Algorithm for initial detection of CKD

Offer Kidney Health Check to people with any of the following indications:
- Diabetes
- Hypertension
- Established cardiovascular disease
- Family history of kidney failure
- Obesity
- Smoking
- Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin aged ≥ 30 years

Kidney Health Check not recommended

If urine ACR and eGFR are normal repeat Kidney Health Check in 1-2 years (annually if diabetes or hypertension present)

Possible acute kidney injury - discuss with Nephrologist

If ≥ 20% reduction in eGFR

eGFR < 60 mL/min/1.73m²
Repeat eGFR within 7 days
Repeat urine ACR twice within next 3 months (preferably first morning void)

Stable reduced eGFR
Repeat eGFR twice within 3 months
Minimum 3 reduced eGFR’s present for ≥3 months

Elevate urine ACR (males ≥2.5 mg/mmol, females ≥3.5 mg/mmol)
Minimum 2 out of 3 elevated urine ACR’s present for ≥3 months

Investigations to determine underlying diagnosis

Combine eGFR stage (1-5), albuminuria stage and underlying diagnosis to fully specify CKD (e.g., stage 2 CKD with microalbuminuria due to diabetic kidney disease).

Refer to colour-coded action plans for management strategies

Sourced from CKD Management in General Practice (3rd edition), Kidney Health Australia, Melbourne, 2015