CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE

An opportunity to improve how your practice cares for this vulnerable group of patients.

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For every 100 patients with chronic kidney disease and moderate to severe kidney function impairment there are:



www.lshtm.ac.uk/ckdaudit

Largest sample of patients with CKD in primary care globally

There was high variability between practices in rates of coding CKD 3-5 (the range lay between 0% and 80% potentially uncoded).

People with CKD which is not recorded (and therefore not known to all those who are caring for that patient) are

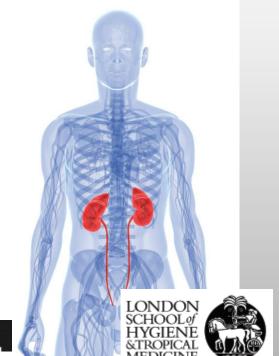
- more likely to have heart attacks and strokes
- more likely to be admitted to hospital
- more likely to develop acute kidney injury
- more likely to die than those who have been identified in advance.











Is it safe to prescribe?

Patient 1- Ramipril 5mgs GFR 45 and volume depleting acute

illness

Patient 2- Metformin GFR<30

Patient 3- Gabapentin GFR 40

Patient 4- Canagliflozin 300mgs GFR 45

Is it safe to prescribe? NOT ALWAYS

Patient 1- Ramipril 5mgs	GFR 45 a illness	nd volume depleting acute Hold on prescribing
Patient 2- Metformin	GFR<30	Stop
Patient 3- Gabapentin	GFR 40	Reduce dose by 50%
Patient 4- Canagliflozin 300mgs	GFR 45	Reduce to 100mgs

Is it safe to prescribe? High Risk

Patient 1-Ramipril 5mgs GFR /unknown/ not checked

Patient 2- Metformin GFR /unknown/ not checked

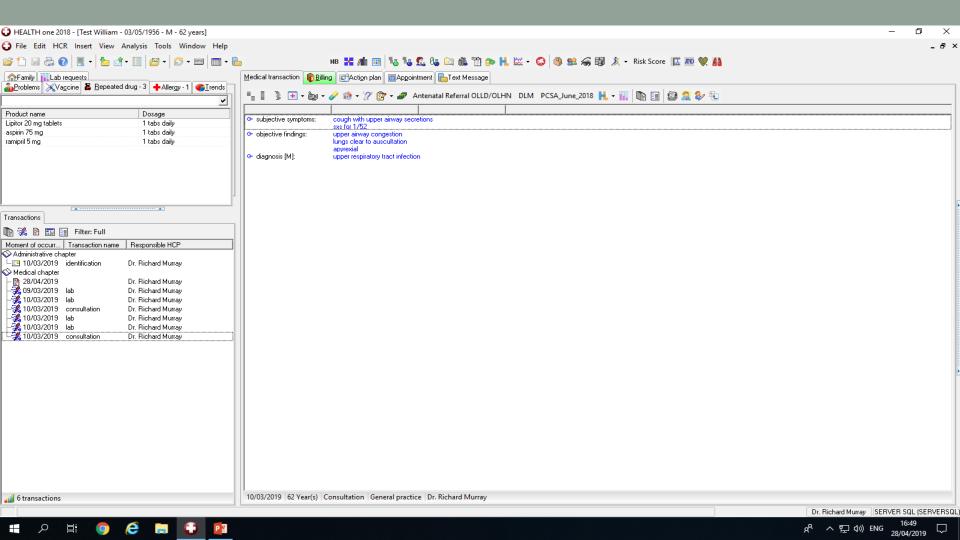
Patient 3- Gabapentin GFR/unknown/ not checked

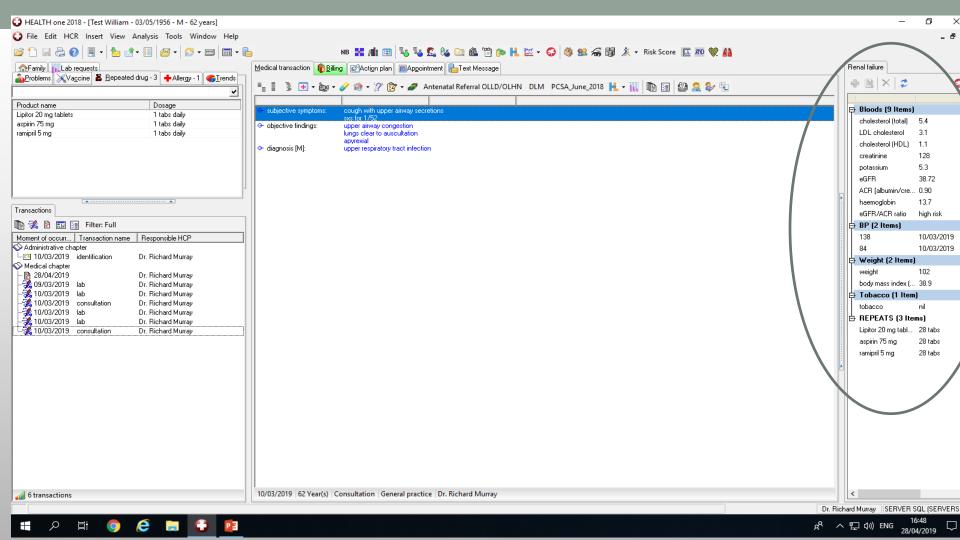
Patient 4- Canagliflozin 300mgs GFR /unknown/ not checked

Patients who are not coded are twice as likely to have an emergency hospital admission as patients who are coded for CKD

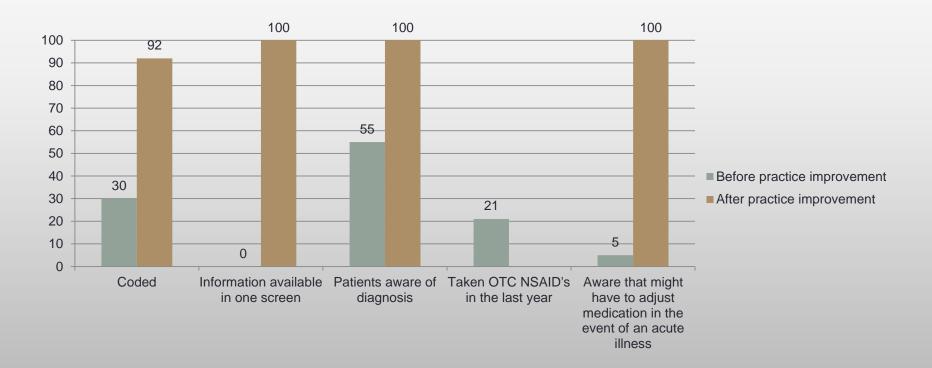
What did we do

- We identified all patients with an eGFR <45 (CKD 3b-5) and flagged their files
- 2. We contacted all patients and arranged a doctor review
- 3. Review: education verbal and leaflets on lifestyle modification, nephrotoxic OTC drugs, checked urine for blood and sent for albumin/creatnine ratio (independent cardiovasc. risk factor).
- 4. Coding
- We significantly changed our software so that the opening screen of each patient's file identified the patient as having chronic kidney disease with their CKD code, most recent blood pressure recording, lipid profile, BMI, haemoglobin, smoking status and chronic medication prescribed.





Data



Is it safe to prescribe? High Risk

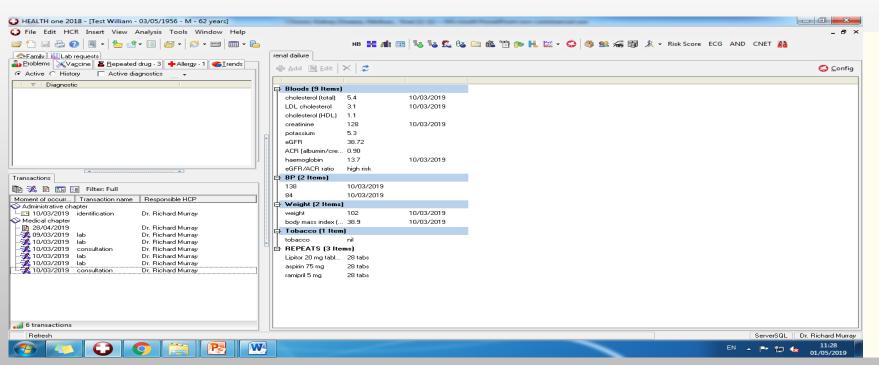
Patient 1-Ramipril 5mgs GFR /unknown/ not checked

Patient 2- Metformin GFR /unknown/ not checked

Patient 3- Gabapentin GFR/unknown/ not checked

Patient 4- Canagliflozin 300mgs GFR /unknown/ not checked

Crucial to have all relevant data to hand

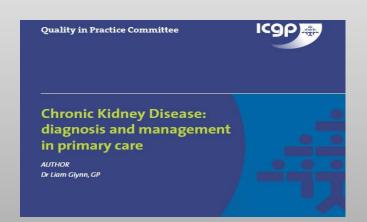


Summary

- Is it important? Yes (For every 100 patients with moderate to severe CKD there are 7 deaths, 38 unplanned admissions, 7 acute kidney and 6 cardiovascular events per year).
- Can a General Practioner make a difference? Yes (
 (Following changes: 62% increase in patients coded, 100% increase in all relevant data recorded in one screen, 45% increase in patients aware of their diagnosis, 100% of patients now educated on OTCmedications to avoid and how to manage acute illnesses).
- Can we rely on secondary care to do this? No (majority of CKD patients managed solely in the community)

Thank you for listening Any Questions?

"where CKD is recognised in this population, patients are often nihilistically treated"



 "there is building high-level evidence that the presence of CKD is a greater risk factor for cardiovascular disease than is diabetes"

