

**ОБРАЗЕЦ**  
**БИЛЕТ №**  
**ДЛЯ ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННОГО ЗАЧЕТА ПО**  
**АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ**  
**ДЛЯ СТУДЕНТОВ 2 курса лечебного факультета**

*Выполните письменный перевод данного текста со словарем. Текст до горизонтальной черты соответствует по объему экзаменационным требованиям программы. Перевод текста после черты дает дополнительные баллы.*

### **Chronic Kidney Disease**

Chronic kidney disease is when one suffers from gradual and usually permanent loss of kidney function over time. This happens gradually over time, usually months to years. Chronic kidney disease is divided into five stages of increasing severity. Stage 5 chronic kidney failure is also referred to as end-stage renal disease, wherein there is total or near-total loss of kidney function and patients need dialysis or transplantation to stay alive. The term "renal" refers to the kidney, so another name for kidney failure is "renal failure." Mild kidney disease is often called renal insufficiency.

Although chronic kidney disease sometimes results from primary diseases of the kidneys themselves, the major causes are diabetes and high blood pressure.

Type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus cause a condition called diabetic nephropathy.

High blood pressure (hypertension), if not controlled, can damage the kidneys over time.

Glomerulonephritis is the inflammation and damage of the filtration system of the kidneys and can cause kidney failure. Postinfectious conditions and lupus are among the many causes of glomerulonephritis.

Polycystic kidney disease is an example of a hereditary cause of chronic kidney disease wherein both kidneys have multiple cysts.

Use of analgesics such as acetaminophen and ibuprofen regularly over long durations of time can cause analgesic nephropathy, another cause of kidney disease. Certain other medications can also damage the kidneys.

Clogging and hardening of the arteries (atherosclerosis) leading to the kidneys causes a condition called ischemic nephropathy, which is another cause of progressive kidney damage.

Obstruction of the flow of urine by stones, an enlarged prostate, strictures or cancers may also cause kidney disease.

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**(1500)**

Other causes of chronic kidney disease include HIV infection, sickle cell disease, heroin abuse, amyloidosis, kidney stones, chronic kidney infections, and certain cancers.

If you have any of the following conditions, you are at higher-than-normal risk of developing chronic renal disease. Your kidney functions may need to be monitored regularly. The prevalence of chronic kidney disease has increased by 16% from the previous decade. The increasing incidence of diabetes mellitus, hypertension (high blood pressure), obesity, and an aging population have led to this increase in kidney disease. Chronic kidney disease is more prevalent among individuals above 60 years of age (39.4%).

*Заведующий кафедрой иностранных языков*

*Подпись*