Chronic Kidney Disease (APOL1-Related)

Jodie, you do not have one of the two genetic variants we tested.

We would like to provide you with additional information. Many cases of chronic kidney disease are caused by the APOL1 gene variant. The APOL1 gene is mutated in people of African descent.

How To Use This Test

Threaded design diagnostic chronic kidney disease are any other health conditions.

Please use this APOL1-Related DNA Test to confirm any chronic kidney disease.

Terms of Use

For the use of this DNA test, conditions are free, fit, the participant under 18 years of age, and will be confirmed by a healthcare professional.

Intended Use

To determine genetic variants in a chronic kidney disease.

Limited Use

This DNA test is not intended for other chronic kidney disease.

Important Information

The APOL1 gene is involved in the development of chronic kidney disease.

We could not determine your result for one of the two variants we tested linked to APOL1-related chronic kidney disease.

Our results could not be determined for the C2 variant in the APOL1 gene.

This is a normal result and does not indicate a risk for chronic kidney disease.

It is estimated that at least 40% of adults in the U.S. will develop chronic kidney disease during their lifetime.

Most cases of chronic kidney disease are caused by the APOL1 gene variant. Over time, the kidneys become damaged, leading to kidney failure. Chronic kidney disease can be caused by diabetes, family history, and other genetic factors.

Lifestyle and other factors can also influence the chances of developing chronic kidney disease.

Developing a healthy lifestyle and eating a healthy diet can reduce the risk of developing chronic kidney disease.

About Chronic Kidney Disease

The information provided in APOL1-Related Chronic Kidney Disease is based on the latest findings.

When Does It Happen?

When chronic kidney disease occurs in the United States, it most commonly affects African Americans. Chronic kidney disease is often caused by diabetes or high blood pressure.

Sometimes, chronic kidney disease is caused by an underlying disease or condition.

Chronic Kidney Disease with a Complicated Early History

Chronic kidney disease begins in the early stages of life. Early diagnosis may prevent further damage to the kidneys.

How can I prevent it?

Preventing chronic kidney disease begins in the early stages of life. Early diagnosis may prevent further damage to the kidneys.

Some people with diabetes or high blood pressure may require medication to control blood pressure.

If you have diabetes, please talk to your doctor about ways to prevent chronic kidney disease.

Learn more about APOL1-related chronic kidney disease.

See our Frequently Asked Questions for more information.
Chronic Kidney Disease (APOL1-Related)

Chronic kidney disease is a condition in which the kidney is slowly and progressively damaged over time. Many factors can influence a person’s chances of developing chronic kidney disease, including genetics, family history, obesity, and other health conditions. In fact, experts estimate that about 1 in 20 adults has chronic kidney disease. There are many different types of chronic kidney disease, which are defined based on the underlying cause and how the kidneys are affected. For example, diabetes can lead to diabetic-related chronic kidney disease, and high blood pressure can lead to hypertension-related chronic kidney disease. As chronic kidney disease progresses, it can lead to end-stage kidney disease, which is a type of kidney failure that is irreversible.

Some specific types of the APOL1 gene, called C1 and C2 variants, are associated with an increased risk for chronic kidney disease. People with two copies of these APOL1 variants may have a higher risk of developing chronic kidney disease. APOL1 may increase the risk for developing kidney disease in people who have diabetes or high blood pressure. This higher risk may not become apparent until later in life.

Scientists are still working to understand how the APOL1 C1 and C2 variants increase chronic kidney disease risk. They are also working to understand whether there are underlying differences in kidney function and treatment response in people with APOL1-related chronic kidney disease compared to people with chronic kidney disease due to other factors.

Is this answer helpful? Yes No

What does this test do?

This test looks for the SNPs and CNVs in the APOL1 gene, which are used to define the C1 and C2 haplotypes, respectively. These haplotypes are found in an increased risk for chronic kidney disease.

Is this answer helpful? Yes No

What does this test look for?

This test does not diagnose chronic kidney disease. Only a healthcare professional can do that.

Is this answer helpful? Yes No

What does this test test for?

This test does not diagnose chronic kidney disease if you already develop the condition in the future.

Is this answer helpful? Yes No

The report includes the following in this section:

- Kidney Function Tests

The report doesn’t include the following in this section:

- Kidney Function Tests

Is this answer helpful? Yes No

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 Society of Nephrology

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

Is this answer helpful? Yes No

How should I interpret these results?

This means you do not have any of the two genetic variants we tested. We could not tell if you have or do not have the other tested variant. This result may be caused by random error or other factors that could influence the test.

Is this answer helpful? Yes No

How do I interpret these results?

This means you do not have any of the two genetic variants we tested. We could not tell if you have or do not have the other tested variant. This result may be caused by random error or other factors that could influence the test. Knowing the variant could not determine your risk for developing APOL1-related chronic kidney disease. This variant is most commonly found in people of African descent. It is also found in people with African ancestry, including people of Hepatitis C and E-antibodies.

Is this answer helpful? Yes No

What should I do with this information?

Knowing this information could not determine your risk of developing APOL1-related chronic kidney disease. It may be possible for you to develop other factors that could increase your risk. It is important to consider all factors that could contribute to your risk. You should talk with your healthcare provider about your risk.

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Is this answer helpful? Yes No