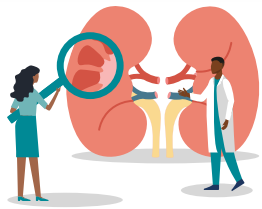


Significant Differences In The Health Care Journey Of Black Americans With Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)



Diagnosis



Diabetes & High Blood Pressure

The number of individuals with CKD due to diabetes or high blood pressure may be **12X higher** for Black Americans.¹

Delayed Referral & Treatment

By including race to calculate kidney function, Black patients may be diagnosed, referred and treated **later** than white patients due to an overestimation of kidney function.⁵



Black Americans are **more likely** to develop heart disease, have a stroke, or have more serious complications from diabetes.²

Complications



Impact of Diet

Many Black, low-income communities are often referred to as **food deserts**, where fresh fruits and vegetables are scarce and processed foods are readily available often contributing to CKD and kidney failure.



Kidney Failure (ESKD)



Black Americans have a **3.5 times greater risk** for progression from early stage CKD to kidney failure.¹

Dialysis

Black Americans make up **>35%** of all patients receiving dialysis, yet they represent only **13.2%** of the overall U.S. population.²



Black patients have a nearly **25% lower likelihood** of being placed on the kidney transplant wait list.³



Transplant

The use of race in measuring kidney function has the potential to **reduce access** to kidney transplantations for Black Americans.⁶



Black transplant recipients have **poorer graft survival** for both deceased and living donor kidney.¹

Black recipients may be more likely to receive a kidney from a Black donor who has APOL1 variants, which are **more likely to fail**.¹



After Transplantation

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Abbreviations

CKD, chronic kidney disease | ESRD, end-stage renal disease | eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate | APOL1, apolipoprotein L1

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August 2022 US.CORP.X.22.00878