

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Prevalence and variation of Chronic Kidney Disease in the Irish health system: initial findings from the National Kidney Disease Surveillance Programme

Austin G Stack^{1,2,3,6*}, Liam F Casserly^{1,2}, Cornelius J Cronin^{1,2}, Tetyana Chernenko², Walter Cullen², Ailish Hannigan², Rajiv Saran³, Howard Johnson⁴, Gemma Browne⁵ and John P Ferguson²

Abstract

Background: Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a major non-communicable chronic disease that is associated with adverse clinical and economic outcomes. Passive surveillance systems are likely to improve efforts for prevention of chronic kidney disease (CKD) and inform national service planning. This study was conducted to determine the overall prevalence of CKD in the Irish health system, assess period trends and explore patterns of variation as part of a novel surveillance initiative.

Methods: We identified 207, 336 adult patients, age 18 and over, with serum creatinine measurements recorded from a provincial database between 2005-2011 in the Northwest of Ireland. Estimated glomerular filtration rates (eGFR) were determined using the Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration (CKD-EPI) equation from standardized creatinine measurements and the presence of CKD was defined as eGFR <60 ml/min per 1.73 m². Age and sex-specific prevalence estimates were determined for each group while generalized estimating equations (GEE) and multivariable logistic regression were used to explore associations using adjusted odds ratios (AOR) and 95% confidence intervals (95% CI).

Results: The prevalence of CKD in the health system was 11.8% (95% CI 11.8-12.1); 10.9% in men (10.7-11.1) and 12.6% in women (12.4-12.8). This corresponded to a detection rate of 4.5% (5.1% in women and 3.9% in men). The prevalence of CKD was significantly higher in women than in men (12.6% versus 10.9%, $P < 0.001$), older age groups, and among patients with a history of Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) than without (45.2% versus 10.7%, $P < 0.0001$). Multivariable analysis identified advancing age, female gender, location of medical supervision, county of residence, and AKI as significant determinants of prevalence.

Conclusion: The prevalence of CKD in the Irish health system is 11.8% corresponding to a detection rate of 4.5% in the general population. Demographic, geographic factors and acute kidney injury episodes are important determinants of disease burden. Passive surveillance of CKD is both feasible and desirable within the Irish health system, and offers huge opportunities for targeted prevention programmes and improved clinical outcomes.

Keywords: CKD surveillance, Health system, Epidemiology, Risk factors

* Correspondence: austin.stack@ul.ie

¹Departments of Nephrology and Internal Medicine, University Hospital Limerick, Limerick, Ireland

²Graduate Entry Medical School, University of Limerick, Limerick, Ireland

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

Background

Chronic Kidney disease (CKD) has emerged as a major public health epidemic, which contributes substantially to adverse clinical and economic outcomes [1-4]. It is estimated that at least 1 in 10 individuals of the general population have some degree of kidney impairment and have substantially increased risk for death, even prior to developing end-stage kidney disease (ESKD) [1-3]. For those who develop ESKD, the outcomes are even poorer with an average life expectancy of <5 years [5-8]. For many patients, CKD is largely an asymptomatic disease that can progress silently without treatment for many patients unless it is actively screened for by medical providers. Early detection of CKD and the application of specific interventions provide major opportunities to prevent and delay progression [9]. Targeted surveillance systems are now seen as essential platforms to combat the rising tide of CKD and its attendant sequelae [10-15].

Although the epidemiology of CKD is well characterized in many countries, there remain several unanswered questions. The extent to which CKD is captured within existing health systems has not been fully explored and is a crucial starting point for most surveillance programmes. A detailed exploration of differences in CKD prevalence by geography is an equally important goal to uncover possible differences in risk factor burden and disparities in clinical care. Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) is a common illness, with reported prevalence of up to 7.1% of all hospital admissions [16]. Emerging evidence suggests that AKI events accelerate the risk of developing CKD [17], yet its impact on CKD within an Irish population has not yet been studied. Finally, the location of medical supervision where cases are first identified by physician providers is an important consideration as it provides opportunities for early initiation of prevention strategies. In Ireland, the lack of robust surveillance systems for tracking and monitoring CKD burden and outcomes has been identified a major deficiency. The 2007 Survey of Lifestyle, Attitudes and Nutrition (SLÁN), a nationally representative sample of all subjects' age >45, has provided the first national estimate of CKD prevalence in Ireland with a figure of 11.6% [18]. This important study, however; was restricted to subjects >45 years, unable to assess longitudinal trends, and did not measure the extent to which CKD was captured within the Irish health system.

To overcome these deficits, we have initiated a programme for CKD surveillance in Ireland to improve our knowledge. The major objectives of this study were to 1) describe the prevalence of CKD within the health system, 2) explore patterns of variation according to demographic and geographic characteristics, and location of medical supervision, and to 3) assess the impact of AKI on disease prevalence. These objectives were pursued by creating a passive CKD

surveillance system using routinely collected data from a regional health system.

Methods

We conducted a retrospective observational study of all patients with measured serum creatinine concentrations from a regional laboratory information system in the Northwest of Ireland. The laboratory system captured all blood chemistries from inpatient admissions and outpatient attendances at two regional hospitals and as well as primary care practices across the region. Ethical approval for the study was granted by the Ethics Committees at Sligo and Letterkenny General Hospitals.

Sample

From January 1st 2005 to 31st December 2011, a total of 278,630 patients underwent 69,594,271 laboratory test evaluations in the Northwest region. The current analysis was restricted to adult participants, 18 years of age or older with recorded serum creatinine measurements and non-missing data on sex (n = 206, 729). Creatinine tests administered during periods of dialysis and AKI were excluded. Estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) in ml/min per 1.73 m² was determined for patients using the Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration (CKD-EPI) and the Modification of Diet in Renal Disease Study (MDRD) [19,20].

Data collection

Patient and laboratory information systems captured data on demographic factors, county of residence, location of supervision, primary location of blood draw, and dialysis indicator variables. Serum creatinine was measured using the modified kinetic Jaffe method and creatinine values were calibrated to be traceable to an isotope dilution mass spectrometry (IDMS) reference measurement procedure to ensure standardization. Chronic Kidney Disease was defined according to the Kidney Disease Dialysis Quality Outcome Initiative (KDOQI) guidelines based on eGFR measurements expressed in ml/min/1.73 m² and categorized as Stage 3 (eGFR <30-59), Stage 4 (eGFR 15-29 and Stage 5 (eGFR <15). Higher categories of eGFR were categorized as normal (eGFR >90) or mildly reduced (eGFR 60- 89) [21]. The presence of Acute Kidney Injury (AKI) was defined by the Kidney Disease Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) criteria [16]. The location of medical supervision was defined as the location where the serum creatinine test was first ordered by the supervising health professional and categorised as; inpatient location (IP), outpatient department (OP), general practice (GP), and outside community facility (OS). The identification of these locations was considered important as we surmised that testing rates for CKD would vary by clinical setting. County of residence for each patient was extracted from

the patient administration system and allowed us to classify patients by geography. The principal counties served by the regional database included county Donegal, Sligo and Leitrim and these accounted for 95.5% of all laboratory testing.

Estimation of Chronic Kidney Disease prevalence

The prevalence of CKD in the health system for a calendar year was defined as percentage of patients with a mean eGFR <60 ml/min/1.73 m² with corresponding 95% Confidence Intervals (CI). For patients with more than one serum creatinine value in a calendar year, the corresponding eGFR levels were estimated and the means of all eGFR values were calculated. Creatinine test results that satisfied criteria for the diagnosis of AKI based on the KDIGO criteria were excluded from prevalence estimation. *The prevalence of detectable CKD within the Northwest population* was derived using national census data for 2006 and 2011 with projected estimates for the intervening years [22]. The prevalence of detectable CKD in the population, stratified by age and sex categories, was defined as the ratio of the number of patients with a mean eGFR <60 ml/min/1.73 m² (numerator), restricted to that group of patients known to reside in either Leitrim, Donegal or Sligo, to the combined population of Sligo, Leitrim and Donegal for a calendar year (denominator).

Statistical analysis

Generalized Estimating Equations (GEE) and multivariable logistic regression models were fitted to explore the associations of demographic, clinical and geographic factors with CKD prevalence. In each model, the response variable was eGFR <60 ml/min/1.73 m². The explanatory variables included age modeled in categories, sex, county of residence, location of medical supervision, presence and frequency of AKI and calendar year. A final multivariable model was constructed to explore the relative contribution of all factors with CKD prevalence. A working independence correlation structure was assumed when fitting the model so that the final parameter estimates for each model agree with the corresponding logistic regression. The sandwich estimator was used to adjust the standard errors of the estimated coefficients to account for the longitudinal aspect of the design. The associations of explanatory factors with CKD presence were represented by adjusted odds-ratios (AOR) and 95% CI. Wald statistics from the corresponding generalized estimating equations were used to test for the significance of these associations. Finally Joinpoint regression analysis [23] was used to assess prevalence trends in health system and the population. The Joinpoint model used allowed for heteroskedastic standard errors in the prevalence estimates and an autoregressive dependence structure to reflect the fact that the same patients may contribute to the prevalence

estimates in successive years. Several sensitivity analyses were conducted to explore the robustness of our observations. First, we compared prevalence estimates using both the MDRD and CKD-EPI equations. Second, we also considered the minimum, median and maximum eGFR values over a calendar year as additional summary measures for a particular patient in estimating of prevalence. The final analytic dataset was constructed using R software and statistical analysis was performed using SAS v9.3 and Joinpoint Regression Program [24].

Results

Baseline characteristics of the population

The characteristics of patients within the Northwest Health System are described in Table 1. The mean age was 54.2 (±18) years, 54.1% were female and 41.3% were over the age of 60 years. The majority of patients were resident in the counties of Donegal (53.5%), Sligo (29.6%) and Leitrim (12.4%), with smaller proportion of patients (4.51%) living in other counties (see Table 1 for details). Testing for kidney function was ordered by general practitioners (GP) for 67.8% of patients and by emergency physicians (EP) for 15% of patients. The average creatinine concentration (µmol/L), and estimated GFR (ml/min/1.73 m²) for the entire population were 80.1 (±28.8) and 86.8 (±22.7) respectively. Overall, 3.2% of patients within the health system had evidence of AKI, and this was significantly higher for patients with CKD than those without (12.6% versus 2.0% respectively, $P < 0.001$).

Prevalence of CKD in the Irish Health System

The overall prevalence of CKD was 11.8% (95% CI 11.8-12.1%) using the CKD-EPI equation and was significantly lower than estimates from the MDRD equation (13.5%, 95% CI 13.3-13.6) as shown in Table 2. To simplify exposition, all of the subsequently quoted prevalence estimates will be based on the CKD-EPI equation. Among those with CKD, the majority were classified as having Stage 3 (90.1%), with 8.0% and 1.9% classified as Stage 4 and Stage 5 respectively. The prevalence of CKD was significantly higher in women than in men (12.6% vs 10.9%, $P < 0.0001$) and increased substantially with advancing age. Among the major counties, Leitrim had the highest prevalence (12.8%) while the prevalence in Donegal and Sligo were slightly lower at 12.0% and 11.3%. The prevalence estimates for all other counties with at least 400 or more patients are provided in Figure 1. The Additional file 1: Figure S1 provides additional information on the prevalence of CKD among participant counties along with the corresponding age distributions. The prevalence of CKD in the health system varied significantly by the presence and frequency of AKI. Compared to patients without a history of AKI, those with AKI experienced over a four-fold

Table 1 Characteristics of patients in the Irish health system¹

Patient characteristics	Entire cohort	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Count (n)	206,729	64,674	71,118	75,956	79,300	81,338	85,200	89,679
Demographics								
Age \bar{X} (SD)	54.2 (18.2)	54.4 (18.4)	54 (18.4)	53.9 (18.4)	54.1 (18.2)	54.2 (18.2)	54.4 (18.1)	54.4 (18.1)
Sex								
% Women	54.1	54.6	54.0	54.3	54.4	54.2	53.6	53.9
% Men	45.9	45.4	46.0	45.7	45.6	45.8	46.4	46.1
County of Residence (%)								
Donegal	53.5	52.9	52.3	53.2	53.6	53.9	54.0	54.5
Sligo	29.6	30.5	30.8	29.9	29.6	29.5	29.0	28.4
Leitrim	12.4	12.0	12.2	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.6	12.6
Other County ⁵	4.51	4.60	4.69	4.51	4.42	4.33	4.47	4.56
Location of Supervision (%)²								
Outpatient Department	7.1	5.3	4.5	4	7.8	8.7	8.7	9.5
General Practitioner	67.8	64.3	67.4	68.2	67.7	67.6	69.3	69.4
Emergency Room	15.1	17.3	16.3	16	14.4	14.5	14.1	14
Inpatient Location	5.0	7.5	6.5	6.5	4.7	4.2	3.3	3.1
Outside facility	5.0	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.0	4.7	4.0
Kidney Function (\bar{X} (SD))								
Serum creatinine count	1,388,625	171,922	183,565	199,533	205,493	203,938	204,204	219,970
Serum creatinine ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	80.1 (28.8)	82.5 (33.4)	81 (31)	79.7 (29.2)	78.6 (28)	80 (27.3)	79.4 (26.6)	80.1 (26.8)
Mean eGFR (ml/min/1.73 m^2) ³	86.8 (22.7)	84.8 (23.2)	86.4 (23.1)	87.5 (22.9)	88.2 (22.7)	86.7 (22.5)	87.2 (22.3)	86.5 (22.4)
Minimum GFR (ml/min/1.73 m^2) ³	84.2 (23.9)	82.0 (24.5)	83.7 (24.4)	84.8 (24.3)	85.6 (24)	84.0 (23.7)	84.7 (23.4)	84.0 (23.5)
Maximum eGFR (ml/min.73 m^2) ³	89.2 (22.4)	87.4 (22.9)	88.9 (22.8)	90.0 (22.5)	90.6 (22.3)	89.1 (22.2)	89.4 (22)	88.8 (22.1)
Serum Electrolytes (\bar{X} (SD))								
Sodium (mmol/L)	140.2 (2.8)	140.1 (2.9)	140.3 (2.8)	140.2 (2.8)	140.3 (2.8)	139.9 (2.7)	140.2 (2.7)	140.5 (2.6)
Potassium (mmol/L)	4.5 (0.5)	4.4 (0.5)	4.5 (0.5)	4.5 (0.5)	4.5 (0.5)	4.5 (0.5)	4.5 (0.5)	4.5 (0.5)
Urea (mmol/L)	6.2 (2.7)	6.1 (2.8)	6.1 (2.7)	6.1 (2.7)	6.3 (2.7)	6.3 (2.7)	6.3 (2.6)	6.1 (2.6)
Calcium (mmol/L)	2.3 (0.1)	2.4 (0.1)	2.3 (0.1)	2.3 (0.1)	2.3 (0.1)	2.3 (0.1)	2.3 (0.1)	2.3 (0.1)
Phosphorous (mmol/L)	1.1 (0.2)	1.1 (0.2)	1.1 (0.2)	1.2 (0.2)	1.1 (0.2)	1.1 (0.2)	1.1 (0.2)	1.1 (0.2)
Hematology Variables								
Haemoglobin (g/dl)	13.8 (1.6)	13.8 (1.6)	13.9 (1.6)	13.9 (1.6)	13.7 (1.6)	13.7 (1.6)	13.7 (1.6)	13.8 (1.6)
Serum ferritin ng/ml	130.9 (286.4)	127.3 (295.1)	124.0 (341.6)	127.8 (236.8)	128.6 (228)	135.8 (396.3)	132.7 (223.2)	137.2 (254.2)
Other Laboratory Variables								
Serum uric acid (UA) ($\mu\text{mol/L}$)	355.7(109.5)	369.4(119.6)	352.7 (111.8)	346.8 (106.5)	352.2 (106.5)	355.7 (108.9)	354.5 (106.5)	362.9 (108.9)
Acute Kidney Injury⁴								
% with AKI	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.8	3.0
% of AKI in patients with no CKD	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.11	1.99	2.0	1.8	1.9
% of AKI in patients with CKD	12.6	12.0	12.9	13.68	13.41	12.2	12.0	12.1

¹Values are reported as % or mean with standard deviation.

²Location of Supervision is defined as the type of facility where the first test was carried out.

³eGFR CKD-EPI: Glomerular filtration rate ($\text{ml/min per } 1.73 \text{ m}^2$) was based on the Chronic Kidney Disease Collaborative (CKD-EPI) [21].

⁴The occurrence of acute kidney injury (AKI) was based on the KDIGO Definition [16].

⁵The list of counties and their relative contributions were as follows.

Donegal (n = 101,587), Sligo (n = 50,264), Leitrim (n = 22,356), Galway (n = 329), Derry (n = 418), Cavan (n = 1,251), Tyrone (n = 319), Roscommon (n = 2,403), Mayo (n = 5,546), Fermanagh (n = 158), Longford (n = 229), Westmeath (n = 15). Information on home address was unrecorded for 21,854 patients.

Table 2 Prevalence of chronic kidney disease (95% confidence intervals) in the Irish health system

	CKD-EPI equation ¹	95% CI	MDRD equation ²	95% CI
Overall Prevalence (%)	11.8	(11.8-12.1)	13.5	(13.3-13.6)
By Stage (%)				
Stage 3 CKD	10.7	(10.6-10.9)	12.5	(12.4-12.7)
Stage 4 CKD	0.95	(0.94-0.99)	0.83	(0.79-0.87)
Stage 5 CKD (No dialysis)	0.15	(0.14-0.17)	0.14	(0.12-0.15)
Stage 5 CKD (Dialysis only) ³	0.07	(0.06-0.09)	0.07	(0.06-0.09)
By Age group (%)⁴				
18-39	0.45	(0.39-0.51)	0.93	(0.9-1.0)
40-59	2.24	(2.13-2.35)	4.55	(4.4-4.7)
60-80	18.9	(18.6-19.3)	22.0	(21.6-22.3)
> 80	55.7	(54.9-56.4)*	52.4	(51.6-53.1)
By Gender (%)⁴				
Women	12.6	(12.4-12.8)	15.0	(14.8-15.2)
Men	10.9	(10.7-11.1)*	11.7	(11.5-11.9)
By County (%)⁴				
Donegal	12.0	(11.7-12.2)	13.5	(13.3-13.8)
Sligo	11.3	(11.0-11.6)	13.1	(12.7-13.4)
Leitrim	12.8	(12.3-13.3)	14.6	(14.1-15.1)
All other counties ⁶	11.6	(11.1-12.0)*	13.2	(12.8,13.7)
By Acute Kidney Injury (%)⁵				
No AKI	10.7	(10.6-10.9)	12.5	(12.3-12.6)
History of AKI	45.2	(44.3-46.1)*	45.5	(44.6-46.3)
By Number of AKI Episodes (%)				
0	10.9	(10.7-11)	12.4	(12.3-12.6)
1	39.1	(38.2-40)	39.5	(38.6-40.5)
2	54.8	(52.9-56.8)	54.8	(52.8-56.7)
3	64.8	(61.4-68.1)	63.4	(59.9-66.8)
4	64.1	(58.4-69.3)	65.4	(59.8-70.6)
≥5	88.7	(85.9-91.0)*	88.9	(86.1-91.1)

¹eGFR CKD-EPI: Glomerular filtration rate (ml/min per 1.73 m²) was based on the Chronic Kidney Disease Collaborative [21].

²eGFR: Glomerular filtration rate (ml/min per 1.73 m²) was based on the Modification of Diet in Renal Disease Study Equation (MDRD) Equation [20].

³Patients undergoing dialysis treatment were identified from the Northwest Kidney Disease Register.

⁴Prevalence of CKD was based on the patients having stage 3 CKD or higher category.

⁵The occurrence of acute kidney injury (AKI) was based on the KDIGO Definition [16].

*P < 0.001 for significant differences between groups.

⁶Individual county prevalence, and associated 95% CIs, for counties aggregated into 'Other counties' were: Galway: 4% (2.4%, 6.6%), Derry 11% (8%,15%), Cavan: 13.5 (11.6%,15.8%) , Tyrone: 11.3% (8.2%, 15.3%), Roscommon: 10.4% (9.1%, 11.8%), Mayo: 11.7% (10.8%, 12.8%), Fermanagh 12.8% (8.5%, 18.8%), Longford: 15.8% (10.1%, 23.9%), Unknown county , 11.5% (11.0%,12.0%), Westmeath: 6.3% (0.9%, 33.5%). Note that as shown in Additional file 1: Figure S1, the age distribution of patients in Galway is significantly younger than those from other counties.

higher rise in CKD prevalence (10.7% versus 45.2% respectively, P <0.001).

Prevalence of detectable CKD in the Irish population

Based on census data, we estimated the prevalence of detectable CKD in the population to be 4.5% (95% CI 4.46-4.59%) as shown in Table 3. The prevalence of detectable CKD was significantly higher in women than men (5.1% versus 3.9%) and increased exponentially with advancing age. To facilitate comparison with national estimates derived from

the 2007 Survey of Lifestyle, Attitudes and Nutrition (SLÁN), we recalculated prevalence but restricted to subjects age 45 and older (Table 4). The population prevalence restricted to this age group was 9.7% (95% CI 9.6-9.9%) and was higher in women than men (11.0 vs 8.4%, P < 0.001).

Period trends in CKD prevalence in the Irish Health System and General Population

Period trends in prevalence of CKD within the health system are illustrated in Table 5. The prevalence peaked

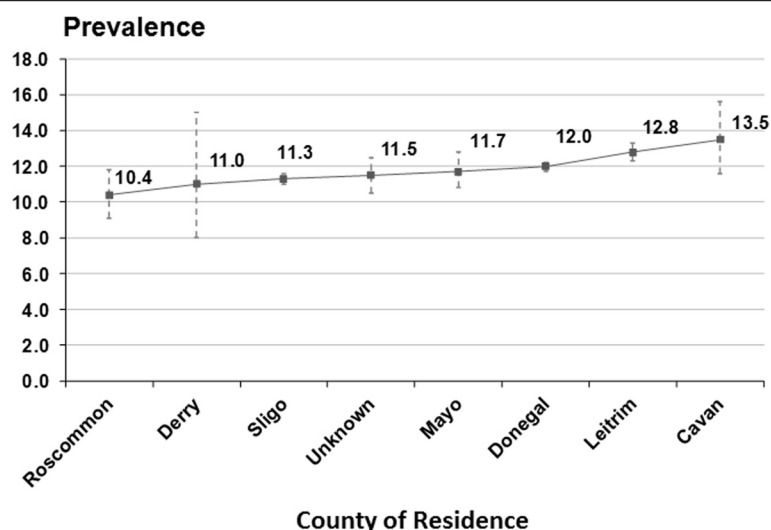


Figure 1 Prevalence of CKD and 95% confidence intervals by county in the health system. ¹The health system included all patients with measured creatinine concentrations age 18 or older. ²We excluded counties where numbers of patients included were less than 400 patients. Unknown = unknown county of origin.

at 13.8% in 2005 and was lowest at 11% in 2008. In general, the prevalence fell significantly from 2005 to 2008 and remained constant thereafter. This change in trend was statistically significant ($P = 0.007$) when tested using Joinpoint regression analysis. This pattern was similar for men and women throughout all years, although the prevalence was significantly higher in women than in men. Within age groups, the prevalence of CKD remained relatively

constant over the 7-year period with the lowest prevalence among the 18-39 year olds and the highest prevalence in the >80 year olds. Comparison of CKD prevalence within the health system and corresponding general population for men and women are also illustrated in Figure 2. The prevalence of detectable CKD in the general population fell significantly from 4.5 to 4.2% between 2005 and 2008 ($P = 0.018$), and increased thereafter to 5.0 in 2011 (Figure 2).

Table 3 Prevalence of detectable CKD (95% confidence intervals) by category in the Irish population¹

	CKD-EPI equation ²	95% CI	MDRD equation ³	95% CI
Overall Prevalence (%)	4.5	(4.46-4.59)	5.2	(5.09-5.23)
By Stage (%)				
Stage 3	4.10	(4.04-4.16)	4.78	(4.71-4.84)
Stage 4	0.37	(0.35-0.38)	0.32	(0.31-0.34)
Stage 5 (No Dialysis)	0.06	(0.05-0.062)	0.05	(0.044-0.055)
Stage 5 (Dialysis only)	0.03	(0.025-0.035)	0.03	(0.025-0.035)
By Age group (years) (%)				
18-39	0.09	(0.08,0.10)	0.18	(0.17,0.20)
40-59	0.88	(0.83,0.92)	1.79	(1.73,1.86)
60-80	13.0	(12.8,13.2)	15.10	(14.85,15.36)
> 80	48.9	(48.2,49.6)*	46.09	(45.39-46.79)*
By Gender (%)				
Women	5.1	(5.02-5.22)	6.1	(5.98-6.19)
Men	3.9	(3.83-4.00)*	4.2	(4.10-4.28)*

¹Population estimates were determined for 2006 and 2011 using the Irish Population census, restricted to individuals age ≥ 18 years of age.

²eGFR CKD-EPI: Glomerular filtration rate (ml/min per 1.73 m^2) was based on the Chronic Kidney Disease Collaborative [21].

³eGFR: Glomerular filtration rate (ml/min per 1.73 m^2) was based on the Modification of Diet in Renal Disease Study Equation (MDRD) Equation [20].

* $P < 0.001$ for differences in percentages between groups.

Table 4 Prevalence of detectable CKD (95% confidence intervals) restricted to patients over 45

	CKD-EPI	95% CI	MDRD	95% CI
Prevalence based on North West Regional Database (%)¹				
Overall	9.7	(9.6-9.9)	10.9	(10.8-11.1)
Women	11.0	(10.8-11.2)	12.9	(12.7-13.1)
Men	8.4	(8.2-8.6)*	8.9	(8.7-9.1)
Prevalence based on SLAN Survey (%)²				
Overall	11.6	(9.0-14.2)	15.7	(12.7,18.7)
Women ³	11.2	(7.3,15.2)		
Men	12.0	(9.0,14.2)		

¹Population estimates were determined for 2006 and 2011 using the Irish Population censuses, restricted to individuals age ≥ 18 years of age.

²Based on a criterion of eGFR ≤ 60 ml/min/1.73 m².

³Gender stratified prevalence estimated, based on the MDRD equation were not reported in Browne *et al.* [18]. *P<0.001 for comparison with women.

Factors associated with CKD prevalence in the Health System

Table 6 describes the relationship of demographic, clinical and geographic factors with CKD prevalence within the health system. In this series of analysis, we explored associations of each listed covariate with CKD presence in demographic-adjusted and fully adjusted models. The prevalence of CKD correlated with advancing age and female gender. CKD was more likely to be detected when screening in an outpatient department (Adjusted odds ratio (AOR) 1.50, 95% CI 1.44-1.57) or community health facilities (AOR 1.09, 1.03-1.15) and less likely to found when screening in emergency departments (AOR, 0.90, 0.87-0.94) or inpatient wards (AOR 0.87, 0.83-0.91). Compared to patients entering the health system in 2005, those that were tested in subsequent years were less likely to have CKD, P < 0.001. The likelihood of CKD varied significantly by county of residence. Compared to patients resident in Sligo (referent group, AOR = 1.00), patients resident in Donegal (AOR = 1.07, 1.02-1.11) and Leitrim (AOR = 1.09, 1.03-1.16) were significantly more likely to have CKD. The relationship between AKI and CKD was significant and substantial. Compared to patients without any prior episode of AKI during the calendar period, each episode of AKI conferred an increasing likelihood of CKD. For example, patients who had incurred three AKI events experienced a 7.4 fold higher likelihood of CKD compared with those who had no prior AKI event. The C-statistic of the model was 0.86 indicating excellent discrimination.

Discussion

In this surveillance study, we sought to describe the prevalence and variation of CKD in the Irish health system. We found that the overall prevalence of CKD in the health system was 11.8% (approximately 1 in 8 patients), higher in women than men, and increased substantially with

advancing age. There was evidence for regional variation in CKD prevalence that was not explained by differences in age or sex distributions. We also found that most CKD could be easily identified from designated locations within the health system; the inpatient ward, outpatient clinic and the community hospital. Given the emerging interest in the AKI-CKD link [17,25,26], we demonstrated that among patients with a prior history of AKI, the prevalence of CKD was almost 50%, and that the likelihood of CKD increased with increasing frequency of AKI events. At the population level, we showed that the prevalence of detectable CKD in the region was 4.5%, and that when restricted to patients age 45 and older, our estimate of CKD prevalence was similar to that derived from the nationally representative SLAN survey.

The present study provides compelling evidence that passive surveillance of CKD within a regional health system is achievable and provides accurate and essential information on disease burden and its determinants that are necessary for service planning and resource allocation. Recognising the global challenge of CKD and its adverse complications, there is an urgent need for well-developed surveillance systems to capture CKD and track clinical outcomes within a countries health system [14]. Through extraction of data from the regional laboratory system and administrative systems we were able to estimate the prevalence of CKD, identify important correlates and assess prevalent trends from 2005-2011. This initiative is the first of its kind in Ireland to support systematic surveillance of CKD and provides the foundation stone for a national surveillance programme.

The current study is the largest conducted in Ireland and provides a reliable estimate of CKD prevalence in the Irish health system. Our sample of 206, 729 patients, included all adults within the northwest health system with at least one measured creatinine concentration. Our prevalence estimate of 11.8% was lower than that reported by Glynn *et al* who found a prevalence of 16.7% CKD among 2,602 primary care patients age >50 years and Anderson *et al* who reported an even higher prevalence of 20% among elderly patients with established cardiovascular disease [27,28]. However, unlike Glynn *et al*, we did not restrict our sample to high-risk older age groups. It is possible that differences in CKD prevalence reflect differences in definitions of CKD, the choice of sampling frame, the measure used for its determination, and the size of the denominator. Systematic reviews of prevalence studies have found substantial variation in estimates ranging from 0.6-42.6% [29]. To facilitate comparisons with national data, we estimated the population prevalence of detectable CKD in the northwest region by substituting the population in the health system with that of the general population as our new denominator. The derived population estimate of

Table 5 Period trends in CKD prevalence in the health system¹

	Entire cohort	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Count (n)	206,729	64,674	71,118	75,956	79,300	81,338	85,200	89,679
Overall Prevalence	11.9	13.8	12.4	11.6	10.9	11.8	11.4	11.8
By stage								
3	10.73	12.4	11.2	10.5	9.8	10.7	10.3	10.7
4	0.95	1.18	1.09	0.96	0.87	0.87	0.83	0.88
5	0.15	0.26	0.18	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.11	0.12
By Gender								
Women	12.7	14.9	13.3	12.3	11.6	12.4	12.0	12.3
Men	10.9	12.5	11.4	10.7	10.0	10.9	10.3	10.9
By Age group								
18-39	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
40-59	2.2	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0
60-80	18.9	22.8	20.4	18.8	17.1	18.6	17.3	18.3
> 80	55.6	58.6	56.5	54.4	52.5	56.3	55.5	56.0
By age group (females)								
18-39	0.35	0.48	0.36	0.32	0.33	0.41	0.33	0.25
40-59	2.18	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0
60-80	20.40	24.9	22.1	20.2	18.5	20.2	18.6	19.6
> 80	57.63	60.7	57.9	56.6	54.5	58.2	57.6	58.3
By age group (males)								
18-39	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6
40-59	2.3	2.9	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.1
60-80	17.4	20.6	18.7	17.4	15.7	17.0	16.1	17.0
> 80	52.4	55.3	54.1	50.8	49.4	53.3	52.2	52.4
By Geographic origin								
Sligo	11.3	13.6	12.0	11.1	10.6	10.7	10.5	11.0
Donegal	12.0	13.5	12.4	11.7	10.8	12.2	11.5	12.0
Leitrim	12.8	15.4	13.5	12.1	12.0	12.8	12.3	12.4
All other counties	11.6	13.9	12.5	11.4	10.7	10.8	10.3	11.1
By Acute Kidney Injury²								
No AKI	10.7	12.6	11.2	10.4	9.8	10.7	10.3	10.7
With AKI	45.2	50.8	45.5	45.6	44.3	42.4	44.3	44.6

¹Estimated Glomerular filtration rate (ml/min per 1.73 m²) was determined by the CKD-EPI formula [21].

²The occurrence of acute kidney injury (AKI) was based on the KDIGO Definition [16].

4.5% was significantly lower than reported by US and other countries, but remarkably similar to that generated from Scottish and UK national data [1,15,30]. Moreover, when we compared our data with national data from the SLAN survey using similar definitions (i.e. limited to age 45 and over), our estimate of 9.7% was slightly lower but nonetheless similar to the 11.6% that reported by Browne *et al* [18]. These data would suggest that a large proportion of CKD within the general population is already captured within the Irish health system.

The availability of serial measurements on serum creatinine concentrations over time allowed us a unique

opportunity to capture the presence and frequency of AKI in the health system and explore association with CKD presence. When modeled as a binary variable or in categories, AKI was significantly and independently associated with CKD. Furthermore, our multivariable model demonstrated a steep rise in gradient of risk with each episode of AKI. These observations support the increasing body of evidence that link AKI with risk of CKD [17,25,26]. Chawla *et al* found higher rates of disease progression to stage 4 CKD among AKI survivors in a population of US veterans [17]. Similarly, studies by Ishani *et al* and Thaker *et al* have identified strong associations between

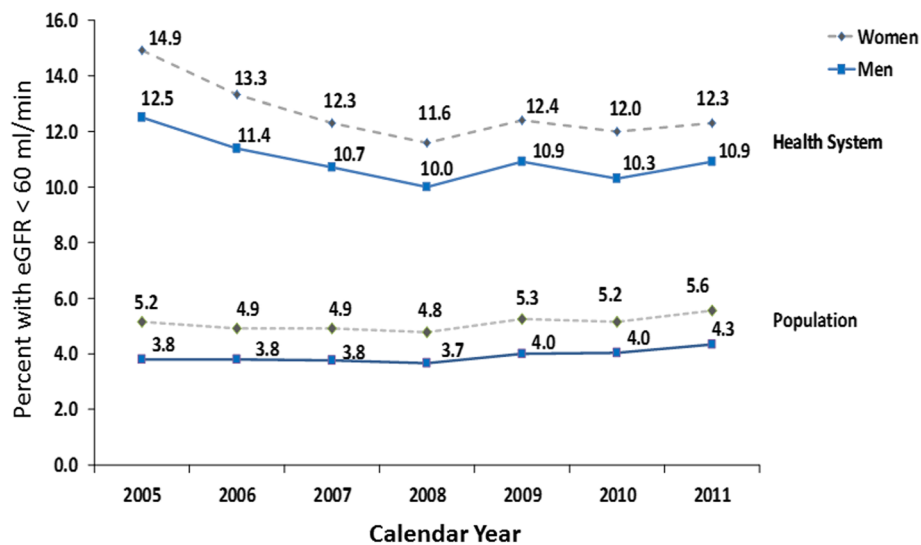


Figure 2 Prevalence of detectable CKD in the adult General Population¹ and the Health System² for men and women from 2005-2011. ¹The denominator for the population prevalence was based on Irish census data for 2006 and 2011 with projected estimates for the intervening years, and restricted to adults age 18 and over. ²The health system included all patients with measured creatinine concentrations age 18 or older. Creatinine test results that satisfied criteria for the diagnosis of AKI based on the KDIGO criteria were excluded [16].

the severity of AKI and risk of CKD progression in diverse populations [25,26]. The evidence thus far would suggest that the frequency and severity of AKI in the health system has a direct impact on the burden of CKD in the population. One might therefore hypothesize that preventive efforts to reduce the frequency of AKI, in combination with improved management of the usual CKD risk factors such as diabetes, may lead to a stabilization of CKD prevalence and eventually a possible decline.

Our study is the first to shed new light on the frequency of testing for CKD in the Irish health system, and the relationship of geographic location and location of supervision with CKD. Overall, the majority of blood tests for assessment of kidney function were ordered by general practitioners (67.8%) followed by emergency room physicians (15.1%). As in many national health systems, the primary care provider plays a pivotal role in chronic disease management both in screening for and monitoring of CKD in the health system [31,32]. There were 1, 388, 625 creatinine tests ordered for 206, 729 patients, giving an average of 6.7 tests per patient. Based on these data, one could infer that each patient had on average 6.7 opportunities to detect the presence of impaired kidney function. CKD was more likely to be present if blood tests were ordered at the outpatient department, an inpatient admission, outside community hospital and to a lesser degree the emergency room compared to general practice. Blood tests ordered through the outpatient department had the strongest associations with CKD. These data reflect the fact that patients who have their serum creatinine measured are likely to

interact with the health system at different locations, each providing an opportunity to screen for and monitor CKD. In this analysis, we also found differences in the prevalence of CKD by county of residence. Although the crude prevalence did not vary substantially, we did identify differences when adjustments were made for age and sex. Differences in the testing rate, underlying risk factors and their treatment may be responsible for these differences.

There are limitations to the present study. Our definition of CKD was based on creatinine-derived GFR estimating equations alone and would have benefited from inclusion of data on albuminuria in order to detect earlier stages of disease. We also acknowledge that our study lacked data on major risk factors for CKD including diabetes and hypertension which would have strengthened our analysis. Notwithstanding these deficits, our study had several major strengths. First, our estimate of kidney function was based on original standardised creatinine concentrations from which we derived estimated eGFR values using the CKD-EPI and MDRD equations and were thus not reliant on administrative claims data for CKD diagnosis. Second, we had complete access to the regional laboratory information system in the Northwest Region which included clinical data from all primary care and secondary care providers providing excellent generalizability. Third, our study was conducted over a 7-year period and we were able to provide information on period trends. Fourth, the size of the population was extremely large thereby allowing us generate very precise estimates of CKD across representative subgroups.

Table 6 Factors associated with CKD prevalence in the Irish health system¹

Variable	Odds ratio	95% CI	P-value	Odds ratio	95% CI	P-value
	Adjusted demographics ²			Adjusted all factors ³		
Demographic factors						
Age group (years)						
18-39	1.00 (referent)			1.00 (referent)		
40-59	5.0	(4.32,5.78)	<.0001	5.14	(4.46,5.92)	<.0001
60-79	50.27	(43.74,57.79)	<.0001	51.17	(44.68,58.59)	<.0001
>= 80	265.74	(230.83,305.88)	<.0001	260.66	(227.26,298.93)	<.0001
Sex						
Women (vs. men)	1.17	(1.13,1.22)	<.0001	1.21	(1.17,1.26)	<.0001
Location of supervision						
General Practice (GP)	1.00 (referent)			1.00 (referent)		
Emergency room vs. GP	1.04	(1.01,1.08)	0.01	0.90	(0.87,0.94)	<.0001
Inpatient location vs. GP	1.17	(1.12,1.23)	<.0001	0.87	(0.83,0.91)	<.0001
Outpatient Department vs. GP	1.64	(1.58,1.72)	<.0001	1.50	(1.44,1.57)	<.0001
Outside facility vs. GP	1.13	(1.06,1.19)	<.0001	1.09	(1.03,1.15)	0.004
Calendar Year						
2005	1.00 (referent)			1.00 (referent)		
2006 vs. 2005	0.88	(0.85,0.90)	<.0001	0.87	(0.84,0.89)	<.0001
2007 vs. 2005	0.79	(0.76,0.81)	<.0001	0.79	(0.76,0.81)	<.0001
2008 vs. 2005	0.72	(0.69,0.74)	<.0001	0.71	(0.68,0.73)	<.0001
2009 vs. 2005	0.80	(0.77,0.82)	<.0001	0.78	(0.76,0.81)	<.0001
2010 vs. 2005	0.74	(0.72,0.76)	<.0001	0.73	(0.71,0.76)	<.0001
2011 vs. 2005	0.78	(0.76,0.80)	<.0001	0.77	(0.74,0.79)	<.0001
# Acute Kidney Injury⁴ episodes						
0	1.00 (referent)			1.00 (referent)		
1 vs. 0	2.36	(2.24,2.48)	<.0001	2.41	(2.29,2.54)	<.0001
2 vs. 0	4.11	(3.71,4.54)	<.0001	4.20	(3.79,4.65)	<.0001
3 vs. 0	7.19	(5.90,8.77)	<.0001	7.39	(6.06,9.02)	<.0001
4 vs. 0	9.44	(6.74,13.1)	<.0001	9.70	(6.94,13.55)	<.0001
5 vs. 0	120.0	(79.7,180.6)	<.0001	102.56	(69.15,152.09)	<.0001
County of Residence						
Sligo	1.00 (referent)			1.00 (referent)		
Donegal vs. Sligo	1.05	(1.01,1.10)	0.02	1.07	(1.02,1.11)	0.0035
Leitrim vs. Sligo	1.08	(1.02,1.14)	0.01	1.09	(1.03,1.16)	0.0031
Other counties vs. Sligo	1.03	(0.97,1.09)	0.30	1.07	(1.01,1.13)	0.0244
Primary Hospital⁵						
Letterkenny vs. Sligo ⁶	1.00	(0.96,1.03)	0.88			

¹Estimated Glomerular filtration rate (ml/min per 1.73 m²) calculated by the eGFR CKD-EPI formula [21] was used to calculate prevalence.

²Adjusted for age, sex only.

³Adjusted for age, sex, provider location, calendar year, county of residence, acute kidney injury.

⁴The occurrence of acute kidney injury (AKI) was based on the KDIGO Definition [16].

⁵Primary hospital location was not included in the final multivariable model.

⁶Letterkenny General Hospital is located in county Donegal, while Sligo General Hospital is the primary hospital for the county of Sligo.

Conclusions

The current study is the largest study to-date to describe the prevalence of CKD in the Irish Health system and

provide comparisons with national data. It demonstrates that the detection of CKD within the health system is remarkably similar to percentages reported within the

general Irish population. It highlights significant variation in prevalence across representative groups and provides compelling evidence that AKI is strongly linked with CKD burden. Finally, while the burden of CKD has declined from 2005-2008, our analysis suggests a more recent trend of increasing growth which has important clinical and economic consequences. This study is the first output of National Kidney Disease Surveillance System in Ireland, a programme that will serve as a major resource for tracking and monitoring kidney disease and outcomes in the Irish health system.

Additional file

Additional file 1: Figure S1. Age distribution of each County within the Health System, number of residents in each county and the prevalence of CKD for each of 12 counties and Unknown county of origin (with 95% Confidence Intervals). ²The health system included all patients with measured creatinine concentrations age 18 or older. Creatinine test results that satisfied criteria for the diagnosis of AKI based on the KDIGO criteria were excluded [16].

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Authors' contributions

AGS conceived the study and had a major role in data acquisition, analysis, interpretation and manuscript production. HJ assisted with data acquisition and manuscript review. The authors LFC, RS, CJC, WC, AH, and GB contributed to data interpretation and manuscript review. TC contributed to data analysis and manuscript review. JF was the principal statistician for data analysis. All authors approved the final version of the paper for publication.

Acknowledgements

Dr. Stack had full access to all of the data in the study and takes responsibility for the integrity of the data and data analysis. We are very grateful to Jason Chandler for assisting with data extraction and formatting from the Northwest Regional Laboratory Information System. All authors collaborated and contributed to the study design, analysis, editing and final manuscript. Drs Stack, Hannigan, Cullen, and Saran are supported by a project grant from the Irish Health Research Board (HRA-2013-PHR-437). Ms. Tetyana Chernenko was supported by a student Grant from the Medical Education Liaison Group, University Hospital Limerick (MELG).

Author details

¹Departments of Nephrology and Internal Medicine, University Hospital Limerick, Limerick, Ireland. ²Graduate Entry Medical School, University of Limerick, Limerick, Ireland. ³Kidney Epidemiology and Cost Center, School of Public Health, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI, USA. ⁴Health Intelligence Unit, Health Services Executive, Dublin, Ireland. ⁵Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University College Cork, Cork, Ireland. ⁶Department of Medicine, Clinical Academic Liaison Building, St Nessans Rd, Limerick, Ireland.

Received: 22 March 2014 Accepted: 29 October 2014

Published: 25 November 2014

References

1. Coresh J, Selvin E, Stevens LA, Manzi J, Kusek JW, Eggers P, Van Lente F, Levey AS: **Prevalence of chronic kidney disease in the United States.** *JAMA* 2007, **298**:2038–2047.
2. Ayodele OE, Alebiosu CO: **Burden of chronic kidney disease: an international perspective.** *ACKD* 2010, **17**:215–224.
3. Go AS, Chertow GM, Fan D, McCulloch CE, Hsu CY: **Chronic kidney disease and the risks of death, cardiovascular events, and hospitalization.** *N Engl J Med* 2004, **351**:1296–1305.
4. St Peter WL, Khan SS, Ebben JP, Pereira BJ, Collins AJ: **Chronic kidney disease: the distribution of health care dollars.** *Kidney Int* 2004, **66**:313–321.
5. Stack AG, Mohammed A, Hanley A, Mutwali A, Nguyen HT: **Survival trends of new dialysis patients with Congestive Heart Failure in the U.S. dialysis population: 1995-2005.** *CJASN* 2011, **8**:1982–1989.
6. Kent BD, Eltayeb EE, Woodman A, Mutwali A, Nguyen HT, Stack AG: **The impact of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and smoking on mortality and kidney transplantation in end-stage kidney disease.** *Am J Nephrol* 2012, **36**:287–295.
7. US Renal DS: **USRDS 2010 annual data report: Atlas of chronic kidney disease and end-stage renal disease in the United States.** In 2010.
8. McClellan WM, Powe NR: **Introduction to the Proceedings of a Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Expert Panel Workshop: Developing a comprehensive public health strategy for preventing the development, progression, and complications of CKD.** *Am J Kidney Dis* 2009, **53**:S1–S3.
9. Jones C, Roderick P, Harris S, Rogerson M: **Decline in kidney function before and after nephrology referral and the effect on survival in moderate to advanced chronic kidney disease.** *Nephrol Dial Transplant* 2006, **21**(8):2133–2143.
10. Narva AS, Briggs M, Jordan R, Pavkov ME, Burrows NR, Williams DE: **Toward a more collaborative federal response to chronic kidney disease.** *ACKD* 2010, **17**:282–288.
11. Saran R, Hedgeman E, Plantinga L, Burrows NR, Gillespie BW, Young EW, Coresh J, Pavkov M, Williams D, Powe NR: **Establishing a national chronic kidney disease surveillance system for the United States.** *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol* 2010, **5**:152–161.
12. Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, US Department of Health and Human Services: **Healthy people 2020. Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, U S Department of Health and Human Services** 2011.
13. Venuthurupalli SK, Hoy WE, Healy HG, Salisbury A, Fassett RG, CKD.QLD Group: **CKD.QLD: chronic kidney disease surveillance and research in Queensland, Australia.** *Nephrol Dial Transplant* 2012, **27**(3):139–145.
14. Saran R, Shahinian V: **CKD: a pandemic calling for concerted public health action.** *Adv Chronic Kidney Dis* 2010, **17**(3):213–214.
15. Kearns B, Gallagher H, de Lusignan S: **Predicting the prevalence of chronic kidney disease in the English population: a cross-sectional study.** *BMC Nephrol* 2013, **14**:49. doi: 10.1186/1471-2369-14-49.
16. **Kidney Disease Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO): KDIGO clinical practice guideline for acute kidney injury.** *Kidney Int* 2012, **2**:1–138.
17. Chawla LS, Amdur RL, Amodeo S, Kimmel PL, Palant CE: **The severity of acute kidney injury predicts progression to chronic kidney disease.** *Kidney Int* 2011, **79**:1361–1369.
18. Browne GM, Eustace JA, Fitzgerald AP, Lutomski JE, Perry IJ: **Prevalence of diminished kidney function in a representative sample of middle and older age adults in the Irish population.** *BMC Nephrol* 2012, **13**:144. doi:10.1186/1471-2369-13-144.
19. Levey AS, Bosch JP, Lewis JB, Greene T, Rogers N, Roth D: **A more accurate method to estimate glomerular filtration rate from serum creatinine: a new prediction equation. Modification of Diet in Renal Disease Study Group.** *Ann Intern Med* 1999, **130**:461–470.
20. Levey AS, Stevens LA, Schmid CH, Zhang YL, Castro AF 3rd, Feldman HI, Kusek JW, Eggers P, Van Lente F, Greene T, Coresh J: **CKD-EPI (Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration): A new equation to estimate glomerular filtration rate.** *Ann Intern Med* 2009, **150**:604–612.
21. Levey AS, Atkins R, Coresh J, Cohen EP, Collins AJ, Eckardt KU, Nahas ME, Jaber BL, Jadoul M, Levin A, Powe NR, Rossert J, Wheeler DC, Lameire N, Eknoyan G: **Chronic kidney disease as a global public health problem: approaches and initiatives—a position statement from Kidney Disease Improving Global Outcomes.** *Kidney Int* 2007, **72**:247–259.
22. Central Statistics Office: http://www.cso.ie/en/media/csoie/census/documents/census2011profile2/Profile2_Older_and_Younger_Entire_Document.pdf, http://www.cso.ie/en/media/csoie/census/documents/census2011vol1andprofile1/Profile1_Statistical_Tables_and_Appendices.pdf accessed Jan 12/2014.
23. Kim HJ, Fay MP, Feuer EJ, Midthune DN: **Permutation tests for joinpoint regression with applications to cancer rates.** *Stat Med* 2000, **19**(3):335–351.
24. **Joinpoint Regression Program: Version 4.1.0 - April 2014; Statistical Methodology and Applications Branch.** Surveillance Research Program, National Cancer Institute.

25. Ishani A, Nelson D, Clothier B, Schult T, Nugent S, Greer N, Slinin Y, Ensrud KE: **The magnitude of acute serum creatinine increase after cardiac surgery and the risk of chronic kidney disease, progression of kidney disease, and death.** *Arch Intern Med* 2011, **171**:226–233.
26. Thakar CV, Christianson A, Himmelfarb J, Leonard AC: **Acute kidney injury episodes and chronic kidney disease risk in diabetes mellitus.** *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol* 2011, **6**:2567–2572.
27. Glynn LG, Anderson J, Reddan D, Murphy AW: **Chronic kidney disease in general practice: prevalence, diagnosis, and standards of care.** *Irish Med J* 2009, **102**:285–288.
28. Anderson J, Glynn LG, Newell J, Iglesias A, Reddan D, Murphy AW: **The impact of renal insufficiency and anaemia on survival in patients with cardiovascular disease: a cohort study.** *BMC Cardiovasc Disord* 2009, **9**:51. doi:10.1186/1471-2261-9-51.
29. McCullough K, Sharma P, Ali T, Khan I, Smith WCS, MacLeod A, Black C: **Measuring the population burden of chronic kidney disease: a systematic literature review of the estimated prevalence of impaired kidney function.** *Nephrol Dial Transplant* 2012, **27**(5):1812–1821.
30. Roderick P, Roth M, Mindell J: **Prevalence of chronic kidney disease in England: findings from the 2009 health survey for England.** *J Epidemiol Commun H* 2011, **1**:A12.
31. Gomez GB, de Lusignan S, Gallagher H: **Chronic kidney disease: a new priority for primary care.** *Br J Gen Pract* 2006, **56**(533):908–910.
32. National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (NICE): **Chronic kidney disease. Early detection and management of chronic kidney disease in adults in primary and secondary care.** London: NICE; 2008. <http://www.nice.org.uk/Guidance/CG73> (accessed 1 Jan 2014).

doi:10.1186/1471-2369-15-185

Cite this article as: Stack *et al.*: Prevalence and variation of Chronic Kidney Disease in the Irish health system: initial findings from the National Kidney Disease Surveillance Programme. *BMC Nephrology* 2014 **15**:185.

Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central and take full advantage of:

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at
www.biomedcentral.com/submit

