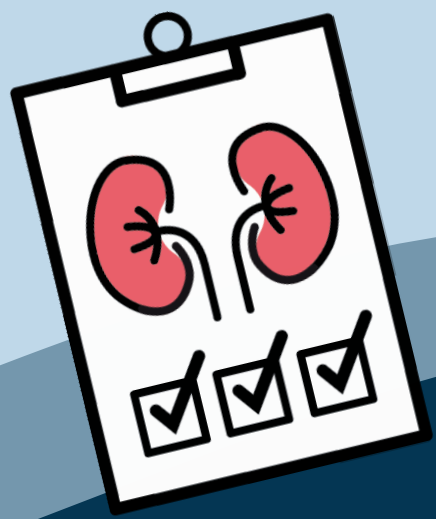




CKD Assessment Made Easy

Use this guide to spot simple opportunities to add **Kidney Health Checks** into everyday practice workflows

Opportunistic approach

1. Prompt all patients to complete a risk assessment while waiting for their appointment – discuss their results with the GP.
2. During a regular consult, use the risk factor check list or risk assessment cards to identify people with risk factors for CKD.
3. Complete a blood pressure check.

For people with risk factors for CKD:

- Refer the person for a Kidney Health Check - blood test (eGFR), urine test (uACR) and a blood pressure check.
- Book a review appointment for test result discussion.

Planned approach

Utilise existing systems or clinics where people are already visiting the practice for routine health checks. Add a Kidney Health Check – think:

- Diabetes clinics or checks or heart health checks
- GP Chronic Condition Management Plan (GPCCMP) reviews
- 40–49-year-old checks, over 75 health assessments
- Flu vaccinations
- First Nations 715 health check.

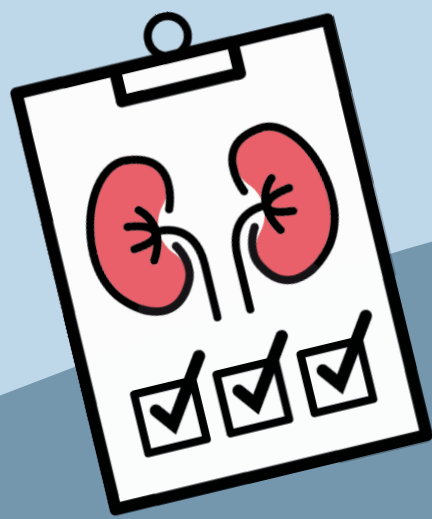
Search and recall

Administrative staff or practice teams can find patients in your system by running searches to find people who:

- Are in any chronic disease registers
- Annual health assessments
- No CKD diagnosis + eGFR $<60\text{mL/min/1.73 m}^2$
- No CKD diagnosis + uACR $>3\text{mg/mmol}$
- Smoker
- Obesity defined by BMI >30
- Diabetes (diabetes registers)
- Cardiovascular disease (CVD registers)
- Hypertension (hypertension registers)
- First Nations Australians over 18 years
- Anyone over the age of 60

Invite these patients to make a booking with the PCN for a complementary Kidney Health Check. Implement reminders for:

- Annual Kidney Health Checks
- Pathology reviews
- CKD monitoring requirements
- Follow up of abnormal results
- Chronic disease education

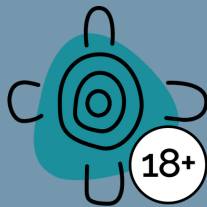


CKD Assessment Made Easy

Know the risks



Diabetes



First Nations Australians



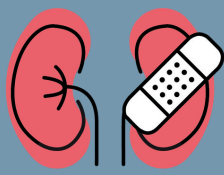
Established cardiovascular disease



Hypertension



Over 60 years of age



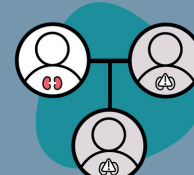
History of an acute kidney injury



Obesity (body mass index) >30 kg/m²



Current or former smoker



Family history of kidney failure

Suggested workflow

Identify

Search records for patients at risk of CKD.

Recall

Schedule ongoing monitoring & annual Kidney Health Checks.

Check

Review whether BP, eGFR & urine ACR are current.

Act

Implement interventions & GP review. Provide patient education.

Arrange

Order outstanding pathology & schedule review.

Assess

Review results & identify possible CKD.

Documentation

The clinical team (Nurse or GP) should document the following information:

Risk factors

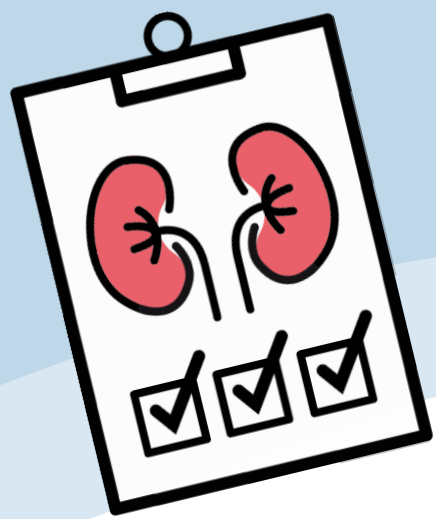
- Diabetes status
- Cardiovascular disease
- Smoking status
- Family history
- Weight and BMI
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status

Clinical measures

- Blood pressure
- eGFR
- Serum creatinine
- Urine ACR

Current therapy

- ACE inhibitor or ARB use
- SGLT2 inhibitor use (where appropriate)
- Other nephrotoxic medications
- Medication adherence



CKD Assessment Checklist

CKD assessment

Further assessment may be required where patients have:

- ☐ eGFR <60 mL/min/1.73m²
- ☐ Elevated urine ACR
- ☐ Persistent abnormalities for ≥3 months
- ☐ Progressive decline in kidney function

Documentation

If diagnostic criteria are met:

- ☐ CKD documented in clinical record
- ☐ CKD added to active health conditions
- ☐ CKD management plan initiated

Intervention

- ☐ Support healthy lifestyle changes and optimise evidence-based treatments in collaboration with the GP.
- ☐ Provide patient education. Refer to Kidney Health Australia resources.

Clinical management

Implement guideline directed medical therapy

- ☐ Optimise blood pressure
- ☐ Improve glycaemic management
- ☐ Review cardiovascular risk
- ☐ Consider kidney-protective therapies
- ☐ Avoid nephrotoxic medications where possible
- ☐ Refer when clinically appropriate

Quality improvement

Complete quality improvement activities as a practice team. Select a SMART goal such as:

- ☐ Increase the percentage of active adults with a coded diagnosis of CKD to 10% of the active practice population by the end of the year.
- ☐ Increase the percentage of coded CKD diagnoses amongst active adults aged 65+ by 20%, from a baseline percentage of X%, by the end of the year.
- ☐ Increase the percentage of people with diabetes or hypertension having a urine ACR in the previous 12 months to 95% by the end of the year.



Patient Support

Kidney Health Australia has a range of resources available to help you educate your patients:

- **Refer patients to Kidney Health 4 Life - A health and wellbeing management program for kidney health and kidney disease**
- **Download printable factsheets**
- **Connect with our Kidney Helpline 1800 454 363**

