# KNOWLEDGE OF A SAMPLE OF THE BRAZILIAN POPULATION ABOUT THE FUNCTION OF SERUM CREATININE

WCN24-AB-1783

Cerqueira, B.P [1] (bruno.pellozo@unifesp.br) , Nardi, F.[1]; Rocha, J. F.[1]; Barnes, R. F.[1]; Pepato, P. H. M.; Paim, T. S.[1]; Oguma, J. M.[1]; Ito, L. M.[1]; Silva, E. Y. A. P.[1]; Oliveira, A. V.[1]; Sato, B. B.[1]; Souza, R. M.; Miyahara, A. K.[1]; Kirsztajn, G. M.[1]

Nephrology Division - Federal University of São Paulo (EPM/UNIFESP)

## INTRODUCTION

Intracranial aneurysms (IAs) are a common extra-renal manifestation of Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease (ADPKD), with prevalences of up to 17%, contrasting with occurrences in the general population (typically 1-2%). However, the need for selective or generalized screening remains controversial. The present study aimed to characterize the prevalence and clinical course of IAs in a sample of Brazilian ADPKD patients.

## METHODS

This cross-sectional observational study was conducted in the city of São Paulo (SP, Brazil) and involved interviews with a random adult population. People answered a form with questions about demographic data, comorbidities, laboratory tests and medical visits.

## RESULTS

**Table 1. Demographic data and information collected by interviews**

| Variables | All | Right* | Wrong* | P |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | n (%) / Median (1st - 3rd IQ) | | | |
| N | 1138 | 223 (19.6) | 915 (80.4) | |
| Age, years | 36 (27-52) | 41 (30 - 57) | 36 (26 - 51) | *<0.001* |
| Sex | | | | |
| Female | 627 (55.1) | 139 (62.3) | 488 (53.3) | *0.015* |
| Male | 511 (44.9) | 84 (37.4) | 427 (46.7) | |
| Comorbidities | | | | |
| Hypertension | 135 (11,9) | 37 (16.6) | 98 (10.7) | *0.015* |
| Diabetes | 63 (5.5) | 17 (7.6) | 46 (5) | 0.138 |
| Educational level | | | | |
| Elementary school | 59 (5.2) | 5 (2.2) | 54 (5.9) | |
| High school | 321 (28.2) | 35 (15.7) | 286 (31.3) | *<0.001* |
| Undergraduate degree | 553 (48.6) | 119 (53.4) | 434 (47.4) | |
| Graduate school | 178 (18.0) | 64 (28.7) | 141 (15.4) | |
| Healthcare students | 67 (5.9) | 29 (12.0) | 38 (4.2) | *<0.001* |
| Healthcare workers | 159 (14.0) | 76 (34.1) | 83 (9.1) | *<0.001* |
| Check-up | | | | |
| No | 280 (24.6) | 31 (13.9) | 249 (27.2) | |
| One time/year | 514 (45.2) | 123 (55.2) | 391 (42.7) | *<0.001* |
| Two times/year | 255 (22.4) | 55 (24.7) | 200 (21.9) | |
| Less than one time/year | 89 (7.8) | 14 (6.2) | 75 (8.2) | |
| Previous laboratory tests | | | | |
| Cholesterol | 928(81.5) | 212 (95.1) | 716 (78.3) | *<0.001* |
| Glucose | 952 (83.7) | 214 (96.0) | 738 (80.7) | *<0.001* |
| Creatinine | | | | |
| No | 462 (40.6) | 24 (10.8) | 438 (47.9) | |
| Normal | 609 (53.5) | 185 (83.0) | 424 (46.3) | *<0.001* |
| Altered | 32 (2.8) | 11 (4.9) | 21 (2.3) | |
| Cannot remember | 35 (3.1) | 3 (1.3) | 32 (3.5) | |
| Someone with kidney disease** | 544 (47.8) | 145 (65.0) | 399 (43.6) | *<0.001* |

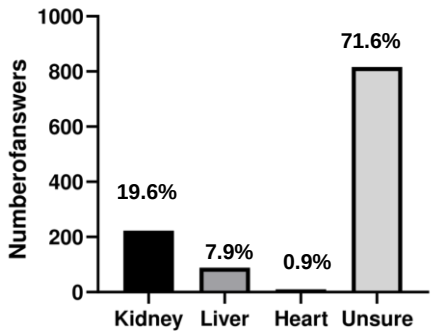


Figure 1. Responses (4 options provided) to the question: "Which organ has its function evaluated by creatinine?"

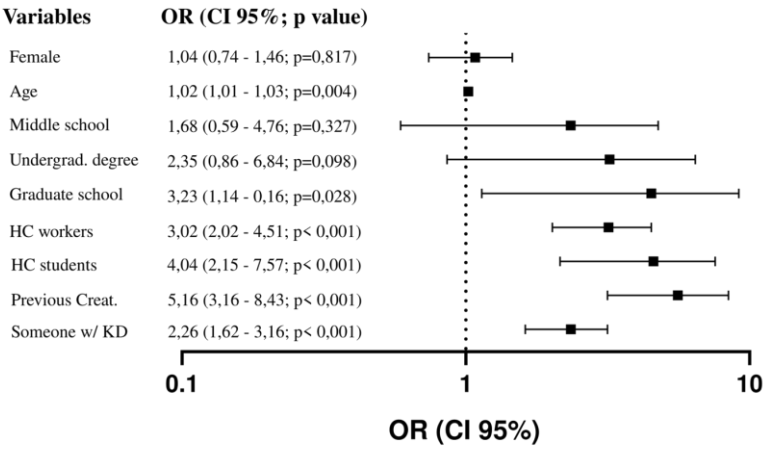


Figure 2. Forest plot relating different variables to knowledge on serum creatinine role using multivariate logistic regression. Abbreviations: H. School = High School; H. Education = Higher Education; HC = Healthcare; Creat. measurement = Previous serum creatinine measurement; Know KD = Know someone with kidney disease.

## CONCLUSION

There is a significant lack of knowledge about serum creatinine and its use in check-ups. The results indicate that greater efforts are needed from healthcare professionals to raise awareness on the role of serum creatinine.