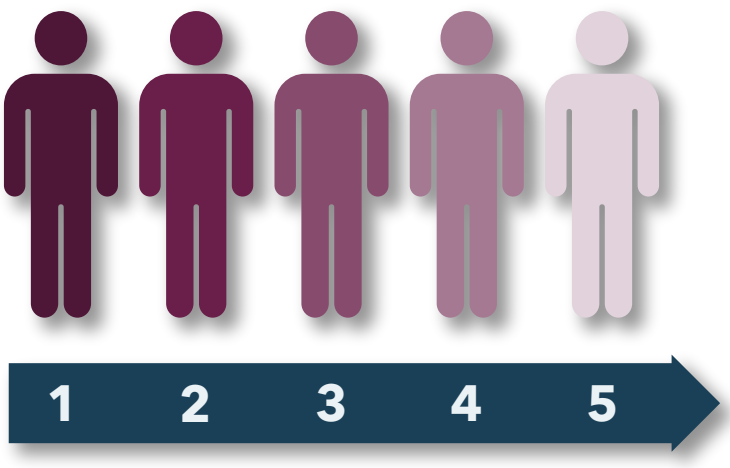
IDA in NDD-CKD

PREVALENCE OF IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA IN NON-DIALYSIS-DEPENDENT CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE

Anemia presents as a **serious** and **common** complication in the early stages of NDD-CKD, and progressively worsens as renal function declines. Studies show a strong association between a progressive **decline** in **hemoglobin** and **increased CKD severity**.[1]



Large scale population studies show that the prevalence of anemia within NDD-CKD is **<10% in CKD Stages 1 and 2,** 20–40% in Stage 3, and **50–60% in Stage 4**. Anemia is even more prevalent in stage 5 dialysis-dependent CKD.[1]

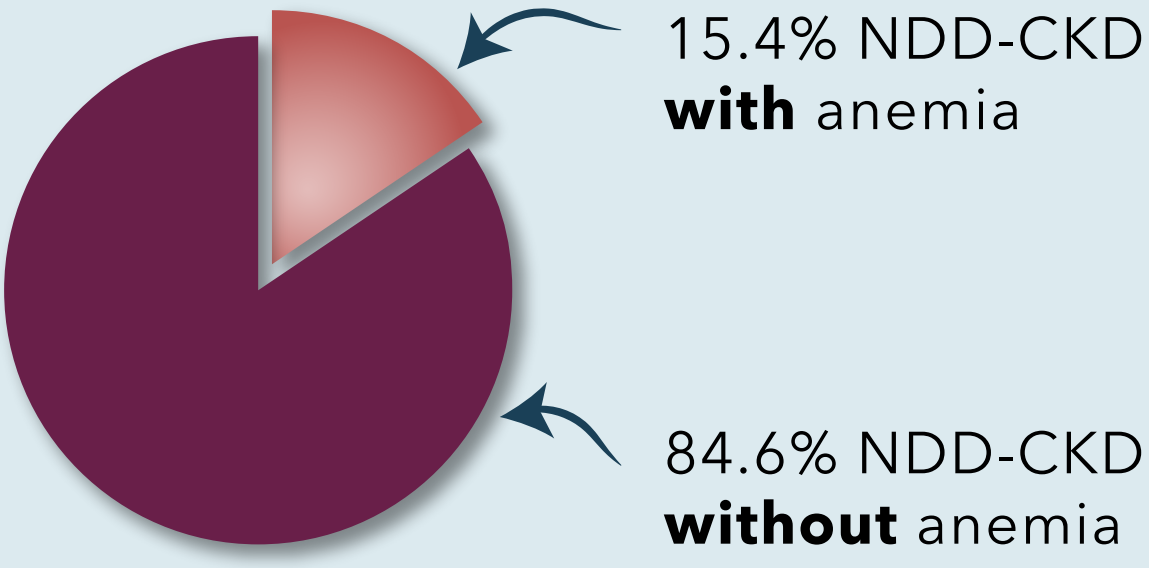


Figure: Prevalence of anemia in patients with NDD-CKD[2]

CKD affects an estimated 15% of U.S. adults or 37 million people, with the vast majority being NDD-CKD.[2] Studies show that **15.4% of patients with CKD in the U.S. have anemia.** This represents more than 5 million people in the U.S. who have anemia and NDD-CKD, with a large proportion of these patients suffering from iron-deficiency anemia (IDA).[3]

References:

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2. Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) website. Kidney Disease. Date accessed August 2022. https://www.cdc.gov/kidneydisease/publications-resources/ckd-national-facts.D
3. Staufer M, Prevalence of Anemia in Chronic Kidney Disease in the Unites States, Plos One, 2014, https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0084943