PROBLEM STATEMENT

To identify and manage patients who have early stages of chronic kidney disease may slow or prevent the progression to end stage kidney disease and reduce cardiovascular complications caused due to diabetes and high blood pressure.

Who does the problem affect?	CKD is more common in people aged 65 years or older (38%) than in people aged 45–64 years (12%) or 18–44 years (6%).
What are the boundaries of the problem?	Albuminuria (ACR ≥ 30 mg/g), Urine sediment abnormalities, Electrolyte and other abnormalities due to tubular disorders, Abnormalities detected by histology, Structural abnormalities detected by imaging, History of kidney transplantation.
What is the issue?	Your kidneys are damaged and can't filter blood the way they should. The disease is called “chronic” because the damage to your kidneys happens slowly over a long period of time. This damage can cause wastes to build up in your body.
When does the issue occurs?	Chronic kidney disease occurs when a disease or condition impairs kidney function, causing kidney damage to worsen over several months or years. Diseases and conditions that cause chronic kidney disease include: Type 1 or type 2 diabetes. High blood pressure.
Where is the issue occurring?	The kidneys grow larger and gradually lose the ability to function as they should. Chronic kidney disease occurs when a disease or condition impairs kidney function, causing kidney damage to worsen over several months or years.
Why is it important that we fix the problem?	The older you get the more likely you are to have some degree of kidney disease. This is important because CKD increases the risk of heart attack and stroke, and in

	some cases can progress to kidney failure requiring dialysis or transplantation.