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**KIDNEY DISEASE: IMPROVING GLOBAL OUTCOMES (KDIGO)
RELEASES GUIDELINE ON MINERAL AND BONE DISORDER OF
CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE**

New York, NY –Monitoring calcium, phosphorus, PTH and alkaline phosphatase regularly and basing therapeutic decisions on trends rather than single laboratory values is the best approach to managing mineral and bone disorder in patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD), according to a new KDIGO guideline, published online today in *Kidney International*. The *KDIGO Clinical Practice Guideline for the Diagnosis, Evaluation, Prevention, and Treatment of Chronic Kidney Disease-Mineral and Bone Disorder (CKD-MBD)* is the first guideline to address diagnosis and management of this newly-defined clinical syndrome, a systemic disorder of mineral and bone metabolism caused by CKD.

The guideline includes detailed evidence-based recommendations for the diagnosis and evaluation of the three components of CKD-MBD: abnormalities of serum markers (calcium, phosphorus, parathyroid hormone and vitamin D), vascular calcification and disorders of the bone, followed by recommendations for treatment. It is aimed at practitioners caring for adults and children with CKD Stages 1-4, on chronic dialysis therapy and kidney transplant recipients. The guideline incorporates the new KDIGO grading system that takes into account the strength of the recommendation together with the quality of the evidence. This provides the clinician with a better understanding of the data that led to the development of the recommendation and therefore the applicability to individual patients.

“We know that disorders of mineral metabolism are associated with serious adverse outcomes, such as fractures, cardiovascular disease and increased mortality. Our challenge in developing these recommendations was to determine based on published evidence what treatments are most likely to improve clinical outcomes in these patients,” said work group co-chair Tilman Drüeke, MD, research director at the Hôpital Necker in Paris, France.

According to work group co-chair, Sharon Moe, MD, Professor of Medicine at the Indiana University School of Medicine, “It is important to recognize that although all CKD patients have increased risk of fractures, as CKD develops, the impact of renal osteodystrophy is likely more important than traditional osteoporosis of aging and menopause. In patients with CKD Stages 1 through early Stage 3 with low bone mineral density and normal PTH, we recommend management of osteoporosis similar to the general population. In patients with CKD Stages 3-5D having biochemical abnormalities or other symptoms of bone disease a treatment regimen specific for CKD-MBD is needed.”

“KDIGO recognizes that publication of a guideline is only the first step toward achieving our mission of improving care and outcomes of kidney patients worldwide,” says Kai-Uwe Eckardt, MD of the University Clinic Erlangen in Germany and Co-Chair of KDIGO. “We are committed to working closely with national and regional societies to ensure that KDIGO guidelines are adapted to local clinical practice, and that all practitioners have access to the guidelines in a convenient format. We encourage those interested in translating or adapting a KDIGO guideline to contact us at www.kdigo.org.”

KDIGO Guideline Development Process

KDIGO employs an evidence based approach that is modeled on the guideline development process used in the NKF-Kidney Disease Outcome Quality Initiative (KDOQI™) guidelines. It empowers an independent work group supported by evidence review experts to rigorously examine the published evidence and formulate practice guidelines. Before they are finalized, the draft guidelines undergo a two-stage review process: internal review by the KDIGO Board, followed by open peer review by interested organizations, agencies and individuals worldwide. Reviewer comments are carefully reviewed by the work group, and incorporated as appropriate, before the guidelines are finalized and published in *Kidney International*.

KDIGO, a global non-profit foundation managed by the National Kidney Foundation, is dedicated to improving the care and outcomes of kidney disease patients worldwide through promoting coordination, collaboration, and integration of initiatives to develop and implement clinical practices guidelines.

For more information on KDIGO, visit www.kdigo.org