

Topic	Integrated Kidney Care – A Global Perspective
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<p>Chronic kidney disease (CKD) caused 1.19 million deaths globally. The global prevalence of CKD is estimated to be 11-13%, and this number is likely to rise further with the aging population and the increasing prevalence of diabetes. As a result, the global burden of CKD becomes a major public health problem in many countries.</p> <p>To address this issue, several areas are highlighted: Epidemiology of Renal Failure in the world; Impact of Renal Failure and Dialysis on Patient Survival and Socioeconomic areas; To deal with these problems, we will try to increase Awareness and Early Prevention, enhance Treatment and also to explore Provision of Cost Effective Quality Dialysis. These form the basis of Integrated Kidney Care.</p> <p>Diabetic nephropathy is the most common renal disease leading to renal replacement therapy (RRT) in many Asian countries. Not only is CKD associated with mortality, it also leads to significant morbidity and disability. Notably, CKD is also associated with substantial healthcare cost. Thus awareness and early detection of CKD is of paramount importance. The Asian chronic kidney disease best practice recommendations for early detection of chronic kidney disease provided recommendations on targets, tools, frequency of screening, who should perform the screening, intervention after screening, and screening for cardiovascular disease risk, specifically in an Asian setting. In particular, high-risk individuals, including those with DM and/or HT, family history of CKD, nephrotoxic drugs use, past history of acute kidney injury, and elderly patients (older than 65) should be screened.</p> <p>The World Kidney Day (WKD) movement is probably the biggest global movement in promoting awareness of kidney problem around the world. Being the Co-Chair of the International Steering Committee of WKD, I am pleased to announce that for the year 2020, WKD will use the theme “Kidney Health for Everyone Everywhere - from Prevention to Detection”.</p> <p>In practice, earlier detection through targeted screening, putting theory into practice through various incentives should be stressed in order to optimize patient outcome. CKD management should be multidisciplinary, and the role of primary care should be stressed. Use of information technology may also assist disease detection and prevention, as well as patient communication. The public policy makers should increase awareness of CKD and provide education to the general public. International cooperation is required in order to overcome these challenges and improve the health systems and policies for CKD care.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. LI PKT, et al. Seminars in Nephrology 2017 Jan;37(1):2-9 2. Li PKT, et al. Nature Reviews Nephrology 2017 Feb;13(2):90-103 3. Li PKT, et al. Nephrology (Carlton) 2011 Sep;16(7):633-641 	