RESEARCH ARTICLE

Impaired renal function in a rural Ugandan population cohort

[version 1; referees: awaiting peer review]

Robert Kalyesubula1,2, Jeffrey P. Hau1, Gershim Asiki1,4, Billy Ssebunya1, Sylvia Kusemererwa1, Janet Seeley1,5, Liam Smeeth3, Laurie Tomlinson1,3, Robert Newton1,6

1MRC/UVRI and LSHTM Uganda Research Unit, Entebbe, Uganda
2Department of Physiology, Makerere University College of Health Sciences, Kampala, Uganda
3Non-Communicable Disease Epidemiology, Department of Epidemiology and Population Health, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, UK
4African Population and Health Research Center, Nairobi, Kenya
5Global Health and Development Department, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, London, UK
6University of York, York, UK

Abstract

Background: Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is an important cause of morbidity and mortality globally. However, there are limited data on the prevalence of impaired kidney function in sub-Saharan Africa. We aimed to determine the prevalence of CKD and associated factors in a rural Ugandan population.

Methods: We undertook a study of a representative sample of the General Population Cohort in South-western Uganda. We systematically collected data on cardiovascular disease risk factors, anthropometric measurements and blood tests for haemoglobin, HIV, HbA1c, Hepatitis B and C and serum creatinine. The estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) was calculated using the CKD-Epi formula, without the race component of the equation.

Results: A total of 5,979/6,397 (93.5%) participants had valid creatinine results. The mean age was 39 years (Range: 16-103 years) and 3,627 (60.7%) were female. HIV prevalence was 9.7% and about 40% of the population were pre-hypertensive or hypertensive. The mean serum creatinine level was 0.75 mg/dl (95% CI 0.74–0.75), and the average eGFR was 109.3 ml/min/1.73 m² (95% CI 108.8–109.9). The overall prevalence of CKD (eGFR <60 ml/min/1.73 m²) was 1.64% (98/5,979) (95% CI 1.34–1.99). Additionally, 4,792 (80.2%) were classified as normal (eGFR ≥90 ml/min/1.73 m²), 1,089 (18.2%) as low (eGFR 60–89 ml/min/1.73 m²), 91 (1.52%) as moderate (eGFR 30–59 ml/min/1.73 m²), 4 (0.07%) as severe (eGFR 15-29 ml/min/1.73 m²), and 3 (0.05%) classified as having kidney failure (eGFR <15 ml/min/1.73 m²). When age-standardised to the WHO Standard Population the prevalence of CKD was 1.79%. Age above 35 years (OR 78.3, 95% CI 32.3–189), and the presence of hypertension (OR 2.98, 95% CI 1.47-6.02) and anaemia (OR 2.47, 95% CI 1.37-4.42) were associated with CKD.

Conclusion: We found a substantial prevalence of CKD in rural Uganda, strongly associated with high blood pressure and anaemia.
Keywords
Kidney disease, population cohort, epidemiology, prevalence

Corresponding author: Robert Kalyesubula (rkalyesubula@gmail.com)

Author roles: Kalyesubula R: Conceptualization, Formal Analysis, Investigation, Methodology, Project Administration, Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing; Hau JP: Formal Analysis, Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing; Asiki G: Data Curation, Investigation, Methodology, Project Administration; Ssebunya B: Investigation, Project Administration, Writing – Original Draft Preparation; Kusamirwa S: Investigation, Methodology, Project Administration, Writing – Review & Editing; Seeley J: Conceptualization, Investigation, Project Administration, Supervision, Writing – Review & Editing; Smeeth L: Methodology, Supervision, Writing – Review & Editing; Tomlinson L: Investigation, Methodology, Project Administration, Supervision, Writing – Review & Editing; Newton R: Conceptualization, Data Curation, Formal Analysis, Funding Acquisition, Investigation, Methodology, Project Administration, Resources, Supervision, Writing – Original Draft Preparation, Writing – Review & Editing

Competing interests: No competing interests were disclosed.

Grant information: RK is funded by a grant from GlaxoSmithKline Africa Non-Communicable Disease Open Lab (Project Number: 8111) as part of a broader multicenter collaborative study between South Africa, Uganda, Malawi and the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine which is collectively identified as the African Research in Kidney Disease (ARK) Network. LAT is funded by a Wellcome Trust intermediate clinical fellowship (101143/Z/13/Z).

The funders had no role in study design, data collection and analysis, decision to publish, or preparation of the manuscript.

Copyright: © 2018 Kalyesubula R et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Licence, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

How to cite this article: Kalyesubula R, Hau JP, Asiki G et al. Impaired renal function in a rural Ugandan population cohort [version 1; referees: awaiting peer review] Wellcome Open Research 2018, 3:149 (https://doi.org/10.12688/wellcomeopenres.14863.1)

First published: 19 Nov 2018, 3:149 (https://doi.org/10.12688/wellcomeopenres.14863.1)
**Introduction**

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is an under-recognized non-communicable disease, associated with a high morbidity and mortality. It is estimated that one in ten people are living with kidney disease worldwide and the prevalence may be higher in low-income countries such as Uganda\(^2\). However, as shown in a recent systematic review the quality of data is often poor, frequently using convenience samples in high-risk populations\(^1\). Furthermore, only 2% of the studies included in this review used the CKD-EPI formula for calculation of estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) which, based on limited data, has been found to be the best estimate of population CKD prevalence\(^14\). Community-based studies of the prevalence of CKD (defined as an eGFR<60 ml/minute/1.73m\(^2\)) have shown marked variation in results. Among people living with HIV/AIDS, estimates range from 0.7% in Rakai, Central Uganda, 14.4% in Gulu, Northern Uganda, 26.5% in Zambia to 41.3% in Tanzania\(^4\). Among HIV-negative populations, estimates range from 2.5% in Wakiso, Central Uganda to 26.5% in Tanzania\(^9\). Hospital-based studies from a National Referral Hospital in Uganda show that most patients with kidney disease are young and have advanced disease by the time of presentation\(^10\). Thus, in sub-Saharan Africa estimates of kidney disease prevalence vary widely depending on the methods used to determine CKD and the population studied, in particular the age distribution\(^2\)–\(^4\).

Globally, among the known key risk factors for CKD are diabetes mellitus, hypertension and infections such as HIV. Hypertension and HIV are important problems in Uganda with hypertension prevalence estimated to be 26.4%\(^2\)–\(^3\) and rising among those with HIV-infection\(^9\). However, the prevalence of diabetes mellitus is low compared to high-income countries at 2%\(^2\). Moreover, some studies have also highlighted differences in CKD prevalence between urban and rural Africa. A study from Cameroon found the overall prevalence of CKD to be 13.2%: 14.1% and 10.9% among rural and urban dwellers, respectively\(^2\). Late diagnosis, along with limited heath care leading to poor control of hypertension and diabetes may be possible drivers of a higher prevalence in rural populations.

Therefore, we aimed to determine the prevalence and associations of CKD among a representative rural population in Uganda, within an existing population cohort using high quality sampling methods.

**Methods**

**Study design and setting**

The General Population Cohort (GPC) was originally established in 1989, by the United Kingdom Medical Research Council and the Uganda Virus Research Institute, in Kalungu District, South-western Uganda\(^34\). The cohort was initially established to examine prevalence, incidence, risk factors and trends of infection with HIV in a rural African population. More recently, research activity has broadened to include the epidemiology and genetics of other communicable and of non-communicable diseases, including cancer, cardiovascular disease and diabetes\(^2\)–\(^3\). In brief, the GPC is a community-based open cohort study of residents of 25 neighbouring villages within one-half of a sub-county, lying about 40 km from Lake Victoria. The population is scattered across the countryside in villages defined by administrative boundaries, with a few concentrated in small trading centres. The population under survey includes approximately 22,000 people, less than half of whom are more than 13 years of age. The cohort is dynamic with new births, deaths and migration reported at each round of follow-up. Data are collected through an annual census, an annual questionnaire and serological survey from 1989–2011 and a biennial questionnaire and serological survey thereafter. Details of sexual behaviour, medical, sociodemographic and geographic factors are recorded. Blood specimens are obtained at each biennial survey. Serum is tested for HIV-1 and the remainder is stored at -80°C. Since 1989, the seroprevalence of HIV has remained relatively stable in this population, with about 8% of participants infected; in recent years, prevalence has risen slightly, with the roll out of antiretroviral therapy and consequent improvements in survival.

Variables used for analysis were extracted from two separate survey rounds of the GPC (2011–2012 and 2014–2015), and participants’ information gathered from questionnaire and laboratory data of the survey rounds were linked by unique identifiers. For adults (18+ years for males and 16+ years for females), variables used to develop a socioeconomic score (SES), smoking status, alcohol consumption, fruit and vegetable intake and results of Hepatitis B and C tests were derived from the 2011–2012 survey round. Variables associated with participant’s eGFR, age, maximum education level, current marital status, history of stroke, body mass index (BMI) and HIV status were based on the 2014–2015 survey round.

**Data collection**

Data collected from the GPC questionnaire regarding sexual behaviour and lifestyle factors were self-reported (Supplementary File 1). Anthropometric measurements and blood tests were performed by trained interviewers/nurses using calibrated instruments and following standard operating procedures. We adapted the World Health Organization (WHO) STEP-wise approach to surveillance questionnaire to obtain socio-demographic characteristics, lifestyle (diet, tobacco, and alcohol consumption), medical history and biophysical measurements. Blood pressure was measured using a digital sphygmomanometer (Omron M4-1). The participant had to be in a sitting position and the mean of the second and third readings taken at 5-minute intervals was used for analysis. Body weight was measured using the Seca 761 mechanical scales and body height was measured using a stadiometer to the nearest 1 kg and 0.1 cm, respectively. Both scales were calibrated according to manufacturer guidelines weekly.

**Laboratory tests**

Blood tests for haemoglobin, HIV screening, HbA1c, hepatitisis B and C viruses, as well as the creatinine level were performed. Venous blood was tested for haemoglobin level using CT -5 Coulter Ac.T 5diff AL (Autoloader) [Beckman Coulter, North America]. HIV testing was performed using an approved national algorithm\(^2\). Hepatitis B surface antigen, Hepatitis C antibody and creatinine level were tested using a Cobas e 601 Auto Analyzer.
The population attributable fraction (PAF) of decreased renal function excluding individuals with a low kidney disease category with GFR < 60 ml/min/1.73 m². We also conducted a secondary analysis to compare participants with one another within the multivariable model. The eGFR was estimated using the CKD-Epi formula, without use of the coefficient for African Americans.

Definitions and classification
Each participant’s SES was derived from conducting principal component analysis (PCA) using variables relating to household infrastructure and property ownership. Urbanicity score used in this study was derived from a previous study using information from the Round 22 survey. BMI was classified according to WHO categories (weight/height²; kg/m²): underweight (<18.5 kg/m²), normal weight (18.5-24.9 kg/m²), overweight (25.0-29.9 kg/m²) and obese (>30.0 kg/m²). Blood pressure (BP) classification was derived from the National Institute of Health guidelines: Pre-Hypertension was defined as having a systolic BP greater than 120mmHg but less than 140 mmHg, and a diastolic BP greater than 80 mmHg but less than 90 mmHg. Hypertension was defined as having a diastolic BP greater than or equal to 90 mmHg, systolic BP greater than or equal to 140 mmHg or being on treatment for high BP. Anaemia was defined as having haemoglobin levels less than 130 g/l in men, 120 g/l in non-pregnant women, and 110 g/l in pregnant women. Diabetes mellitus was diagnosed by either having HbA1c >6.5%, through self-reported measures of being previously diagnosed with diabetes, or by current treatment for diabetes.

Diagnosis of CKD
The eGFR was calculated using the CKD-Epi formula, without use of the coefficient for African Americans. We defined CKD as having an eGFR < 60 ml/min/1.73 m² based on one estimate of eGFR. Impaired renal function was further categorized into five categories analogous to CKD stages, according to severity based on the National Kidney Foundation guidelines (without including proteinuria) as: normal (eGFR ≥90 ml/min/1.73 m²); low (eGFR 60-89 ml/min/1.73 m²); moderate (eGFR 30-59 ml/min/1.73 m²); severe (eGFR 15-29 ml/min/1.73 m²); and kidney failure (eGFR <15 ml/min/1.73 m²).

Statistical analysis
Baseline characteristics were tabulated stratified by sex. The prevalence of CKD was also age standardised using the WHO world population as the reference.

We used logistic regression to estimate odd ratios (OR), along with its 95% confidence intervals (95% CIs), to identify potential factors independently associated with CKD. A forward step-wise approach was used in developing our multivariable model adjusting for age, sex, and all independent predictors of CKD.

We also conducted a secondary analysis to compare participants with GFR>60 ml/min/1.73 m² to those with normal renal function excluding individuals with a low kidney disease category. The population attributable fraction (PAF) of decreased renal function was estimated for hypertension, and anaemia using the adjusted odds ratios from the final multivariable model.

All statistical analyses were performed using STATA 13 SE (Stata Corp, Texas, USA).

Ethical considerations
All study participants gave written informed consent to participate in the study. The study was approved by the Uganda Virus Research Institute Research and Ethics Committee (UVRI-REC) and the Uganda National Council for Science and Technology (UNCST).

Results
Baseline characteristics of study participants
A total of 6,397 individuals participated in the Round 24 GPC survey in 2014-2015 and 5,979 (93.5%) individuals had valid creatinine test results. The average age of study participants was 39 years (range: 16 years to 103 years), consisting of 3,626 (60.7%) females. The majority of patients had primary-level education (60.4%). HIV prevalence was 9.7% (males: 8.4%; females: 10.5%) within this study population, and about 40% of the population was classified as pre-hypertensive. The mean serum creatinine level of the study population was 66.3 mmol/l (95% CI 65.4-66.3), and using the CKD-EPI equation, the average eGFR was 109.3 ml/min/1.73 m² (95% CI 108.8-109.9) (Table 1).

Prevalence of impaired renal function
The overall prevalence of CKD was 1.6% (95% CI 1.34–1.99). Of the respondents, 4,792 (80.2%) were classified as normal, 1,089 (18.2%) as low, 91 (1.5%) as moderate, 4 (0.1%) as severe, and 3 (0.1%) as having kidney failure (Figure 1, Table 2). The prevalence of decreased renal function among those over the age of 16, age-standardised to the WHO population, was 1.8%.

Factors associated with kidney disease
Among the socio-demographic variables, age above 35 years was independently associated with CKD (OR 78.28; 95% CI 32.28–189.26). CKD increased with increasing age: for those 35–44 years (OR 0.53; 95% CI 0.05-5.14) compared to above 75 years (OR 29.68; 95% CI 7.99-110.19). Low education level was associated with increased risk of CKD (OR 2.00; 95% CI 1.10-3.62). There was no association between CKD and behavioral risk factors or anthropometric measurements (Supplementary Table 1).

Hypertension (OR 2.98; 95% CI 1.47-6.02) and anaemia (OR 2.47; 95% CI 1.37-4.42) were associated with CKD (Table 3).

Comparison of patients with eGFR of <90 ml/min/1.73 m² and those with normal kidney function showed that being female (OR 1.56, 95% CI 1.27-1.93); age >35 years (OR 4.35, 95% CI 3.00-6.31); urbanicity (OR 1.41 95% CI 1.09-1.82); being overweight (OR 1.47, 95% CI 1.13-1.91); having hypertension...
Table 1. Characteristics of participants with creatinine results from Survey round 24 among a general population cohort in rural Uganda (N=5,979).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Male, n (%)</th>
<th>Female, n (%)</th>
<th>Total, n (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age Group</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;35</td>
<td>1,181 (19.74)</td>
<td>721 (19.88)</td>
<td>1,903 (33.22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35–44</td>
<td>2,736 (45.77)</td>
<td>1,703 (46.97)</td>
<td>4,439 (72.17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45–54</td>
<td>378 (16.02)</td>
<td>507 (13.98)</td>
<td>884 (15.20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55–64</td>
<td>244 (10.37)</td>
<td>336 (9.27)</td>
<td>580 (9.70)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65–74</td>
<td>138 (5.86)</td>
<td>231 (6.37)</td>
<td>369 (6.17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75+</td>
<td>101 (4.29)</td>
<td>128 (3.53)</td>
<td>229 (3.83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Max Education</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>1,130 (43.90)</td>
<td>703 (43.68)</td>
<td>1,833 (43.68)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1,488 (63.24)</td>
<td>2,122 (58.52)</td>
<td>3,610 (60.38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>570 (24.21)</td>
<td>946 (26.09)</td>
<td>1,516 (25.35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Level</td>
<td>158 (6.71)</td>
<td>164 (4.52)</td>
<td>322 (5.38)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Currently Married</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>357 (20.62)</td>
<td>1,075 (36.68)</td>
<td>1,432 (30.72)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1,373 (79.38)</td>
<td>1,856 (63.32)</td>
<td>3,229 (69.28)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Urbanicity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartile 1</td>
<td>513 (28.71)</td>
<td>756 (26.31)</td>
<td>1,259 (27.24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartile 2</td>
<td>468 (26.19)</td>
<td>733 (25.86)</td>
<td>1,201 (25.35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartile 3</td>
<td>436 (24.40)</td>
<td>697 (24.59)</td>
<td>1,133 (24.51)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartile 4</td>
<td>370 (20.71)</td>
<td>659 (23.25)</td>
<td>1,029 (22.26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower</td>
<td>565 (35.76)</td>
<td>819 (32.79)</td>
<td>1,384 (33.94)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>521 (33.04)</td>
<td>833 (33.35)</td>
<td>1,354 (33.23)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper</td>
<td>493 (31.20)</td>
<td>846 (33.87)</td>
<td>1,339 (32.83)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BMI</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal weight</td>
<td>1,186 (64.47)</td>
<td>2,290 (65.84)</td>
<td>3,476 (64.15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underweight</td>
<td>407 (17.42)</td>
<td>302 (8.68)</td>
<td>709 (12.19)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight</td>
<td>122 (5.22)</td>
<td>648 (18.63)</td>
<td>770 (13.24)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obese</td>
<td>21 (0.90)</td>
<td>238 (6.84)</td>
<td>259 (4.45)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Blood Pressure</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>668 (40.44)</td>
<td>1,235 (48.82)</td>
<td>1,903 (45.51)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Hypertension</td>
<td>719 (43.52)</td>
<td>944 (37.28)</td>
<td>1,663 (39.75)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hypertension</td>
<td>265 (16.04)</td>
<td>352 (13.90)</td>
<td>617 (14.75)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*HIV Status*  
- Negative: 2,150 (91.57), 2,342 (89.51), 5,392 (90.32)  
- Positive: 198 (8.43), 380 (10.49), 578 (9.68)

*Hepatitis B*  
- Negative: 1,588 (96.48), 2,479 (98.10), 4,067 (97.46)  
- Positive: 58 (3.52), 48 (1.90), 106 (2.54)

*Hepatitis C*  
- Negative: 1,582 (96.17), 2,439 (96.52), 4,021 (96.38)  
- Positive: 63 (3.83), 88 (3.48), 151 (3.62)

*Anaemia*  
- Negative: 1,078 (86.87), 1,583 (83.40), 2,661 (84.77)  
- Positive: 163 (13.13), 315 (16.60), 478 (15.23)

*Diabetes*  
- No: 1,603 (97.74), 2,467 (97.94), 4,070 (97.53)  
- Yes: 37 (2.26), 52 (2.06), 89 (2.14)

*Current smoking status*  
- Never: 831 (54.64), 1,589 (69.27), 2,420 (63.43)  
- No alcohol in past 30 days: 90 (5.92), 250 (10.90), 340 (8.91)

*Blood Pressure*  
- Normal: 668 (40.44), 1,235 (48.82), 1,903 (45.51)  
- Pre-Hypertension: 719 (43.52), 944 (37.28), 1,663 (39.75)  
- Hypertension: 265 (16.04), 352 (13.90), 617 (14.75)
Table 2. Mean serum creatinine and estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR), along with prevalence of chronic kidney disease in the general population cohort.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Measurements</th>
<th>Mean (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measurements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serum creatinine (mg/dl)</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.75 (0.74–0.75)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eGFR (mL/min/1.73m²)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CKD-EPI equation</td>
<td></td>
<td>109.3 (108.8–109.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDRD equation</td>
<td></td>
<td>106.2 (105.4–107.1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Chronic kidney disease category   |                                     |                 |
| Normal (eGFR ≥90 mL/min per 1.73 m²) | 4,792 (80.15)  |
| Low (eGFR 60–89 mL/min per 1.73 m²) | 1,089 (18.21)  |
| Moderate (eGFR 30–59 mL/min per 1.73 m²) | 91 (1.52)   |
| Severe (eGFR 15–29 mL/min per 1.73 m²) | 4 (0.07)     |
| Kidney Failure (eGFR <15 mL/min per 1.73 m²) | 3 (0.05)   |

*The CKD-EPI eGFR calculations were used as the primary outcomes in this study; the MDRD equation was used to contrast the difference between the two equations. The coefficient for black race was omitted while using this equation.

Figure 1. Prevalence of estimated glomerular filtration rate <60 mL/min/1.73 m² by age group among a rural Ugandan cohort.

Comparison of participants with CKD and those with eGFR >90 mL/min/1.73 m² revealed that age >35 years, hypertension and anaemia were associated with CKD (Supplementary Table 4).
The adjusted population attributable fraction of decreased renal function attributable to hypertension and anaemia was 26.4% and 12.8%, respectively.

**Discussion**

We found a prevalence of CKD of 1.64% in this predominantly young rural community of Uganda with more than one-fifth of the study participants having impaired renal function. The prevalence of CKD rose with increasing age and was rare below the age of 35 years. CKD was more prevalent in females and those with low education status and, as expected, was associated with high blood pressure and anaemia.

Comparing different prevalence estimates of CKD from studies across sub-Saharan Africa is challenging due to vastly different age structures. In a meta-analysis of CKD in sub-Saharan Africa by Stanifer et al., the overall prevalence was 13.9% but the majority of the studies were conducted among patients with known risk factors for CKD such as diabetes mellitus, HIV infection and hypertension. Furthermore, only 2% of the included studies used the CKD-Epi formula for calculation of eGFR although, based on limited data, it has been found to be the best estimate of population CKD prevalence. It is thus apparent that the prevalence of CKD varies widely between regions, the definition used and the prevalence of risk factors among the study population.

We found that age above 35 years, low education status, hypertension and anaemia were associated with CKD. Age is known to be strongly associated with eGFR. Hypertension is both a cause and a consequence of kidney disease, and in this cross-sectional survey it was not possible to tell whether the participants had hypertension as a cause or consequence of the kidney disease. However there has been a rise in reported levels of hypertension in Uganda, from 13.7% in 1969 to 26.4% in 2015. Anaemia is also often a consequence of kidney disease, or may be due to shared risk-factors such as other chronic diseases. We found that anaemia was associated with kidney disease, even for patients with eGFR <90 ml/min/1.73m², a level of kidney function at which a direct causal effect would not be anticipated. Factors which have been traditionally associated with kidney disease in high-income countries such as smoking, alcohol intake and obesity were not associated with CKD in this population. This may be because of the low prevalence of these factors in the community, or may suggest that the risk factors for CKD are different in this region. Indeed, other researchers have found that the majority of kidney disease in SSA is not explained by traditional risk factors.

**Study strengths and limitations**

This was a large community-based study conducted within a well-characterized population cohort. We used the CKD-Epi formula to determine eGFR, which is thought to be the best estimate of true GFR in sub-Saharan Africa. However, marked uncertainty remains about how best to estimate true GFR in black Africans. We measured a wide range of social and anthropometric factors, chronic diseases and biochemical measurements in a structured and validated manner. In addition, our prevalence estimates have been standardized to the WHO population to enable comparability with other studies across the world.

However, there were limitations, including lack of screening for urine abnormalities (proteinuria and hematuria) which could have led us to underestimate the prevalence of CKD. Newer classifications of CKD require measurement of proteinuria to define CKD. We only measured creatinine on one occasion; two screenings are required for the formal definition of CKD.

**Implications of the study**

Interventions for end-stage renal disease are currently limited for most countries in sub-Saharan Africa with very poor access to dialysis and kidney transplantation. This study has established a significant prevalence of impaired renal function, highlighting the need to focus efforts on preventive strategies to delay onset and slow progression of renal disease.
Conclusions
We found that approximately one in five adults in rural Uganda had impaired renal function despite a low prevalence of diabetes and obesity. Impaired renal function was strongly associated with high blood pressure and anaemia. More detailed studies are required to further determine specific risk-factors for impaired renal function and its progression.

Data availability
Owing to data protection concerns, there are restrictions on access to the underlying data. The GPC database contains 25 years of longitudinal data sets on demographics and disease surveillance. All data (census, survey and laboratory) generated through the cohort are stored and curated at the MRC/UVRI and the LSHTM Research Unit. Data access for specific research purposes is possible and has been granted previously. For any data access inquiries, you may contact the director, MRC/UVRI and the LSHTM Research Unit or by email to mrc@mruganda.org or the corresponding author.

Supplementary material
Supplementary Table 1. Factors associated with estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) <60 ml/min per 1.73 m² among a general population cohort from rural Uganda.
Click here to access the data

Supplementary Table 2. Factors associated with estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) <90 ml/min per 1.73 m² among a general population cohort from rural Uganda.
Click here to access the data

Supplementary Table 3. Final multivariable model of factors independently associated with estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) <90 ml/min per 1.73 m² among a general population cohort from rural Uganda.
Click here to access the data

Supplementary Table 4. Final multivariable model of factors independently associated with CKD comparing individuals with estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) ≥90 ml/min per 1.73 m² to individuals with eGFR <60 ml/min per 1.73 m².
Click here to access the data

Supplementary File 1. GPC questionnaire regarding sexual behaviour and lifestyle factors.
Click here to access the data

References