

Renal Cancer

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Renal cancer is a group of cancers that starts in the kidney and it is also known as kidney cancer. Symptoms may contain blood in the urine, back pain, or lump in the abdomen. Weight loss, tiredness, and Fever may also occur. Complications can spread to the lungs or brain. The major types of kidney cancer are renal cell cancer (RCC), transitional cell cancer (TCC), and Wilms tumor. RCC creates approximately 80% of kidney cancers, and TCC accounts for most of the rest. Risk factors for RCC and TCC include smoking, previous bladder cancer, certain pain medications, high blood pressure, being overweight, certain chemicals, and a family history. Risk factor for Wilms tumor contains a family history and certain genetic disorders such as WAGR syndrome. Diagnosis maybe imagined based on symptoms, medical imaging, and urine testing. It is confirmed by tissue biopsy.

Signs and Symptoms:

Early kidney cancers commonly do not cause any signs or symptoms, but larger ones might. Some of the signs and symptoms of kidney cancer include: Blood in the urine (hematuria), Low back pain on one side, Loss of appetite, Loss of appetite, Fatigue, Weight loss not caused by dieting. These signs and symptoms can be effected by kidney cancer (or another type of cancer), but more frequently they are caused by other, benign, diseases. For example, blood in the urine is most often caused by a bladder or kidney stone or a urinary tract infection.

Treatment:

Tests and procedures used to diagnose kidney cancer include: Blood and urine tests: Tests of your blood and your urine may give your doctor advices about what's causing your signs and symptoms. Imaging tests: Imaging tests confess your doctor to visualize a kidney tumor or abnormality. Imaging tests might include X-ray, CT, ultrasound, or MRI. Removing a sample of kidney tissue (biopsy): In some situations, your doctor may advise a procedure to remove a small sample of cells (biopsy) from a suspicious area of your kidney. The sample is tested in a lab to look for signs of cancer. This procedure isn't always needed.

Treatment for kidney cancer depends on the type and stage of the disease. Surgery is the most common treatment as kidney cancer does not frequently respond to chemotherapy and radiotherapy. Surgical complexity can be supposed by the RENAL Nephrometry Scoring System. If the cancer has not spread it will commonly be removed by surgery. In some cases this involves removing the whole kidney however most tumors are cooperative to partial removal to eradicate the tumor and preserve the remaining normal portion of the kidney. This may be the only treatment needed, for cancers confined to the kidney. Additional treatments may be recommended, if the cancer has spread beyond the kidney.

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