

Chronic Kidney Disease in South Carolina

WHAT IS KIDNEY DISEASE^{1?}

- Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) reduces the body's ability to filter blood, remove waste and extra water, and keep beneficial electrolytes in balance.
- Left untreated, CKD can lead to kidney failure.
- When this happens, dialysis or a kidney transplant is the only option for keeping a person alive.
- Early kidney disease is a silent problem!

U.S. STATISTICS

- More than **20 million Americans** have chronic kidney disease¹.
- Many more Americans, including anyone with high blood pressure, diabetes, or a family history of kidney disease, are at an increased risk².
- The number of people developing kidney failure has **doubled** each decade for the last two decades³.
- End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) resulted in 88,638 deaths in 2012⁴.
- Treating Medicare patients aged 65 or older with kidney disease cost the United States \$44.6 billion in 2012⁵.
- **47,112 people died** from Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis in 2013 (14.9 per 100,000 population). This was the **9th leading cause of death**⁶.

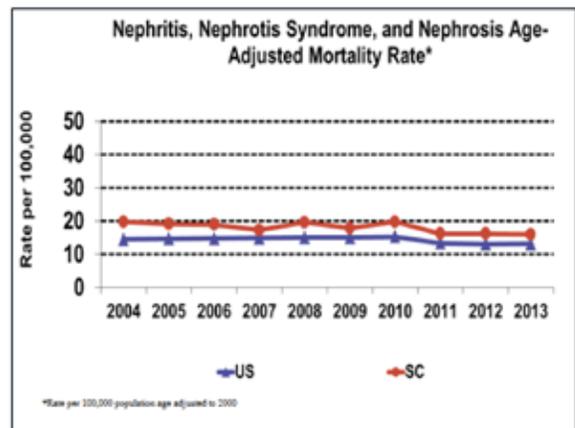
WHO IS AT RISK^{1?}

- **Diabetes** is the most common cause of kidney failure. Approximately 1 out of 3 adults with diabetes has CKD.
- **High blood pressure** is the second leading cause of kidney failure. Approximately 1 out of 5 adults with high blood pressure have CKD.
- **Blacks are three times more likely** to develop kidney failure than whites.

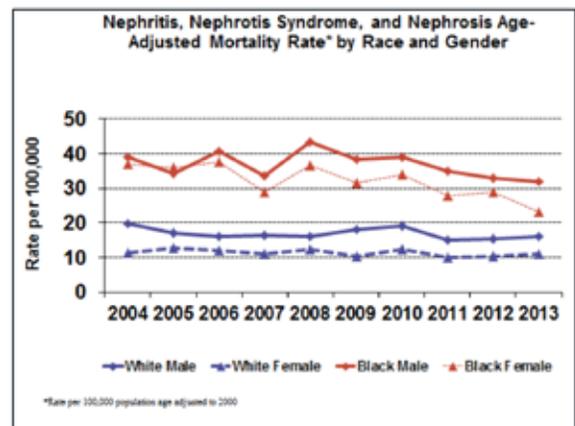
KIDNEY DISEASE IN S.C.

Mortality

- **868** people died from Kidney Disease in 2013 (most recent data available). The mortality rate decreased from 19.8 in 2010 to 16.0 in 2013 but still remains above the national rate.
- Deaths from Nephritis, Nephrotic Syndrome, and Nephrosis are the **8th leading cause of death**.



- Mortality from Kidney Disease for blacks in South Carolina is more than **twice** as high as whites.



- Black males have had the highest mortality rate followed by black females.
- The lowest Kidney Disease mortality rate was among white females.

Dialysis Data for South Carolinians

Data on dialysis comes from the **Southeastern Kidney Council**. They collect information from all certified dialysis centers in the southeast (North Carolina, Georgia, and South Carolina). The mission of the Southeastern Kidney Council is to improve the lives of patients with or at risk for End-Stage Renal Disease by promoting and advancing quality of care. The Southeastern Kidney Council collected data from 134 certified dialysis centers in South Carolina in 2014.

- In the last five years, the number of South Carolinians currently on dialysis and new cases **has increased by 15%**.
- The number of **deaths** of people who were on dialysis decreased from 1,480 in 2010 to **1,389 in 2014**.

	Prevalence	Incidence	Deaths
2010	7,820	1,924	1,480
2011	7,977	1,809	1,406
2012	8,284	1,933	1,394
2013	8,659	2,023	1,445
2014	9,152	2,073	1,389

End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD)

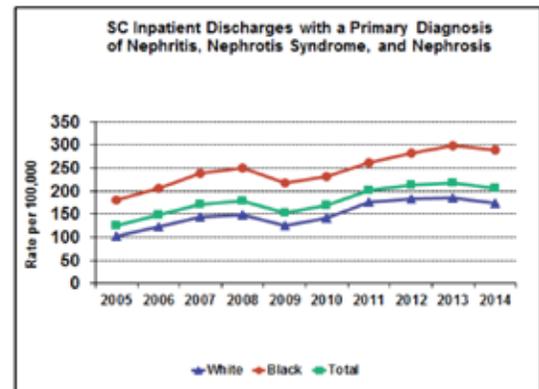
- South Carolina's ESRD prevalence rate for 2012 was 240.6 per 100,000 population. In 2012, (latest year available for ranking) South Carolina had the **6th highest** ESRD rate in the U.S.
- South Carolina's diabetes attributable ESRD prevalence rate for 2012 was 87.1 per 100,000 population. In 2012, (latest year available for ranking) South Carolina had the **9th highest** in the U.S.

STEPS TO PROTECT YOUR KIDNEYS¹

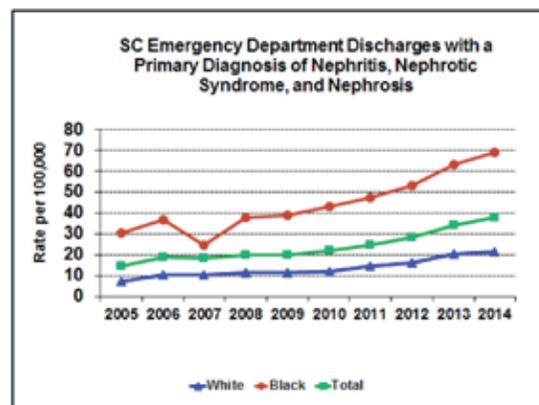
1. Control your blood pressure and diabetes.
2. Ask your doctor or health care professional to test your blood and urine for kidney disease.
3. If these tests show kidney disease, special medicine called ACE – Inhibitors or ARBs can help. Talk to your doctor about these medicines.

Hospital and Emergency Department

- The number of hospitalizations for Nephrosis has been steadily climbing over the last several years. In 2014, there were **10,010 hospital discharges** for Nephrosis as the primary diagnosis.
- There were **103,063** hospitalizations for Nephrosis as primary or secondary diagnosis in 2014.
- More than **\$343 million** was charged in 2014 for hospital visits for primary diagnosis of Nephrosis.



- There were **1,812** Emergency Department (ED) visits for Nephrosis as the primary diagnosis in 2014.
- The rate of ED visits for black South Carolinians was **three times higher** than whites in 2014.



Data sources: CDC NCHS, SC DHEC Vital Statistics, ESRD Network 6, USRDS, SC Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office

References:

1. CDC National Chronic Kidney Disease Fact Sheet, 2014. Retrieved from http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/projects/pdfs/ckd_summary.pdf
2. National Kidney Foundation. Facts About Chronic Kidney Disease. Retrieved from <https://www.kidney.org/kidneydisease/aboutckd>
3. Hostetter, T, Lising, M. National Kidney Disease Education Program. J Am Soc Nephrol 2003; 14: S114-S116.
4. Saran R, Li Y, Robinson B, et al. US Renal Data System 2014 annual data report: epidemiology of kidney disease in the United States. Am J Kidney Dis. 2015;66(1)(suppl 1):S1-S306.
5. CDC. Chronic Kidney Disease Issue Brief. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/pdfs/programs/CKDBrief.pdf>
6. CDC. Number of deaths for leading causes of death. Retrieved from <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/fastats/deaths.htm>

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