The Kidney & Urology Foundation of America, Inc. is a national, not-for-profit organization dedicated to helping people avoid the debilitating effects of kidney and urologic diseases – disorders affecting as many as 70 million Americans today.

By funding research, medical conferences, and interdisciplinary hospital initiatives, the Kidney & Urology Foundation provides the leadership necessary to promote a better understanding of kidney and urologic diseases.

We are committed to making research and resources accessible to patients and their families, as well as to caregivers, and we measure our success by our ability to respond meaningfully and personally to the public and to people in need.

To show your support of a family member, friend, or loved one or to celebrate a special occasion, consider making a gift to the Kidney & Urology Foundation of America. All donations bring hope and help to the millions of Americans, young and old, suffering from kidney, urologic, and related diseases.

For more information on arranging a legacy, gifts of real estate, automobiles, and securities, please contact:

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A cyst is a closed pocket or pouch of tissue that can form anywhere in the body. Cysts can be filled with air or fluid. Cysts that form on the kidneys usually contain fluid. One or more cysts may develop on small tubes in the kidneys. The simple kidney cyst is different from the cysts that develop when a person has polycystic kidney disease, which is a genetic disease. Although its cause is not fully understood, the simple cyst is not an inherited condition. Simple kidney cysts become more common as people age. Nearly 30 percent of people over the age of 70 have at least one simple kidney cyst.

Most often, simple cysts do not cause symptoms or harm the kidney. In some cases, however, pain can occur when cysts enlarge and press on other organs. Sometimes cysts become infected or suddenly start to bleed. Less often the cysts impair kidney function. People with simple cysts are often found to have high blood pressure, although the cause-and-effect relationship is not well understood.

Kidney cysts are found by taking pictures of the kidneys using computerized tomography (CT) scans and ultrasonography. When simple cysts are found but no complications are present, no treatment is needed.

If cysts cause symptoms, treatment may be needed. One procedure involves puncturing the cyst using a long needle inserted through the skin. The doctor uses ultrasonography to guide the needle to the cyst. The cyst is drained and then filled with a solution containing alcohol to make the tissue harder.

If the cyst is large, surgery may be needed. Most procedures can be performed using a laparoscope, which allows for a smaller incision and quicker recovery. The surgeon drains the cyst then removes or burns away its outer tissue. Most patients stay in the hospital 1 or 2 days.