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The Chronic Renal Insufficiency Cohort (CRIC) Study – A Landmark Study of Chronic Kidney Disease

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The Chronic Renal Insufficiency Cohort Study (CRIC) is a landmark study of chronic kidney disease. Funded by the National Institute of Diabetes, Digestive and Kidney Diseases of the NIH, CRIC started in 2003, and is still actively following study participants. The two main goals of the CRIC study are to understand novel risk factors for progression of chronic kidney disease, and evaluate the association between chronic kidney disease and cardiovascular disease. The CRIC study has made many important observations over the last 20 years including the role of FGF23 and APOL1 as predictors of outcomes, and recently the importance of cystatin C and race in estimating GFR. In addition, it has provided an invaluable venue for training and development of young investigators in Nephrology. The CRIC study has developed collaborations many study groups all over the world, setting the stage for the study of chronic kidney disease at a global level.