NephU™
Improving Awareness & Patient Outcomes

Kidney Disease
ACROSS THE LIFESPAN

Children & Teenagers

Birth Defects Affecting Kidneys[3]

1. Renal Agenesis *(missing organ or organ's cells)*
2. Renal Dysplasia *(abnormal cells)*
3. Ectopic Kidneys *(abnormal place or position)*

Primary hereditary causes (passing of genetic information from parent to child) of kidney failure in children.[2]

Autosomal Recessive Polycystic Kidney Disease (ARPKD): 2.8% leading to kidney failure
Alport syndrome: *(damages the tiny blood vessels in the kidneys)* **1.4% of kidney failure in children**

Causes of Kidney Disease In Children & Teenagers

Ages 0-4
Birth defects and hereditary disease are the leading causes of kidney failure in children from birth to age 4.[3]

Ages 5-9 & 10-14
This age group develops kidney failure due to **nephrotic syndrome** *(too much protein in your urine)*, **systemic disease, and hereditary disease progression.**[3]

Ages 15-19
For ages 15-19, **glomerular** *(blood filtering unit in the kidneys)* **diseases** are the leading cause of kidney failure.[3]

Congenital & Hereditary Kidney Abnormalities

Throughout childhood, **genetic abnormalities of the kidney and urinary tract** continue as a primary cause of kidney failure in children.[2]

Even at ages 13–17, 21.8% of the primary cause of kidney failure in children with incident kidney failure is Congenital anomalies of kidney and urinary tract (CAKUT).[2]

Medical advances and improved care have helped many people who are born with genetic and hereditary kidney abnormalities to survive into adulthood.

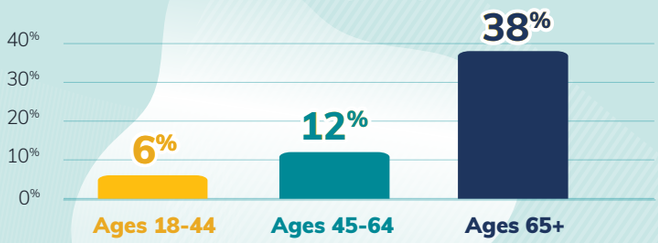
Kidney Failure That Requires Kidney Replacement Treatment: Per Million Population (PMP)[1]

Adults & Seniors

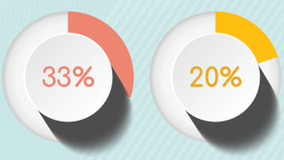
Major Causes Of Kidney Disease In Adults

- Diabetes[6]
- High Blood Pressure[6]
- Glomerulonephritis[7] *(severe inflammation of the kidney)*
- Lupus Nephritis[7] *(an autoimmune disease)*
- IgA Nephropathy[7] *(autoimmune disease that leads to build up in the kidney's filtering units and ultimately damage)*
- Anti-GBM Disease[7] *(body produces antibodies that attack the lungs and kidneys)*

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) Is More Common As People Age[6]



Approximately **37 Million US adults** have CKD-but most of them may not know they have it.[6]



~33% of adults with diabetes and **20% with high blood pressure** may develop CKD.[5]

Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease (ADPKD)

This genetic disorder causes numerous cysts to grow in the kidneys. Signs and symptoms typically develop between the ages of 30 and 50.[8]

1 in 3
US adults are at risk of developing life-threatening **kidney disease.**[5]

Discover kidney disease prevention strategies on Otsuka's Patient Education Network (OPEN), including kidney-healthy recipes!

References

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