

Lab testing, imaging, and clinical evaluation are all necessary for a prompt diagnosis of renal failure. Imaging tests, such as renal ultrasound or CT scans, can detect tumors, cysts, or other structural problems. Urine albumin-to-creatinine ratios (UACR) and dipstick tests are essential for early CKD screening in high-risk groups, including diabetics. Proteinuria (excess protein) and hematuria (blood in urine), which are signs of glomerular injury, are detected by urinalysis.