1. **<u>Excretory: 5.3 Polycystic kidney</u>**

- Specimen of a kidney with presence of multiple cyst (fluid collection) on its surface.
- Multiple cyst of size 1x1 cm cyst present on the surface.
- Hilum present over the medial concave side

General description

- Polycystic kidney disease (PKD) is an inherited kidney disorder. It causes fluid-filled cysts to form in the kidneys. PKD may impair kidney function and eventually cause kidney failure.
- PKD is the fourth leading cause of kidney failure. People with PKD may also develop cysts in the liver and other complications.
- Cysts typically grow 0.5 inches or larger before a person starts noticing symptoms.

Types

- Autosomal dominant (ADPKD)
- Autosomal recessive PKD (ARPKD)
- Acquired cystic kidney disease (ACKD)

MLI

- Diseased kidney tends to rupture common than normal kidney.
- weakened areas in the walls of arteries, known as aortic or brain aneurysms.
- Cysts on and in the liver, pancreas, testis, colon.