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The invention relates to medicine, namely to pediatrics, and can be used in urology and nephrology for predicting the risk of developing renal fibrosis/sclerosis in children with vesicoureteral reflux.

Summary of the invention consists in that urine is collected dynamically from children with vesicoureteral reflux, namely before and after treatment, then the urine is examined using an enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) to determine the quantitative value of fibroblast growth factor-beta (FGF-beta) and kidney injury molecules-1 (KIM-1), if the quantitative value of FGF-beta exceeds 55 pg/ml, and KIM-1 exceeds 337 pg/ml, the risk of developing renal fibrosis/sclerosis in children with vesicoureteral reflux is predicted.

Claims: 1