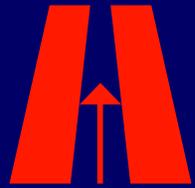


**National High Blood Pressure
Education Program**

**1995 Update of the Working Group
Reports on
Chronic Renal Failure and
Renovascular Hypertension**



1995 Update of the Working Group Reports on **Chronic Renal Failure and Renovascular Hypertension**

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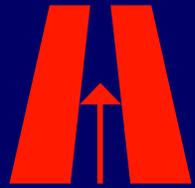
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1995 Update of the Working Group Reports on
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1995 Update of the Working Group Reports on **Chronic Renal Failure and Renovascular Hypertension**

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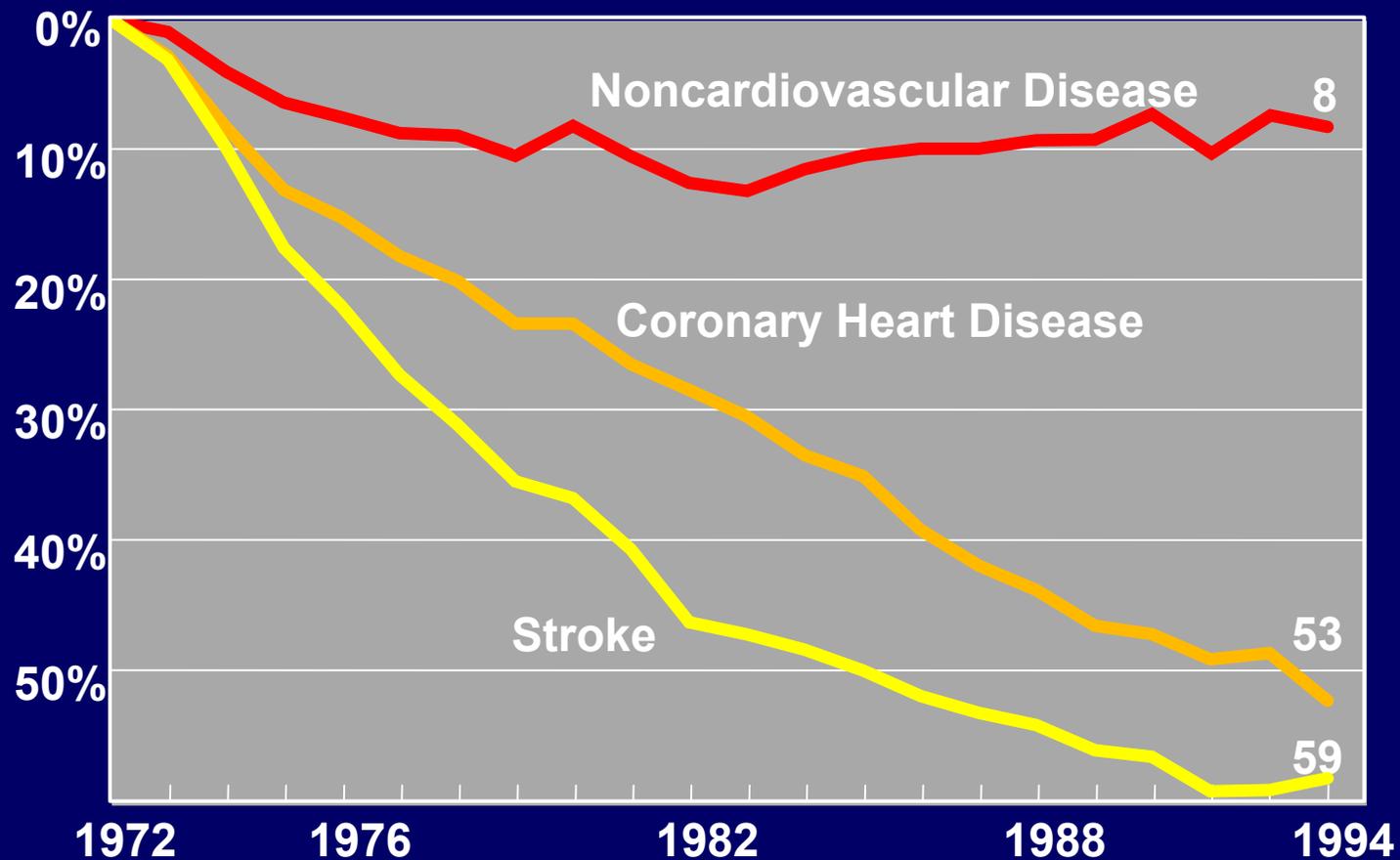
- Introduction
- Incidence and Prevalence
- How Low Should Blood Pressure Be?
- Are There Specific Renoprotective Antihypertensive Drugs?
- Renovascular Hypertension
- Ischemic Nephropathy

Introduction

Declining rates of mortality from coronary heart disease and stroke may be attributed to:

- **Effectiveness of antihypertensive therapy**
- **Focus on primary prevention strategies**
- **Identification and treatment of populations at high risk**

Percent Decline in Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates, 1972-94



Source: National Center for Health Statistics (adjusted for age, race, and sex).



Introduction

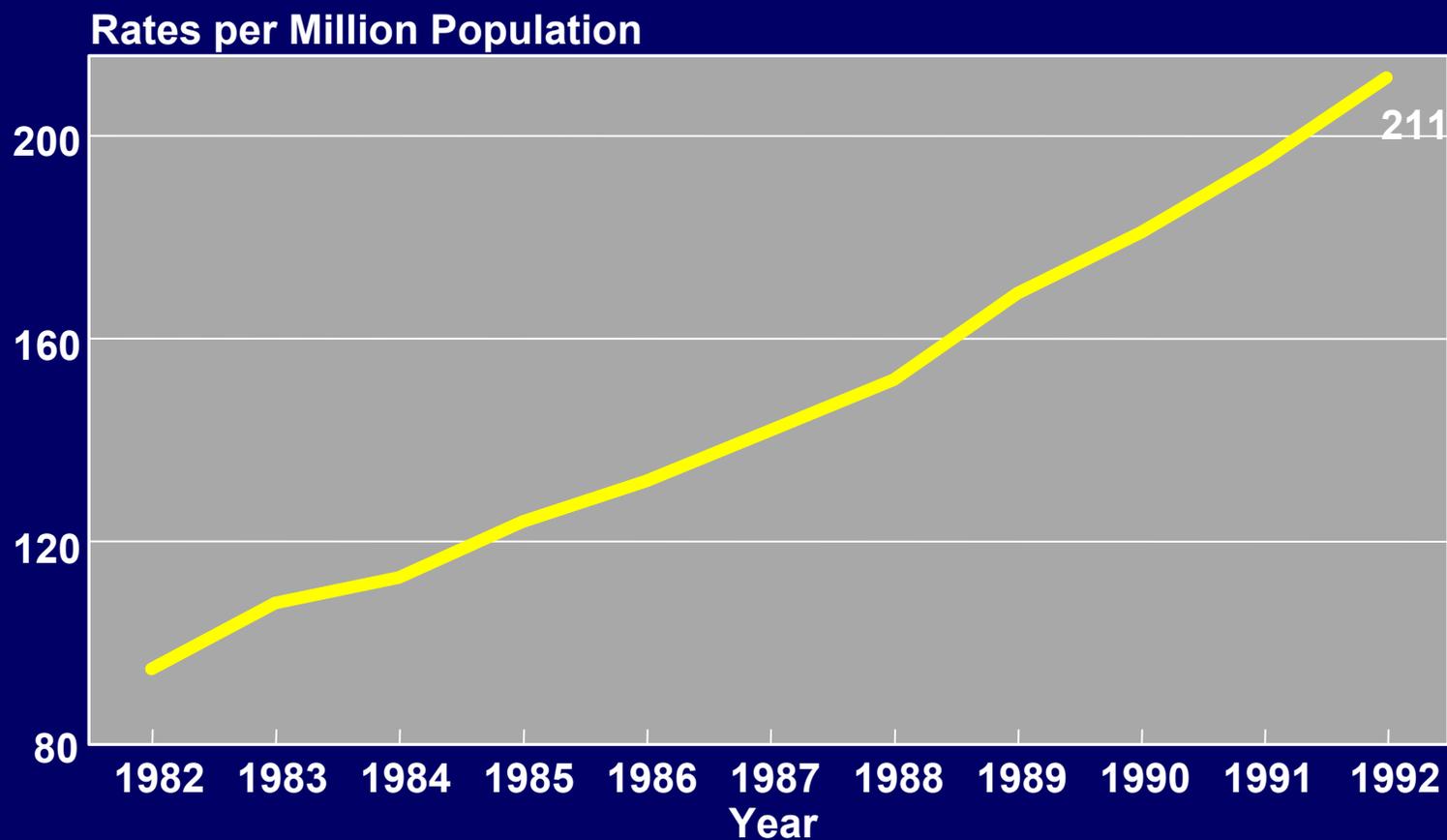
End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) An Increasing Problem

The U.S. Medicare ESRD program:

- **experiences an 8.8% growth rate per year**
- **will enroll 250,000 patients by the year 2000**
- **will cost more than \$11 billion per year**

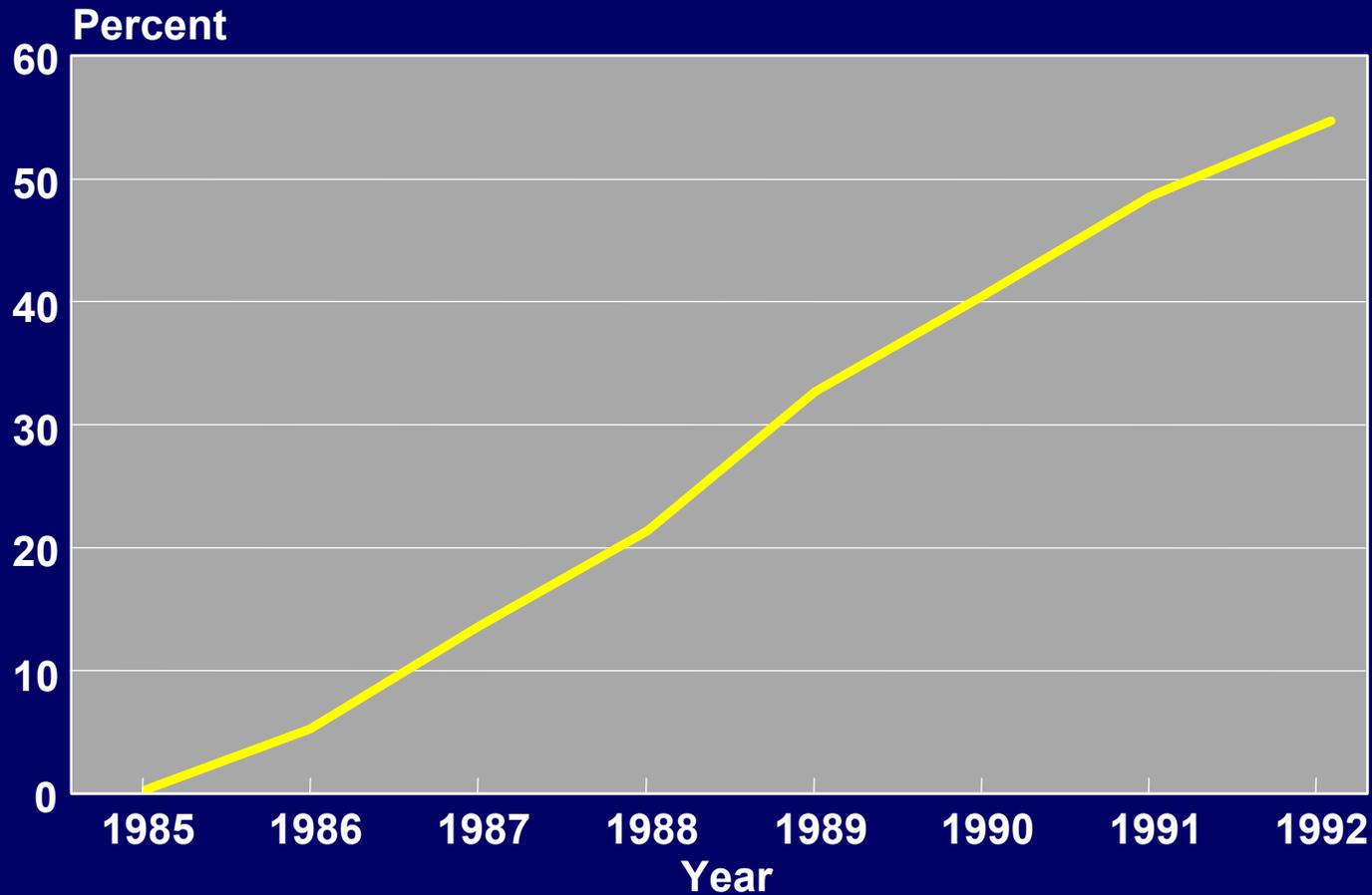
Source: U.S. Renal Data System, 1994.

Incidence Rates of Reported ESRD Therapy, 1982-92



Source: U.S. Renal Data System (adjusted for age, race, and sex).

Percent Change of Reported ESRD Therapy, 1985-92



Source: U.S. Renal Data System (adjusted for age, race, and sex).

Introduction

Of people with ESRD, 1989-1992:

- Elderly* 44.5%
- Diabetes 36.2%
- Hypertension 30.1%

* Age 65 years and older

Source: U.S. Renal Data System, 1995.

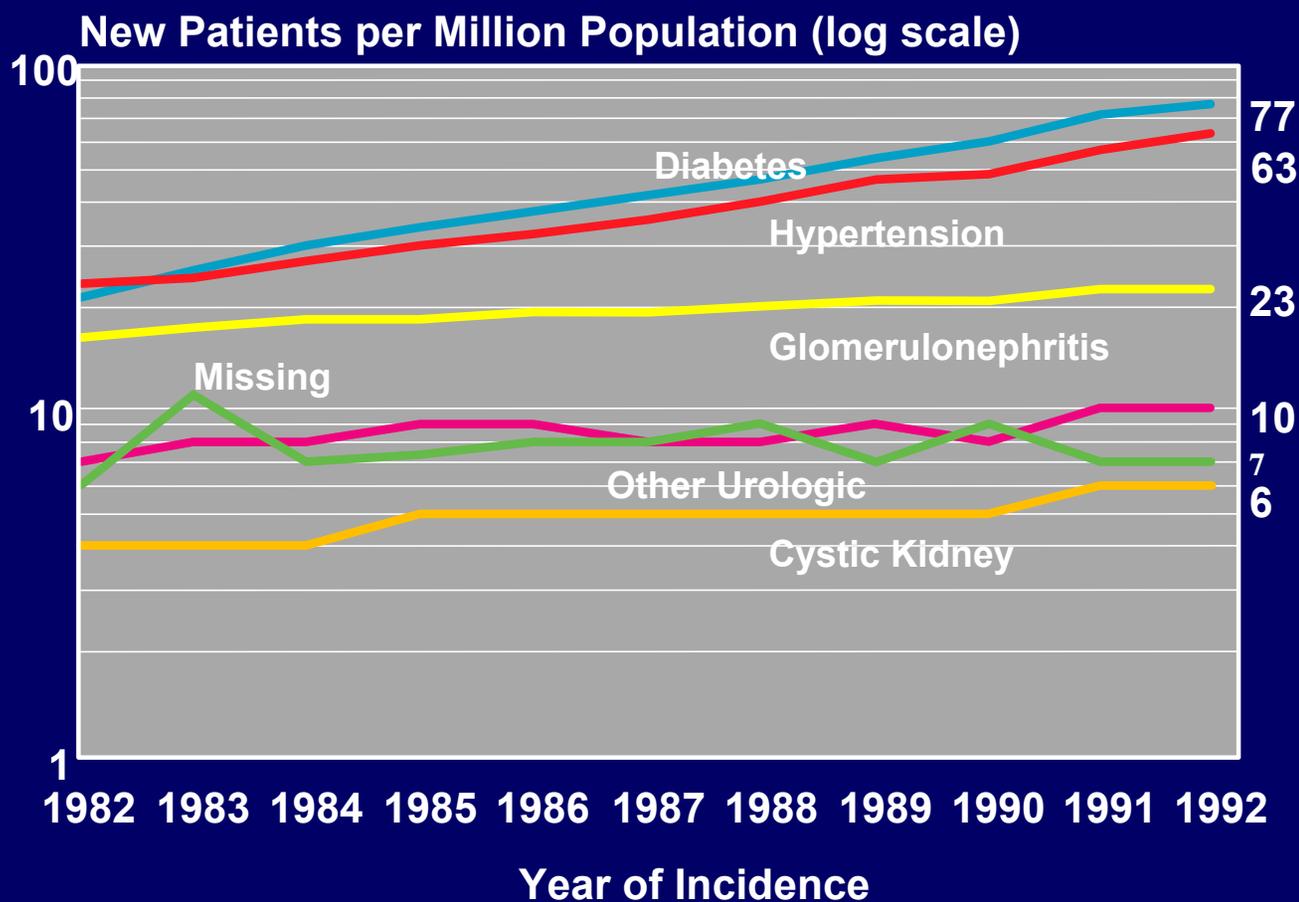
Incidence: African Americans

- **29% of new Medicare-enrolled ESRD (1990-92)**

Source: U.S. Renal Data System, 1995.

Incidence Rate By Diagnosis

Treated ESRD Incidence Rate by Diagnosis, 1982-92



Source: U.S. Renal Data System, 1995 (adjusted for age, race, and sex).

USRDS: Age- and Sex-Adjusted Rates for ESRD (3-Year Average, 1990-92) per Million Population

	All Causes ESRD	Hypertension ESRD
White	151	39.0
African American	602	237.2
Asian/Pacific Islander	212	57.2
Native American	505	76.5

} x4 (between White and African American All Causes ESRD)
} x6 (between White and African American Hypertension ESRD)

Source: U.S. Renal Data System, 1995