



NephU™ Understanding Polycystic Kidney Disease (PKD)

PKD includes a group of hereditary disorders that originates from a single gene. Symptoms include renal cysts, enlarged kidneys, and kidney failure.¹

ARPKD

Autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease

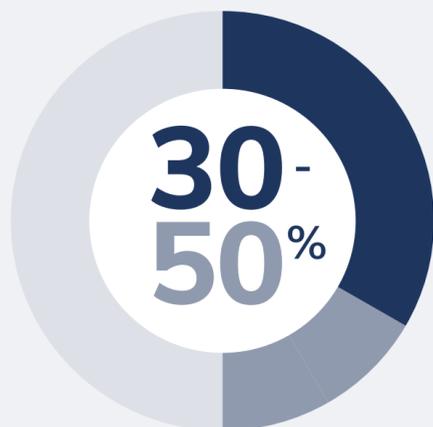


ARPKD can be a cause of kidney failure in children.

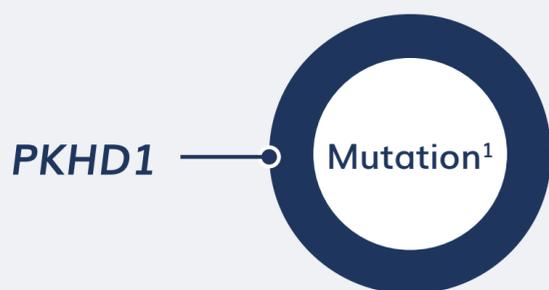
children



ARPKD is typically detected before birth.^{1,2}



of affected newborns die shortly after birth³

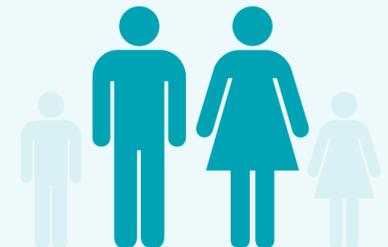


ADPKD

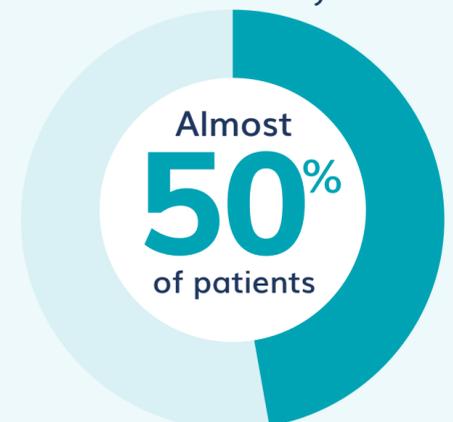
Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease



ADPKD is typically diagnosed in adults



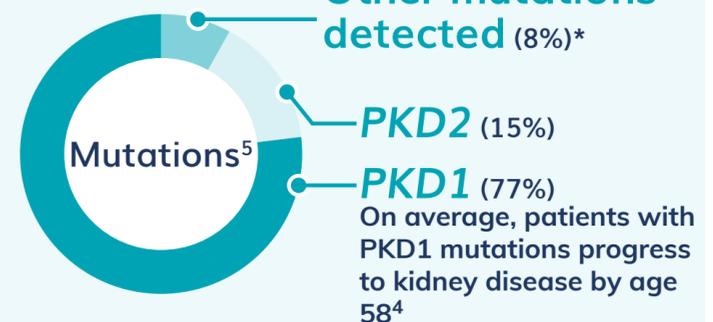
ADPKD is characterized by development and progressive enlargement of fluid-filled cysts in both kidneys.



who have ADPKD develop

Kidney Failure by age 60⁴

Other mutations detected (8%)*



Syndromic Cystic Disorders Are Considered Rare Diseases



Syndromic cystic disorders are rare inherited diseases that have renal cysts as part of their observable traits¹

Includes¹: Nephronophthisis:

Symptoms include inflammation and scarring that impairs kidney function leading to increased urine production, excessive thirst, weakness, and fatigue.

Joubert syndrome and related disorders

Meckel syndrome

Bardet-Biedl syndrome

Oro-facial-digital syndrome

Associated genes



*Based on data from the HALT Progression of PKD Study and The Consortium of Radiologic Imaging of PKD Study (N=1119 patients, 945 families).

References

1. Harris PC, Torres VE. *Annu Rev Med.* 2009;60:321-337. 2. Hartung EA, Guay-Woodford LM. *Pediatrics.* 2014;134(3):e833-e845. 3. Bergmann C. *Nephron.* 2019;141:50-60. 4. Chebib FT, Torres VE. *Am J Kidney Dis.* 2016;67(5):792-810. 5. Heyer CM et al. *JASN.* 2016;27:2872-2884.

Abbreviations

kidney disease = end-stage renal disease; PKD1, polycystic kidney disease 1 gene; PKD2, polycystic kidney disease 2 gene; PKHD1, polycystic kidney and hepatic disease 1 gene.