

## **Anaemia in chronic kidney disease- new treatment options**

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### **ABSTRACT**

In recent years anaemia has been recognized as one of the most specific and evident manifestations of chronic renal failure. In the majority of cases, renal anaemia is normocytic and normochromic with normal cellularity of bone marrow. Multiple factors contribute to the molecular origins of the anaemia of chronic kidney disease. Within those factors, the disturbances in the production of erythropoietin have the greatest impact

on the disease pathogenesis. However, other components such as shortened erythrocyte survival, blood loss, iron or other nutritional deficiencies, hemolysis, the presence of uremic inhibitors of erythropoiesis among others can also significantly contribute to the occurrence of anaemia.

**Key words:** chronic kidney disease, anaemia, erythropoietin, hepcidin, iron

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