Race, Kidney Disease Progression, and Mortality Risk in HIV-Infected Persons

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Background and objectives: The burden of HIV-associated chronic kidney disease (CKD) is growing in the United States, partially because of increased HIV-infection rates among African Americans. We determined the prevalence, incidence, and risk of rapid estimated GFR (eGFR) decline, ESRD, and death among HIV-infected (HIV+) African-American and non–African-American individuals cared for at the Comprehensive Care Center in Nashville, Tennessee, from January 1, 1998, through December 31, 2005.

Design, setting, participants, & measurements: Mixed effects, competing risks, and Poisson and Cox regression models were used to assess the risk of rapid eGFR decline (defined as ≥50% decrease in baseline eGFR), CKD5/ESRD, and death. The Chronic Kidney Disease Epidemiology Collaboration equation was used to calculate eGFR. Confounders were adjusted with a propensity score that related patient characteristics to the probability of being African American. Mixed effects models compared the rate of rapid eGFR decline for HIV-infected African Americans and non–African Americans.

Results: There were 2468 HIV-infected individuals in the study: 33% African American; 21% female. Among all patients, HIV-infected African Americans did not have a statistically significant increased risk for rapid eGFR decline compared with non–African Americans. However, African Americans had a significantly higher risk of ESRD and tended toward a higher risk of death.

Conclusions: HIV-infected African Americans did not have a statistically significant difference in the risk of eGFR decline when compared with HIV-infected non–African Americans. The findings in this study have potential public health significance.

African Americans make up only 13.5% of the United States population, but account for almost 50% of all new HIV infections (1). Furthermore, African-American men and women are 9 and 20 times more likely to die from the complications of HIV infection compared with Caucasian men and women, respectively (2,3). Despite the disparity in the risk of death from HIV infection among African Americans, the life span for HIV-infected persons has increased significantly since the 1980s (4). As a result, HIV-infected persons are living long enough to develop chronic diseases (4). For example, HIV-associated kidney disease is a leading cause of ESRD for African Americans, and HIV infection is increasingly recognized as an important risk factor for chronic kidney disease (CKD) within this population (5–10). The aim of the current study was to characterize the prevalence and incidence of rapid estimated GFR (eGFR) decline, CKD5/ESRD, and death among HIV-infected individuals receiving care in middle Tennessee (TN) during the highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) era. Death was evaluated as a competing risk for rapid decline in eGFR within this population. It was hypothesized that HIV-infected African Americans (AAs) would have more rapid decline in kidney function and higher risk of death compared with non–AAs. It was further hypothesized that the higher risk of death could potentially mask the risk of rapid eGFR decline in AAs because of competing risks.

Materials and Methods

Study Population and Study Follow-up

The Comprehensive Care Center (CCC) is a nonprofit clinic in Nashville, Tennessee, that has treated HIV-infected persons since 1994. A total of 3856 patients had at least one provider visit at the CCC January 1, 1998, through December 31, 2005. Date of entry into the cohort study was the first serum creatinine measurement collected ≥3 months later, but <365 days from the first measurement within the study period. Requiring at least two serum creatinine measurements within the study period allowed for
assessment of the chronicity of kidney disease. An individual was
defined as lost to follow-up if they met one of the following criteria: (a) they had more than a 1-year gap between provider visits/serum labora-

tory measurements; (b) they had more than a 1-year gap between

their last provider visit/serum laboratory measurement and the end of

the study period; or (c) they had more than a 1-year gap between their

last provider visit/serum laboratory measurement and the date of their

death. Individuals were censored at death or loss to follow-up, whichever

occurred first, during the study period.

Exclusion Criteria

Patients for whom race could not be identified, level of kidney

function assessed by eGFR could not be calculated, or who did not have

at least two serum creatinine measurements 90 to 365 days apart within

the study period were excluded.

Data Sources

Data were obtained from the CCC clinical electronic medical record

(EMR) from January 1, 1998, through December 31, 2005. Clinical data

were used for all analyses and to calculate eGFR using the four-variable

Modified Diet Renal Disease (MDRD) and Chronic Kidney Disease

Epidemiology Collaboration (CKD-EPI) equations (11,12). The CKD-

EPI data are reported as the primary outcome in all analyses. All

analyses used aggregate, de-identified data.

Clinical data were entered into the EMR at the time of the patient

counter, by automated data upload from reference laboratory results,

or by clinic personnel. Antiretroviral therapy exposure was validated by

systematic chart review. The Vanderbilt University Institutional

Review Board approved this study, with waiver of informed consent.

Outcomes

The outcomes analyzed included incidence and hazards of rapid
eGFR decline, CKD5/ESRD, and death. A rapid decline in eGFR was

defined as ≥50% decrease in the baseline value. The occurrence of

CKD5/ESRD was defined as having either a related International Clas-
icification of Diseases Ninth Revision (ICD-9) Code (see Supplemental
data) or an eGFR <15 ml/min per 1.73 m².

Covariates

The current study adjusted for sex, race, baseline age, level of kidney
function, anemia, cardiovascular disease, absolute CD4+ lymphocyte
count (CD4), HIV-1 RNA viral load, history of angiotensin-converting

enzyme inhibitor or angiotensin receptor blocker, HAART, opportunis-
tic infection, hypertension (HTN), chronic hepatitis C, diabetes mellit-
us, and HIV risk group: men-having-sex-with-men, heterosexual con-
 tact, intravenous drug use, other, or unknown. HTN, hepatitis C,
anemia, diabetes mellitus, and cardiovascular disease diagnoses were

based on ICD-9 codes (Supplemental Table 1). All analyses and covari-
 ates were chosen a priori based on clinical relevance.

Statistical Analyses

Descriptive statistics were expressed as frequencies and proportions
for categorical variables and as means and SD, or median and inter-
 quartile ranges, for continuous variables depending on their distribu-
tion. Comparisons of the demographic, renal, and HIV parameters at
baseline between AAs and non-AAs were performed by using the χ²

test for categorical variables and by using the Mann-Whitney U test for
continuous variables. Incidence rates per 1000 patient-years were cal-
culated and compared between AAs and non-AAs using Poisson re-
gression (13). Rapid decrease in eGFR, incidence of ESRD, incidence of
death, and a combination of rapid decline of eGFR or incidence of

ESRD with death were analyzed using time-to-event analyses. The
combined outcome, rapid decline in eGFR and incidence of death, was
included in the analysis to account for individuals who experienced
rapid decline in eGFR before death during the follow-up period. As a
result, the occurrence of both rapid eGFR decline and incidence of
death were accounted for as long as it occurred within the follow-up
period.

Cox proportional hazard regression models were used to compute
hazard ratios (HRs) of combined outcomes, rapid decrease in eGFR,
CKD5/ESRD, and death from the time of enrollment. We further
adjusted potential confounding covariates as listed above in the Cox
proportional hazard regression models using a propensity score
method (14). The propensity score of a subject is the probability of
being African American given potential confounding covariates (Sup-

plemental Table 1). Assumptions of proportional hazards for the final
models were evaluated and met.

Competing risk analyses were performed to consider the different
causes contributing to rapid eGFR decline, CKD5/ESRD, and death. To

assess the predictive value of race for rapid eGFR decline, CKD5/
ESRD, and death, we used the proportional subdistribution hazard
model (15).

Mixed effects models were used to assess the change of eGFR over
time for individuals. Restricted cubic splines with four knots were

applied to best describe the nonlinear trend of eGFR over time for indi-

viduals (16). The model was adjusted for age, HTN, HAART, CD4,
HIV-1 RNA viral load, opportunistic infection, and HIV risk (intrave-
nous drug use) at baseline.

We analyzed the potential effect caused by subjects lost to follow-up.
Baseline characteristics among individuals who were lost to follow-up
were compared with individuals not lost to follow-up to assess the
potential population differences between the two groups (Supplemental
Table 2). All data analyses were performed with R-software version
2.7.2 (17). A significance level of 0.05 was used for statistical inferences.

Results

Baseline Individual Characteristics

A total of 2468 individuals qualified for the study. Table 1 depicts
the baseline characteristics of the cohort by race cate-
gory. Of the 2468 HIV-infected individuals, 820 (33%) were

self-identified AAs and 1648 (67%) non-AAs. Racial categories
were dichotomized in analyses: AAs versus other racial catego-
dies, designated non-AAs. Ninety-two percent of non-AAs were
Caucasian. Median follow-up time for the study cohort was 2.1
years (range: 0.25, 7.9 years).

Among the 2468 individuals in the study, 1116 (45%) were
defined as lost to follow-up. Baseline characteristics of individ-
uals lost to follow-up were compared with those included in the
study (Supplemental Table 2). There were no statistically
significant differences in the likelihood of follow-up based on
race.

Long-Term Outcomes among the Entire Cohort

A composite outcome was defined as rapid eGFR decline or
death. The incidence rate and hazard ratios are reported for all
subgroup analyses in Table 2. There were a total of 126 deaths and
63 rapid eGFR decline events during our follow-up period
for the entire cohort. Among those who died, seven developed
rapid eGFR decline before death. Therefore, among the 2468

individuals in the entire cohort, 182 subjects experienced the
composite event. The risk for the composite event was 60%
higher for AAs than for non-AAs (adjusted HR 1.6, 95% CIs 1.1, 2.3). Decline in eGFR and death were analyzed separately to assess whether there was a statistically significant difference in risk for each outcome (Table 2). AAs did not have a significantly increased risk for rapid eGFR decline (adjusted HR 1.1, 95% CIs 0.6, 2.1) or death after adjusting for covariates (adjusted HR 1.5, 95% CIs 0.9, 2.5), although there was a trend for higher risk of death. Twenty-one CKD5/ESRD events occurred during the study. AAs were significantly more likely than non-AAs to progress to CKD5/ESRD (adjusted HR 4.5, 95% CIs 1.8, 11.4).

Long-Term Outcomes among Persons with Baseline eGFR ≥60 ml/min per 1.73 m²

A total of 155 composite events occurred among the 2366 individuals with a baseline eGFR ≥60 ml/min per 1.73 m². The adjusted risks for the composite event (adjusted HR 1.2, 95% CIs 0.8, 1.9) and rapid eGFR decline alone (adjusted HR 1.1, 95% CIs 0.5, 2.2) were not statistically different for AAs and non-AAs. AA race tended toward, but was not significantly associated with, an increased risk of death in the adjusted analyses (adjusted HR 1.4, 95% CIs 0.8, 2.3).

Table 1. Baseline characteristics of HIV+ individuals cared for at the CCC, 1998 through 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N</th>
<th>non-AA n (%)</th>
<th>AA n (%)</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>2468</td>
<td>1648 (66.7%)</td>
<td>820 (33.2%)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001&lt;sup&gt;g&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median age (years)&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>1944</td>
<td>1385 (84%)</td>
<td>559 (68%)</td>
<td>0.45&lt;sup&gt;h&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median creatinine (mg/dl)</td>
<td>2468</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>&lt;0.001&lt;sup&gt;h&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median weight (kg)</td>
<td>2468</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>0.77&lt;sup&gt;h&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median BMI (kg/m²)</td>
<td>2112</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.15&lt;sup&gt;h&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median calculated eGFR&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>2468</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>&lt;0.001&lt;sup&gt;h&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eGFR ≥60 ml/min per 1.73 m²</td>
<td>1601</td>
<td>1601 (97%)</td>
<td>774 (94%)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001&lt;sup&gt;g&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eGFR &lt;60 ml/min per 1.73 m²</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>47 (3%)</td>
<td>46 (6%)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001&lt;sup&gt;g&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESRD (ICD-9 Code)&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>2468</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>2 (0%)</td>
<td>0.004&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV risk group: IDU</td>
<td>2468</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>199 (12%)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001&lt;sup&gt;h&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median absolute CD4 count (cells per mm&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;)&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>2387</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>&lt;0.001&lt;sup&gt;h&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median HIV-1 RNA VL (copies per milliliter)&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>2330</td>
<td>5718</td>
<td>16844</td>
<td>&lt;0.001&lt;sup&gt;h&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median serum albumin (g/dl)</td>
<td>2464</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>&lt;0.001&lt;sup&gt;h&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAART at baseline</td>
<td>2468</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>761 (46%)</td>
<td>235 (29%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAART use before baseline</td>
<td>1472</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>160 (18%)</td>
<td>73 (12%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACEI/ARB at baseline</td>
<td>2468</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>78 (5%)</td>
<td>47 (6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comorbid conditions&lt;sup&gt;f&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>2468</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>209 (13%)</td>
<td>89 (11%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OI before baseline</td>
<td>2468</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>77 (5%)</td>
<td>47 (6%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cardiovascular disease</td>
<td>2468</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>109 (7%)</td>
<td>72 (9%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diabetes mellitus</td>
<td>2468</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>369 (22%)</td>
<td>278 (34%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hypertension</td>
<td>2468</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>145 (9%)</td>
<td>124 (15%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hepatitis C</td>
<td>2468</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>219 (13%)</td>
<td>155 (19%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

N is the number of nonmissing values. Percentage (%) values follow the frequencies of the events n for HIV+ AAs and HIV+ non-AAs. P is for the differences between AA and non-AA groups. OI/ADE, opportunistic infection/AIDS-defining event; IDU, intravenous venous use; ACEI/ARB, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor/angiotensin receptor blocker.

The median age at the first valid creatinine measurement.

<sup>a</sup>eGFR calculated using the CKD-EPI equation (10).

<sup>b</sup>ESRD diagnoses at baseline defined by ICD-9 coding.

<sup>c</sup>Absolute CD4 count reported as cells per mm<sup>3</sup>.

<sup>d</sup>HIV-1 RNA reported as copies per milliliter.

<sup>e</sup>Comorbid conditions at baseline defined by ICD-9 coding.

<sup>f</sup>Pearson test used.

<sup>g</sup>Wilcoxon test used.

Long-Term Outcomes among Persons with Baseline eGFR <60 ml/min per 1.73 m²

Twenty-seven composite events occurred among the 102 individuals with an eGFR <60 ml/min per 1.73 m². Seventeen individuals had a rapid decline in eGFR during the follow-up period and 11 deaths occurred within this subgroup analysis. Although AAs consistently had an overall higher risk of the composite event (adjusted HR 1.8, 95% CIs 0.5, 6.1; Table 2), rapid eGFR decline (adjusted HR 2.5, 95% CIs 0.9, 6.9; Table 2), and death (adjusted HR 1.9, 95% CIs 0.6, 6.5; Table 2), findings
did not reach statistical significance, possibly because of the small sample size of the subgroup analysis.

**Mixed Effects Model Analysis**

Mixed effects model analyses were performed to compare change in eGFR for AAs and non-AAs during the entire study period. Point estimates of eGFR were compared in the entire cohort, for individuals with a baseline eGFR \(\geq 60\) ml/min per 1.73 m\(^2\) and for individuals with a baseline eGFR <60 ml/min per 1.73 m\(^2\). As shown in Figure 1a, AAs started with higher eGFR among the entire cohort. There was a slight but statistically significant convergence \((P < 0.01)\) between the groups as time progressed. An almost identical trend was observed among individuals who started the study with eGFR \(\geq 60\) ml/min per 1.73 m\(^2\) (Figure 1b). Although the results suggest a more rapid decrease in eGFR for AAs with a baseline eGFR <60 ml/min per 1.73 m\(^2\) as shown in Figure 1c, this observation is limited by a significantly smaller sample size.

**Competing Risk Analysis**

Competing risk models were performed to determine whether there was a differential risk of eGFR decline or death between AAs and non-AA individuals assuming that death prevents the observation of eGFR decline (Figure 2). Death was not a significant competing risk for rapid eGFR decline when comparing AAs and non-AAs in the entire cohort or in the subgroup analysis of individuals with a baseline eGFR \(\geq 60\) ml/min per 1.73 m\(^2\). This observation did not support the original hypothesis that an increased risk of death among HIV-infected AAs may potentially mask higher rates of rapid decline in eGFR.

**Discussion**

The current study was undertaken to explore the effect of race on the prevalence, incidence, and risk of rapid eGFR decline and mortality in the setting of HIV infection. HIV-infected AAs and non-AAs with eGFR \(\geq 60\) ml/min per 1.73 m\(^2\) at baseline had a similar risk for rapid decline in eGFR. In contrast, HIV-infected AAs with baseline eGFR <60 ml/min per 1.73 m\(^2\) suggests a higher incidence of rapid eGFR decline and death compared with HIV-infected non-AAs, but these risks did not reach statistical significance. The lack of statistical significance may be partially explained by the small size within this subgroup analysis.

An important observation in this study, however, is the difference in baseline eGFR for HIV-infected AAs compared with HIV-infected non-AAs (Figure 1). HIV-infected AAs with baseline eGFR \(\geq 60\) ml/min per 1.73 m\(^2\) began with higher eGFR when compared with HIV-infected non-AAs. The opposite trend was observed among individuals with a baseline eGFR <60 ml/min per 1.73 m\(^2\). An accelerated decline in eGFR was observed for both ethnic groups with eGFR \(\geq 60\) ml/min per 1.73 m\(^2\) during the beginning of the study period. The reasons for the accelerated kidney disease progression are likely due to a combination of predisposing social, environmental, and genetic risk factors. In an earlier study of HIV-infected individuals cared for in an urban clinic, AAs were at a slightly but statistically significant increased risk for incident CKD (9). Once CKD had commenced, AAs developed ESRD markedly faster than did Caucasian individuals. The observation of an increased risk for ESRD among HIV-infected AAs is supported by our

**Table 2. Univariate and multivariate analyses for decline in eGFR (eGFR based on CKD-EPI equation), ESRD, and death for HIV+ CCC individuals, 1998 through 2005**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Group (N)</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Events, n</th>
<th>Unadjusted Incidence Rate Ratio AA:non-AA (95% CIs)</th>
<th>Adjusted HR AA:non-AA (95% CIs)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total population(^a) (2468)</td>
<td>eGFR decline and death</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>1.9 (1.4, 2.5)</td>
<td>1.6 (1.1, 2.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>eGFR decline</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>2.1 (1.3, 3.5)</td>
<td>1.1 (0.6, 2.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>death</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>1.7 (1.2, 2.4)</td>
<td>1.5 (0.9, 2.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CKD5/ESRD(^d)</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4.9 (1.9, 12.2)</td>
<td>4.5 (1.8, 11.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subgroup analysis(^a) eGFR (\geq 60) ml/min per 1.73 m(^2) (2366)</td>
<td>eGFR decline and death</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>1.6 (1.2, 2.2)</td>
<td>1.2 (0.8, 1.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>eGFR decline</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>1.6 (0.9, 2.9)</td>
<td>1.1 (0.5, 2.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>death</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>1.6 (1.1, 2.3)</td>
<td>1.4 (0.8, 2.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subgroup analysis(^b) eGFR &lt;60 ml/min per 1.73 m(^2) (102)</td>
<td>eGFR decline and death</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>3.0 (1.4, 6.7)</td>
<td>1.8 (0.5, 6.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>eGFR decline</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3.2 (1.2, 8.8)</td>
<td>2.5 (0.9, 6.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>death</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1.8 (0.5, 5.7)</td>
<td>1.9 (0.6, 6.5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\)Total population and eGFR \(\geq 60\) ml/min per 1.73 m\(^2\) subgroups adjusted for the following baseline covariates: age, absolute CD4 count, HIV-1 RNA, baseline eGFR, race, gender, hypertension, anemia, HAART use, hepatitis C, cardiovascular disease, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor/angiotensin receptor blocker use, diabetes, intravenous drug use–HIV risk, and opportunistic infection/AIDS-defining event.

\(^b\)All other subgroup analyses based on univariate Cox model due to a small sample size and limited power.

\(^c\)95% CIs reported for the corresponding HR using Cox regression.

\(^d\)CKD5 defined as eGFR \(\leq 15\) to 29 ml/min per 1.73 m\(^2\); ESRD \(<15\) ml/min per 1.73 m\(^2\) or by ICD-9 code.
results, although our interpretation is limited by the small sample size of individuals and a high lost to follow-up rate.

Similar to prior studies, our data suggest that the racial differences in the rates of ESRD may be partially explained by a more aggressive natural disease history in AAs and the observation that AAs were less likely to receive HAART at baseline (9). It is possible that differential adherence to HAART may have also confounded our findings. As with most large retrospective cohort studies, we were unable to account for patient-level adherence, but this will be an important aspect of future analyses. Although this particular study did not aim to
explore mechanisms, it is possible that certain genetic and environmental factors, such as the myosin heavy-chain 9 gene and socio-economic status, could also be contributing (18).

The risk of death among HIV-infected AAs in the post-HAART era warrants further exploration and has significant public health implications. For example, recent studies indicate that HIV/AIDS-associated mortality rates have decreased by >50% in some populations during the HAART era (19,20). A recent study of Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) participants reported racial differences in mortality among individuals stratified by the presence of CKD (21). In the subgroup of the 2892 patients who had CKD in this study, AAs had a significantly higher risk of death, which was modified by age and male sex. AAs younger than 65 years were 78% more likely to die than Caucasian individuals, whereas no significant differences in mortality were observed among individuals who were older than 65 years. Our findings, although not statistically significant, suggest a trend toward higher risk of death in AAs in a relatively young cohort of HIV-infected individuals. It remains unclear, however, what role race plays in the increased risk of death among AAs with CKD who have concurrent HIV infection.

Our study has several limitations. First, we cannot rule out the possibility of residual confounding by unmeasured factors in this observational study. The definitive cause of kidney disease and proteinuria were not available. Increased levels of proteinuria have been linked to cardiovascular disease, death, and progression of kidney disease (22). Controlling for proteinuria may explain some of the observed risk of eGFR decline and death. Second, a small subgroup sample size may have contributed to the lack of significance observed in our competing risk analysis. Finally, among the 2468 individuals, 1116 (45%) were defined as lost to follow-up based on available renal function data. Thus, we analyzed baseline characteristics of individuals based on lost to follow-up status and there was no significant difference in baseline characteristics for lost to follow-up between AAs and non-AAs.

In conclusion, our results demonstrated that there was an increased rate of ESRD and a marked decline in eGFR once HIV-infected AAs progressed to an eGFR <60 ml/min per 1.73 m². To our knowledge, this is the first study that analyzes rapid eGFR decline as a competing risk for death in an HIV-infected population and further validates eGFR values using the CKD-EPI equation (11). The specific reasons for the differences observed in this study, which have been observed in the general non–HIV-infected CKD population as well, are not explained by adjustment of obvious HIV-associated risk factors. It is likely that the current observations are due to the interaction of multiple factors, including, but not limited to, possible genetic, social, and other clinical risk factors, such as lower baseline absolute CD4 count and HAART use among HIV-infected AAs, which require further study.

Acknowledgments
This work was supported by the following research grants: 5 T32 DK007569-17 and K24 DK62849 from the National Institute of Diabetes, Digestive and Kidney Diseases (T.A.I.), National Kidney Foundation Research Fellowship Award (T.P.A.), National Center on Minority Health and Health Disparities/National Institutes of Health Loan Repayment Award (T.P.A.), Clinical Translational Science Award 1UL1RR024975 (T.P.A.), Vanderbilt-Meharry Center for AIDS Research (National Institutes of Health P30 AI054999—T.R.S., S.E.S., and P.F.R.), K23 AT002508 from the National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (T.H.), The Tennessee Valley VA Clinical Research Center of Excellence (T.H.), and the National Center for Research Resources and National Institutes of Allergy and Infectious Diseases K24 A1065298 (T.R.S. and S.E.S.).

Disclosures
None.

References


Supplemental information for this article is available online at http://www.cjasn.org/.
African Americans face kidney disease–related disparities, according to two upcoming studies in CJASN.

Early Online Releases:

1. Among HIV-Infected Kidney Disease Patients, African Americans are More Likely to Develop Kidney Failure and Die Prematurely
Genetic, Social, and Other Clinical Risk Factors May Be to Blame

Washington, DC (September 17, 2010) — Because of improved antiretroviral therapies in recent years, HIV-infected individuals are living long enough to develop chronic conditions. Among African Americans, HIV infection is increasingly recognized as an important risk factor for developing chronic kidney disease. African American men and women are more likely to die from the complications of HIV infection compared with Caucasian men and women. To see if racial disparities also exist in the rates of kidney disease progression and death among HIV-infected individuals, Tahira Alves, MD, T. Alp Ikizler, MD, Todd Hulgan, MD (Vanderbilt University Medical Center) and their colleagues studied the health of 2468 HIV-infected patients cared for at the Comprehensive Care Center in Nashville from 1998 through 2005. Rates of kidney function decline were similar in African American and non-African American HIV-infected individuals, but African Americans were more likely to develop kidney failure or end-stage renal disease and had a higher risk of dying during the study period. "It is likely that the current observations result from the interaction of multiple factors, including, but not limited to, possible genetic, social, and other clinical risk factors," the authors noted. The findings warrant further exploration and may have significant public health implications. The article, entitled “Race, Kidney Disease Progression, and Mortality Risk in HIV-Infected Persons,” will appear online at http://cjasn.asnjournals.org/ on September 23, 2010, doi 10.2215/CJN.00520110.

2. African American or Older Kidney Transplant Candidates Have Slimmer Chances of Receiving Living Donor Organs
To Blame: Lower Likelihoods of Recruiting Potential Living Donors and of Recruited Potential Donors Actually Donating

Washington, DC (September 17, 2010) — For patients with severe chronic kidney disease, the best treatment option is usually a kidney transplant from a living donor. Unfortunately, African American and older patients are much less likely than patients of other races or ages to receive kidney transplants from living donors. A recent study by Francis Weng, MD (Saint Barnabas Medical Center) and his colleagues found that African American or older kidney transplant candidates were less likely to have friends or family members contact their transplant center to volunteer as possible living kidney
donors. Furthermore, African American or older kidney transplant candidates who did have potential living donors were still less likely to receive living donor kidney transplants. The researchers studied 1617 kidney transplant candidates, 791 (48.9%) of whom recruited at least one potential living donor and 452 (28.0%) of whom received living donor kidney transplants. Compared with candidates of other races, African American transplant candidates were less likely to receive living kidney donor transplants (20.5% versus 30.6%), recruit potential living donors (43.9% versus 50.7%), and receive living kidney donor transplants if they had potential donors (46.8% versus 60.3%). Compared with those younger than 40 years of age, transplant candidates 60 years of age and older were less likely to receive living donor kidney transplants (15.1% versus 43.2%), recruit potential living donors (34.0% versus 64.6%), and receive living donor kidney transplants if they had potential donors (44.5% versus 66.8%). “Barriers at both these steps in the living donor process contribute to the lower rates of living donor kidney transplant among African American or older patients,” said Dr. Weng. The article, entitled “Barriers to Living Donor Kidney Transplantation among Black or Older Transplant Candidates,” will appear online at http://cjASN.asnjournals.org/ on September 23, 2010, doi 10.2215/CJN.03040410.

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