

CKD Management

Toolkit for Primary Care Health and Care Professionals in Greater Manchester



How to use this toolkit

Intended audience

This toolkit is for Primary Care health and care professionals in Greater Manchester

Intended aims & outcomes

Understand:

- An overview of Greater Manchester Adult CKD Management
- CKD and proteinuria management

Icons



Background
information



'How to':
Practical
guidance



Further
resources

Access each section that is most relevant to you.

- The **tabs** at the top of each page will indicate where you are within the toolkit.
- Use the **contents page** to take you to a specific page.

Contents



Greater Manchester Adult CKD Management Overview[4](#)



CKD and proteinuria management.....[5](#)



Further Resources.....[6](#)

Governance.....[7](#)

Acknowledgements.....[8](#)



Greater Manchester Adult CKD Management Overview

Screen eGFR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diabetes (*annual) Hypertension (*1-5 yearly) Heart failure/cardiovascular disease Known structural kidney disease / recurrent kidney stones Haematuria/proteinuria Chronic NSAID/Lithium use Multisystem disease Previous AKI Gout
Diagnose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> eGFR < 60mL/min for more than 3 months or structural abnormality or proteinuria (ACR >30mg/mmol) or haematuria <p>Measure ACR in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All adults with eGFR < 60 mmol/L All diabetics & hypertensives <p>uACR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3mg/mmol to 70mg/mmol: NICE suggest repeat using early morning sample to confirm result > 70mg/mmol: no need for confirmation <p>Indications for renal ultrasound in primary care:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid eGFR decline Suspected obstruction or cystic kidney disease eGFR < 30 mL/min Visible or persistent haematuria
Inform and code	<p>Code for CKD on GP record (see <i>Coding Guide</i>)</p> <p>Suggested patient resources for CKD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> https://www.kidneycareuk.org/about-kidney-health/conditions/ckd/ https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/kidney-disease/
Establish risk	<p>Use the validated 4 variable five year Kidney Failure Risk Equation (KFRE): https://kidneyfailurerisk.co.uk/ Requires age, sex, uACR and eGFR. Discuss risk with the patient using jargon free language.</p>
Management	<p>STEP ONE: ACE/ARB ACE/ARB to maximum tolerated dose if diabetic or if not diabetic & uACR is >30mg/mmol</p> <p>STEP TWO: SGLTi</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant clinical benefit has been shown if SGLTi are added to max tolerated ACE/ARB in pts with CKD, eGFR >20mL/min & uACR > 25mg/mmol (irrespective of DM status). If T2DM and eGFR 20-45 and no proteinuria then SGLTi may still be beneficial. Prescribing guidance: UK Kidney Association <p>STEP THREE: Address cardiovascular risk</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BP uACR <70mg/mmol aim for <140/90mmHg and if uACR >70mg/mmol aim for <130/80mmHg Statin Lifestyle advice, weight management, smoking cessation Finerenone *specialist advice only (T2DM)
Consider referral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 year KFRE > 5% uACR >70 mg/mmol (unless DM & optimally treated) uACR >30 mg/mmol and haematuria <p style="text-align: right;"><i>*Consider patient wishes, frailty, comorbidity, disease and treatment burden prior to referral</i></p>



CKD and proteinuria management

- 1 **Albuminuria** is one of the single largest independent risk factors for CVD. This makes it an important issue in the context of hypertension, which in itself is one of the most frequent causes of renal disease and CKD.
- 2 **Recognition and management of CKD** is important in primary care as some of these people will be heading for dialysis, which could be prevented with early recognition and risk factor management.
- 3 **For patients with CKD and proteinuria**, we may now also trial Dapagliflozin once ACE-I/ARB have been optimised; regardless of diabetic status. Please visit the NICE TA link and NICE CKS on CKD for more detailed information on when to consider dapagliflozin.
 - These patients would also benefit from a tighter BP control (clinic: <130/80mmHg) as their absolute CVD risk is highest, thus personalising our care for them.



ACCESS NICE
GUIDANCE
HERE





Further Resources

Guidelines on Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) Coding in Primary Care London Kidney Network Expert Consensus

[Click here](#)



LKN CKD Coding
Guidelines



Governance

Production Date: 8 September 2023

Review Date: 8 March 2024

Owner: NHS GM ICS and Cardiovascular Strategic Clinical Networks

For any urgent issues or requests please contact:

- Catherine Cain
- Aseem Mishra

For feedback, issues or requests for more guidance please use feedback.gmcvd.com

We will be monitoring all feedback to help guide further iterations and inform future work.



Acknowledgements

This toolkit has been made in collaboration with many individuals and organisations within the NHS GM ICS. In particular we would like to acknowledge the significant contributions of :

- North West Kidney Network
- Andrew Stott, Renal Network Quality Improvement Manager, North West Kidney Network
- Dr Dimitrios Poulidakos, Nephrologist, Clinical Director North West Kidney Network
- Dr James Tollit, Nephrologist, Clinical Lead for CKD for Greater Manchester, North West Kidney Network
- Health Innovation Manchester
- And a special thanks to Catherine Cain Senior Programme Lead for GM CVD Recovery, Prevention and Pathway Improvement, NHS GM ICS who has gone above and beyond in leading both the CVD Prevention and Cardiac workstreams across GM to make these tools possible.

Dr Aseem Mishra,
CVD Prevention lead NHS GM ICS, ACF GPST4 UoM/Bowland Medical Practice

This toolkit is part of GM's effort to tackle CVD, health inequalities and improve the life of all who live and work in GM.

