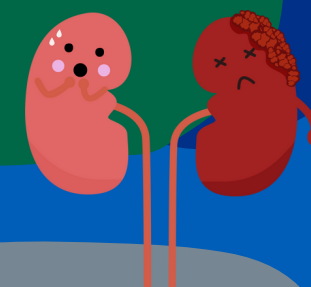


Black History Month - October 2024

Chronic Kidney Disease



In the UK, there are significant inequalities in chronic kidney disease (CKD): individuals from lower income groups are more likely to develop CKD, progress faster towards kidney failure and die earlier. People from South Asian and Black backgrounds are three to five times more likely to start dialysis (Caskey et al, 2018).



Kidney Research UK proposes three interventions to improve outcomes from CKD:

- Early diagnosis in underserved populations with community outreach
- Improved management in line with clinical guidelines
- Use of SGLT2i inhibitors to reduce heart attacks, strokes and progression to end stage kidney disease.

South East London ICS is embedding these recommendations in their multi-morbidity model of care, whilst working collaboratively, to enhance the health of the local population by:

- 1 Engaging with communities and proactively screening for chronic kidney disease in high risks groups.
- 2 Using remote testing with Healthy.io, to increase accessibility and convenience for high risk communities
- 3 Carrying out quality improvement work to find sustainable working models to implement CESEL CKD guidelines, prioritising those in CORE20PLUS5 groups.
- 4 Upskilling allied health professionals, and pharmacists to generate necessary capacity within primary care.

This would not be possible without the joined up effort of South East London ICS, with King's College London, the London Kidney Network, Clinical Effectiveness South East London, neighbourhood community organisations, and the Hidden CKD project.

