

## Kidney conditions overview

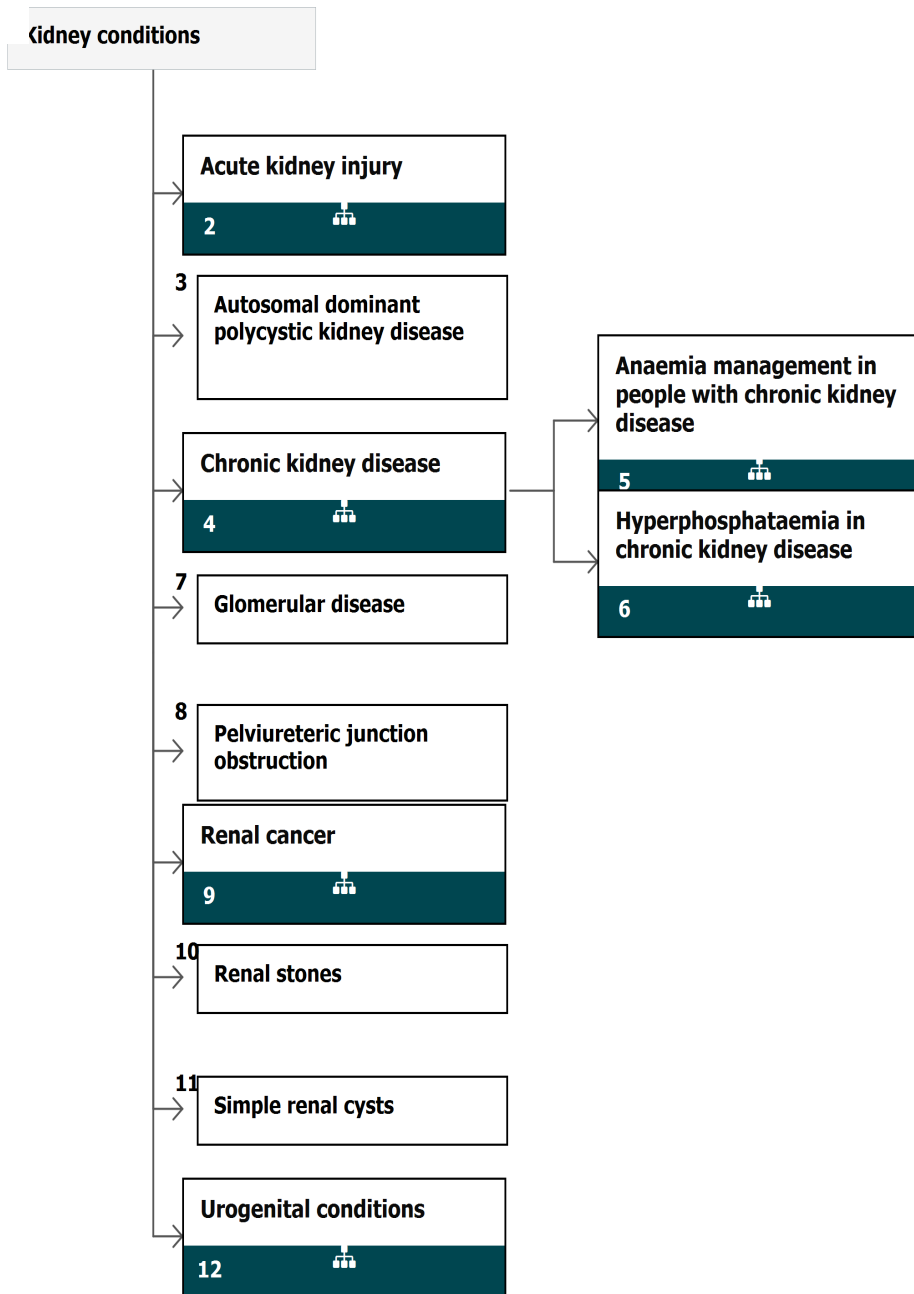
NICE Pathways bring together everything NICE says on a topic in an interactive flowchart. NICE Pathways are interactive and designed to be used online.

They are updated regularly as new NICE guidance is published. To view the latest version of this NICE Pathway see:

<http://pathways.nice.org.uk/pathways/kidney-conditions>

NICE Pathway last updated: 10 May 2018

This document contains a single flowchart and uses numbering to link the boxes to the associated recommendations.



## 1 Kidney conditions

No additional information

## 2 Acute kidney injury

[See Acute kidney injury](#)

## 3 Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease

### Tolvaptan

The following recommendations are from NICE technology appraisal guidance on [tolvaptan for treating autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease](#).

Tolvaptan is recommended as an option for treating autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease in adults to slow the progression of cyst development and renal insufficiency only if:

- they have chronic kidney disease stage 2 or 3 at the start of treatment
- there is evidence of rapidly progressing disease and
- the company provides it with the discount agreed in the patient access scheme.

People whose treatment with tolvaptan is not recommended in this NICE guidance, but was started within the NHS before this guidance was published, should be able to continue treatment until they and their NHS clinician consider it appropriate to stop.

NICE has written information for the public on [tolvaptan](#).

## 4 Chronic kidney disease

[See Chronic kidney disease](#)

## 5 Anaemia management in people with chronic kidney disease

[See Anaemia management in people with chronic kidney disease](#)

## 6 Hyperphosphataemia in chronic kidney disease

[See Hyperphosphataemia in chronic kidney disease](#)

## 7 Glomerular disease

NICE has published evidence summaries on:

- [minimal change disease and focal segmental glomerulosclerosis in adults: rituximab](#)
- [C3 glomerulopathy in the native kidney: eculizumab](#)
- [prevention of recurrence of C3 glomerulopathy post-transplant: eculizumab](#).

## 8 Pelviureteric junction obstruction

### Laparoscopic pyeloplasty

NICE has published interventional procedures guidance on [laparoscopic pyeloplasty](#) with **normal arrangements** for consent, audit and clinical governance.

### Endopyelotomy

NICE has published interventional procedures guidance on [endopyelotomy for pelviureteric junction obstruction](#) with **normal arrangements** for clinical governance, consent and audit.

### Electrocautery cutting balloon treatment

NICE has published interventional procedures guidance on [electrocautery cutting balloon treatment for pelviureteric junction obstruction](#) with **special arrangements** for clinical governance, consent and audit or research.

## 9 Renal cancer

[See Renal cancer](#)

## 10 Renal stones

NICE is developing a guideline on [renal and ureteric stones: assessment and management](#) (publication expected 2019).

NICE has published interventional procedures guidance on [laparoscopic nephrolithotomy and pyelolithotomy](#) with **normal arrangements** for consent, audit and clinical governance.

NICE has published a medtech innovation briefing on [minimally invasive percutaneous nephrolitholapaxy medium \(MIP-M\) for removing kidney stones](#).

NICE has published a clinical knowledge summary on [acute renal or ureteric colic](#). This practical resource is for primary care professionals (it is not formal NICE guidance).

## 11 Simple renal cysts

NICE has published interventional procedures guidance on [laparoscopic deroofing of simple renal cysts](#) with **normal arrangements** for consent, audit and clinical governance.

## 12 Urogenital conditions

[See Urogenital conditions](#)

## Sources

Tolvaptan for treating autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease (2015) NICE technology appraisal guidance 358

## Your responsibility

### Guidelines

The recommendations in this guideline represent the view of NICE, arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. When exercising their judgement, professionals and practitioners are expected to take this guideline fully into account, alongside the individual needs, preferences and values of their patients or the people using their service. It is not mandatory to apply the recommendations, and the guideline does not override the responsibility to make decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual, in consultation with them and their families and carers or guardian.

Local commissioners and providers of healthcare have a responsibility to enable the guideline to be applied when individual professionals and people using services wish to use it. They should do so in the context of local and national priorities for funding and developing services, and in light of their duties to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, to advance equality of opportunity and to reduce health inequalities. Nothing in this guideline should be interpreted in a way that would be inconsistent with complying with those duties.

Commissioners and providers have a responsibility to promote an environmentally sustainable health and care system and should assess and reduce the environmental impact of implementing NICE recommendations wherever possible.

### Technology appraisals

The recommendations in this interactive flowchart represent the view of NICE, arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. When exercising their judgement, health professionals are expected to take these recommendations fully into account, alongside the individual needs, preferences and values of their patients. The application of the

recommendations in this interactive flowchart is at the discretion of health professionals and their individual patients and do not override the responsibility of healthcare professionals to make decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual patient, in consultation with the patient and/or their carer or guardian.

Commissioners and/or providers have a responsibility to provide the funding required to enable the recommendations to be applied when individual health professionals and their patients wish to use it, in accordance with the NHS Constitution. They should do so in light of their duties to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, to advance equality of opportunity and to reduce health inequalities.

Commissioners and providers have a responsibility to promote an environmentally sustainable health and care system and should assess and reduce the environmental impact of implementing NICE recommendations wherever possible.

### **Medical technologies guidance, diagnostics guidance and interventional procedures guidance**

The recommendations in this interactive flowchart represent the view of NICE, arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. When exercising their judgement, healthcare professionals are expected to take these recommendations fully into account. However, the interactive flowchart does not override the individual responsibility of healthcare professionals to make decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual patient, in consultation with the patient and/or guardian or carer.

Commissioners and/or providers have a responsibility to implement the recommendations, in their local context, in light of their duties to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, advance equality of opportunity, and foster good relations. Nothing in this interactive flowchart should be interpreted in a way that would be inconsistent with compliance with those duties.

Commissioners and providers have a responsibility to promote an environmentally sustainable health and care system and should assess and reduce the environmental impact of implementing NICE recommendations wherever possible.