Chronic Kidney Disease (APOL1-Related)

Jamie, we could not determine if you have the two genetic variants we tested.

The test involved detecting variants in the APOL1 gene, but your result could not be determined.

We could not determine if you have either of the two variants we tested linked to APOL1-related chronic kidney disease.

It's estimated that about 40% of adults in the U.S. will develop chronic kidney disease during their lifetime. A higher risk of developing chronic kidney disease may be linked with having one or both of these variants. Your risk is influenced by many factors, including family history and other genetic factors.

High blood pressure, diabetes, obesity, age, and family history are also important factors for developing chronic kidney disease.

About Chronic Kidney Disease

The information here applies to all patients with a family history or who are at risk for chronic kidney disease. Among the factors:

- Effective treatment may slow the development of chronic kidney disease.
- Early recognition is the key.
- Complementary treatments can help manage symptoms.

FAQs

About Chronic Kidney Disease

Learn more about APOL1-related chronic kidney disease.
Chronic Kidney Disease (APOL1-Related)

Chronic kidney disease is a condition in which the kidney stops working properly over time. It is a common health problem that affects millions of people worldwide.

Overview

Chronic kidney disease affects people of all ages and can be caused by various factors. These factors include high blood pressure, diabetes, and certain medical conditions.

Scientific Details

Chronic kidney disease is often diagnosed when the kidneys are unable to filter waste products from the blood. This can lead to a build-up of waste products in the body, which can cause serious health problems.

Frequently Asked Questions

How is APOL1-related chronic kidney disease different from other types of chronic kidney disease?

APOL1-related chronic kidney disease is a rare type of chronic kidney disease that is caused by a gene called APOL1. This gene is found in people of African descent and is a major risk factor for developing this type of kidney disease.

What are the symptoms of APOL1-related chronic kidney disease?

The symptoms of APOL1-related chronic kidney disease can vary depending on the severity of the condition. Some people may experience fatigue, swelling in the legs or hands, or changes in urination patterns.

What is the treatment for APOL1-related chronic kidney disease?

There is currently no cure for APOL1-related chronic kidney disease. Treatment options include medication, dialysis, or kidney transplantation.

How can I reduce my risk of developing APOL1-related chronic kidney disease?

There is no way to completely prevent APOL1-related chronic kidney disease. However, managing other health conditions, such as high blood pressure and diabetes, can help reduce your risk of developing this type of kidney disease.

Where can I learn more about chronic kidney disease, support groups, and other resources?

You can learn more about chronic kidney disease from the following resources:

- National Kidney Foundation
- American Kidney Fund
- American Association of Kidney Patients
- Renal Support Network

If you have questions about your results or how they might affect you or your family, a genetics counselor may be able to help. Learn more about genetic counseling.

Get help now

I have results and my result could not be determined. What does this mean?

This means we could not tell if you have or do not have the genetic variants we were testing. This can be caused by technical errors or other factors that interfere with the testing.

I have a share of an APOL1-related chronic kidney disease, what now?

If you have a share of APOL1-related chronic kidney disease, you should talk to a healthcare professional about your risk and steps you can take to reduce it.

I have results and my result could not be determined. What are some things I could do?

Because we could not determine your result, it is still possible to have one or both of the genetic variants we tested for in APOL1-related chronic kidney disease. It is important to talk to a healthcare professional about your risk and steps you can take to reduce it.

I have questions about other results you may have.

If you have questions about other results, please contact your healthcare provider.