COMMUNITY SCREENING FOR RISK FACTORS AND

MARKERS OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE IN ONDO STATE

AUTHORS: Akinbodewa AA, Adejumo OA, Kolawole O, Akinfaderin D,

Lamidi OA, Olayele O, Ogunduyile C, Gbakinro O.

ADDRESS: Kidney Care Centre Ondo, Ondo State.

INTRODUCTION

Chronic kidney disease has become a global epidemic with a

variable prevalence rate of about 20.4-26.6% in Nigeria.

• It is a relentless loss of kidney structure and function, hence the

need for early detection of risk factors and markers.

OBJECTIVE

•To determine the prevalence of risk factors for Chronic Kidney Disease and its markers

- A cross-sectional study of consecutive adults who presented for screening at a community screening exercise in two local governments in Ondo State; Ondo Central and Akure South.
- Their bio-data, medical history, biophysical profiles and spot urinalysis were obtained.
- Data was analysed using SPSS 20.

RESULTS

- A total of 993 adults (age range: 17-120 years) were screened.
- There were 65.9% males and 34.1% females (M:F=1.9:1).
- 310 (31.5%) had BP in the pre-hypertension range according to JNC 7
- 447 (45.4%) had BP in the hypertension range.

RESULTS

- Forty five (6.5%) had a previous history of diabetes mellitus and 32 (4.3%) had history of cigarette smoking.
- 24.7% of the males had WC above 94cm
- WC was above 80cm in 72.4% of the females.
- Proteinuria ranging from 1+ to 3+ was found in 124 (12.8%);
- 1.5% had haematuria.

CLINICAL PARAMETERS

PARAMETERS	MEAN	±SD
AGE	47.13	17.20
SBP	131.1	24.4
DBP	80.3	14.2
BMI	26.6	±5.8
WC (MALES)	85.9	11.9
WC (FEMALES)	89.6	13.5

CORRELATIONS

- There was significant association between gender and hypertension (p<0.001).
- BMI correlated with SBP (p<0.001, r2=0.355) and

DBP(p<0.001, r2=0.381).



It is concluded that the risk factors for CKD are common among

indigenes and residents of Ondo State.

Hypertension and obesity (among women) ranked highest among these risk factors.

THANK YOU