## Appendix 1: GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

- ADPKD: Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease
- AKI: Acute kidney injury
- CKD: Chronic Kidney disease
- CVD: Cardiovascular disease
- ESRD: End stage renal disease
- ESRF: End Stage Renal Failure
- FSGS: Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis
- HTN: Hypertension
- htTKV: Height adjusted total kidney volume
- ICA: Intracranial aneurysms
- MCD: Minimal Change Disease
- MN: Membranous nephropathy
- NS: Nephrotic syndrome
- NSAID: non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug
- PKD: polycystic kidney disease
- SLE: Systemic lupus erythematosus
- SRNS: Steroid resistent nephrotic syndrome

Case 1

Case 2

- TKV: total kidney volume
- UTI: Urinary tract infection

Case 4

**Appendices** 

References

Case 3

## **Appendix 2: Patient resources**

• A full range of patient resources, free to download for a range of kidney conditions from Kidney care UK

Patient information booklets | Kidney Care UK

• The National Kidney federation, the national kidney charity run by kidney patients for kidney patients, offers a helpline dedicated to kidney patients and leaflets (including a patient support pack)

Helpline Information & Leaflets | National Kidney Federation

Kidney education, offers health information in 40 different languages
 <u>Kidney Education Foundation</u>

Case 4

**Appendices** 

**References** 

Case 3

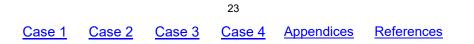
Case 1

Case 2

## Appendix 3: Renal disease: Summary of symptoms and examinations / investigations<sup>3, 25, 34, 46</sup>

Renal disease	Key signs and symptoms	Assessments
Polycystic kidney disease	<ul> <li>Family history of ADPKD or end-stage renal disease</li> <li>Family history of cerebrovascular event</li> <li>Hypertension</li> <li>Abdominal/ flank pain</li> <li>Palpable kidneys</li> <li>Haematuria (microscopic and macroscopic)</li> <li>Proteinuria, increased urinary albumin excretion</li> <li>Headaches</li> <li>Dysuria, suprapubic pain, fever Renal cysts</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>History and physical examination, including blood pressure</li> <li>Urinalysis</li> <li>Renal ultrasound</li> </ul>
Nephrotic syndrome	<ul> <li>Oedema (starts in legs) and can involve entire body) and foamy urine</li> <li>Urine PCR&gt;300mg/micromol diagnostic</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>History and physical examination</li> <li>Proteinuria (urine PCR) random urine specimen</li> <li>Urinalysis with microscopy to check for cellular casts – send for urine protein electrophoresis</li> <li>Serological studies including auto- immune screen, protein electrophoresis, serum free light chains, syphilis serology, heaptitis B and C serology, HIV - consider genetic panel in children/young adults to investigate possible mutations</li> <li>Renal biopsy</li> </ul>
Acute kidney injury	<ul> <li>Nausea and vomiting, diarrhoea, or suspected dehydration (reduced urine output/changes to urine colour), confusion, fatigue or drowsiness.</li> <li>A rise in 26 micromol/L or greater (compared with baseline creatinine) within 48 hours</li> <li>OR a 50% or greater rise (more than 1.5 times the baseline) known to or presumed to have occurred within past 7 days.</li> <li>Check for hyperkalaemia</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>History and physical examination         <ul> <li>Fluid intake/loss</li> <li>Pulse/blood pressure</li> <li>Peripheral perfusion</li> <li>Changes in urine output, when last passed urine</li> <li>Lung auscultation – crackles (fluid overload)</li> <li>Peripheral oedema</li> <li>Palpable bladder</li> <li>Serum creatinine value</li> <li>Renal function and serum potassium levels</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Glomerulonephritis	<ul> <li>Oedema and hypertension are signs of chronic disease.</li> <li>Nausea, malaise, anorexia are all part of a generalised vasculitic picture</li> <li>Sore throat precedes renal symptoms by 2 weeks in post-streptococcal GN - fever and abdominal pain may also present</li> <li>Microscopic haematuria, proteinuria</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>History and physical examination, including blood pressure</li> <li>Urinalysis and renal function tests</li> </ul>

	proteinuna	



Published May 2025