# Article information:

Prevalence and Risk Factors for CKD: A Comparison Between the Adult Populations in China and the United States - PMC  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6127437/>

# Article summary:

1. This study compared the prevalence of chronic kidney disease (CKD) and its risk factors between adult populations in China and the United States.

2. The prevalence of decreased estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) was 6.5% in the US versus 2.7% in China, whereas the prevalence of albuminuria was 8.1% in the US versus 9.5% in China.

3. Stronger associations of diabetes with both indicators were seen in the US participants, whereas stronger associations of male sex with both indicators and of hypertension with albuminuria were observed in the Chinese participants.

# 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 is generally reliable and trustworthy as it is based on two nationally representative datasets from each country, which provides a good basis for comparison between China and the United States regarding CKD prevalence and risk factors. The authors also provide detailed information about their methods, which adds to its credibility. However, there are some potential biases that should be noted when interpreting these results. First, there may be differences between countries that are not accounted for by this study such as lifestyle factors or environmental exposures that could influence CKD prevalence or risk factors for CKD. Additionally, since this is a cross-sectional study, it cannot establish causal relationships between risk factors and CKD prevalence; thus, further research is needed to explore these relationships more deeply. Finally, there may be other unmeasured confounders that could have influenced the results; therefore, caution should be taken when interpreting these findings.

# Topics for further research:

* Cross-sectional study and CKD prevalence
* Lifestyle factors and CKD risk
* Environmental exposures and CKD risk
* CKD prevalence in China and US
* Causality between risk factors and CKD
* Unmeasured confounders and CKD prevalence

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/95f33138c4b25b02d3d232406c0f3b5d>