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## **PATIENTS WITH A CERTAIN FORM OF KIDNEY DISEASE MAY HAVE A REDUCED RISK OF CANCER**

### **Highlight**

- After adjusting for demographic differences between kidney transplant recipients with polycystic kidney disease (PKD) and other kidney transplant recipients, PKD patients were 16% less likely to develop cancer than others who received a kidney transplant.

*Polycystic kidney disease affects nearly 1 in 1,000 Americans.*

**Washington, DC (May 22, 2014)** — Patients with a certain form of kidney disease may have a reduced risk of cancer compared with patients with other kidney diseases, according to a study appearing in an upcoming issue of the *Journal of the American Society of Nephrology* (JASN).

Polycystic kidney disease (PKD) is a kidney disorder passed down through families in which many cysts form in the kidneys, causing them to become enlarged. It's thought to have cancer-like features, but cancer risk has never been compared between PKD patients and others with kidney disease. Cancer risk is also elevated in people who have received a kidney transplant, due to the immunosuppressive drugs they must take.

James B. Wetmore, MD, MS (University of Kansas Medical Center) and his colleagues conducted the first study to examine cancer risk in kidney transplant recipients with PKD and to compare their risk to that of other kidney transplant recipients.

The team analyzed data from the National Cancer Institute's Transplant Cancer Match Study, which contains information on all solid organ transplant recipients in the United States, as well as data from 15 population-based US cancer registries. For PKD recipients, the investigators compared overall cancer risk to that in the general population. They also compared cancer incidence in PKD vs non-PKD kidney transplant recipients. The analysis included 10,166 kidney transplant recipients with PKD and 107,339 without.

After adjusting for demographic differences between kidney recipients with PKD and other recipients, PKD patients were 16% less likely to develop cancer than others who received a kidney transplant. Compared with the general population, overall cancer risk

was increased 48% in PKD recipients, while the overall cancer risk in non-PKD recipients was increased 86%.

The findings indicate that PKD patients who received transplants do not have a higher risk of cancer than other kidney recipients. In fact, their cancer risk may be lower. “The reason for the decreased risk is uncertain, but some factor or factors in PKD patients—either inherent in the disease process itself or related to the care PKD patients receive—is associated with lower risks of cancers,” said Dr. Wetmore. “Further study is required to determine how PKD might influence the development of cancer.”

Dr. Wetmore speculated that PKD may induce certain anti-neoplastic defense mechanisms that guard against the subsequent development of cancer. Alternatively, it may be that PKD patients, who are frequently aware that they have a progressive medical condition and who therefore typically receive close medical care for many years or decades, engage in other healthy behaviors that prevent cancer.

Study co-authors include James Calvet, PhD, Alan Yu, Charles Lynch, MD, PhD, Connie Wang, MD, Bertram Kasiske, MD, and Eric Engels, MD, MPH.

Disclosures: The authors reported no financial disclosures.

The article, entitled “Polycystic Kidney Disease and Cancer after Renal Transplantation,” will appear online at <http://jasn.asnjournals.org/> on May 22, 2014.

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