Validation of a Chronic Kidney Disease Risk Score in HIV+ Patients in the U.S.

Anthony Mills1, Kathy L. Schulman2, Jennifer Fusco3, Ricky Hsu2, Andrew Beyer, Garsh Praparat1, Karam Mounzer, Gregory Fusco1
1South Carolina Medical Group, Los Angeles, CA, USA; 2Epivadian, Durham, NC, USA; 3MDPS Healthcare Foundation, Los Angeles, CA, USA; 1M.D. schulman, Inc, Kendovland, NY, USA; 1Philadelphia USA. Philadelphia, PA, USA

BACKGROUND


METHODS

DATA: Observational Pharmaco-Epidemiology Research & Analysis (OPERA) database

Electronic health records involving 76,868 HIV+ patients

76.6% community-based independent clinic in states

STUDY POPULATION

High risk: score ≥5

RESULTS

Table 1. D:A:D Risk Score Calculation

Table 2. Comparison of CKD Risk Score: Distribution & Discrimination, by Study Population

Table 3. Comparison of CKD Risk Score: Distribution & Discrimination, by Study Population

Table 4. Comparison of CKD Risk Score: Distribution & Discrimination, by Study Population

Table 5. Comparison of CKD Risk Score: Distribution & Discrimination, by Study Population

Table 6. Comparison of CKD Risk Score: Distribution & Discrimination, by Study Population

Table 7. Comparison of CKD Risk Score: Distribution & Discrimination, by Study Population

DISCUSSION

The study supports the validity of the D:A:D short and full risk scoring methods for assessing the probability of CKD in HIV+ patients in the United States, regardless of the CKD risk group. The ability to identify patients at greatest risk for moderate to severe CKD is an essential component of clinical decision-making.

REFERENCES


ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The study is supported by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) through the OPERA (MDRD) study. The authors thank all the participants in the OPERA study for their contributions to this research. The study was funded by the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID), National Institutes of Health (NIH), and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The content is solely the responsibility of the authors and does not necessarily represent the official views of the NIAID or NIH.

SUPPORT

This study was supported by grants from Epivadian and Elsevier. Contact Information:
P: 224-632-1863 Email: jennifer.fusco@epivadian.com