

Gender difference of prevalence and associated factors chronic to kidney disease among occupational elderly population in Taipei, Taiwan

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Purpose: This population-based study is conducted to identify the gender difference of prevalence and associated risk factors of chronic kidney disease (CKD).

Methods: The study participants were conducted with a total of 3856 (2452 males and 1404 females) healthy subjects voluntarily admitted to a teaching hospital for a physical check-up in 2010. The Jaffe method Estimated GFR (eGFR) was calculated using the Modification of Diet in Renal Disease (MDRD) Study equation. The demographic and biological factors related to CKD were also examined.

Results: The overall prevalence of CKD was 72.3% in this sub-population. The prevalence of mild CKD, moderate or severe CKD were 59.3% and 13.0%. In male, the prevalence of mild CKD, moderate or severe CKD were 58.7% and 13.5%. In female, the prevalence of mild CKD, moderate or severe CKD were 60.4% and 12.2%.

The prevalence of CKD in male is not significant higher than female (p -value for χ^2 test 0.44). From the multiple logistic regressions, gender difference is found in associated factors related to CKD after adjustment for confounding factors. The abnormal Serum uric acid is the most significant risk factor related to CKD both in the male (OR= 1.56, 95%CI: 1.44-1.68) and in the female (OR=1.81, 95%CI: 1.61-2.04).

Conclusion: The prevalence of CKD showed the gender difference in this study. Serum uric acid is the most significant risk factor related to CKD.

Biography

Ms. Ru-Jun Siao has born in Taoyuan City, Taiwan. She is studying in Fu-Jen Catholic University, the Institute of Public Health. Her research interests are promotion and health education, occupational epidemiology.

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