**eGFR**

Glomerular (glow-mare-U-lair) filtration rate is the best test to measure your level of kidney function and determine your stage of kidney disease. Your doctor can calculate it from the results of your blood creatinine test, your age, body size and gender. Your GFR tells your doctor your stage of kidney disease and helps the doctor plan your treatment. If your GFR number is low, your kidneys are not working as well as they should. The earlier kidney disease is detected, the better the chance of slowing or stopping its progression.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| At increased risk | **Risk factors** for kidney disease (e.g., diabetes, high blood pressure, family history, older age, ethnic group) | More than 90 |
| 1 | Kidney damage with normal kidney function | 90 or above |
| 2 | Kidney damage with mild loss of kidney function | 89 to 60 |
| 3a | Mild to moderate loss of kidney function | 59 to 44 |
| 3b | Moderate to severe loss of kidney function | 44 to 30 |
| 4 | Severe loss of kidney function | 29 to 15 |
| 5 | Kidney failure | Less than 15 |
|  | | |

**Hypertension**

Hypertension is defined as [blood pressure](http://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/270644.php) higher than 140 over 90 mmHg (millimeters of mercury). A condition in which the force of the blood against the artery walls is too high.

**Gender**

**Diabetes**

A group of diseases that result in too much sugar in the blood, or high blood glucose.

**Race**

1 – Mexican American

2 – Other Hispanic

3 – Non-Hispanic White

4 – Non-Hispanic Black

5 – Other Race – Including Multi-Racial

. – Missing

**Age**

Only those 20 and older are included in analysis

20-39, 40-59, 60 and older