

Renal function, in nephrology, is an indication of the state of the kidney and its role in renal physiology. The most common cause of an elevated B.Urea (azotemia) is poor kidney function, although a serum creatinine level is a somewhat more specific measure of renal function. A greatly elevated BUN (>60 mg/dL) generally indicates a moderate-to-severe degree of renal failure. Kidney function tests is a number of clinical laboratory tests that measure the levels of substances normally regulated by the kidneys can help determine the cause and extent of kidney dysfunction. Creatinine clearance rate (CCr or CrCl) is the volume of blood plasma that is cleared of creatinine per unit time and is a useful measure for approximating the GFR. Normal human adult blood should contain between (15–40) mg/dl.