Chronic Kidney Disease



INTRODUCTION (VIDEO LINK)

 Most people have two kidneys located in their lower back, either side of your spine.



- Each kidney is about the same size as a fist and shaped like a bean.
- Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is where your kidneys are not working as well as they used to, so cannot do all the important jobs they need to.
- Chronic means it is a long-term condition.

What do Kidneys do? (VIDEO LINK)

The kidneys have lots of jobs to do in our body, some of the main ones are:



- Filtering the blood to remove waste products and water to make urine,
- Help to regulate blood pressure,
- Control how much fluid is in your body,
- Control the amount of substances like salt and potassium to keep them at healthy levels,
- o Activate vitamin D,
- o Regulate red blood cell production.

Did you know your kidneys filter 180 litres of blood every day? That is the equivalent of 720 cups of tea!

What causes Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)?

- CKD can be caused by diseases, damage or just aging.
- Some of the conditions that can make you more at risk of CKD are:
 - Diabetes
 - High blood pressure
 - Having had a heart attack or stroke
- Some medicines can also cause damage to the kidneys, such as antiinflammatories if taken at a high dose for a long time.

What are the symptoms of Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)?

- Most people don't get any symptoms until their kidney disease has become severe.
- Common symptoms include tiredness, having less energy, feeling sick, dry/itchy skin, muscle cramps, swollen feet or ankles, blood in the wee, or foamy wee.

Did you know you can lose 90% of your Kidney function without knowing?



PATHWAYS TO TESTING, REFERRAL, DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

- All patients in at-risk groups should have annual screening for Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD). At risk groups include patients with:
 - Diabetes
 - High blood pressure
 - Previous heart attack or stroke.
 - If you are not sure if you are at risk of kidney disease you can use the link below to fill out a short questionnaire. If you need screening this will provide you with a letter you can show your GP to request the tests.

https://kidneycareuk.org/kidney-health-checker/

Screening should include a blood test <u>and</u> a urine test; it is really important to have both tests to give a full picture of your kidney health. See the links to videos below for more information about the tests.

- In the early stages of CKD you would normally be managed by your GP practice, this
 could be the GP or another clinician with training in CKD, such as a pharmacist or
 nurse.
- You may be referred to a Nephrologist (kidney doctor) depending on the level your kidneys are working at or if there are other complications.

OTHER WAYS TO REDUCE RISK AND SYMPTOMS (VIDEO LINK)



- Lifestyle changes can reduce the risk of Chronic Kidney Disease including healthy balanced diet, keeping active, stopping smoking and reducing alcohol intake.
 - o www.nhs.uk/live-well/eat-well/
 - o www.nhs.uk/better-health/get-active/
 - o www.northamptonshiresport.org 01604 389976
 - o www.nhs.uk/live-well/quit-smoking/
 - o www.westnorthants.gov.uk/stop-smoking-drug-and-alcohol-support
 - Free stop smoking service, West Northamptonshire: 0300 126 5700 option 1
- Share the information in this sheet with family, friends and other people you know.

OTHER SOURCES OF HELP, INFORMATION AND PEER SUPPORT

Kidney Care UKwww.kidneycareuk.org0808 801 00 00National Kidney Federationwww.kidney.org.uk0800 169 09 36Kidney Research UKwww.kidneyresearchuk.org0300 303 11 00Videos on kidney health and testshttps://www.youtube.com/@LeicesterHospitalsNHS



September 2025