

Kidney tumor

A kidney tumor refers to an abnormal growth or mass that develops in the kidneys. These tumors can be either benign (non-cancerous) or malignant (cancerous). The most common type of kidney tumor in adults is renal cell carcinoma, while Wilms tumor is a common kidney tumor in children.

The symptoms of a kidney tumor may vary, and some individuals may not experience any symptoms in the early stages. However, as the tumor grows or spreads, common symptoms may include blood in the urine (hematuria), back or abdominal pain, weight loss, fatigue, and unexplained fever.

Diagnosis of a kidney tumor usually involves a combination of medical history evaluation, physical examination, imaging tests (such as ultrasound, CT scan, or MRI), and a biopsy to determine the type of tumor and its potential for malignancy.

Treatment options for kidney tumors depend on several factors, including the size, location, and stage of the tumor, as well as the overall health of the patient. Treatment may involve surgery, such as partial or complete nephrectomy (removal of a portion or the entire kidney), minimally invasive procedures like laparoscopic or robotic-assisted surgery, targeted therapies, immunotherapy, radiation therapy, or chemotherapy.

After treatment, regular follow-up appointments are typically recommended to monitor the patient's condition and check for any signs of recurrence. It is essential to consult with a healthcare professional, preferably a urologist or oncologist, for an accurate diagnosis, personalized treatment plan, and ongoing care for a kidney tumor.

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