

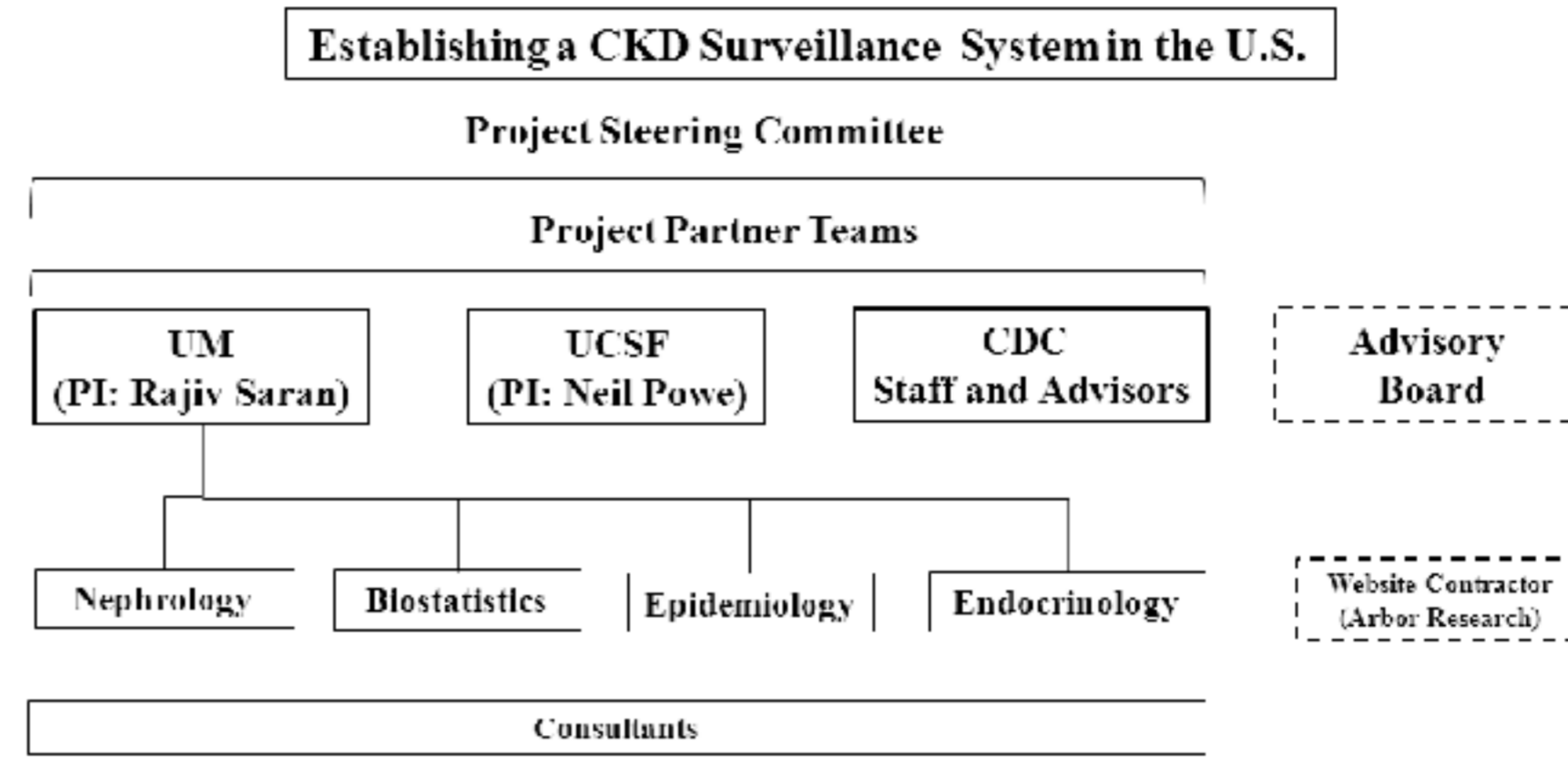
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OBJECTIVES

- Chronic kidney disease (CKD) affects 10-15% of the population within the US¹
- The development of a dedicated system of CKD surveillance is a critical prerequisite toward successful primary or secondary prevention
- This project was funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The CDC CKD Surveillance Team consists of researchers working with groups from University of California, San Francisco, University of Michigan, and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

METHODS

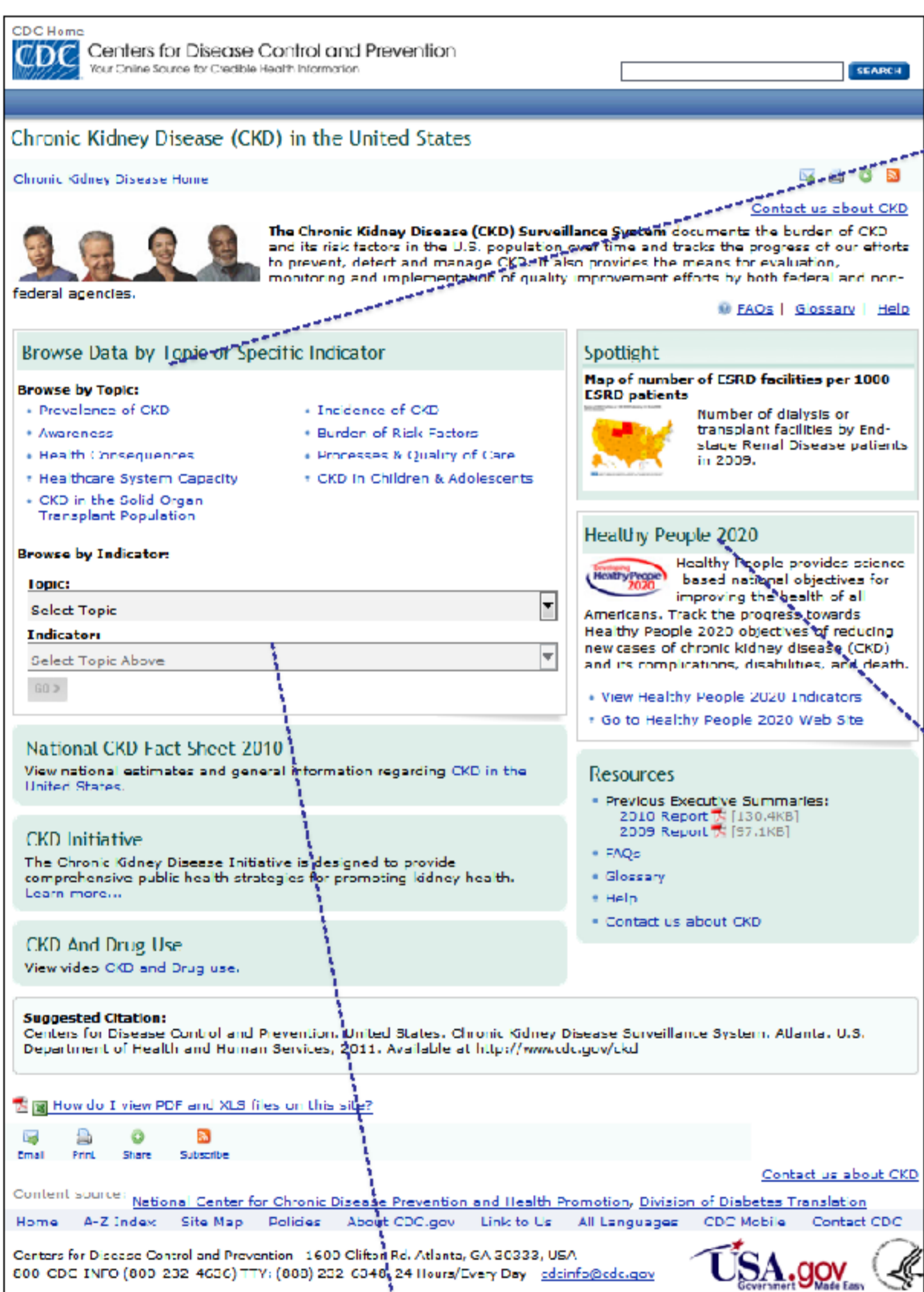
- With input from the teams and external experts, CKD surveillance topics and specific measures were developed and prioritized using a modified Delphi process²



- Concurrently, existing data sources were systematically evaluated using a standardized interview
- Six broad topics relevant to CKD were identified:
 - Burden (CKD Incidence and Prevalence)
 - Awareness of CKD
 - Burden (incidence and prevalence) of risk factors for CKD
 - Health consequences in CKD patients
 - CKD processes & quality of care
 - Health system capacity for CKD
- Measures and indicators were developed under each of the above topics
- Indicators that addressed many of the Healthy People 2020 objectives were included

RESULTS www.cdc.gov/ckd/surveillance

CKD Surveillance System Home Page



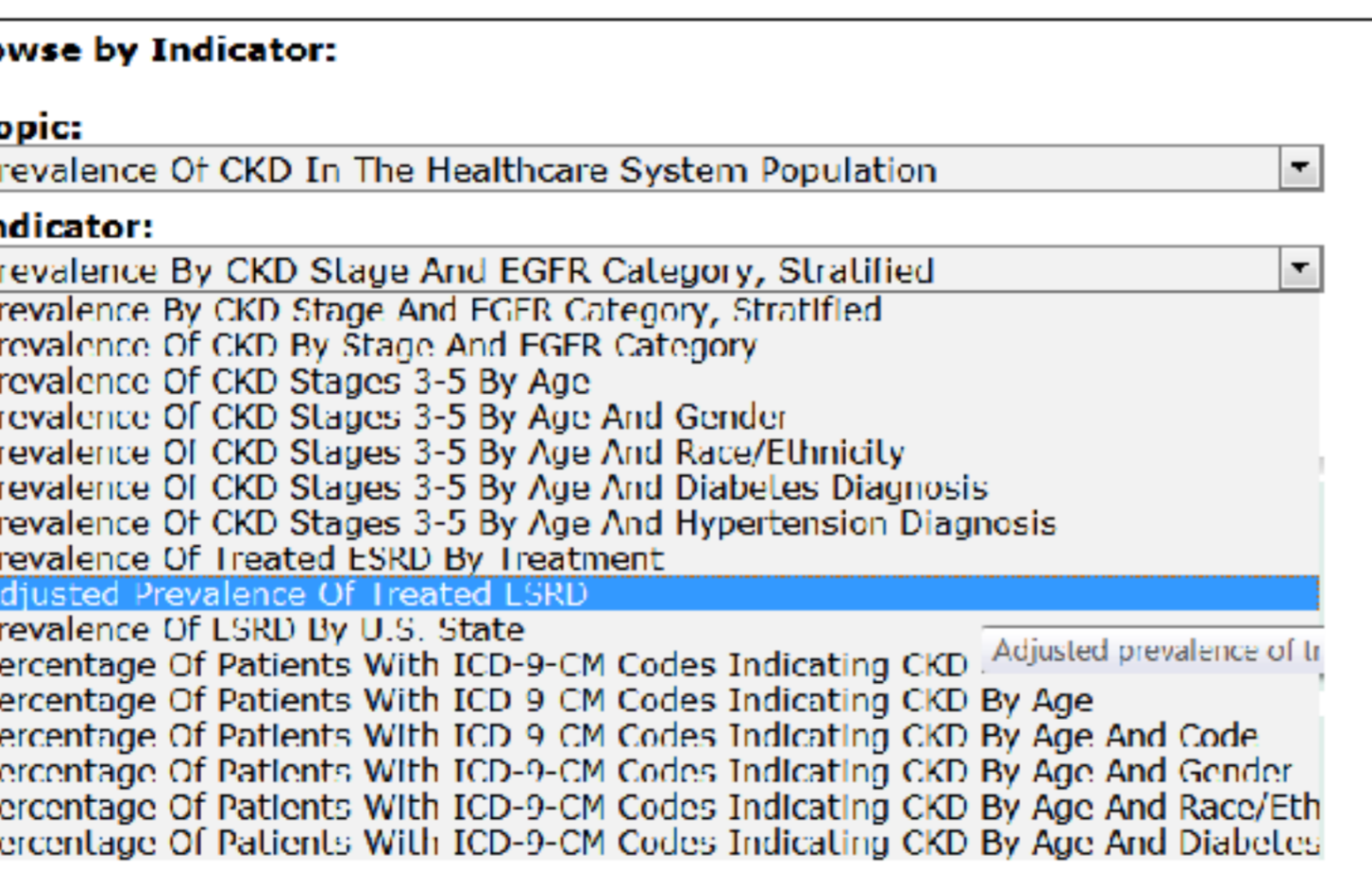
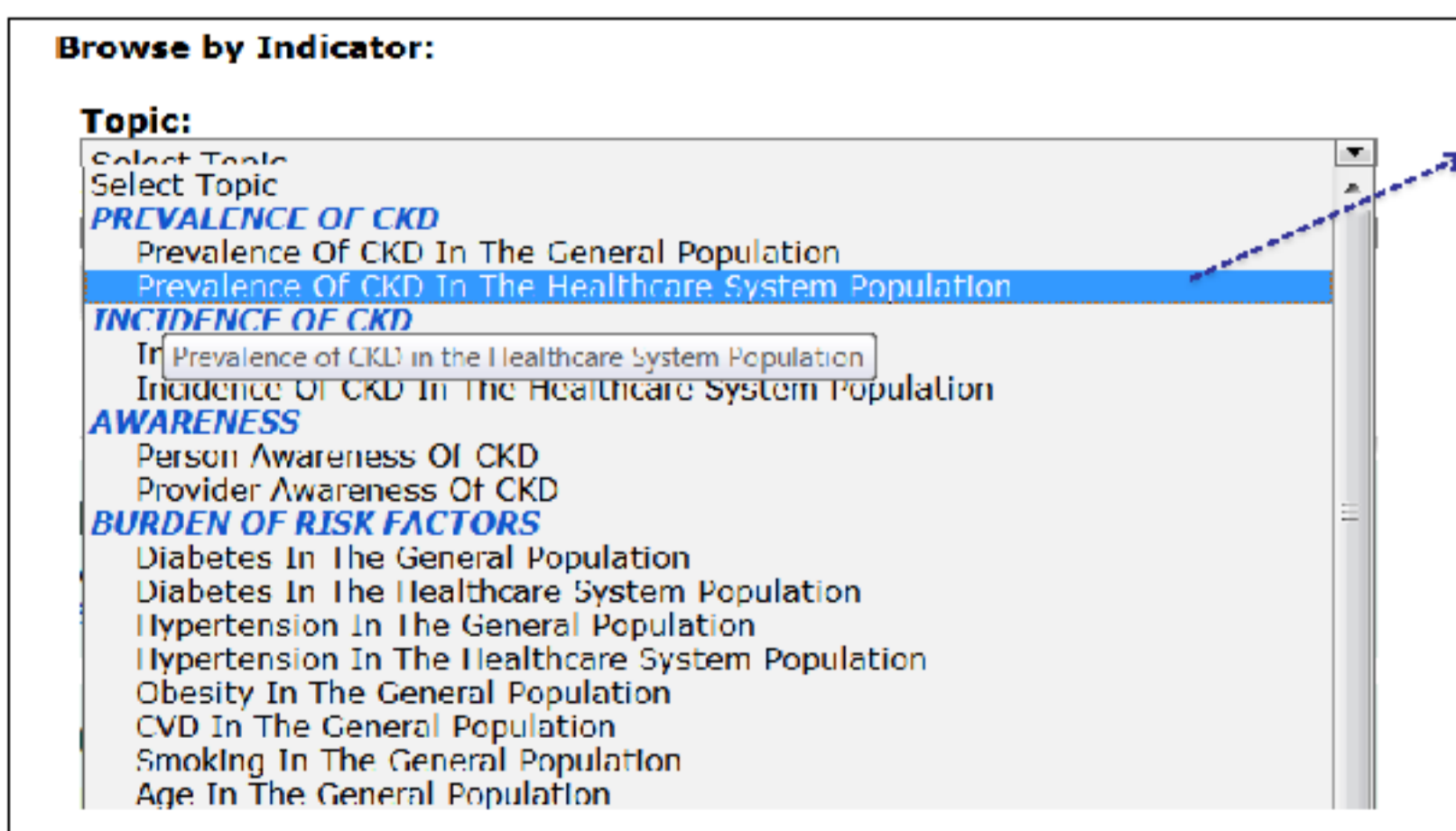
Users can use the **Browse by Indicator** feature to drill down to a specific piece of information directly



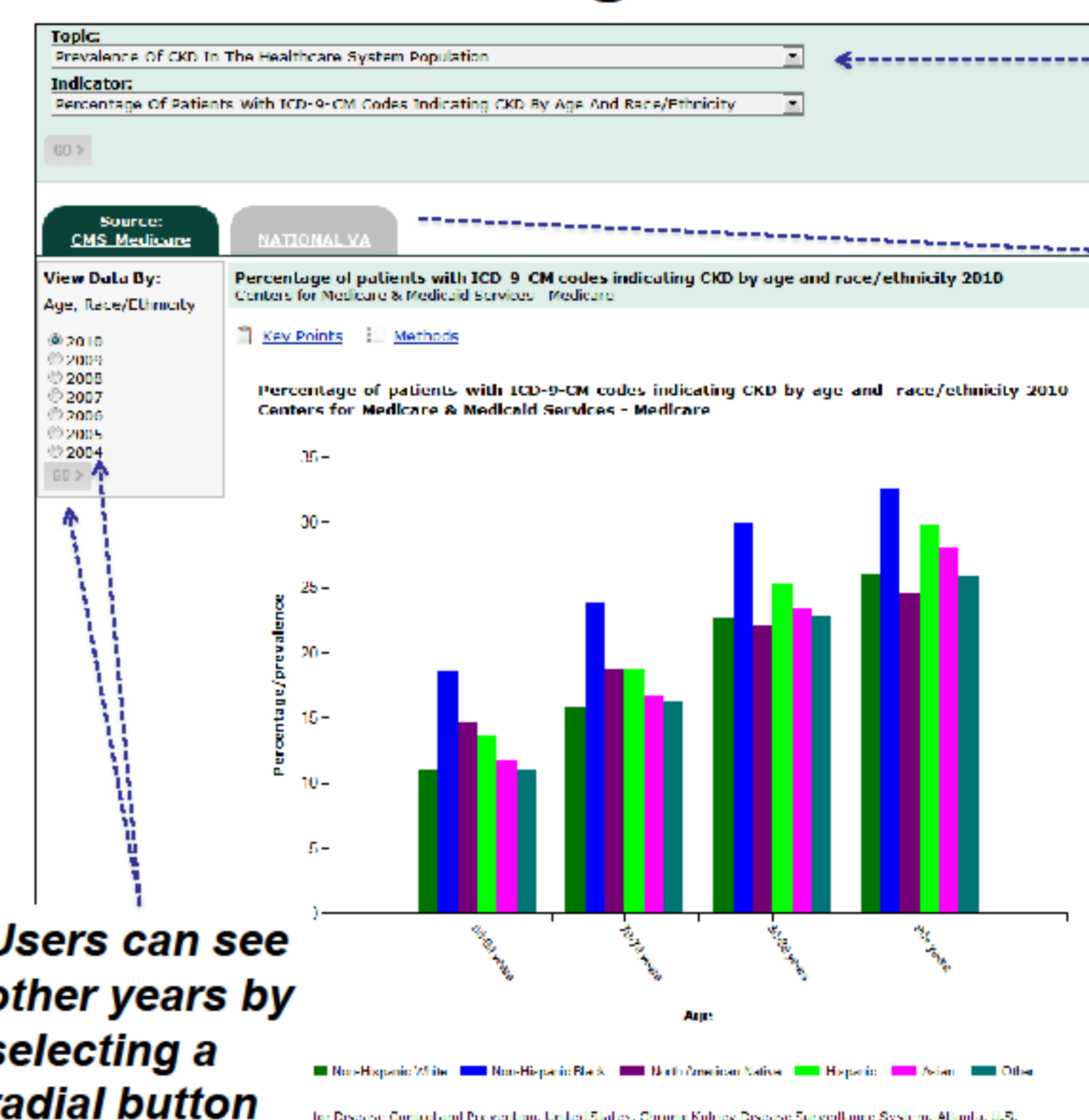
Users can **expand or collapse** the list of indicators related to the various topics

Indicators are also grouped by **HP2020 CKD Objectives**

Indicator	Most Recent Year	Data Source
HP2020 - 1. Reduce the percentage of the U.S. population with chronic kidney disease	2010	NHANES
HP2020 - 2. Increase the proportion of persons with diabetes and chronic kidney disease who receive recommended medical evaluation	2010	NHANES
HP2020 - 3. Increase the proportion of persons with diabetes and chronic kidney disease who receive recommended medical treatment with angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors or angiotensin II receptor blockers (ARBs)	2010	NHANES
HP2020 - 4. Improve cardiovascular care in persons with chronic kidney disease	2010	NHANES
HP2020 - 5. Reduce the death rate among people with chronic kidney disease	2010	ARIC, NHANES, NHIS, NHANES, NHIS



An Indicator Page



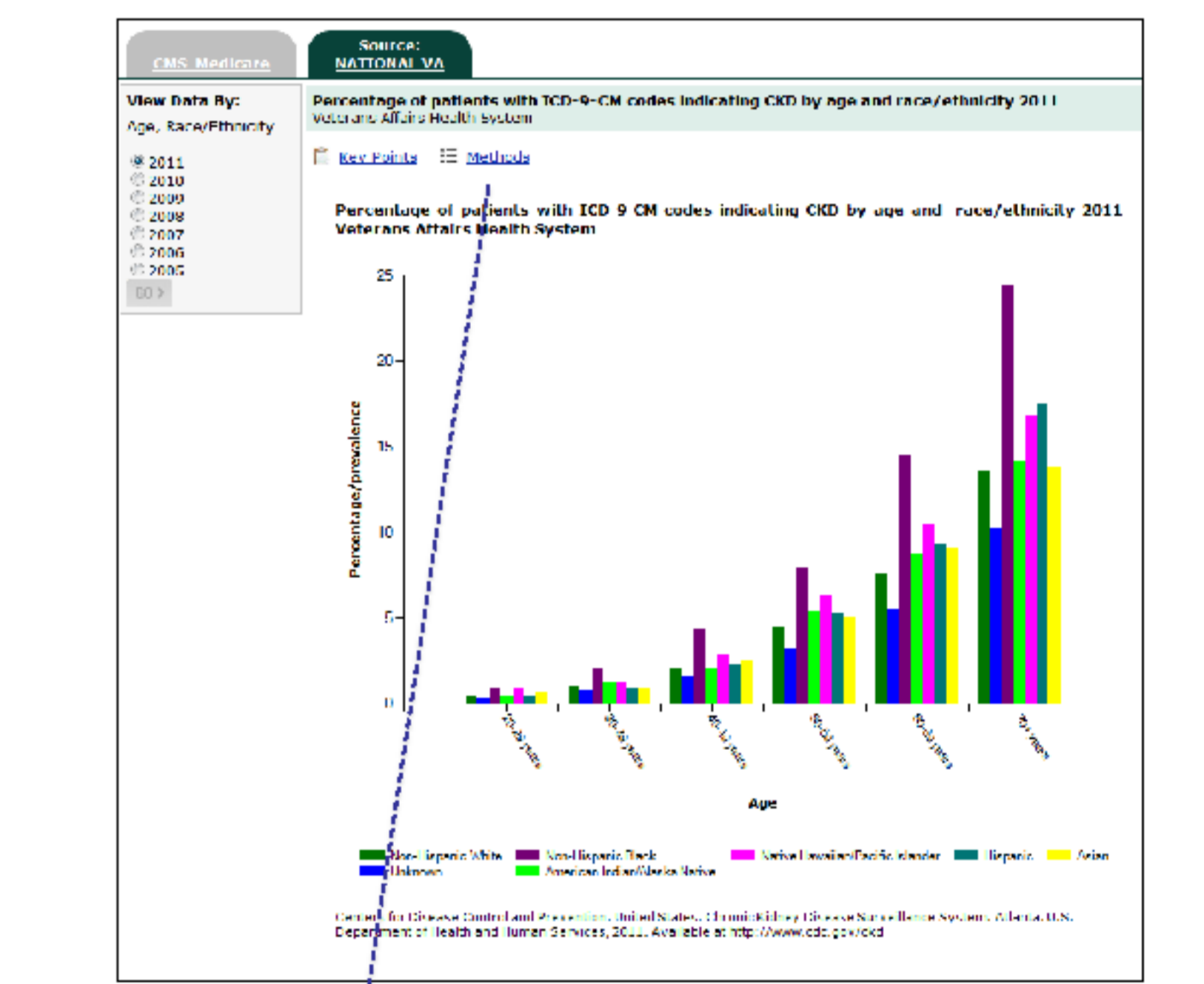
Users can see other years by selecting a radial button and clicking "GO"

Age	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
18-24	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
25-34	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%
35-44	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%
45-54	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%	4.5%
55-64	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%	8.5%
65-74	15.5%	15.5%	15.5%	15.5%	15.5%
75-84	25.5%	25.5%	25.5%	25.5%	25.5%
85+	35.5%	35.5%	35.5%	35.5%	35.5%

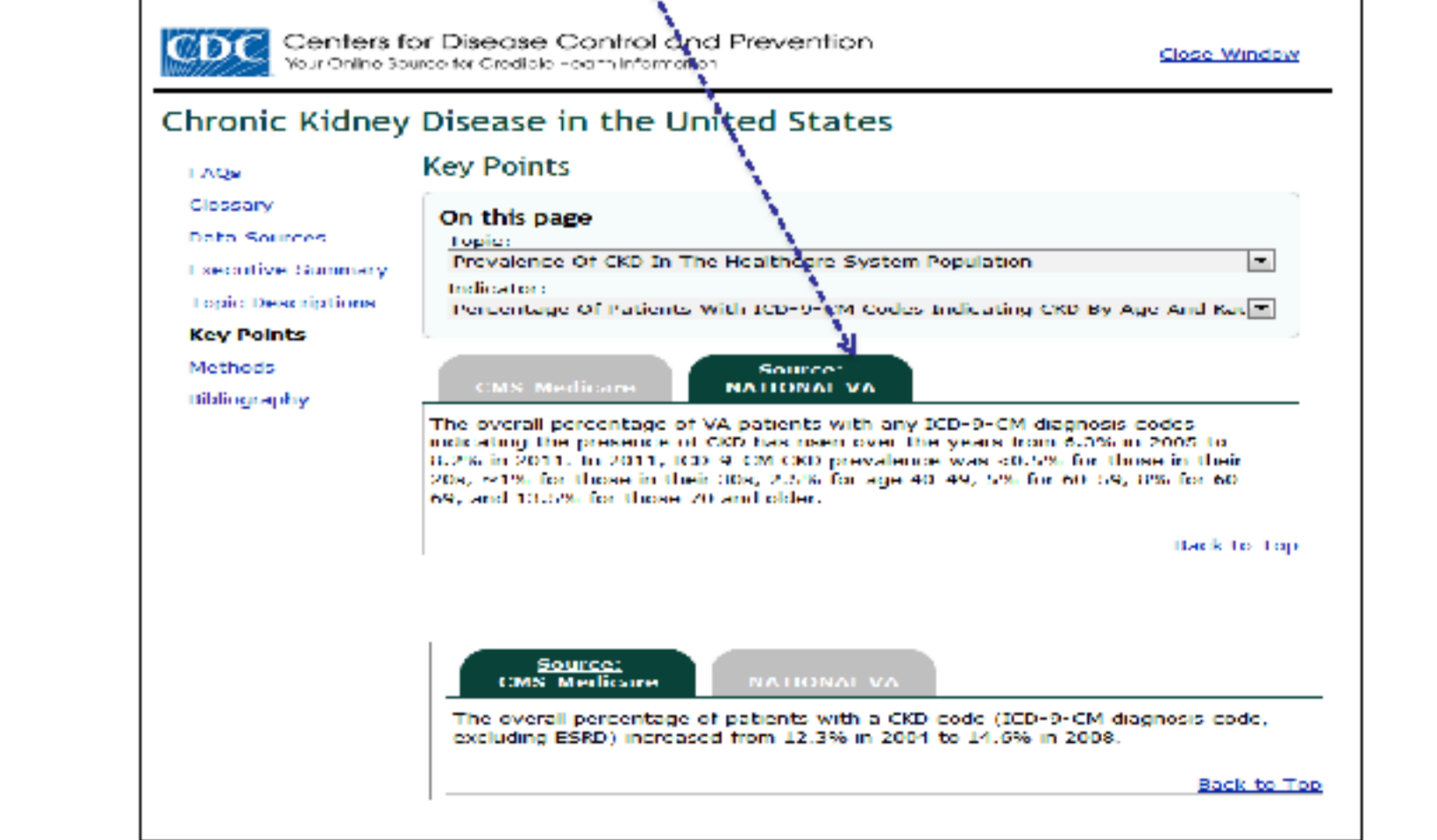
Shortcuts to related indicators are listed at the bottom of the page

Users can go directly to another indicator using the pull down menus to select a different topic (if desired) and a different indicator, then clicking "GO"

If this indicator is available in another data source, it will appear as a tab. Clicking on the tab will switch the user to the chart from the additional data source



There is a **Key Points** link and a **Methods** link for each indicator. Clicking on either link brings up a new browser window. Key Points contain an interpretation of the data presented in the graph. Methods contain the details of the sample inclusions and exclusions, numerators, denominators and strata variables



CONCLUSIONS

- Despite the great impact of CKD on health, quality of life, and healthcare costs, there was no comprehensive, systematic surveillance program to monitor CKD in the US.
- Such a system would help not only in documenting the burden of CKD and its risk factors in the U.S. population over time, but also in tracking the progress of our efforts to prevent, detect, and manage CKD and its complications.
- Furthermore, it would provide the means for evaluation, monitoring and implementation of quality improvement efforts by both federal and non-federal agencies. The CKD Surveillance Project was designed and implemented to address these issues³.

REFERENCES

- AS Levey et al., Chronic kidney disease as a global public health problem: Approaches and initiatives – a position statement from Kidney Disease Improving Global Outcomes Kidney International (2007) 72, 247–259;
- Saran R, Hedgeman E, Plantinga L, et al: Establishing a national chronic kidney disease surveillance system for the United States. Clin J Am Soc Nephrol 5:152-161
- http://apps.nccd.cdc.gov/CKD/help.aspx?section=faqs#tump_4

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