

## **STAGE 2**

A person with stage 2 chronic kidney disease (CKD) has kidney damage with a mild decrease in their glomerular filtration rate (GFR) of 60-89 ml/min. There are usually no symptoms to indicate the kidneys are damaged. Because kidneys do a good job even when they're not functioning at 100 percent, most people will not know they have stage 2 CKD. If they do find out they're in stage 2, it's usually because they were being tested for another condition such as diabetes or high blood pressure—the two leading causes of kidney disease.

Signs of stage 2 kidney disease

Other ways a person may discover they are in stage 2 CKD include:

Higher than normal levels of creatinine or urea in the blood

Blood or protein in the urine

Evidence of kidney damage in an MRI, CT scan, ultrasound or contrast X-ray

A family history of polycystic kidney disease (PKD)

Treating stage 2 kidney disease

Regular testing for protein in the urine and serum creatinine can show whether the kidney damage is progressing. Living a healthy lifestyle can help slow progression of kidney disease. It's recommended that people in stage 2 CKD:

Eat a healthy diet

Include a variety of grains (especially whole grains), fresh fruits and vegetables.

Change to a diet that is low in saturated fat and cholesterol and moderate in total fats.

Limit intake of refined and processed foods high in sugar and sodium.

Choose and prepare foods with less salt or high-sodium ingredients.

Aim for a healthy weight, consume adequate calories and include physical activity each day.

Keep protein intake within a healthy level, as recommended by a renal dietitian.

Consume vitamins and minerals as recommended by a doctor.

Potassium and phosphorus are usually not restricted unless blood levels are above normal

Keep their blood pressure at a healthy level.

125/75 for those with diabetes

130/85 for non-diabetes and non-proteinuria

125/75 for non-diabetes with proteinuria

Keep their blood sugar or diabetes under control.

Have regular checkups with their doctor and include a serum creatinine test to measure GFR.

Take medicines as prescribed by their doctor.

Exercise regularly.

Stop smoking.

Living with stage 2 kidney disease

There is no cure for kidney disease, but it may be possible to stop its progress or at least slow down the damage. In many cases, the correct treatment and lifestyle changes can help keep a person and their kidneys healthier longer.