



Radiation Therapy for Kidney Tumors

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

Kidney tumors arise from diverse factors, including genetic predisposition, environmental exposures, and lifestyle habits. Timely detection and intervention are critical for optimizing treatment outcomes and preserving kidney function.

Advantages of Radiation Therapy

- » Radiation therapy is a non-invasive treatment option, typically offered instead of surgery.
- » Radiation is a quick treatment with minimal or no pain and a short recovery time.
- » Since it is non-invasive, radiation therapy is an outpatient treatment.
- » Radiation therapy will be targeted to a specific area of the body, which allows for precise treatment of the cancer while minimizing damage to healthy tissue.

Effectiveness of Radiation Therapy

Research demonstrates the effectiveness of radiation therapy in achieving local tumor control for kidney tumors. As a primary treatment modality, radiation therapy offers high cure rates for localized kidney cancers, particularly in patients who may not be candidates for surgery. Radiation is also used in advanced cancers, to improve symptoms from deposits of tumors outside the kidney.

Side Effects

Radiation therapy is an outpatient procedure with minor side effects that may include temporary fatigue or mild gastrointestinal discomfort.

Other side effects may occur depending on the specific treatment area.

Conclusion

For kidney tumors, radiation therapy is a primary and effective treatment option, offering curative treatment with minimal side effects. Many individuals opt for radiation therapy over surgery due to its outpatient convenience, targeted approach, and preservation of kidney function.

Ongoing follow-up care is recommended to monitor and address any potential recurrence or lingering effects of the disease.

QUICK FACTS

80%
5-year
survival rate

Kidney cancer is
2x
as common in
men than women

64
is the average age
of diagnosis

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