Nephrotic Syndrome
The Unknown Kidney Disease

What We Know
Nephrotic Syndrome is a medical term that describes symptoms that appear when the filtering cells inside the kidney (glomeruli) are damaged. The most common symptoms include severe swelling around eyes, ankles, feet, and abdomen, weight gain from excess fluid retention, and foamy urine due to proteinuria.

It is not yet understood why Nephrotic Syndrome develops, and there currently is no cure for the syndrome. However, treatments for its symptoms are available.

Primary Types of Nephrotic Syndrome
- Minimal Change Disease (MCD)
  - Almost 85% of children with symptoms of Nephrotic Syndrome have Minimal Change Disease
- Membranous Nephropathy (MN)
  - Most common in adults over the age of 40
  - Approximately 40% of MN cases progress to end-stage renal failure
- Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis (FSGS)
  - FSGS is a chronic, lifelong disease. Most individuals diagnosed with FSGS will live with its effects their entire life
  - In 30% to 50% of cases, FSGS will redevelop after a kidney transplant
  - 5,400+ individuals are estimated to be diagnosed with FSGS yearly

How Far We Have To Go

The silent epidemic
While 1 in 7 Americans has chronic kidney disease, almost 50% of individuals near kidney failure have no idea they have kidney disease

Nephrotic Syndrome
is a leading cause of kidney failure, responsible for 12% of cases in adults and 20% in children

Few FDA approved treatments for Nephrotic Syndrome diseases are currently available

The transplant waiting list is almost 3 times larger than the number of transplants performed yearly

Dialysis or transplantation is needed for survival when the kidneys fail

Dialysis is not a cure for kidney failure. After 3 years of dialysis, the mortality rate is almost 50%

With the proper funding and support, this syndrome can be cured. Visit us at NephCure.org to donate.