PKD FOUNDATION
Polycystic kidney disease

About PKD

What is polycystic kidney disease (PKD)? PKD is a chronic, genetic disease that causes uncontrolled growth of fluid-filled cysts in the kidneys, often leading to kidney failure.

There are two types of PKD: *autosomal dominant* (ADPKD) and *autosomal recessive* (ARPKD).

ADPKD *autosomal dominant*

- ADPKD affects an estimated 12.4 million people worldwide, including 600,000 Americans.
- Parents have a 50% chance of passing the disease to their children, so it often affects many people in one family.
- ADPKD may develop as a spontaneous mutation. About 10% of PKD patients have no family history of the disease.
- More than 50% of people with ADPKD will develop kidney failure in their 50s. ADPKD is the fourth leading cause of kidney failure.

ARPKD *autosomal recessive*

- ARPKD is a rare form of the disease that occurs in 1 in 25,000 children.
- *Autosomal recessive* means each parent is a carrier of the disease but does not have the disease.
- ARPKD affects people differently, even in the same family.
- ARPKD impacts both the kidneys and liver.

PKD KIDNEY BASICS

A typical kidney is the size of a human fist and weighs about a third of a pound. Polycystic kidneys can grow as large as a football and weigh 30 pounds. Cysts can be as small as a pinhead or as large as a grapefruit.

COMMON SYMPTOMS

There's a range of other symptoms PKD patients may experience:

— enlarged kidneys
— high blood pressure (hypertension)
— kidney stones
— urinary tract infections
— hernia
— blood in urine (hematuria)
— depression
— mitral valve prolapse
— anxiety
— protein in urine (proteinuria)
— back or flank pain.

LEARN MORE
pkdcure.org/what-is-pkd

WE GIVE HOPE. *We fund research, advocate for patients, and build a community for all impacted by PKD.*

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