Prevalence of chronic kidney disease in patients with type 2 diabetes in Spain. PERCEDIME2 study

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Aims

The objective of this study was to determine the prevalence of chronic kidney disease (CKD), stages of CKD, and variables associated with the presence of CKD in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM2) treated in primary care consults in Spain.

Design & Methods

The present study was an observational and multicentric study with a cohort of 1145 patients treated in primary care consults. The following data were collected: demographic and anthropometric information; list of present cardiovascular risk factors (CVRFs); previous macrovascular and microvascular disease history; and physical examination and analytical data from the previous 12 months, including the AER and GFR to evaluate renal function.

Results

With regard to the patients, 27.9% presented some degree of CKD as follows: 3.5% with stage 1; 6.4% with stage 2; 16.8% with stage 3 (11.6% with stage 3A and 5.2% with stage 3B); and 1.2% with stages 4 and 5. The prevalence of patients with AER ≥ 30 mg/g was 15.4% (13% microalbuminuria and 2.4% macroalbuminuria). The following variables were significantly associated with CKD: age; sex (women); systolic arterial pressure (SAP) ≥ 150 mmHg; and a previous history of cardiovascular disease.

Conclusions

The results showed that the prevalence for CKD was 27.9%. A systematic determination of AER and GFR may contribute to an early diagnosis, thus allowing intervention during the initial stages of the disease when treatment is more efficient.