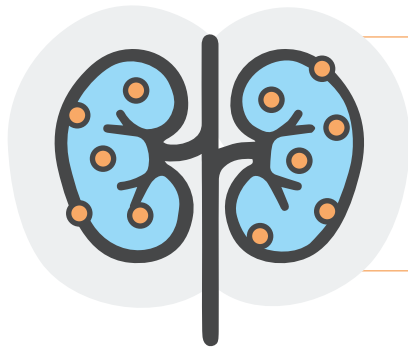


Disease Background

Polycystic kidney disease (PKD) is one of the most common, life-threatening, genetic diseases.¹

PKD causes multiple cysts to form on the kidneys.

For some people, if left untreated, the organs can enlarge up to 20 times their normal weight.²



The enlargement of cysts causes kidney function to decline. Cysts can also form on other organs like the liver and may impact liver function.³

Two types of PKD:

ADPKD (Autosomal Dominant PKD):

The most common form, affecting adults and children.

&

ARPKD (Autosomal Recessive PKD):

A more severe form, only impacting children (nearly 1 in 20,000).⁴

PKD is more prevalent than these widely known diseases & conditions combined.⁵



1 in 500⁶ Canadians (12.5 million⁷ globally) are affected.



1/2 of those diagnosed experience kidney failure by the time they're 54.⁸

ADPKD is the 4th leading cause of kidney failure, and children of parents with ADPKD have a 50/50 chance of inheriting it.⁹

Average normal size of kidney



Size of some kidneys affected by ADPKD¹⁰

Options

Approximately half of ADPKD patients go into failure by age 54, requiring frequent dialysis until a suitable kidney transplant donor is found.¹¹



Dialysis

Dialysis costs the Canadian healthcare system \$70,000 a year per patient¹² and on average, patients spend almost four years on dialysis waiting for a kidney transplant.¹³



Transplantation

Nearly 80% of Canadians waiting for an organ donation are waiting for a kidney. Donor rates have stagnated since 2006 and 30-40% of people will never get the kidney they need.¹⁴



Medical Management

Speak to your doctor about what options are available to help manage PKD.

For more information, visit endPKD.ca

¹ PKD Foundation of Canada website. Learn. Available at: <http://endpkd.ca/learn>. Accessed February, 2016

² Bae, K.T. et al. Imaging for the prognosis of autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. Nature Reviews Nephrology, 6, 96-106. February 2010.

³ Polycystic Kidney Disease Charity website. Fast facts about ADPKD. Available at: <http://pkdcharity.org.uk/about-adpkd/just-diagnosed/fast-facts-about-adpkd>. Accessed: August 2014.

⁴ The Kidney Foundation of Canada. Polycystic Kidney Disease. Page 4. Available at: <http://www.kidney.ca/document.doc?id=324>. Accessed: November 2015.

⁵ Mansoumi, Amirali et al. Developments in the management of autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. Ther Clin Risk Manag. 2008 Apr; 4(2): 393-407. Available at: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2504069/>. Accessed: August 2015.

⁶ PKD Foundation of Canada website. ADPKD vs. ARPKD. Available at <http://endpkd.ca/learn/>. Accessed February 2016.

⁷ PKD Foundation of Canada website. About Us. Available at: <http://endpkd.ca/about-us/>. Accessed February 2016.

⁸ Alam, Ashan and Perrone, Ronald D., Management of ESRD in patients with autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. Advances in Chronic Kidney Disease, Vol 17, No 2, March 2010; pp 164-172.

⁹ The Kidney Foundation of Canada. Polycystic Kidney Disease. Page 3. Available at: <http://www.kidney.ca/document.doc?id=324>. Accessed: November 2015.

¹⁰ The PKD Foundation (U.S.) PKD Facts. Available at: <http://www.pkdcure.org/what-is-pkd/> Accessed November 2015.

¹¹ Alam, Ashan and Perrone, Ronald D., Management of ESRD in patients with autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease. Advances in Chronic Kidney Disease, Vol 17, No 2, March 2010; pp 164-172.

¹² Kidney Foundation of Canada. Infographic: Kidney Failure Can Happen to Anyone. November 2015.

¹³ Kidney Foundation of Canada. Facing the Facts 2015. Available at: <http://www.kidney.ca/file/Facing-the-Facts-2015-infographic-portrait.pdf>. Accessed February 2016.

¹⁴ Kidney Foundation of Canada. Infographic: Kidney Failure Can Happen to Anyone. November 2015.