Chronic kidney disease referrals from general practitioners pre- and post National Institute for Health and Care Excellence guidance 2014

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Introduction
Mortality from chronic kidney disease (CKD) is increasing worldwide and is currently ranked 14th commonest cause of death. Management of cardiovascular risk in CKD patients is the key to prevent both death and decline of renal function to the point of end-stage renal disease (ESRD). In the UK, 14% of men and 13% women have CKD, the majority being managed in primary care. In 2014, the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) introduced guidance to help general practitioners (GPs) manage CKD patients.

Aim
We aimed to determine the impact of the updated CKD guidance on CKD/cardiovascular risks optimisation and the timeliness of referral from the primary care.

Methods
All new GP referrals to the Regional Renal Service in 2012 and 2016 were analysed. Data were collected on patient age, estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) at referral, blood pressure (BP), smoking, body mass index, glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c; in diabetic patients) and lipid assessment.

Results
A total of 486 new GP referrals were received in 2012, and 574 in 2016 (18% increase post NICE CKD guideline). Post NICE, fewer stage 4 and 5 CKD patients were being referred. But late referrals (eGFR $< 20 \text{ mL/min/1.73 m}^2$) were not improved. BP control had improved. More patients had cholesterol-levels checked. The number of smokers and obese patients had not improved.

Conclusion
Post NICE guidelines, GPs are better in optimising BP. Diabetes management and lifestyle modifications need further improvement.

KEYWORDS: Chronic kidney disease, NICE guidelines
Discussion

CKD is associated with an increased risk of cardiovascular disease and related mortality. Impaired kidney function and raised concentrations of albumin in urine also increase the risk of cardiovascular disease by two to four times and are independent predictors of mortality risk. Stroke risk also increases linearly and additively with declining GFR and increasing albuminuria.

The prevalence of CKD stages 3–5 increases with age, especially in those above 80 years of age. Among patients of all ages, there is an inverse association between eGFR and the proportion of deaths from a cardiovascular cause. However, among those with comparable levels of eGFR, older patients are more likely to die than reaching ESRD requiring renal replacement therapy. High BMI is a common, strong, potentially modifiable and independent risk factor for CKD progression and death. A meta-analysis concluded from smaller, short-duration studies in patients...
with CKD that nonsurgical weight loss interventions reduce proteinuria and BP and seem to prevent further decline in renal function.\\(^1\)\\(^2\)

Poorly controlled diabetes is associated with greater risk of microvascular complications in both type 1 and type 2 diabetic patients.\\(^3\)\\(^4\) Diabetes is now the most common cause of ESRD in developed countries and diabetic patients are more likely to require dialysis and less likely to be transplanted.\\(^5\)

Hypertension is a well-established risk factor for cardiovascular disease (CVD) and a major promoter of CKD progression in both diabetic and nondiabetic kidney disease.\\(^6\)\\(^7\) The reduction in BP significantly reduces the risk of death and cardiovascular disease in general population\\(^8\)\\(^–\)\\(^11\) and is markedly renoprotective in CKD population, regardless of the type of drug administered.\\(^12\)\\(^–\)\\(^15\) NICE recommends aiming a systolic BP of less than 140 mmHg in CKD patients and less than 130 mmHg in CKD patients with diabetes and/or proteinuria.

Reduction of low-density lipoprotein, cholesterol, with medications safely reduces the incidence of major atherosclerotic events in patients with less advanced chronic kidney disease.\\(^16\)

Risk of death is higher in CKD patients who are current smokers compared with non-smokers and the risk increases with increase in number of daily cigarettes.\\(^17\)

### Conclusion

In this single centre audit of new GP referrals to the renal outpatient department, the impact of NICE CKD guidance published in 2014 was better control of BP pre-referral, and increased testing of lipid levels. There was a worrying trend towards increased prevalence of diabetes and increased patient obesity. Managing obesity and smoking as risk factors for the development of renal disease remain challenging for both GPs and renal physicians.

### References


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