

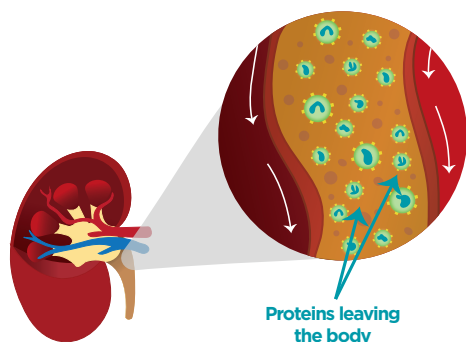
Nephrotic Syndrome

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.



When damaged, the kidney's glomeruli cease to properly filter the blood and allow important proteins to leave the body through urine.

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

Dialysis or transplantation

is needed for survival when the kidneys fail

The transplant waiting list

is almost 3 times larger than the number of transplants performed yearly

Dialysis is not a cure

for kidney failure. After 3 years of dialysis, the mortality rate is almost 50%