Reflex Reporting of Estimated Glomerular Filtration Rate (eGFR) with Serum Creatinine: A Win-win Situation for both Patients and Physicians

Sir,

The burden of chronic kidney disease (CKD) has extensively risen over the past few decades, emerging as an alarming public health concern with drastic implications on patient-centered outcomes. In Pakistan, owing to the markedly high prevalence of metabolic disorders, diabetes, hypertension and obesity, the cases with CKD have also increased in parallel with a reported prevalence of 12.5%. Serum creatinine (Scr) is the most routinely utilised biomarker in clinical practice for the evaluation of kidney function. However, Scr has various limitations, particularly its sensitivity and extrarenal modulation alongside variation with age, gender and muscle mass. Measurement of glomerular filtration rate (GFR) is the gold standard for assessing kidney function, but it is laboursome, time-consuming and requires sophisticated and costly analytical systems hindering their widespread use. To overcome these challenges, calculation of estimated GFR (eGFR) has been widely adopted globally as an alternative. To date more than 50 different predicting equations have been developed, mostly Scr or serum cystatin-C based, focused on the population specific use from where they have originated. Most of these equations have been established and validated by the application of various modification factors to the forerunner modification of diet in renal disease (MDRD), Cockcroft-Gault (CG) formula and chronic kidney disease epidemiology collaboration (CKD-EPI) equations.

The National Kidney Disease Education Program (NKDEP) has recommended reporting eGFR reflex with every Scr test requisition for adults. As the estimate is more easily translatable to a patient’s kidney function compared to Scr; and at the same time aids practitioners to identify patients with CKD without adding additional cost and patient inconvenience. According to a survey by the College of American Pathologists (CAP), the reporting of eGFR without adding additional cost and patient inconvenience. According to a survey by the College of American Pathologists (CAP), the reporting of eGFR with every Scr test requisition for adults has not been extensively implemented by clinical laboratories in Pakistan in their reporting formats and in most instances physicians rely on manual calculations. In 2014, CKD-EPI Pakistan equation was proposed i.e. (eGFR [CKD-EPI (PK)] = 0.686 x eGFR [CKD-EPI] to the power 1.059), which was also validated by Ahmed et al, with demonstration of better precision and accuracy compared to the conventional equations. Keeping in view the diagnostic yield and marvels provided by the eGFR at no added finances, in perspective of lower middle-income countries, this is high time to propagate its incorporation reflexly with Scr laboratory reports.

Figure 1: Reporting of eGFR by worldwide clinical laboratories, according to CAP statistics.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST: The authors declared no conflict of interest.

AUTHORS’ CONTRIBUTION: SA: Devised the idea, literature review, and penned the letter. LJ: Coordinated letter writing and critical review of the final draft.

REFERENCES

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Received: June 09, 2021; Revised: August 11, 2021; Accepted: August 20, 2021
DOI: https://doi.org/10.29271/jcpsp.2022.03.411