Towards Early Detection of Diabetic Kidney Disease Using Contrast Enhanced Ultrasound Perfusion Parameters

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Research

- Our Research tries to find a way to detect diabetes in the kidney before detecting it in the other clinical makers (Blood or urine).

- This matters because detecting diabetes in the kidney before detecting it in the blood or urine could prevent further damage to the kidney

Results

- After injecting the patients with microbubbles and fitting the raw data into perfusion models, the Result is that diabetic examples have a higher Blood volume, and the Microbubbles stay in the example for longer than the control example
- This important for scholars because it gets them a better understanding of how microbubbles behave in a Diabetic example and a control example.
- For the general audience, it's importance to get them a clear understanding of what Chronic Kidney disease is and what we are doing to better detect it