THE CKD.QLD REGISTRY: CHARACTERISTICS AND COURSE OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE PATIENTS IN PUBLIC Nephrology CARE IN QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA.

W.E. Hoy1, J. Zhang2, Z. Wang3, H.G. Heath4, S.K. Venuthurupalli1, R.G. Fassett1, and A. Cameron1,2, on behalf of the CKD.QLD and NHMRC CKD.CRE Collaborative.

1Centre for Chronic Disease, SoCM, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia; 2Kidney Health Service, MNHHS - Queensland Health, Brisbane, Australia.

Introduction

Stemming the rise of end stage kidney failure (ESKF) depends on understanding its pre-terminal stages of CKD. We describe people with CKD in public renal practices in Queensland, Australia, who have enrolled in the CKD.QLD registry. Queensland has a vast area of 1,730,648 km², a population of over 5 million, both of great diversity, and an excellent public health system - Queensland Health.

Methods

CKD patients enrol in the registry with informed consent and are followed until death, start of renal replacement therapy (RRT), discharge or specified censor dates. Enrolment started in 2011, and has embraced adult nephrology services across Queensland Health Service and Health Services.

Results

- 9,005 patients have enrolled, with a total follow up of about 30,000 person years.
- Median age at enrolment was 68 years; 54% were male.

Figure 1. 50.8% were obese, compared with 20.8% of the Australian population (with an odds ratio of 2.75). 82% were overweight or obese. Obesity was powerfully associated with several serious complications.

Figure 2. The frequency distribution of primary renal diseases varied by age. Glomerulonephritis (GN) and genetic disease (GRD) were most prevalent in younger persons, and diabetic disease (DN) and renal vascular (RV) disease in older persons. 48% of people had multiple renal diagnosis, with higher rates with age.

Figure 3. Proportions of primary renal diagnosis varied among renal services, with a more than 2-fold difference in some disease entities.

Figure 4 shows that higher age was associated with more advanced CKD.

Figure 5 shows the risk factors for progression include diabetic nephropathy, genetic renal disease, indigenous status and acute kidney injury.

Figure 6 shows the remarkably different age distribution of those who started renal replacement therapy (RRT) and those who died without RRT.

Conclusions

There is great variation in CKD by age and in CKD cause by region. Progression over the short term is not inevitable. Subjects who start RRT and those who die without RRT are different populations.

Associations of obesity with CKD prevalence, and of acute kidney injury with progression, flag potential pathways for CKD prevention and modification.

CKD.QLD Investigators:

Principal Investigators: Prof Wendy Hoy, Prof Robert Fassett, Dr Sree Krishna Venuthurupalli

Current Associate Investigators: Dr Helen Healy; Kidney Health Service, MNHHS; Dr Ken-soon Tan; Logan Hospital, MSBH; Dr Thin Han; Rockhampton Hospital, CQHHS; Dr George Kan; Townsville Hospital, THHS; A/Prof Thomas Titus, Gold Coast Hospital, GCHHS; Dr Krishan Dhir; Hervey Bay & Maryborough Hospitals, WBHHS; Dr Murty Mantha; Cairns Base Hospital, C&HHHS; Ms Chris Banny; Mackay Base Hospital, MHHS; Dr Sridivi Govindarajulu; Toowoomba Base Hospital, DDHHS; Dr Nicholas Gray; Sunshine Coast University Hospital, SCCHS; Ms Andrea Rolfe; Kingaroy Hospital, DDSHHS; Dr Dwarkanathan Ranganathan; Kidney Health Service, MNHHS; Dr Clyson Mutatari; Bundaberg Hospital, WBHHS; Dr Shahadat Hossain; Bundaberg Hospital, WBHHS; Dr Danielle Wu; Mackay Base Hospital, MHHS; Dr Roy Cherian, Mackay Base Hospital, MHHS.

Acknowledgements, in no particular order

Dr V. Diwan, Ms C. Hinds, Ms J. Kirby, Ms P. Lush, Ms S. Green, Ms A. Graham, Ms L. Moynahan, Mr P. Sharpe, D. Woodman, Dr S. Chan, Dr A. Mallett, Dr G. John, Dr S. Ratanjee, Dr C. Rawlings, Dr J. Jayaruban, Dr R. Abysekera, Dr I. Ismail, Dr D. Jegatheesan, Dr U. Mahmoud, Dr P. Sanghi, Dr G. Wilson, Dr A. Kark and Ms S. Coleman and the Chronic Kidney Team in MNHHS, Ms L. Jeffery, Ms L. Brown, Ms A. Stevenson, Ms J. Skewes, Ms D. Heffernan, Dr T. Mohanda, Dr H. Curley, Mr J. Fanning, Dr M. Sowa, Prof A. Bonner, Prof G. Mitchell, Prof L. Connelly, Mr S. Huyhn, Dr R. Baer, JP Killen, Ms M. Harvey, Ms L. Burlund, Ms C. Stane, Ms K. Duff, Ms B. Douglas; and the patients, their families and carers who have supported the CKD.QLD Registry. Thanks to Queensland Health Human Research Ethics and Governance Units, The UQ Faculty of Medicine, Kidney Health Australia and the Kidney Support Network.

Declaration Corporate sponsored research/ other relationships: Establishment of CKD.QLD was supported by Prof Hoy(0); the NHMRC Australian Fellowship (#5110810); the Colonial Foundation (Moumburra, Melbourne, Australia), AMGEN Australia, Roche, Shire, & Janssen. Current funding is through the NHMRC CKD Centre of Research Excellence (#1079502), and in-kind from Queensland Health.

All Enquiries: please email the NHMRC CKD.CRE via ckd.cre@uq.edu.au

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