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 500,000 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 20% 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 20,000 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/about-the-disease

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