

# African Americans Have Rapid Kidney Disease Progression

April 22, 2008

---

African Americans living with HIV and [chronic kidney disease](#) (CKD) progress far more rapidly to end-stage [renal disease](#) (ESRD)—requiring dialysis or kidney transplantation—than white people with HIV and CKD, according to a study to be [published](#) in a future issue of the *Journal of Infectious Diseases*.

Though previous studies of people living with HIV have found African Americans to have as much as 50 times more risk for developing ESRD than whites, no studies so far have looked closely at what might lead to this much higher rate. Some have speculated that African Americans may simply be at greater risk of developing CKD, which is a precursor to ESRD, but this has so far not been conclusively proven.

Gregory Lucas, MD, and his colleagues at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore examined the medical records of a cohort of more than 5,000 HIV patients who receive their health care through the John Hopkins medical clinics. Lucas's team found 4,259 non-Hispanic people, of whom 3,332 were African American and 927 were white, who had sufficient documentation to determine the rates and risk factors for the development of both CKD and ESRD.

Lucas's team found that African Americans were slightly less than two times more likely to develop CKD than white patients, after controlling for factors like age, CD4 count and hepatitis C virus (HCV) coinfection (a risk factor for kidney disease, as well as liver disease). In contrast, after developing CKD, African Americans were 17 times more likely to further progress to ESRD than white patients.

Although certain measures of kidney health at the first clinic visit were also associated with the development of ESRD, none had anywhere near the predictive value of race. Given that African Americans were only somewhat more likely to develop CKD compared with whites in the study, Lucas's team states that the higher rates of ESRD in African Americans is most likely due to a much more rapid progression of disease once they develop CKD.

---