CONCLUSION

From our study following conclusions can be drawn.

1. $\beta_2$ microglobulin is a sensitive indicator of renal disease. It can detect subclinical renal involvement which can not be detected by standard renal test (blood urea, serum creatinine).

2. Measurement of $\beta_2$ microglobulin provides a potentially sensitive diagnostic tool, which makes possible the identification of previously unrecognized group of patient with subclinical renal dysfunction due to even mild degrees of hypoxia at the tissue level.

3. The importance of these subclinical renal involvement in the prognosis and management of renal disease are the further matter of research.