

**Harvard Medical School Department of
Continuing Education and the Renal Division
of Brigham and Women's Hospital**



Nephrology Rounds
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Chronic Kidney Disease and Risk of Adverse Outcomes

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Objectives

This issue will help readers to:

- Refine their understanding of the National Kidney Foundation K/DOQI Guidelines regarding detection and classification of chronic kidney disease (CKD)
- Update their knowledge about recent research findings on the epidemiology of CKD vs the epidemiology of end-stage renal disease (ESRD)
- Be aware of recent research examining the relationship between CKD and cardiovascular events

Questions:

1. According to the National Kidney Foundation K/DOQI Guidelines, the designation of CKD is applied only when a more specific pathological diagnosis is unavailable.
True False
2. Although cardiovascular events are common among patients with ESRD receiving renal replacement therapy, they are not common among patients with CKD.
True False
3. Most patients with reduced glomerular filtration rate (GFR) die of other causes before they progress to requiring renal replacement therapy.
True False
4. Any observed increased risk in cardiovascular disease among patients with reduced GFR can be entirely explained by co-existing medical conditions in these subjects, (eg, advanced age and diabetes mellitus).
True False

5. The observed increase in ESRD cases in the USA is due to an increase in the underlying numbers of individuals in the general population with reduced GFR.
True False
6. Using serum creatinine to estimate absolute GFR accurately requires knowledge of the calibration of serum creatinine for specific assays and specific laboratories.
True False
7. African-Americans are more likely than white Americans to have Stage 3 or 4 CKD.
True False
8. Although subjects with Stage 3 or 4 CKD are at increased risk for cardiovascular events, they are not at a higher risk for death.
True False
9. The increased risk of cardiovascular events associated with decreased GFR is apparent only when the GFR is $<30 \text{ mL/min/1.73m}^2$.
True False
10. Serum creatinine alone should be used to identify patients with CKD.
True False

To receive AMA category 1 credit, you must correctly answer 60% of the test questions.

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