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**ASN KIDNEY WEEK 2015 • NOVEMBER 3–8 • SAN DIEGO, CA**

## **BLOOD PHOSPHORUS LEVELS CAN HELP PREDICT KIDNEY FAILURE RISK IN AFRICAN AMERICANS**

### **Highlights**

- An increase in serum phosphorus levels in African Americans with chronic kidney disease (CKD) is associated with faster progression to kidney failure, known as end-stage renal disease (ESRD).
- The study confirmed in African Americans what previous studies in Caucasians demonstrated, that an increase in the biomarker predicted ESRD risk.
- The research, from the Indiana University School of Medicine, was presented at ASN Kidney Week 2015 November 3–8 at the San Diego Convention Center in San Diego, CA.

**San Diego, CA (November 17, 2015)** — An increase in serum phosphorus levels in African Americans with chronic kidney disease (CKD) is associated with faster progression to kidney failure, known as end-stage renal disease (ESRD), according to new research presented at ASN Kidney Week 2015 November 3–8 in San Diego, CA. Previously confirmed in primarily Caucasian populations, the Indiana University School of Medicine study confirms serum phosphorus is linked to ESRD risk in African Americans.

African Americans are more than 3 times as likely to progress to kidney failure as Caucasians and account for 32% of individuals with ESRD. Because of this, Indiana University School of Medicine researchers led by Jonathan Bazeley, MD, wanted to determine if serum phosphorus, which in previous studies of mainly Caucasian populations was associated with adverse outcomes in CKD patients, was an effective predictor in African Americans as well. African Americans and Caucasians differ in how they maintain balance of vitamin D and parathyroid hormone, which is why it was unknown if serum phosphorus levels would be an effective predictor in this population.

Investigators performed a retrospective analysis of 754 predominantly African American patients from an urban CKD clinic who were followed over a period of 2 to 5 years. Serum phosphorus was a significant predictor of progression to the study end point of dialysis initiation (HR 1.44, 95% CI 10.7–1.93), even after controlling for age, sex, race, smoking status, diabetic status, BMI, and other biomarkers.

“The results suggest phosphorus may have independent negative consequences on

CKD progression,” the authors concluded. “Testing this would require trials that evaluate lowering serum phosphorus on progression to dialysis.”

Study: “Serum Phosphorus Independently Predicts Risk of ESRD in an Urban CKD Clinic” (Abstract TH-PO560).

Disclosure information is available at <http://www.asn-online.org/education/kidneyweek/2015/program-faculty.aspx>.

*ASN Kidney Week 2015, the largest nephrology meeting of its kind, provided a forum for more than 13,000 professionals to discuss the latest findings in kidney health research and engage in educational sessions related to advances in the care of patients with kidney and related disorders. Kidney Week 2015 was held November 3–8, 2015, in San Diego, CA.*

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