

Healthy People 2020

- In this chapter, we examine data for 11 Healthy People 2020 (HP2020) objectives—10 for CKD and one for diabetes—spanning 20 total indicators for which the USRDS serves as the official data source. As in previous Annual Data Reports (ADR), we present data overall and stratified by race, sex, and age groups.
- In 2015, 12 of the 19 HP2020 indicators with specific targets met the established goals.
- This year we introduce an examination of Objective CKD-5—*Increase the proportion of persons with diabetes and chronic kidney disease who receive recommended medical treatment with angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors or angiotensin II receptor blockers* (Table 5). Progress is still needed to meet the established hypertension treatment target of 76.3%.
- State-level comparison maps showed marked geographic variation for HP2020 Objectives CKD-10 (*Proportion of ESRD patients receiving care from a nephrologist at least 12 months before the start of renal replacement therapy*; Figure 1) and CKD-13.1 (*Proportion of patients receiving a kidney transplant within three years of end-stage renal disease*; Figure 2). Forty-five states achieved the HP2020 target for CKD-10, while nine achieved the target for CKD-13.1.
- For HP2020 objectives relating to vascular access, we present data from CROWNWeb examining HP2020 Objectives CKD 11-1 (*Proportion of adult hemodialysis patients who use arteriovenous fistulas as the primary mode of vascular access*; Table 10) and CKD 11-2 (*Proportion of adult hemodialysis patients who use catheters as the only mode of vascular access*; Table 11). In 2015, the overall proportion of prevalent patients using an arteriovenous fistula was 63.8%, essentially unchanged from 2013 and 2014.
- The all-cause mortality among prevalent dialysis patients in 2015 was 174.4 deaths per 1,000 patient years (HP2020 objective CKD-14.1, Table 16). Although this rate was a slight increase from 2014, it indicates a 16.2% decrease in the mortality rate since 2006. This increase, although slight, represents the first increase in dialysis mortality since 2001 (data not shown). In the pediatric population (aged <18 years), mortality rates have improved by over 40% in the past decade.

Introduction

For more than three decades, the Healthy People initiative has served as the nation’s agenda for health promotion and disease prevention. Coordinated by the United States (U.S.) Department of Health and Human Services, the initiative provides a vision and strategy for improving the health of all Americans by setting priorities, identifying baseline data and 10-year targets for specific objectives, monitoring outcomes, and evaluating progress. In each decade since its inaugural iteration in 1980, the Healthy People program has released updated plans that reflect emerging health priorities, and have helped to align health promotion resources, strategies, and research.

Healthy People 2020 (HP2020) was launched on December 2, 2010 (HP2020, 2010). It represents the fourth-generation plan, and encompasses more than

1,000 health objectives organized into 42 different topic areas. Built on the success of the three previous initiatives, HP2020 seeks to achieve the following overarching goals:

- to assist all Americans in attaining high-quality, longer lives free of preventable disease, disability, injury, and premature death,
- to achieve health equity, eliminate disparities, and improve the health of all groups,
- to create social and physical environments that promote good health for all, and
- to promote quality of life, healthy development, and healthy behaviors across all life stages (HP2020, 2010).

One of the key priorities of the HP2020 initiative is to “reduce new cases of chronic kidney disease (CKD) and its complications, disability, death, and economic costs.” The development of CKD and its progression to end-stage renal disease (ESRD) is a major source of diminished quality of life in the U.S., and is responsible for significant premature mortality. The HP2020 CKD objectives were designed to reduce the long-term burden of kidney disease, increase lifespan, improve quality of life, and to eliminate related health care disparities. To accomplish these goals the HP2020 program developed 14 objectives related to CKD, encompassing 24 total indicators with targets designed to evaluate the program’s success. Herein, we provide data for 10 of these objectives, for which USRDS serves as the official data source, as well as information on urine albumin testing in non-CKD patients diagnosed with diabetes mellitus (DM).

It is important to highlight that one of the four overarching goals of HP2020 is to eliminate health care disparities. While much of the data showed promising trends relevant to this goal, overall progress

did not always translate into reduced differences across groups. To facilitate comparisons we present data overall and by racial, ethnic, sex, and age subgroups. In many cases, while the overall population may have met an objective, one or more subgroups may have fallen well short. Conversely, for some objectives the overall findings may have been stable, yet with significant improvements observed in some subgroups.

Table A presents the current targets for each of the 11 objectives (with 20 total indicators). Many of these targets are based on percentage changes from an index value or year, e.g. a 10% reduction in the number of new cases of ESRD per million population from the 2007 value (CKD-8). We have updated these targets to reflect the changes in the index values that have resulted from recent data, change in the standard population year for adjusted analyses, and improved methodology. Additional information on the HP2020 program CKD objectives is available on the [Healthy People 2020 website](#).

Download English Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/en/article/8769952>

Download Persian Version:

<https://daneshyari.com/article/8769952>

[Daneshyari.com](https://daneshyari.com)