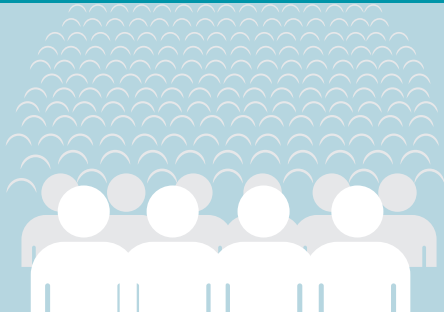


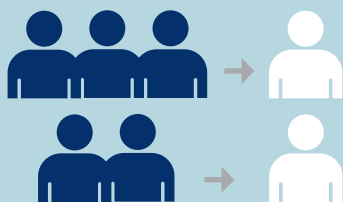
Appropriations Funding Requests

Issue



30 Million

adults with Chronic Kidney Disease



Disproportionate impact on minorities.

African Americans develop Kidney failure at a rate of nearly 4 to 1 compared to Caucasians, while Hispanics develop kidney failure at a rate of 2 to 1.

Because early to moderate kidney disease often has no symptoms, it can go undetected until very advanced.



The federal government makes a large investment in caring for the over 675,000 End Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) patients by affording them Medicare coverage regardless of their age.



However, additional investment in research and programs to improve early detection, slow kidney disease progression, and improve access to kidney transplantation is a cost-effective strategy to improve lives and lower future health care costs.

Background & Request



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)'s National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion (NCCDPHP)

NCCDPHP is at the forefront of our nation's efforts to promote and control chronic diseases. To address the social and economic impact of kidney disease, in FY 2006 the National Kidney Foundation worked with Congress to launch the Chronic Kidney Disease Surveillance Project, which is run out of NCCDPHP at CDC. Since then, Congress has provided annual funding to sustain this critical program. However, CKD is a growing problem and the CDC estimates that over a third of adults over the age of 30 will develop CKD during their lifetime. A stronger focus and broader effort is needed to promote cost-effective early testing and treatment for CKD to slow the progression of kidney disease, delay complications, and prevent or postpone kidney failure.



Urge Congress to increase funding for the CDC Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion to fight Chronic Kidney Disease



National Institutes of Health (NIH), National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK)

Despite the large Federal investment in caring for people with kidney failure, the NIH funding for kidney disease research is less than \$600 million annually. Increased funding is needed so that more researchers can investigate ways to stop kidney disease and improve treatments for those who have it.



Urge Congress to increase funding for NIDDK's kidney disease research



HRSA Division of Transplantation

The HRSA Division of Transplantation (DoT) is responsible for national implementation of policies and oversight governing the distribution of organs to those awaiting an organ transplant. In addition, DoT helps support programs aimed at increasing the number of donor organs.



Urge Congress to increase funding for organ donation and transplantation programs at HRSA DoT



HRSA Bureau of Primary Care

The HRSA Bureau of Primary Care helps fund, staff and support a national network of more than 9,800 health clinics for people in underserved communities who otherwise would have little or no access to care. 1 in 13 Americans receives care at participating health clinics.



Urge Congress to increase funding for HRSA-funded community health centers

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