

Not all kidney diseases are the same

10 Features of (PKD)

Polycystic Kidney Disease



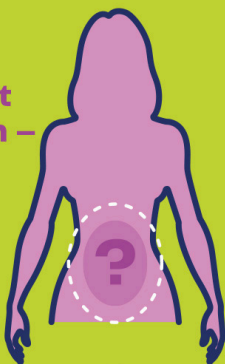
1.

Genetic –

inherited from an affected parent, two “carrier” parents, or from a new mutation.

2.

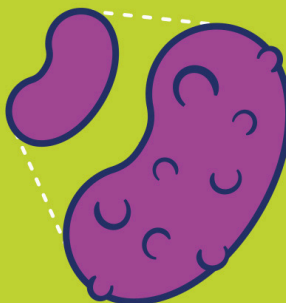
Develops at conception – may present at birth, in childhood (ARPKD or ADPKD), or adulthood.



3.

Cyst growth –

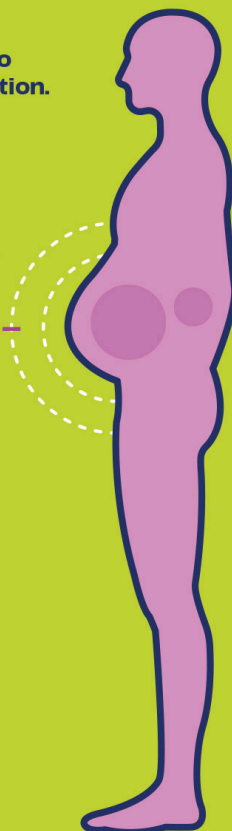
fluid-filled sacs expand and multiply inside the kidneys.



4.

Enlarged kidneys & swollen abdomen –

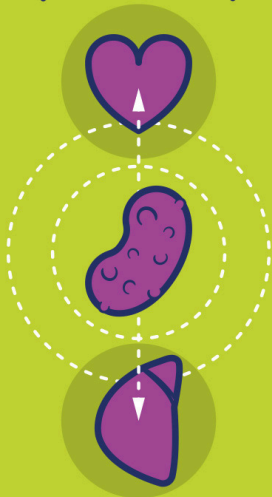
kidneys can grow to 3–4x normal size.



5.

Systemic disease –

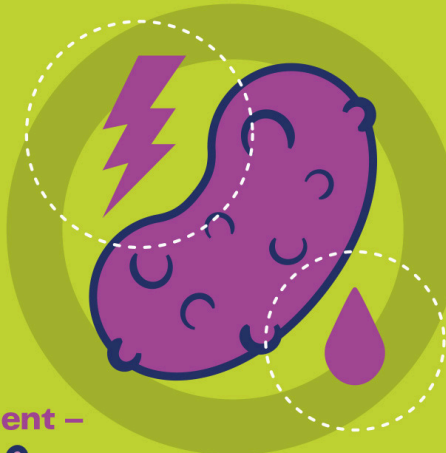
cysts may also affect the liver, pancreas, and other organs.



6.

Pain –

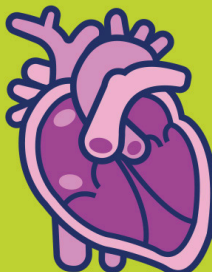
ruptured or bleeding cysts, or pressure from enlarged kidneys and liver.



8.

Heart involvement –

linked to mitral valve prolapse and other valve issues.



7.

Brain aneurysms – increased risk of intracranial aneurysms.



9.

Progressive decline –

kidney function worsens over time, often unpredictably.



10.

Hypertension –

early-onset, even in children, often before kidney function declines.



For more information visit
www.pkdcharity.org.uk

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Polycystic Kidney Disease