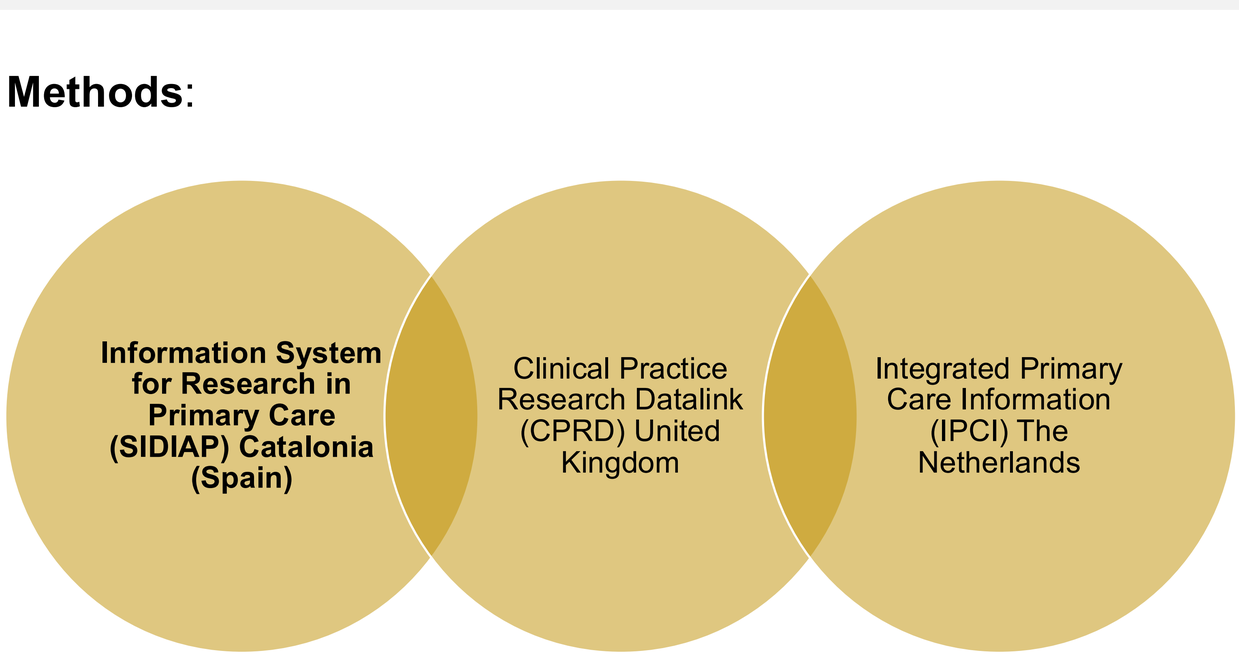
Monitoring chronic kidney disease in individuals with type 2 diabetes using European primary care electronic health records: a pilot study in Spain

Background: Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) and chronic kidney disease (CKD) are key priorities within the WHO NCD monitoring framework, which recommends early detection to improve outcomes. This study applies WHO indicators to assess CKD screening and incidence among people with T2DM using European real-world data mapped to OMOP CDM.

Methods:

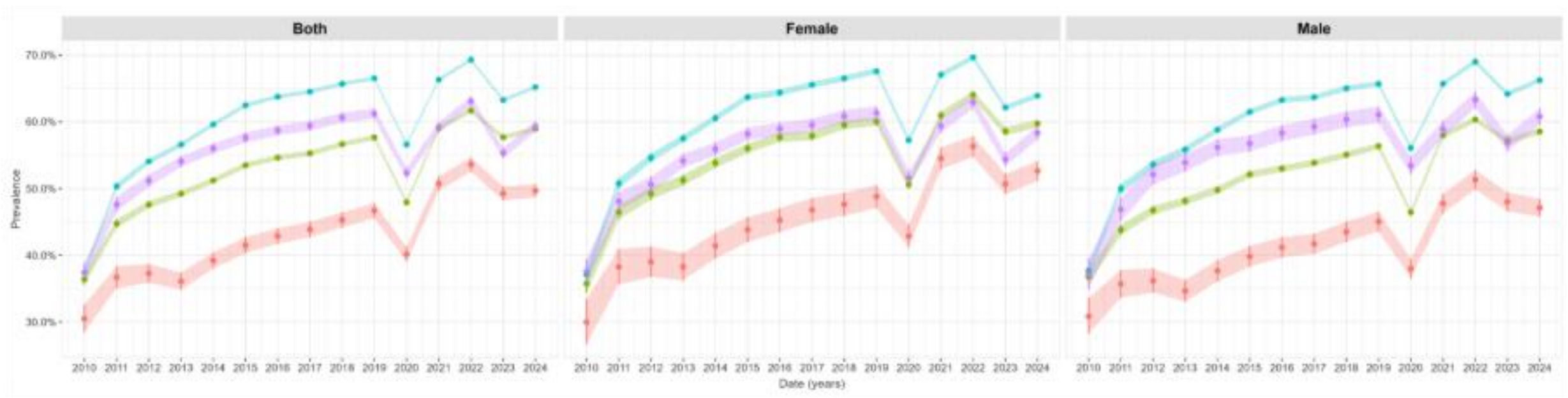


CKD assessment: Defined as at least one measurement of urine albumin-to-creatinine ratio and/or estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR)

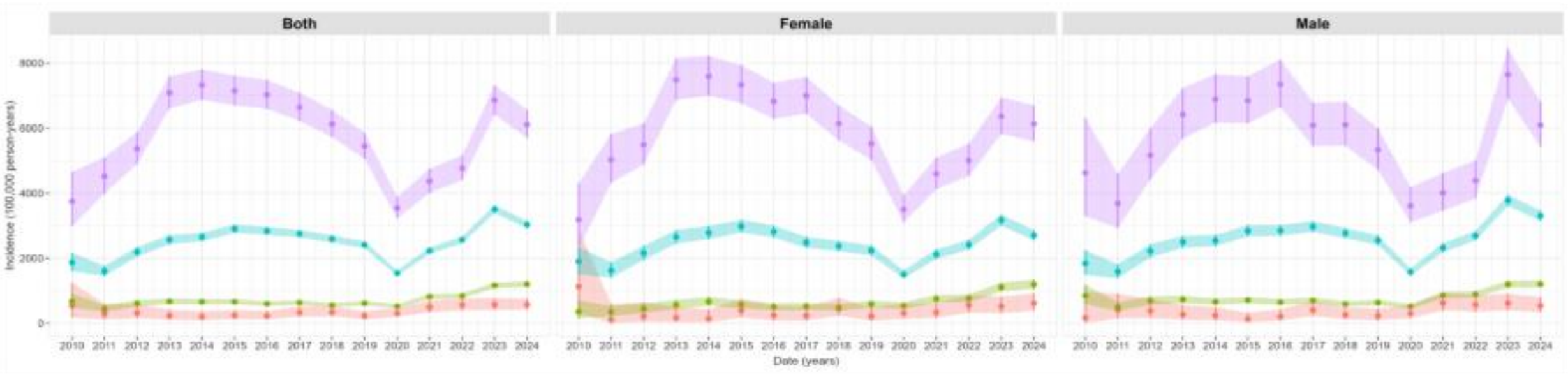
CKD incidence:

Defined as a new diagnosis of CKD.

Results: Assessment for diabetic CKD among people with T2DM. Age groups, red :18 to 39; green: 40 to 59; blue: 60 to 79; purple: 80 to 110.



Results: CKD among people with T2DM. Age groups, red :18 to 39; green: 40 to 59; blue: 60 to 79; purple: 80 to 110.



Conclusions: CKD assessment and diagnosis increased from 2010–2019, declined in 2020 likely due to COVID-19, and later recovered. Assessment was higher in women, while CKD diagnosis was mainly associated with older age; both outcomes were higher among Spanish nationals. Higher incidence in advantaged groups despite lower recorded assessment suggests incomplete capture of private care, alongside potential underrecording and misclassification in coded data.

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