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Determinants and Burden of Chronic Kidney Disease among High-risk Population in Korea: Results from a Cross-sectional Study

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Background: The study was performed to investigate prevalence and risk factors of chronic kidney disease (CKD) among high-risk population in Korea.

Methods: A total of 6187 (mean age, 73.0±5.5 years) participants with age ≥65 and diabetes or hypertension were enrolled. Participants were screened for hematuria, urine albumin-to-creatinine ratio (uACR) and renal function. Hematuria was confirmed by urine microscopy for RBC >3/HP. Albuminuria was defined as uACR ≥30 mg/g or more. CKD was defined as hematuria or albuminuria or an estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) <60 mL/min/1.73m^2.

Results: Hematuria and albuminuria were detected in 8.6% and 22.6%, respectively, whereas eGFR <60 mL/min/1.73 m^2 was found in 24.1% of all studied subjects. Overall prevalence of CKD was 44.8% (female, 46.3%; male, 42.4 %). Prevalences of CKD according to stage were 6.4% stage 1, 14.3% stage 2, 22.9% stage 3, 0.9% stage 4, and 0.3% stage 5. After multivariate-adjusted analysis with age, gender, body mass index, hypertension, diabetes, and smoking, older age, concomitant diabetes and hypertension, men, obesity, and higher diastolic blood pressure were independently associated with presence of CKD.

Conclusion: Prevalence of CKD was very high in high-risk population. Predictors were older age, men, concomitant diabetes and hypertension, obesity, and higher diastolic blood pressure.

Key Words: CKD, Risk factor, Epidemiology