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FACULTY OF NURSING

POLYCYSTIC KIDNEY

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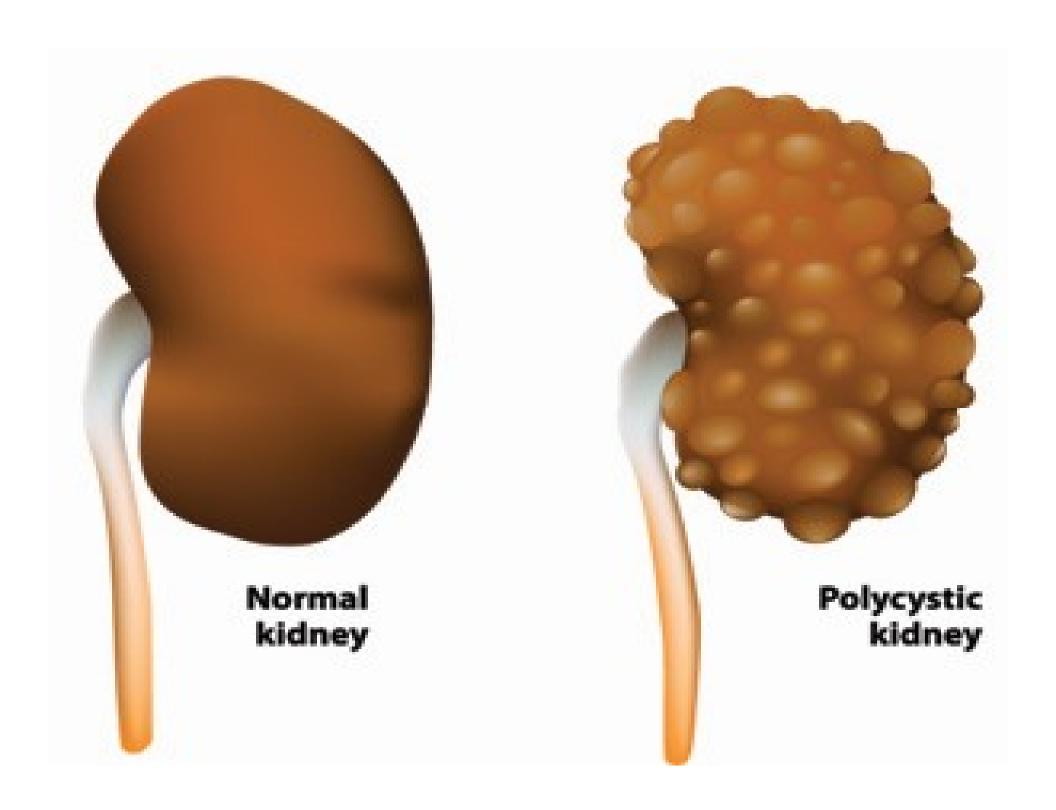
Definition-

In this disorder the renal tissue is full of multiple small cysts and organ is palpable as a large spongy kidney of newborn.

A multicystic kidney is large, dysplastic and non-functioning, containing cysts of varying size

(OR)

An inherited disorder in which clusters of cysts develop in the kidney.



Causes of polycystic:-

The two main types of polycystic kidney disease, caused by different genetic flaws, are:

1. Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD):-

Only one parent needs to have the disease for it to pass to the children. If one parent has ADPKD, each child has a 50 percent chance of getting the disease. This form accounts for about 90 percent of cases of polycystic kidney disease.

2. Autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease (ARPKD):-

- This type is far less common than is ADPKD.
 The signs and symptoms often appear shortly after birth. Sometimes, symptoms don't appear until later in childhood or during adolescence.
- Both parents must have abnormal genes to pass on this form of the disease. If both parents carry a gene for this disorder, each child has a 25 percent chance of getting the disease

Clinical features-

- Increased blood pressure
- Back or side pain
- Headache
- A feeling of fullness in abdomen
- Increased size abdomen due to enlarged kidney
- ❖ Blood in urine
- Kidney stones
- Kidney failure
- Urinary tract infection

Prevention

- Take the blood pressure medications prescribed by your doctor as directed.
- Eat a low-salt diet containing plenty of fruits, vegetables and whole grains.
- Maintain a healthy weight. Ask your doctor what the right weight is for you.
- If you smoke, quit.
- Exercise regularly. Aim for at least 30 minutes of moderate physical activity most days of the week.
- Limit alcohol use.

THANK YOU