# **Scopus**

## Documents

Abdullah, F.<sup>a</sup> , A Rahman, N.A.<sup>b</sup> , Kamaluzaman, Q.A.<sup>a</sup> , Md Aris, M.A.<sup>a</sup> , Mohd Basri, M.A.M.<sup>c</sup>

Prevalence of Chronic Kidney Disease and Its Associated Factors among Type-2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients at Kuantan Primary Health Clinics

(2025) IIUM Medical Journal Malaysia, 24 (1), pp. 142-150.

DOI: 10.31436/imjm.v24i01.2613

<sup>a</sup> Department of Family Medicine, Kulliyyah of Medicine, International Islamic University of Malaysia, Pahang, Malaysia
 <sup>b</sup> Department Physical Rehabilitation Sciences, Kulliyyah Of Allied Health Sciences, International Islamic University Malaysia, Pahang, Malaysia

<sup>c</sup> Department Anesthesiology, Hospital Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah, Pahang, Malaysia

#### Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Chronic kidney disease (CKD) in type-2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) patients leads to end-stage renal failure and cardiovascular complications. This study aims to determine the prevalence of CKD and its associated factors at primary health clinics in Kuantan. MATERIALS AND METHODS: 304 T2DM patients' records aged 18 years and above were retrospectively selected by systematic random sampling in four health clinics, analyzed using descriptive statistics and multiple logistic regression. CKD is defined as positive proteinuria, or microalbuminuria in at least two of three consecutive urine specimens or calculated eGFR <60ml/min/1.73 m2 for more than three months. RESULTS: The mean age was 59.1 +8.89 years, 69.1% (n=210) Malay and 57.6% (n=175) females. The prevalence of CKD among T2DM was 55.3% (n=168) (95% CI=54.8 to 55.9%). Out of 168 T2DM with CKD, 87.5% (n=147) had diabetes for ≥ five years, 90.5% (n=152) had at least two comorbidities, and 54.2% (n=91) were on insulin. Glycaemic (HbA1c<7%) and blood pressure(<130/80) among T2DM with CKD achieved targets were 28% (n=64) and 38.1% (n=47) respectively. Multivariable analysis showed higher odds of having CKD among T2DM with poor blood pressure (AOR=2.634, p-value=0.001) and glycaemic control (AOR=4.178, p- value=<0.001) compared to those with good control and among those with retinopathy (mild NPDR AOR=7.472, p-value=<0.001; moderate NPDR AOR=13.594, p-value=<0.001) compared to no retinopathy. CONCLUSION: CKD present in half of T2DM. It's associated with poor blood pressure, glycaemic control and retinopathy. Early detection of retinopathy and CKD, and aggressive diabetic intervention are vital to curbing CKD progression. © (2025), (International Islamic University Malaysia). All rights reserved.

#### **Author Keywords**

Chronic Kidney Disease; Primary Health Clinics; Type-2 Diabetes Mellitus

### References

- Ganasegeran, K, Hor, CP, Jamil, MFA, Loh, HC, Noor, JM, Hamid, NA
   A systematic review of the economic burden of type 2 diabetes in Malaysia (2020) Int J Environ Res Public Health, 17 (16), pp. 1-23.
- (2019) National Health and Morbidity Survey (NHMS) 2019: NCDs Non-Communicable Diseases: Risk Factors and other Health Problems [Internet], 1, pp. 1-392.
  2. IPH, NIH, Ministry of Health Malaysia. Institute for Public Health, National Institutes of Health (NIH), Ministry of Health Malaysia
- National Diabetes Registry Report 2020
   (2021) Dis Control Div Minist Heal Malaysia, 1, pp. 1-56.
   Ministry of Health
- Koye, DN, Magliano, DJ, Nelson, RG, Pavkov, ME.
   The Global Epidemiology of Diabetes and Kidney Disease (2018) Adv Chronic Kidney Dis, 25 (2), pp. 121-132.
   [Internet]
- Shewaneh, D. D, Damtie, S, Biadgo, B, Baynes, HW, Melak, T, Asmelash, D Diabetic Nephropathy Gondar 2018 (2018) *Pdf. Ethiop J Heal Sci*, 28, pp. 691-699.
  ;Vol. N (Dm)

<ul> <li>Jitraknatee, J, Ruengorn, C, Nochaiwong, S.</li> <li>Prevalence and Risk Factors of Chronic Kidney Disease among Type 2 Diabetes Patients: A Cross-Sectional Study in Primary Care Practice (2020) Sci Rep, 10 (1), pp. 1-10.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Afkarian, M, Sachs, MC, Kestenbaum, B, Hirsch, IB, Tuttle, KR, Himmelfarb, J</li> <li>Kidney disease and increased mortality risk in type 2 diabetes</li> <li>(2013) J Am Soc Nephrol, 24 (2), pp. 302-308.</li> <li>7</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Deng, Y, Li, N, Wu, Y, Wang, M, Yang, S, Zheng, Y</li> <li>Global, Regional, and National Burden of Diabete- Related Chronic Kidney Disease</li> <li>From 1990 to 2019</li> <li>Front Endocrinol (Lausanne), 12 (1).</li> <li>8. 2021;(July). IMJM 2 January 2025</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Foley, RN.</li> <li>Clinical epidemiology of cardiovascular disease in chronic kidney disease (2010) <i>J Ren Care</i>, 36, pp. 4-8.</li> <li>SUPPL. 1)</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Coates, PT, Devuyst, O, Wong, G, Okusa, M, Oliver, J, York, N (2020) KDIGO 2020 Clinical Practice Guideline for Diabetes Management in Chronic Kidney Disease, 98 (4).</li> <li>10</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Siew Peng, C, Wan Mohamad, W, Zanariah, H.</li> <li>Clinical Practice Guidelines for Management of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (6th Edition). Ministry of Health Malaysia</li> <li>(2020), pp. 1-280.</li> <li>Acad Med Malaysia [Internet]. ;6th Editio</li> </ul>
• Saminathan, TA, Hooi, LS, Mohd Yusoff, MF, Ong, LM, Bavanandan, S, Rodzlan Hasani,
WS Prevalence of chronic kidney disease and its associated factors in Malaysia; Findings from a nationwide population-based cross-sectional study (2020) <i>BMC Nephrol</i> , 21 (1), pp. 1-11. 12
<ul> <li>Low, SKM, Sum, CF, Yeoh, LY, Tavintharan, S, Ng, XW, Lee, SBM</li> <li>Prevalence of chronic kidney disease in adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus (2015) Ann Acad Med Singapore, 44 (5).</li> <li>13</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Hoogeveen, E.</li> <li>The Epidemiology of Diabetic Kidney Disease</li> <li>(2022) Epidemiol Diabetes Mellit Second Ed, pp. 499-517.</li> <li>14</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Thomas, MC, Cooper, ME, Zimmet, P.</li> <li>Changing epidemiology of type 2 diabetes mellitus and associated chronic kidney disease         <ul> <li>(2016) Nat Rev Nephrol, 12 (2), pp. 73-81.</li> <li>[Internet]</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Bello, AK, Ronksley, PE, Tangri, N, Kurzawa, J, Osman, MA, Singer, A</li> <li>Prevalence and Demographics of CKD in Canadian Primary Care Practices: A</li> <li>Cross-sectional Study</li> </ul>

- (2019) *Kidney Int Reports*, 4 (4), pp. 561-570. 16. [Internet]
- Sabanayagam, C, Lim, SC, Wong, TY, Lee, J, Shankar, A, Tai, ES.
   Ethnic disparities in prevalence and impact of risk factors of chronic kidney disease (2010) Nephrol Dial Transplant, 25 (8), pp. 2564-2570.
   17
- Abougalambou, SSI.
   A Study Evaluating the Prevalence of Nephropathy among Type 2 Diabetes Patients Attending a Teaching Hospital in Malaysia (2016) J Clin Nephrol Ren Care, 2 (1), pp. 1-5.
   18
- Malaysian Healthcare Performance Unit. Malaysian Health At a Glance
   (2019) *Minist Heal Malaysia*, 93.
   19
- Harjutsalo, V, Groop, PH.
   Epidemiology and risk factors for diabetic kidney disease (2014) Advances in Chronic Kidney Disease, 21.
   20
- Lim, SC, Mustapha, FI, Aagaard-Hansen, J, Calopietro, M, Aris, T, Bjerre-Christensen, U. Impact of continuing medical education for primary healthcare providers in Malaysia on diabetes knowledge, attitudes, skills and clinical practices (2020) *Med Educ Online*, 25 (1).
   21. [Internet]
- Bash, LD, Selvin, E, Steffes, M, Coresh, J, Astor, BC.
   Poor glycemic control in diabetes and the risk of incident chronic kidney disease even in the absence of albuminuria and retinopathy: Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities (ARIC) study

   (2008) Arch Intern Med, 168 (22), pp. 2440-2447.
   22
- Riddle, MC, Gerstein, HC, Home, PD.
   Lingering effects of hyperglycemia in recently diagnosed diabetes during long-term follow-up of the dcct/edic and ukpds cohorts: More evidence that early control matters

(2021) *Diabetes Care*, 44 (10), pp. 2212-2215. 23

- De Cosmo, S, Viazzi, F, Piscitelli, P, Giorda, C, Ceriello, A, Genovese, S
   Blood pressure status and the incidence of diabetic kidney disease in patients with hypertension and type 2 diabetes
   (2016) *J Hypertens*, 34 (10), pp. 2090-2098.
   24
- Chia, YC, Ching, SM.

Hypertension and the development of New onset chronic kidney disease over a 10 year period: A retrospective cohort study in a primary care setting in Malaysia (2012) *BMC Nephrol*, 13 (1), pp. 2-7. 25

 Lee, WJ, Sobrin, L, Lee, MJ, Kang, MH, Seong, M, Cho The Relationship Between Diabetic Retinopathy and Diabetic Nephropathy in a Population-Based Study in (2014) Relatsh Between Diabet Retin Diabet Nephrop a Popul Study Korea (KNHANES V-2, 3), 26

Scopus - Print Document Lin, HT, Zheng, CM, Wu, YC, Chang, YH, Chen, JT, Liang, CM Diabetic retinopathy as a risk factor for chronic kidney disease progression: A multicenter case-control study in Taiwan (2019) Nutrients, 11 (3), pp. 1-11. 27 He, F, Xia, X, Wu, XF, Yu, XQ, Huang, FX. Diabetic IMJM Volume 24 No.1, January 2025 retinopathy in predicting diabetic nephropathy in patients with type 2 diabetes and renal disease: A meta-analysis (2013) Diabetologia, 56 (3), pp. 457-466. 28 George, C, Echouffo-Tcheugui, JB, Jaar, BG, Okpechi, IG, Kengne, AP. The need for screening, early diagnosis, and prediction of chronic kidney disease in people with diabetes in low- and middle-income countries—a review of the current literature (2022) BMC Med, 20 (1), pp. 1-12. 29. [Internet] • De Jong, PE, Brenner, BM. From secondary to primary prevention of progressive renal disease: The case for screening for albuminuria (2004) Kidney Int, 66 (6), pp. 2109-2118. 30 **Correspondence Address** Abdullah F.; Department of Family Medicine, Pahang, Malaysia; email: drfaiza@iium.edu.my Publisher: International Islamic University Malaysia ISSN: 27352285 Language of Original Document: English Abbreviated Source Title: IIUM Med. J. Malaysia. 2-s2.0-85217140747 Document Type: Article

Publication Stage: Final Source: Scopus

**ELSEVIER** 

Copyright © 2025 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved. Scopus® is a registered trademark of Elsevier B.V.

*RELX* Group<sup>™</sup>