

## Abstract Submission No.: A-0305

### **Risk factors of chronic kidney disease incidence as per data from the National Health Insurance Corporation in Korea : focus on patients with diabetes.**

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**Objectives :** The global prevalence of chronic kidney disease increase is increasing, with diabetes accounting for the highest proportion. We analyzed the influence of clinical factors, on the incidence of CKD in the estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) groups, primarily focusing on patients with diabetes.

**Methods :** We used the Sample Cohorts Database provided by the National Health Insurance Sharing Service (NHISS) in Korea. Participants aged  $\geq 40$  years ( $n=148,089$ ) who underwent a health checkup in 2009 were categorized into six groups based on their eGFR values and the presence of diabetes. The participants were tracked from 2010 to December 31, 2019. The CKD incidence rate in each group and the effect of the accompanying factors on CKD incidence were confirmed.

**Results :** The CKD incidence rate in the same eGFR group was higher than that in the group of patients without diabetes. The CKD incidence rates were similar between the eGFR  $< 60$  group and the eGFR 60–90 group with diabetes. The CKD incidence rate was higher in the eGFR  $> 90$  group with diabetes than in the eGFR 60–90 group without diabetes. Older age, current smoker, men, hypertension, dyslipidemia, myocardial infarction history, and atrial fibrillation and flutter increased CKD risk.

**Conclusions :** The incidence of CKD is dependent on eGFR and comorbidities, including diabetes; therefore appropriate eGFR monitoring and management of comorbidities, including diabetes, are required.

Figure 2A.jpg

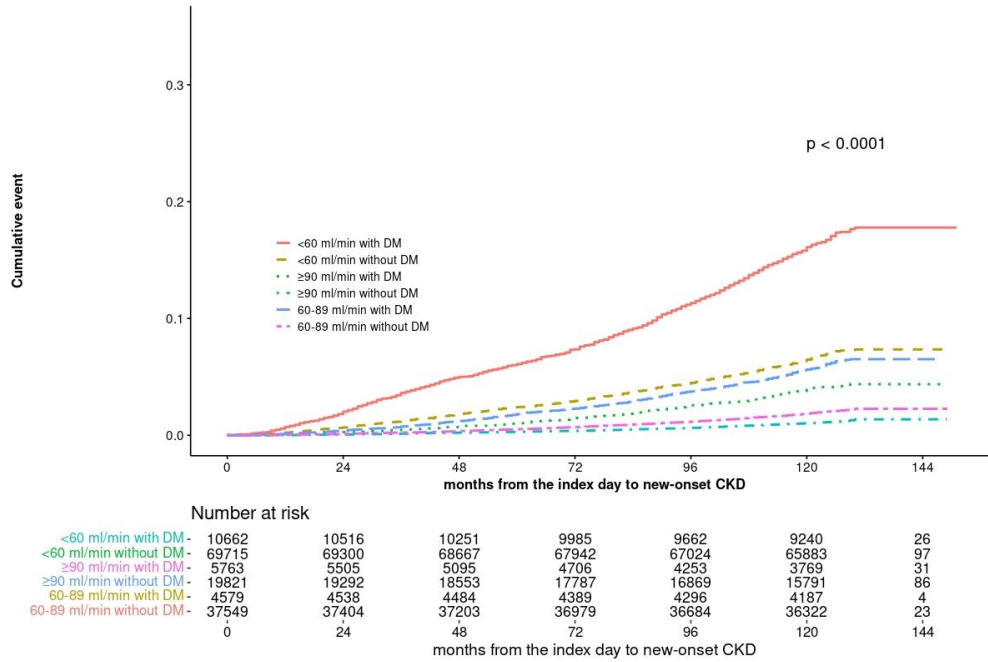


Figure 2A.jpg

