

**ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY PATTERN OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE OF
UNCERTAIN ETIOLOGY (CKD-U) AT A SINGLE CENTER,
GIRANDURUKOTTE: SRI LANKA**

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Introduction and objectives:

CKD-u was first reported in the North Central Province of Sri Lanka in the early 1990s; over the last 15 years its prevalence has gradually increased and presently, it is a major health problem in Sri Lanka. Data on CKD-u has many gaps and there was no published data on mortality. Girandurukotte was identified as an endemic area in 2006 and henceforth patients diagnosed as CKD-u were registered and followed up at a renal clinic. This study was designed to analyze mortality data.

Method:

CKD-u related deaths were identified through field staff by tracing the clinic defaulters. All clinical records of deaths during 2005 to 2016 were reviewed by a medical officer and entered to the death registry. Of 242 CKD-u related deaths, only 93 were analyzed due to incompleteness of information.

Results:

All were of Sinhala ethnicity and the majority was males (81.7%). Mean age of the deceased males were 58 years (SD=12) and deceased females 55 years (SD=14.6). A majority was farmers (67.7%) of whom all were males and among the deceased females, 88.2% were house wives. Prior to death 2.1% has had renal transplants, 4.3% were on hemodialysis and 1.0% on peritoneal dialysis. Immediate cause of death was end stage renal disease in 90.3%, while the rest had died due to other causes.

Conclusion:

Results of this study confirms that majority of patients who died from CKD-u were young and productive. Only one tenth of the population received renal replacement therapy which warrants immediate attention.