

The Prevalence and the Associated Disorders of Chronic Kidney Disease in the Elderly Population of Seongnam City, Korea

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Purpose : This study investigated the prevalence, associated disorders, and risk factors of CKD and the status of suitable control for blood pressure and blood glucose in residents, aged more than 65 years, of Seongnam city.

Methods : This study was conducted as a part of Korean Longitudinal Study on Health and Aging (KLoSHA), a population-based prospective cohort study of health, aging, and common geriatric diseases in the Korean aged 65 years and over. We used the modified MDRD equation to estimate the glomerular filtration rate (eGFR).

Results : The mean eGFR was 60.8 ml/min/1.73m² and decreased with aging. The prevalence of CKD stage 1, stage 2, and stage more than 3 was 0.2%, 8.0%, and 48.5%, respectively. The prevalence of CKD was higher in subjects with hypertension or diabetes mellitus than in subjects without it. The CKD was correlated with disorders of hypertension, diabetes mellitus, and hypertriglyceridemia. The frequency of adequate control of blood pressure and blood glucose in subjects with CKD was not more than in subjects without CKD. The risk factors related to estimated GFR less than 60 ml/min/1.73m² were female and the presence of diabetes mellitus.

Conclusion : The prevalence of CKD was about 50% in aged people in Seongnam city. The blood pressure and the blood glucose which were the most common risk factors to renal progression were not adequately controlled in subjects with CKD. We should pay more attention to diagnose CKD and to treat the associated disorders of CKD for preventing renal functional deterioration to end stage renal disease.