

Chronic Kidney Disease and the Global Public Health Agenda: An International Consensus

Kidney Disease...

... is a growing global problem

850 million people are estimated to have CKD worldwide

33% increase in global prevalence of CKD between 1990 & 2017

5.4 million people will receive KRT by 2030

... has multiple adverse consequences

5th cause of global death and disability secondary to CKD by 2040

7th risk factor for death

5% of YLL in 2040 will be attributable to CKD

The moral case for kidney health prioritization

\$ Kidney diseases disproportionately affect the poor and disadvantaged, globally and within each country.

↑ Number of people with kidney disease increasing rapidly in LICs and LMICs, who are the least able to access kidney care.

Impact of placing kidney disease in the WHO list of priority NCD conditions

🔍 Early disease detection and a life course approach leading to prevention and/or decrease in CKD progression

🌱 Will help to advance new modalities to prevent development of kidney failure and kidney complications

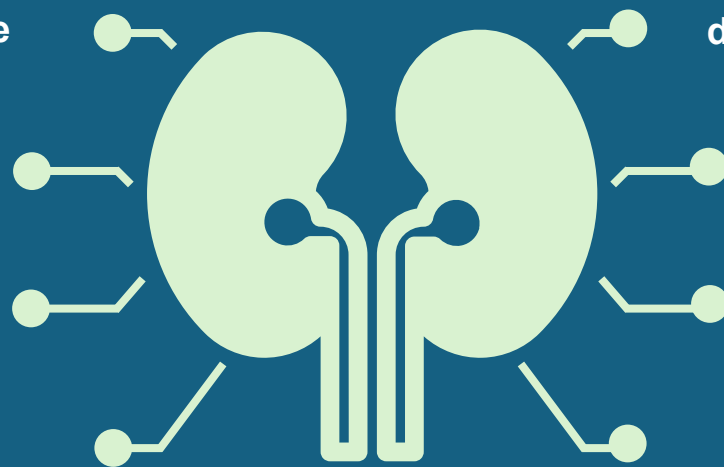
Grand challenges for kidney health

1. Improved access to care

2. Better prevention

3. Developing, testing and scaling up novel balanced models of care

4. Greater awareness and education



5. Addressing social determinants of kidney health

6. Increased funding for research and development

7. International cooperation and coordination

8. Greater engagement with patient communities

CKD, chronic kidney disease; KRT, kidney replacement therapy; YLL, years of life lost; LICs, low-income; LMICs, lower-middle-income countries; WHO, World Health Organization; NCD, non-communicable diseases