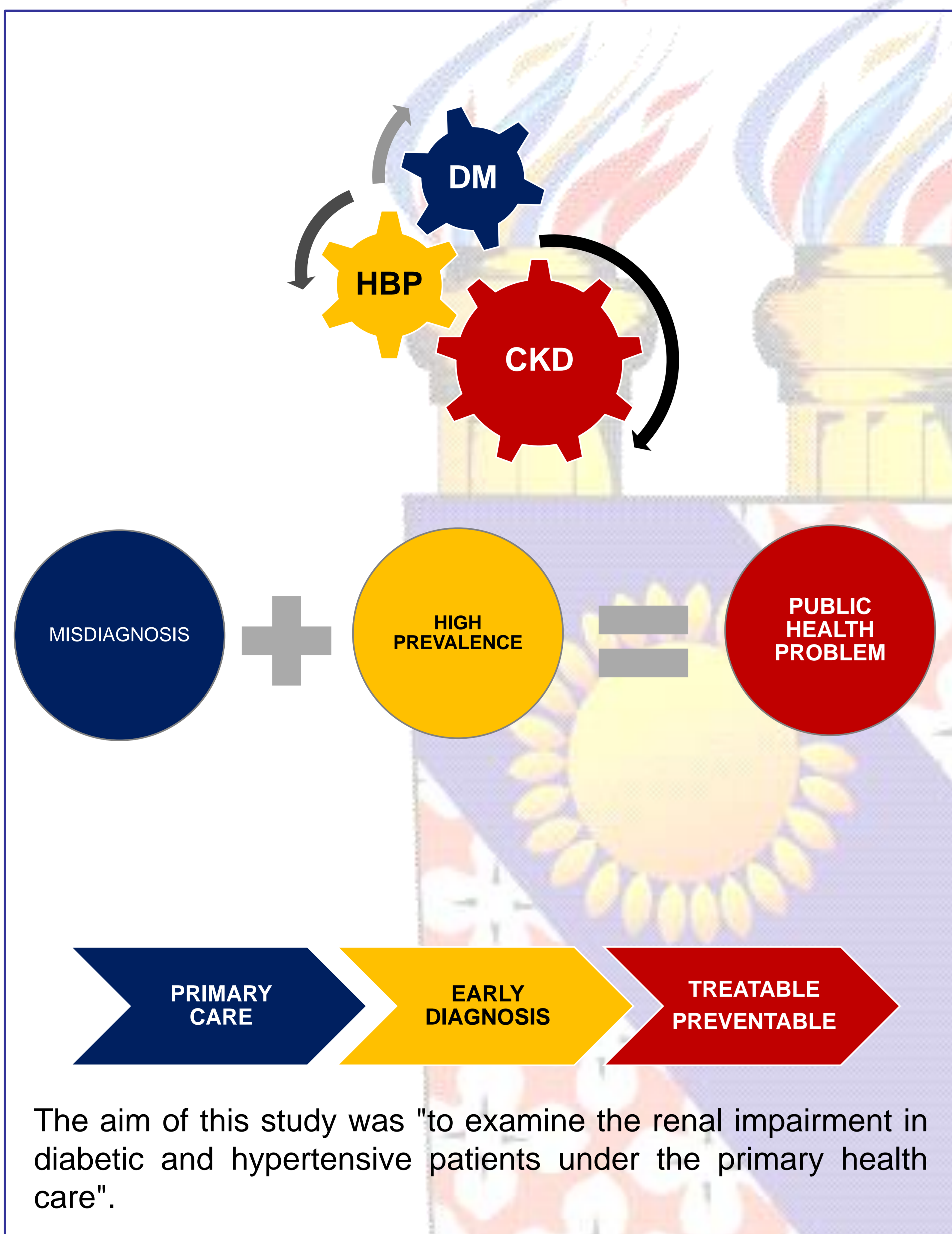


EARLY RENAL SCREENING IN HYPERTENSIVE AND DIABETIC PATIENTS IN PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

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OBJECTIVES



METHODS

- Cross-sectional, analytical and quantitative;
- 210 diabetic and/or hypertensive patients;
- Primary Health Care Unit (UAPS) in Fortaleza, Ceará, Brazil;
- Semi-structured questionnaire (Demographic, clinical, and laboratory variables);
- SPSS software version 20.0;
- The simple and relative frequencies and in bivariate analysis (Pearson's chi-square, $p < 0.05$);
- Odds ratio (OR) was calculated, with a 95% confidence interval;
- The study followed all the ethical-legal precepts of studies with human beings, having been approved by Research Ethics Committee under protocol n 119997 / 2015.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS



RESULTS

Table 1: Demographic characteristics

Variable	A*	P(%)**	Sd***
Gender			
Female	154	73.3%	
Male	56	26.7%	
Age			
< 60 years	94	44.8%	± 10 years
≥ 60 years	116	55.2%	
Education			
Elementary School	153	72.8%	
High School	52	10.4%	
Higher Education	5	2.4%	
Per capita income			
< 1 Minimum Wage	38	18.1%	
≥ 1 Minimum Wage	172	81.9%	

A* Absolute frequency; P(%)**: Percentage frequency; Sd***: standard deviation

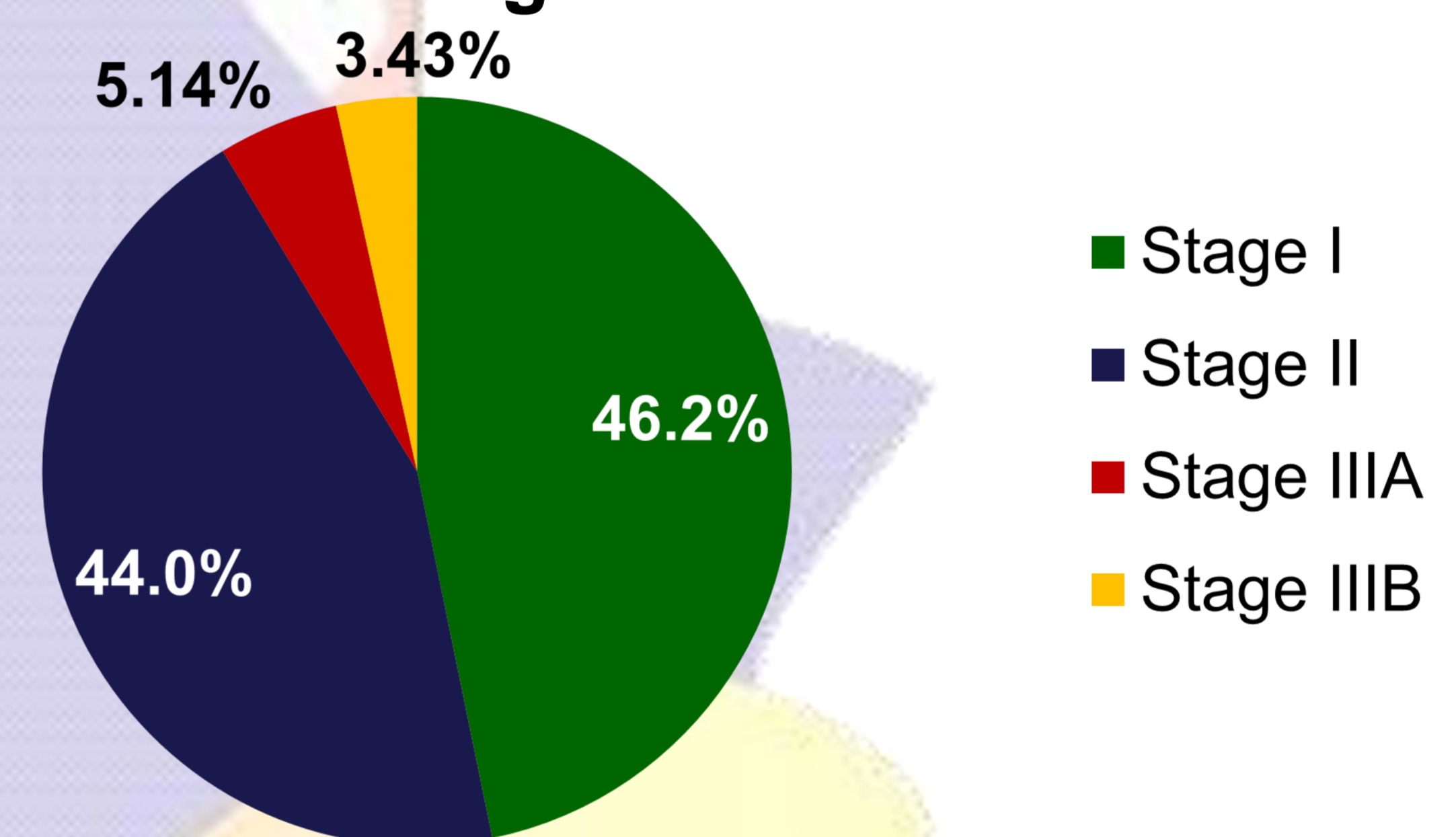
Table 2: Clinical and laboratorial characteristics

Variable	A*	P(%)**
High Blood Pressure		
Yes	199	94.8%
No	11	5.2%
Diabetes Mellitus		
Yes	107	51.0%
No	103	49.0%
Both Condition		
Yes	94	44.8%
No	116	55.2%
Urinary Albumin Excretion		
Yes	38	18.1%
No	172	81.9%
Serum Creatinine Test		
Yes	173	82.3%
No	35	16.7%

A* Absolute frequency; P(%)**: Percentage frequency; Sd***: standard deviation

The variables associated with CKD were: age, diabetes, diabetes and hypertension, use of hypoglycaemic drugs, waist / hip ratio, and urinary albumin excretion.

Stage of CKD according with Creatinine Clearance



The prevalence of CKD in diabetic and hypertensive patients was 8.57%

CONCLUSIONS

Diabetic and hypertensive patients had CKD in the initial and intermediate stages, in addition to diagnostic underreporting. These results demonstrate that programs and research on this field should be intensified, mainly at the level of primary health care and in the early diagnosis of these patients.

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