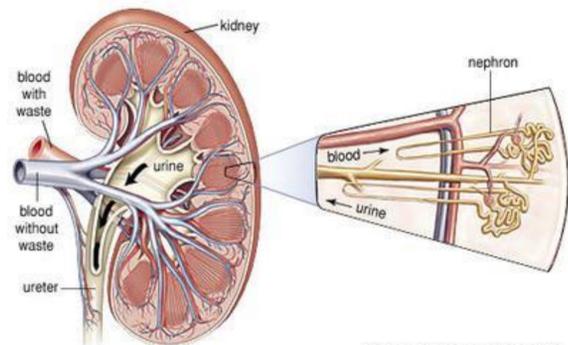


Background

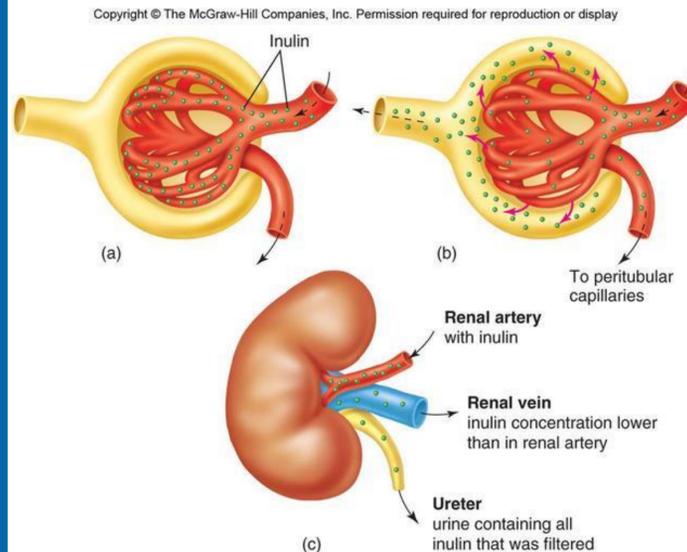
- The Glomerular Filtration Rate (eGFR) is used to calculate how much creatinine is cleared from the body by the kidneys.
- An eGFR is a number that is obtained through a blood test conducted for the measurement of creatinine in the human blood.
- Creatinine is a waste molecule that is generated from muscle metabolism.
- Creatinine is transported through the bloodstream and to the kidneys to be filtered out of the body with other toxins.
- Kidneys maintain blood creatinine at a normal range. If the range is elevated, kidney function can become impaired, causing creatinine levels to rise in blood.



© 2006 Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

Hypothesis

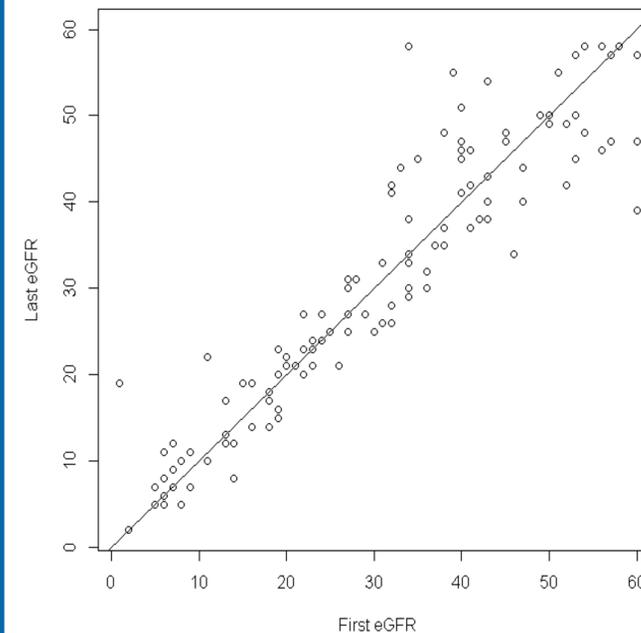
- The rate of eGFR would decrease due to certain factors that were discussed in the Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) Clinic since the patient's initial visit and final visits.



Methodology

- eGFR values from the patient's initial and final visits were recorded.
- Coordinated and scheduled follow-up with CKD Clinic physicians and subspecialist.
- Annual contact with patient to identify health, concerns, etc. – via MyChart or phone.

Data



Results

- There initially were 245 patients in the dataset. Only 230 of them had their last visit dates later than the first visit dates.
- Of the 230 patients, 83 had the first eGFRs missing, and 107 had their last eGFRs missing. There were only 119 patients who had both their first and last eGFRs available.

Conclusions

- Table 1 shows that none of the factors from the list was identified as a strong factor that affected the eGFR change rate. The reason for failing to identify factors associated with eGFR change could be small sample sizes, weak effect in the target population (as shown in the graph), or a combination of both.

Recommendations

- Collect data based on other factors that can have an effect on the eGFR rate of change.
- Look at the eGFR value from the visits in between the initial and final visits to the CKD Clinic.
- Have a larger sample size.