

Therapeutic interventions for autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease.

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Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (ADPKD) is the most common life-threatening hereditary disease in the United States and causes end-stage renal failure requiring dialysis and renal transplantation. There is no effective treatment for ADPKD in humans. However, there are now multiple clinical trials testing a host of therapeutic interventions in children and adults with ADPKD. The major therapeutic interventions being tested in patients with ADPKD include Tolvaptan, Octreotide, Sirolimus, Everolimus, and statins, angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors and angiotensin receptor blockers (ARBs).

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