Study reveals high incidence of chronic kidney disease in diabetes beset by disparities
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Researchers from Providence, the University of California Los Angeles, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and University of Washington School of Medicine tracked 654,549 adults with diabetes from 2015 through 2020 using electronic health records from Providence and the University of California Los Angeles Health, large not-for-profit health systems serving the Western United States.

It found new onset CKD rates were higher by approximately 60%, 40%, 33%, and 25% in the Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, Black, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Hispanic/Latino(a) groups, respectively, compared to White persons with diabetes. Although high CKD incidence in diabetes persists, the rate declined from 8% to 6.4% per year in the overall diabetes population between 2015–2016 and 2019–2020.

"Given the rapidly growing population with diabetes in United States and the corresponding high rates of kidney failure, the persistently high incidence of CKD marked by racial and ethnic disparities is troubling," said Katherine R. Tuttle, M.D., lead author of the study, Executive Director for Research, Providence Inland Northwest Health and Professor of Medicine, University of Washington. "Inclusive strategies for prevention, detection, and intervention are needed to reduce CKD risk in people with diabetes."


Provided by Providence Health & Services

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