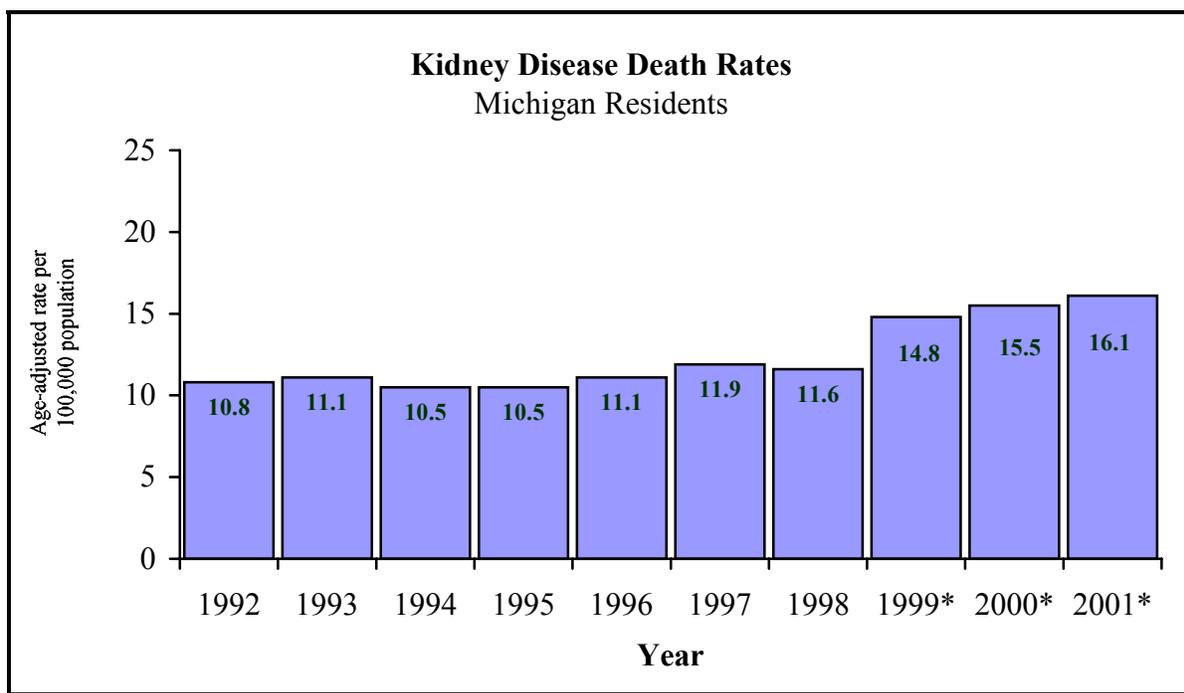


## Vital Statistics Indicators

### *Kidney Disease Deaths*



\* Death data based on ICD-10 coding. See *Technical Notes* for detailed explanation on ICD coding changes.  
Source: Division for Vital Records and Health Statistics, MDCH

### ***How are we doing?***

Kidney disease is the eighth leading cause of death in Michigan. Michigan saw an increase in the rate of kidney disease deaths as of 1999 due to a coding change from the use of ICD-9 codes to ICD-10 codes (see Appendix B).

Kidney disease alters the ability of the kidneys to remove excess fluid and waste products from the body. The two most common causes of kidney disease are diabetes and high blood pressure. End-stage renal disease (ESRD) is the total or near total loss of kidney function. Patients with ESRD must undergo dialysis or transplantation to stay alive. The progression of kidney disease may be delayed or prevented with proper treatment and diet.

In 2001, there were 1,538 deaths due to kidney disease in Michigan. The age-adjusted rate for kidney disease deaths was 16.1 per 100,000 population. Kidney disease deaths moved into the top 10 leading causes of death in 1996.

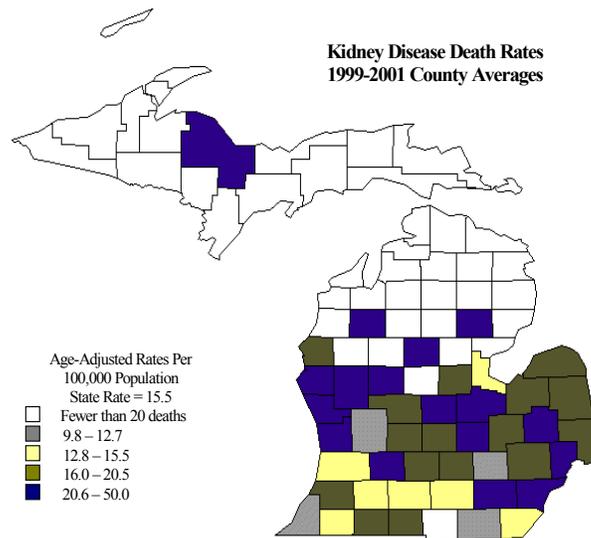
### ***How does Michigan compare with the U.S.?***

Michigan's 2000 age-adjusted death rate of 15.5 was similar to the U.S. rate of 13.5. Kidney disease was the ninth leading cause of death in the U.S. in 2000.

## ***How are different populations affected?***

African-Americans are more than twice as likely to die of kidney disease as whites. In 2001, the age-adjusted rate for African-Americans in Michigan was 30.2 compared to 14.3 for whites.

Men are more likely to die of kidney disease than women. The Michigan age-adjusted death rate was 20.8 for men and 13.8 for women.



For more state and local data on kidney disease deaths, visit the Michigan Department of Community Health Web site at [www.michigan.gov/mdch](http://www.michigan.gov/mdch).

## ***What other information is important to know?***

U.S. data for 1999 indicated that 424,179 people had ESRD and 66,964 patients being treated for ESRD died in 1999. The five-year survival rate is about three times higher for transplant patients than for dialysis patients. At the end of 2001, there were 50,305 patients waiting for kidney transplants and 2,486 waiting for kidney and pancreas transplants in the U.S.

At the end of 2000, there were 9,640 people on dialysis in Michigan, 2,356 of whom died. In addition to the people on dialysis, another 4,078 people had a working kidney transplant, and an additional 1,659 people were waiting for a kidney transplant. The estimated cost for kidney transplant and dialysis for all people with ESRD in Michigan is \$600 million.

## ***What is the Department of Community Health doing to affect this indicator?***

The department, in partnership with the National Kidney Foundation of Michigan (NKFM), is actively working to reduce kidney disease. In FY 2001-2002 the NKFM provided public education on diabetes and kidney disease to over 1,000 high-risk clients, including African American, Hispanics and Native Americans in targeted trainings throughout Michigan. Other projects results include: (1) 98,734 high school students were educated on diabetes, high blood pressure, and kidney disease through the KICK (*Kids Interested in the Care of their Kidneys*) program; (2) 27,986 students in four suburban Detroit elementary schools (grades 4-6) participated in a pilot-testing of *Kids and Kidneys*, a program to teach students the role of a healthy lifestyle in the care of their kidneys; and (3) 213 people at high risk for diabetes and kidney disease received kidney screenings, with follow-up conducted for those with abnormal results. The *Healthy Hair Starts with a Health Body* campaigns conducted from 1999 through September 2002, trained 230 stylists from more than

150 salons. During that timeframe, 17 campaigns were conducted in Detroit, Grand Rapids, Lansing, Flint and Southfield. Collectively, more than 6,600 African American salon clients have been reached. More than 1/3 of the recipients made tangible changes toward improved lifestyles or seeking appropriate medical care. More than ninety individuals were identified with immediate life threatening conditions and referred for follow-up to their physician.

Last Updated: May 2003.