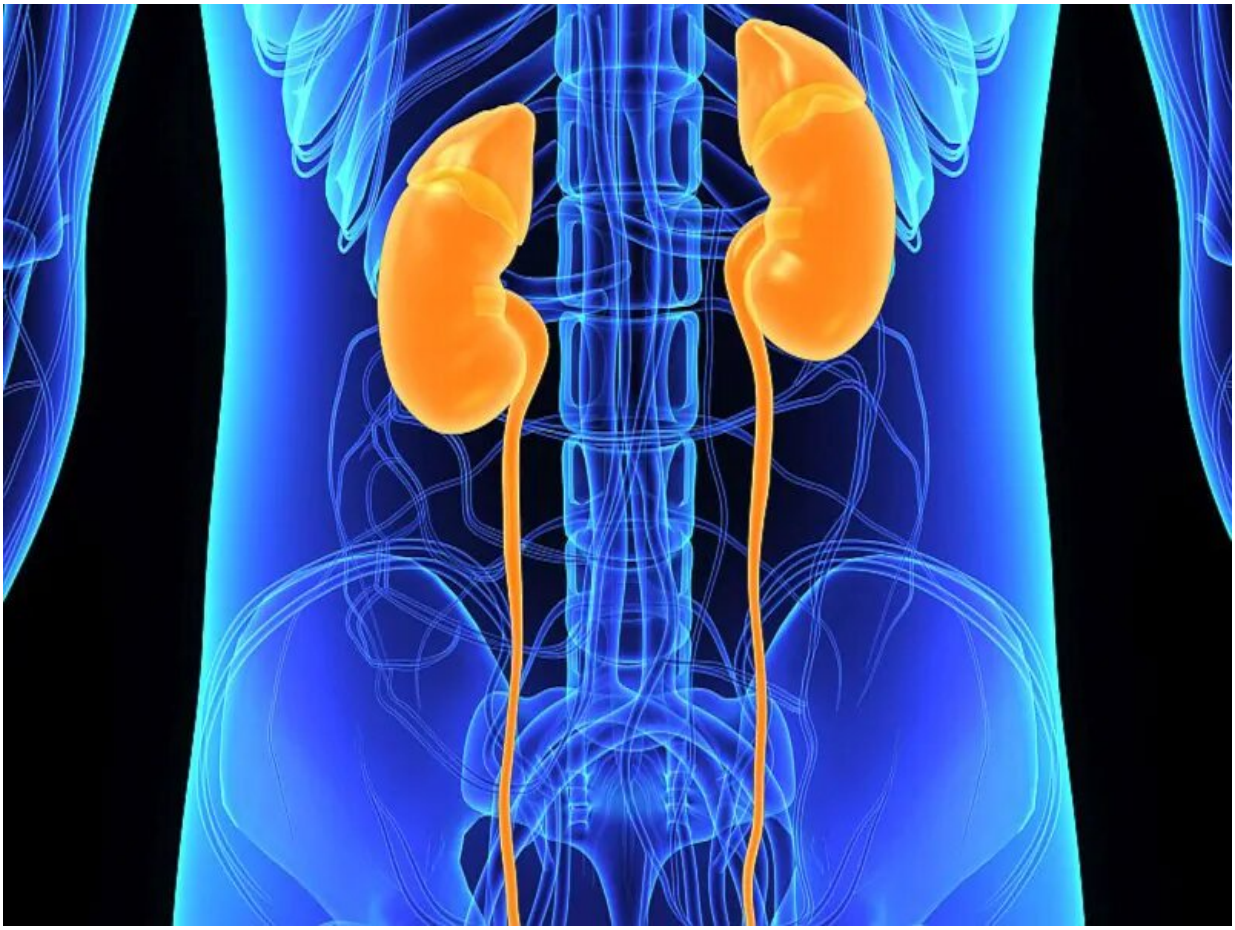
Levels of chronic kidney disease stabilizing in the united states

July 22 2020



(HealthDay)—The prevalence of chronic kidney disease (CKD) in the

United States has stabilized in recent years, according to a study published online July 16 in *JAMA Network Open*.

Priya Vart, Ph.D., from the University of California in San Francisco, and colleagues from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Chronic Kidney Disease Surveillance Team used data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys (1988 to 1994 and every two years from 1999 to 2016) to examine trends in CKD prevalence among 54,554 participants (≥20 years).

The researchers found that the age-, sex- and race/ethnicity-adjusted overall prevalence of stage 3 and 4 CKD increased from 3.9 percent in 1988-1994 to 5.2 percent in 2003-2004 (P ethnic groups. Among groups with lower educational level and income, CKD prevalence was higher, but trends mirrored those for the overall population. When including albuminuria to define CKD, results remained similar in most subgroups.

"There is a need to identify and address causes of increasing CKD prevalence among Mexican-American persons and a need to renew efforts to effectively mitigate persistent disparities in CKD prevalence," the authors write.

More information: Abstract/Full Text

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