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3UHYDOHQFHRIUMODGHQHPXWDWLRQDPRQJ6DXGLSDWLHQWVZLWKNLGQH\IDLOXUH

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Background: Mutations in the uromodulin (UMOD) gene lead to a dominant hereditary renal disease, which may ultimately result in kidney failure. erefore, the aim of this study was to assess the burden of UMOD-associated renal among Saudi patients with renal failure (RF).

Methodology: PCR ampli cation of 10 exons (forward and reverse) enclosed in the UMOD gene is done on the patient's genomic DNA of 103 Saudi patients with RF.

Results: Of the 103 patients, UMOD gene mutation was identi ed in 10/103 (9.7%).

Conclusion: UMOD gene mutation is relatively prevalent among Saudi patients with RF. Further evaluation of di erent mutations in this gene is important for overall assessment of its role in RF among Saudi population.

Biography

Saleh Ahmed Alogla present is a student of Medical college in University of Hail, Saudi Arabia.

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