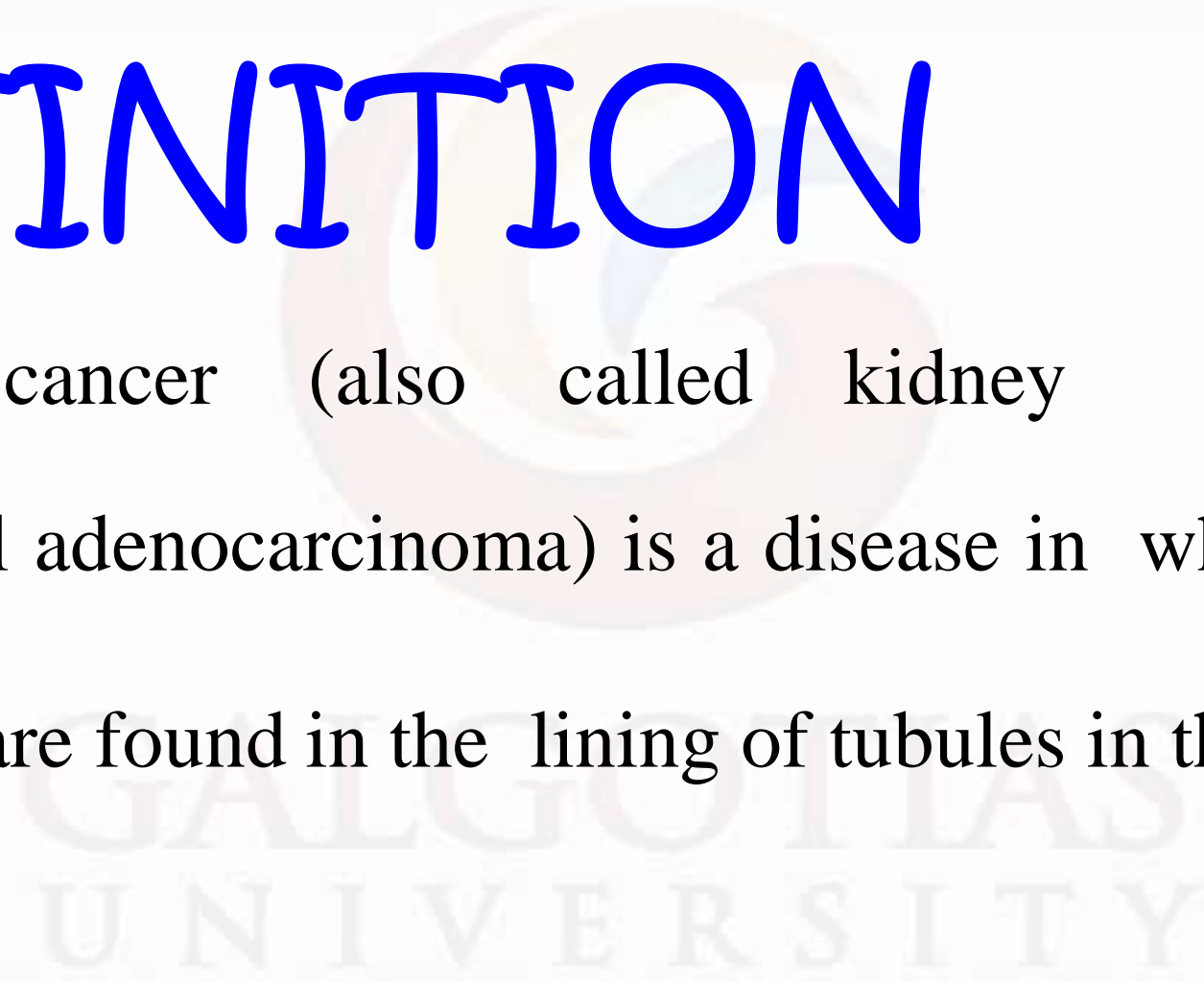


RENAL CANCER

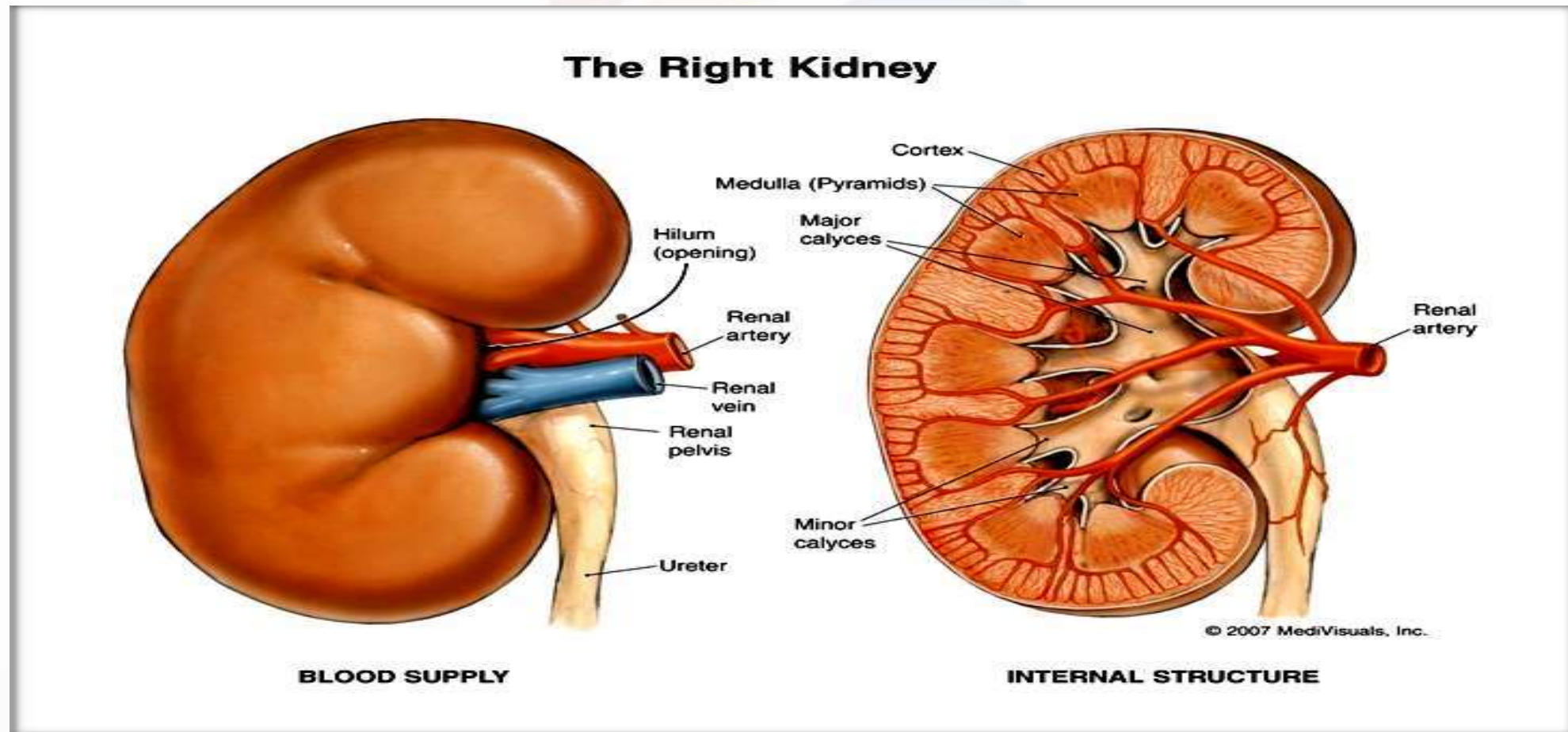


DEFINITION

- Renal cell cancer (also called kidney cancer or renal adenocarcinoma) is a disease in which malignant (cancer) cells are found in the lining of tubules in the kidney.



THE RENAL SYSTEM



CAUSES AND RISK FACTORS

- It's not clear what causes renal cell carcinoma.
- **Older age.** The risk of kidney cancer increases as age.
- **Smoking** Smokers have a greater risk of kidney cancer than nonsmokers do. The risk decreases after quitting.
- **Obesity.** People who are obese have a higher risk of kidney cancer than do people who are considered average weight.
- **High blood pressure (hypertension).** High blood pressure increases the risk of kidney cancer.

ETIOLOGY

- **Treatment for kidney failure.**

People who receive long-term dialysis to treat chronic kidney failure have a greater risk of developing kidney cancer.

- **Having a family history of kidney cancer.**

The risk is especially high in siblings.

- **Being exposed to certain chemicals.**

such as [asbestos](#), cadmium, benzene, organic solvents, or certain herbicides

STAGING OF RENAL CANCER

- **Stage I.**
 - At this stage, the tumor can be up to 2.75 inches (7 centimeters) in diameter. The tumor is confined to the kidney.
- **Stage II.**
 - A stage II kidney cancer is larger than a stage I tumor, but it's still confined to the kidney.

- **Stage III.**

At this stage, the tumor extends beyond the kidney to the surrounding tissue and may also have spread to a nearby lymph node.

- **Stage IV.**

Cancer spreads outside the kidney, to multiple lymph nodes or to distant parts of the body, such as the bones, liver or lungs.

- **HIGH MINERAL CONTENT IN DRINKING WATER**
 - **DIETARY INTAKE**
 - **UTI & PROLONGED INDWELLING CATHETERISATION**
 - **NEUROGENIC BLADDER**

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

- [Blood in your urine](#)
- A lump in your side or abdomen
- A loss of appetite
- A pain in your side that doesn't go away
- [Weight loss](#) that occurs for no known reason
- Fever that lasts for weeks and isn't caused by a cold or other infection

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- Extreme fatigue
- Anemia
- Swelling in your ankles or legs
- **Kidney cancer that spreads to other parts of the body may cause other symptoms, such as:**
 - Shortness of breath
 - Coughing up blood
 - Bone pain

Tests and diagnosis

- **Blood and urine tests.**

Tests the blood and urine may give clues about what's causing signs and symptoms.

- **Imaging tests.**

Imaging tests allow the doctor to visualize a kidney tumor or abnormality. Imaging tests might include ultrasound, computerized tomography (CT) scan or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI).

- **Removing a sample of kidney tissue (biopsy).**
- In rare cases, the doctor may recommend a procedure to remove a small sample of cells (biopsy) from a suspicious area of kidney. The sample is tested in a lab to look for signs of cancer.

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- Intravenous pyelogram (IVP) involves X-raying the kidneys after the doctor injects a dye that travels to the urinary tract, highlighting any tumors.

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