ACP does not support NQF 0062: “Diabetes: Urine Protein Screening.” The ACP guideline states that there is inconclusive evidence to support microalbuminuria testing in asymptomatic adults with risk factors (e.g. diabetic patients). There are known risk factors for CKD such as diabetes, hypertension, and cardiovascular disease. ACP found that the current evidence is insufficient to evaluate the benefits and harms of screening for CKD in asymptomatic adults with risk factors for CKD. Also, ACP recommends against routinely testing for proteinuria in adults with or without diabetes who are currently taking an ACE inhibitor or an ARB (Grade: weak recommendation, low-quality evidence). These patients are already receiving the appropriate treatment. There is insufficient evidence that monitoring proteinuria levels in patients taking ACE inhibitors or ARBs is beneficial or that reduced proteinuria levels are a valid surrogate marker of improved outcomes in patients with CKD.

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