concentrating, personality changes or seizures
- Decreased immune response, which makes you more vulnerable to infection inflammation of the saclike membrane that envelops your heart (pericardium)
- Pregnancy complications that carry risks for the mother and the developing fetus
- Irreversible damage to your kidneys (end-stage kidney disease), eventually requiring either dialysis or a kidney transplant for survival