

Autors: Argudo-Sánchez Diego¹, Rosero-Viteri Ivan², Idrovo-Macancela Mayra², Torres-Arevalo Janina²
^{1.} Hospital Monte Sinai, Cuenca.
^{2.} Hospital Vicente Corral Moscoso, Cuenca.

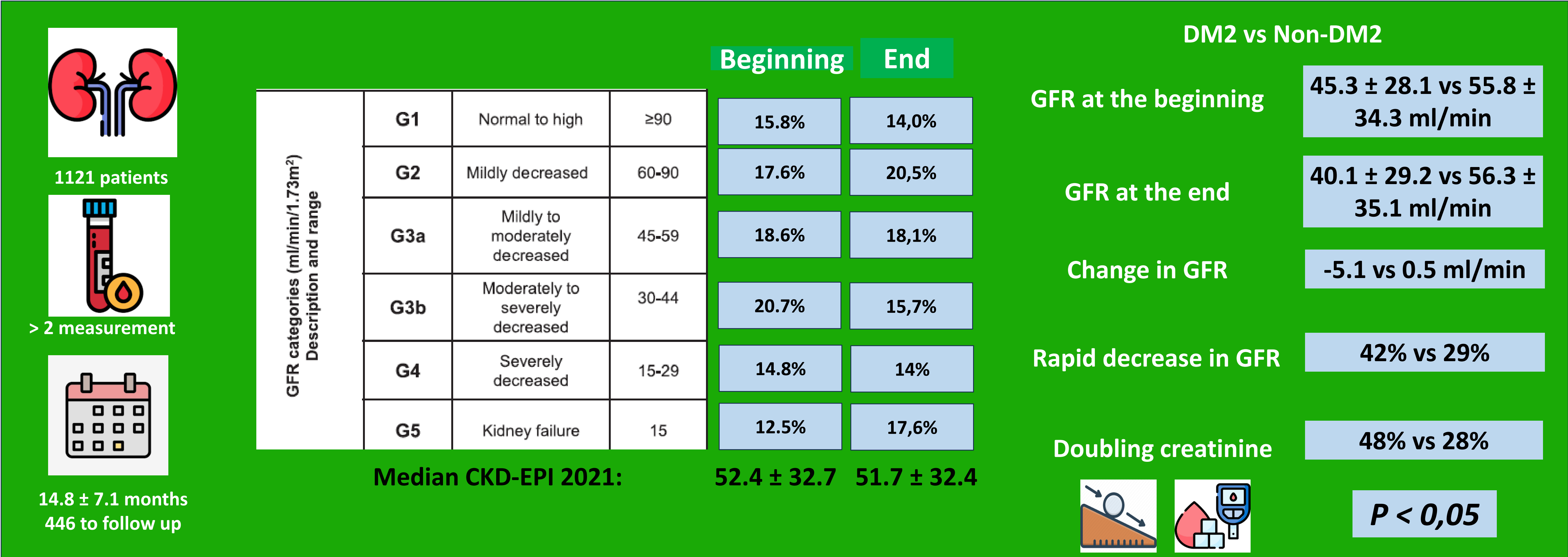
Introduction

Chronic kidney disease it’s estimated that by 2040 will be the 5th cause of worldwide death and the 4th in Latin America. The epidemiology of chronic kidney disease has been widely described but there are no specific reports from many regions in Latin America and specifically from Ecuador. The main objective of this study was to know the epidemiology and evolution of kidney function in patients without health insurance.

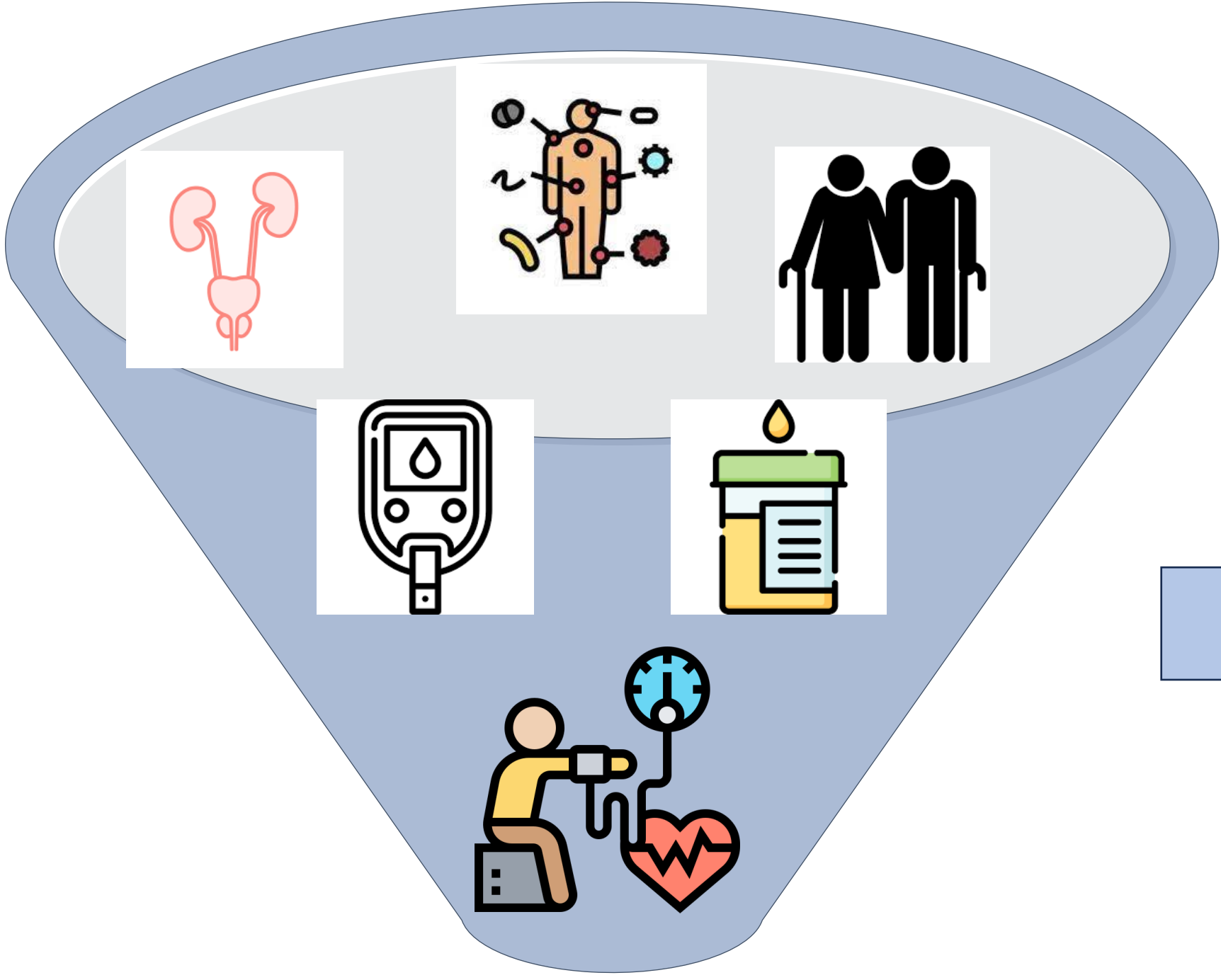
Methodology

A retrospective cohort study was done with patients who came in the Nephrology Outpatient of the Vicente Corral Moscoso Hospital, between January and December 2021.

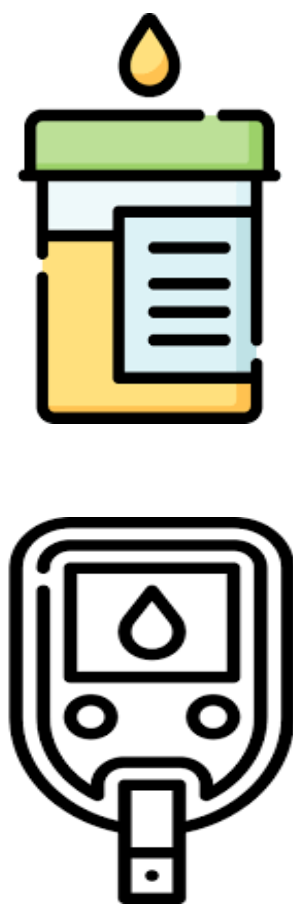
Results



Analysis of Risk Factors for accelerate decrease of GFR

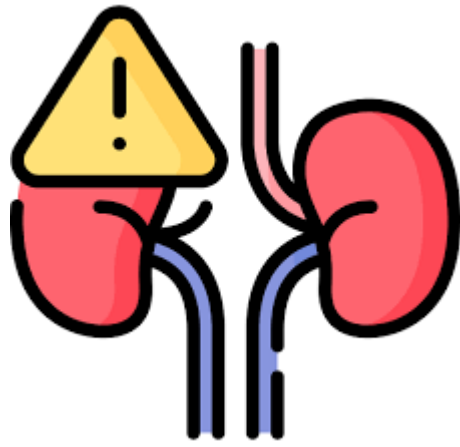


Analysis of Risk Factors



OR: 1.93 95%CI 1.2-3.2

OR: 1.67 95%CI 1.03-2.7



Conclusion

In this retrospective cohort study with a representative population of the nephrology clinic in patients with risk factors for kidney disease, we found that having diabetes and proteinuria greater than 50 mg/dl are the most relevant risk factors for having lower GFR and to present an accelerated deterioration of kidney function. Variables like hypertension, older age, or diagnosis of obstructive uropathy did not show to increase the risk of rapid deterioration of renal function in this cohort.

In patients without health insurance in Ecuador, new treatments that target diabetes and proteinuria cannot always be used due to their cost, so we expect in the future it can be reached by a larger population to improve outcomes.