

KIDNEY DISEASE

AFFECTS

WOMEN DIFFERENTLY

▶ More common in women

▶ Pregnancy risks

▶ High rates of depression

▶ More bone disease

▶ Higher caregiving burden

▶ Donate more, transplant less



HAVE HIGHER RISK FOR:



LUPUS

9 out of 10 adults with lupus are women, and more than half of people with lupus have kidney problems. It is most common in women 15-44.

Women of color



- 2 to 3x more common
- Earlier onset and more serious symptoms
- Higher likelihood of serious complications including kidney failure

URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS



Women are more likely than men to get UTIs and kidney infections because their urethra is shorter.

Women and UTIs



- 40-50% of women will have a UTI vs. 10% of men
- Bacteria reaches kidneys more easily with shorter ureters
- Higher risk for pregnant women

PREGNANCY AND KIDNEY DISEASE

It's harder for women with kidney disease to get pregnant. And pregnancy brings additional challenges:

- Higher filtration rate stresses kidneys
- Babies are typically delivered pre-term
- Babies have a higher risk of death
- Pregnant women with kidney disease are likely to experience

UNCONTROLLED HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

PREECLAMPSIA

C-SECTION

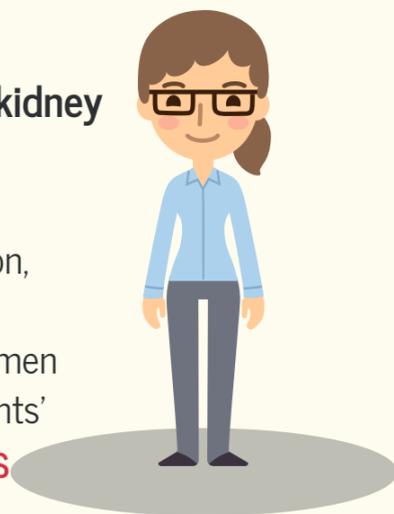


CAREGIVING AND KIDNEY DISEASE

Women are often the primary caregiver for patients with kidney disease and kidney failure:

- An estimated 66% of informal caregivers are female
- They often experience stress, depression, social isolation, financial strains and poor quality of life.
- Female caregivers spend 50% more time on care than men
- Added responsibilities typically include managing patients'

TREATMENTS DIET APPOINTMENTS PSYCHOLOGICAL ISSUES



WOMEN AND KIDNEY TRANSPLANTS

Women are more likely to be living kidney donors, yet are far less likely to be kidney transplant recipients:

- In 2017, 63% of living kidney donors were women
- 39% of kidney transplants went to women (37% of living kidney donations)
- 43% of dialysis patients are women, but only 39% of those on the waiting list for a kidney

