

Model for estimating the prevalence of Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)

The Public Health Intelligence Unit developed a Chronic Kidney Disease prevalence model to support Doncaster's PCTs development of the Quality and Outcomes Framework (QOF). The model estimates prevalence for people of all ages who have CKD within practice populations.

Chronic Kidney Disease is defined as all patients aged 18 or over with (CKD) at levels 3, 4 or 5 as detailed by the US Kidney Foundation. Levels of kidney disease are measured using estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR). Individuals who are at level 3 or above will have an eGFR of $<60 \text{ mL/min/1.73m}^2$ for over 3 months. Level 3 includes the range 30-59, level 4 15-29 and level 5 is those with end stage renal disease. Coresh et al have produced prevalence figures for stages 3, 4, and 5 of the US Kidney Foundation stages¹. The National Service Framework for Renal Services² claims the study will slightly over estimate prevalence.

Percentage prevalence by age and sex

	18-39	40-59	60-69	70+
All Persons	0.18	1.8	8.02	27.2

No further adjustments were made for deprivation or other factors.

¹ Coresh J, Astor BC, Greene T, Eknoyan G, Levey AS, **2003**, Prevalence of chronic kidney disease and decreased kidney function in the adult US population: third national health and nutrition examination survey, *American Journal of Kidney Diseases*, 41, 1, 1-12

² Department of Health, **2005**, The National Services Framework for Renal Services: Part two: Chronic Kidney Disease, Acute Renal Failure and end of Life Care, DoH