## What is the Value of **Earlier Chronic Kidney Disease Detection?**

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is an irreversible condition characterized by progressive renal damage that causes buildup of fluid and other waste in the body. Ultimately, patients develop end-stage renal disease (ESRD) and require dialysis or a kidney transplant to survive.



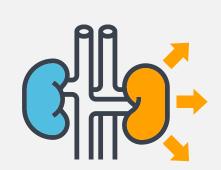
37 Million THE NUMBER OF

ADULTS IN THE U.S. WITH CKD



\$200,000

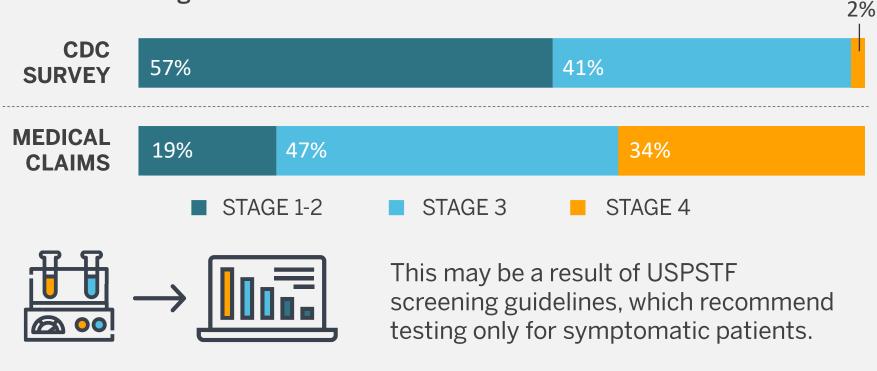
AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTAL **COSTS PER COMMERCIAL** PATIENT WITH ESRD



CKD is usually silent until its more advanced stages, and without a proactive focus on screening, patients often escape detection until symptomatic disease is imminent.

## EARLY-STAGE CKD IS UNDER-CODED IN CLAIMS DATA

CDC survey data indicates 57% of all U.S. adults with CKD are in stages 1 or 2, yet only 19% of patients identified with CKD in medical claims show evidence of stages 1 or 2.

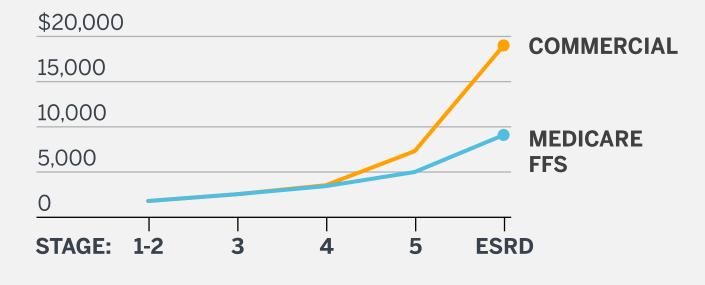


EARLIER CKD DETECTION COULD IMPROVE PATIENT OUTCOMES AND DELAY THE NEED FOR DIALYSIS, POTENTIALLY REDUCING COSTS

**COMPARED TO PATIENTS IN STAGES 1-3, PATIENTS** IN STAGES 4-5 ARE ...



TOTAL MONTHLY PATIENT COSTS **INCREASE EXPONENTIALLY** WITH DISEASE **PROGRESSION** 



EXISTING QUALITY MEASURES AND RISK SCORE MODELS DO NOT INCENTIVIZE HEALTH PLANS TO PROMOTE EARLY **DETECTION** 



Only 1 in 71 HEDIS plan quality measures assesses kidney health.

Expanding these measures could encourage kidney care by creating new revenue opportunities for health plans.



Currently, the two major risk score models used by payers do not include CKD stages 1-2. One model does include stage 3, providing plans with \$600 per year in extra revenue per patient.

**Expanding these models could** incentivize plans to promote screening and coding of early CKD.

For more information and references, please visit: http://www.milliman.com/en/insight/The-impact-of-earlier-CKD-detection-anddelayed-disease-progression

