

Kidney Health after Cancer Treatment

The kidneys are vital organs responsible for filtering out waste products from the blood, controlling blood pressure, and stimulating red blood cell production. Treatment for childhood cancer can sometimes damage the kidneys. It is important to understand how the kidneys function so that you can keep your kidneys as healthy as possible.

How do the kidneys work?

The kidneys are two bean-shaped organs, each approximately the size of an adult fist, located below the rib cage near the middle of the back. The kidneys filter about 200 quarts of blood each day, removing harmful waste products and excess water, and returning important elements (such as calcium, sodium and potassium) to the blood. Filtering occurs in tiny units inside the kidneys, known as nephrons. Each kidney has approximately one million nephrons. After the blood is filtered by the nephrons, the excess water and waste products become urine. The urine flows from the kidneys to the bladder through tubes called ureters. The bladder then stores the urine until it is full, at which time the waste is emptied from the body through the urethra.

How is kidney function measured?

Kidney function is measured in percentages. Two normal kidneys account for 100% of kidney function. A single kidney provides about 50% of kidney function. One can lead a normal life with one kidney as long as the single kidney remains healthy. When kidney function drops to less than 50% of normal, the risk of health problems increases. Serious health problems are more frequent when kidney function drops to below 20%. Dialysis or transplant is necessary if kidney function falls to 15% or below.

What treatments for childhood cancer can cause kidney problems?

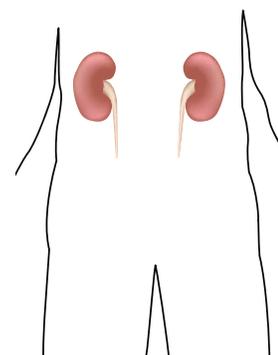
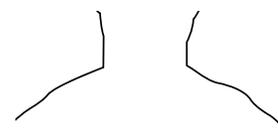
Certain treatments used for childhood cancer can sometimes cause kidney problems. There may also be other risk factors present that can increase the chance of kidney problems. If you have any of the following risk factors, you should take extra care to keep your kidneys healthy:

Radiation involving the kidneys, including:

- Kidney (renal or flank) radiation
- Abdominal radiation
- Total body irradiation (TBI)

Certain medications that can cause kidney damage, including:

- Cisplatin
- Carboplatin
- Ifosfamide
- Certain antibiotics used to treat bacterial and fungal infections, such as tobramycin, gentamicin, and amphotericin
- Certain medications used to treat graft-versus-host disease, such as cyclosporine and FK-506 (tacrolimus)



Other risk factors that may increase the chance of kidney problems include:

- **Nephrectomy** (surgical removal of a kidney)—see the related Health Link “Single Kidney Health”
- **Medical conditions that may affect the kidney**, such as high blood pressure, diabetes, or a tumor involving the kidney
- **History of urinary tract problems**, such as frequent urinary tract infections, back-flow of urine into the kidney (reflux), or other urinary tract abnormalities
- **Cystectomy** (removal of the bladder)—this increases the risk of chronic urinary tract infections and other kidney problems

What are the signs and symptoms of a kidney problem?

- Swelling, especially of the feet and ankles (edema)
- Low red blood count (anemia)
- High blood pressure (hypertension)
- People who have signs of serious kidney problems, such as edema, low red blood count, and hypertension, may also have other symptoms, including fatigue, nausea and vomiting, drowsiness, itchy skin, or headaches.

What follow up is recommended?

- **Have a medical check-up at least yearly.** This should include a blood pressure check.
- **Have a blood test for kidney function (BUN and creatinine) and electrolytes** (blood salts and minerals) **at your first long-term follow-up visit** (at least 2 years after completing cancer treatment). If problems are detected, follow your health care provider’s recommendations. People with low levels of blood salts and minerals may need to take supplements (prescribed by a healthcare provider). This can be important for long-term health. For example, persistently low levels of blood magnesium can lead to heart problems.
- If you have had a **cystectomy** (bladder removal), you should also have an **evaluation by a urologist** (urinary tract specialist) **at least once a year.**

What can I do to keep my kidneys healthy?

- Drink plenty of water, especially when playing sports, while out in the sun, and during hot weather.
- Call your healthcare provider immediately if you have symptoms of a urinary tract infection (burning when you urinate, urinating more frequently than usual, and/or feeling an urgent sensation to urinate).
- Use non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs with caution. These include pain or fever medicines (over-the-counter and by prescription) that contain aspirin, ibuprofen, acetaminophen or naproxen. These medications have been known to cause kidney damage (analgesic nephropathy), especially when taken in excessive doses or when two or more of these medications are combined with caffeine or codeine and taken over long periods of time. If you require long-term medications for management of pain, be sure to discuss the alternatives with your healthcare provider, and to choose medications that are not harmful to your kidneys.

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Additional health information for childhood cancer survivors is available at www.survivorshipguidelines.org

Note: Throughout this *Health Links* series, the term “childhood cancer” is used to designate pediatric cancers that may occur during childhood, adolescence, or young adulthood. Health Links are designed to provide health information for survivors of pediatric cancer, regardless of whether the cancer occurred during childhood, adolescence, or young adulthood.

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