

## **Kidney Health for All: Bridging knowledge gap with the community for better kidney care**

Non communicable diseases (NCDs) are major causes of mortality accounting for 71% of all deaths globally. It outnumbered the communicable diseases, possibly with exception of the death during the Corona virus diseases pandemic in recent years. Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is one of the most common NCDs, leading to premature morbidity and mortality, globally including in India. CKD caused 1.2 million deaths and was the 12th leading cause of death worldwide in 2017. CKD has been declared as cardiovascular disease (CVD) risk equivalent and about 7.6% of all CVD death could be attributed to CKD. All-age CKD mortality increased by 41.5% between 1990 and 2017, whereas age-standardized CKD-related mortality remained static. However, mortality due to CVD decreased by 30.4%, cancer by 14.9%, and chronic lung disease by 41.3% during the same period. A new estimate suggests that CKD-related mortality would be the 5<sup>th</sup> leading cause of mortality by 2040.

CKD populations are relatively two-decades younger in India. CKD of unknown aetiologies are emerging at many hot spots from Odisha, Andhra-Pradesh, Goa, and Maharashtra. There is an immense need for awareness, prevention, screening, and managing the progression of CKD, to prevent death from CKD.

A persistent and ongoing knowledge gap for CKD exists, that is demonstrable at all levels of healthcare systems, amongst primary care physicians, nurses, technicians, and public health policy makers. This has been compounded by the unbridled proliferation of social media platforms like Facebook, YouTube, Instagram, and Twitter. The commercial nature of these platforms often resulted in the widespread proliferation of non-scientific content, particularly the use of many harmful herbs, many allergen proteins for building body and water baths like treatments of CKD, etc, that is not truly scientific, however costly and harmful. The poorly informed public and patients find it challenging to access scientifically authentic and validated information. This is especially true for low-middle income countries like India where the resource is limited as compared to the demands for the resources and people chose the non-authenticated treatments that harm them, sometimes leading to death.

In recent years in 2016, the Government of India has made several attempts to improve the care of CKD patients. However, the Prime Minister's National Dialysis program aimed to dialyze all poor people requiring dialysis at the district level hospital by creating a dialysis facility. The deceased donor transplant programs are also emerging in many states, which is again a leap

**Thus, a coordinated effort needs to be made at all levels of society to address the growing epidemic of kidney disease, and Bridging the Knowledge gap is the key to achieving this as "Knowledge is Power**



**10 MARCH 2022**  
**Kidney Health for All**

## **WORLD KIDNEY DAY CELEBRATION**

**Kidney Health for All**

*On the occasion of*

**WORLD KIDNEY DAY**

on 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2022

Department of Nephrology & General Medicine

at

**AIIMS, Mangalagiri**

*are combindly organizing a*

**QUIZ COMPETITION**

*for Final year MBBS Students*

at

Venue : Lecture Theatre, Ground Floor, College Building

@ 3.00 - 5.00pm

*We cordially invite all the faculty & Students  
to attend and grace the event*

Bridge the  
knowledge gap  
to better  
kidney care.



*Regards*

**Dept. of Nephrology & General Medicine**  
**AIIMS, Mangalagiri.**