# Article information:

Probability of chronic kidney disease and associated risk factors in Chinese adults: a cross-sectional study of 9 million Chinese adults in the Meinian Onehealth screening survey - PMC
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC9664583/>

# Article summary:

1. This study examined the age- and sex-specific prevalence of chronic kidney disease (CKD) and associated risk factors in a population-based study of 9 million Chinese adults.

2. The overall prevalence rate of CKD was 1.07%, indicating that ∼14 million Chinese adults have CKD.

3. Risk factors for CKD included body mass index, history of hypertension, cardiovascular disease or diabetes, and levels of systolic blood pressure, triglycerides, fasting glucose and uric acid.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article “Probability of chronic kidney disease and associated risk factors in Chinese adults: a cross-sectional study of 9 million Chinese adults in the Meinian Onehealth screening survey - PMC” is an informative piece that provides valuable insights into the prevalence of chronic kidney disease (CKD) among Chinese adults as well as its associated risk factors. The article is based on a large sample size which increases its trustworthiness and reliability; however, there are some potential biases that should be noted.

First, the article does not provide any information on how the participants were selected for the study or what criteria were used to determine who was included in the sample size. This lack of information could lead to selection bias if certain groups were excluded from the sample size due to their socio-economic status or other factors. Additionally, it is unclear whether any adjustments were made for confounding variables such as lifestyle habits or environmental exposures which could also lead to bias in the results.

Second, while the article does mention some potential risk factors for CKD such as body mass index and history of hypertension, cardiovascular disease or diabetes, it does not explore other possible risk factors such as diet or physical activity level which could also play a role in increasing one’s risk for developing CKD. Furthermore, while it mentions that proteinuria can also be used as a diagnostic criterion for CKD, it does not provide any further information on this topic which could be useful for readers who are unfamiliar with this concept.

Finally, while the article does mention that there are differences in prevalence rates between different geographic regions in China, it does not explore why these differences exist or what implications they may have on public health strategies to reduce modifiable risk factors for prevention of CKD.

In conclusion, this article provides valuable insights into the prevalence of chronic kidney disease among Chinese adults as well as its associated risk factors; however there are some potential biases that should be noted including lack of information on participant selection criteria and confounding variables as well as unexplored counterarguments such as diet and physical activity level which could also play a role in increasing one’s risk for developing CKD.

# Topics for further research:

* Selection bias in epidemiological studies
* Confounding variables in epidemiological studies
* Diet and chronic kidney disease
* Physical activity and chronic kidney disease
* Proteinuria and chronic kidney disease
* Geographic differences in chronic kidney disease prevalence

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/304ef727fc1b5cde11bd91edd930999f>