



Potential Risk Factors for Susceptibility to and Initiation of Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD)

Clinical Factors

- Diabetes
- Hypertension
- Autoimmune diseases
- Systemic infections
- Urinary tract infections
- Urinary stones
- Lower urinary tract obstruction
- Neoplasia
- Elevated cystatin C levels
- Family history of CKD
- Recovery from acute kidney failure
- Reduction in kidney mass
- Exposure to certain drugs (e.g., aminoglycosides, cisplatin, chronic analgesic use)
- Smoking
- Heavy alcohol use
- Obesity
- Low birth weight
- Metabolic syndrome
- Genetic factors (e.g., variation in the apolipoprotein E gene)

Sociodemographic factors

- Older age
- U.S. ethnic minority status (black, native American, Hispanic, Asian, or Pacific Islander)
- Exposure to certain chemical and environmental conditions (e.g., lead)
- Low income/education

K/DOQI = Kidney/Disease Outcomes Quality Initiative.

Adapted from the K/DOQI Clinical Practice Guidelines for Chronic Kidney Disease: Evaluation, Classification, and Stratification.

Table from *Physicians Information and Education Resource (PIER)*, Chronic Kidney Disease module.