Original Paper

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Albuminuria among Alaska Natives – Findings from the Genetics of Coronary Artery Disease in Alaska Natives (GOCADAN) Study

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Introduction

American Indians and Alaska Natives (AIAN) have twice the incidence of end-stage renal disease compared to whites [6]. Among American Indians, studies find a 30–50% higher prevalence of albuminuria among individuals with diabetes [7–11] and also show a higher risk of cardiovascular disease and death among those with low-grade albuminuria [12]. Published data is not available on the prevalence of and the risk factors for albuminuria or low-grade albuminuria among Alaska Natives.

We use data from the Genetics of Coronary Artery

| Albuminuria among Alaska Natives | Nephron Clin Pract 2010;115:c107-c113 | c109 |
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| ated a combined measure of eicosapentaenoic acid and docosa- hexaenoic acid in grams that was analyzed as a continuous vari- able | 0(s aob6(t)-37(a)-27(i)-23(ne3(e)-10(d)-1(ab5(| f)-1(p)-11(e)-(l)-13(nf22(e-14(tr |
| ascertained from the dietary survey portion of the exam. We created a combined measure of eicosapentaenoic acid and docosa- | | |
| or ACE inhibitor use that was ascertained during the medication inventory from the baseline exam. Omega-3 fatty acid intake was ascertained from the dietary survey portion of the exam. We cre- | | |
| was defined as either self-report of ACE inhibitor medication use | | |
| of the GOCADAN participants. CRP was dichotomized using the clinically meaningful cutoff of ≥ 3 mg/dl [17]. ACE inhibitor use | | |
| | | |

Table 1. Characteristics of participants of the GOCADAN study by albuminuria status (n = 1,026)

| | Albuminuria absent (n = 962) | Albuminuria present (n = 64) |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| S ci de g a hic | n (%) | n (%) |
| Age, years | | |
| 18–34 | 341 (35) | 12 (19) |
| 35–44 | 236 (25) | 11 (17) |
| 45-54 | 203 (21) | 11 (17) |
| 55 | 182 (19) | 30 (47) |
| Sex | | |
| Females | 543 (56) | 45 (70) |
| Males | 419 (44) | 19 (30) |
| Education, years | | |
| Less than high school, <12 years | 194 (20) | 28 (44) |
| High school or greater, 12 years | 768 (80) | 36 (56) |
| Cli ical ea e | n (%) | n (%) |
| Glycemic status | | |
| Normal glucose status | 804 (84) | 43 (67) |
| Impaired fasting glucose | 137 (14) | 8 (13) |
| Diabetes | 21 (2) | 13 (20) |
| Hypertension, JNC 7 definition | | |
| Normal | 456 (47) | 14 (22) |
| Prehypertension | 331 (34) | 18 (28) |
| Hypertension | 175 (18) | 32 (50) |
| BMI | | |
| Normal, BMI <25 | 379 (39) | 18 (28) |
| Overweight, BMI 25–29 | 306 (32) | 17 (27) |
| Obesity, BMI 30 | 277 (29) | 29 (45) |
| Total cholesterol, mg/dl | | |
| <200 | 493 (51) | 34 (53) |
| 200 | 469 (49) | 30 (47) |
| High-density lipoprotein, mg/dl | | |
| <40 | 98 (10) | 12 (19) |
| 40 | 864 (90) | 52 (81) |
| Low-density lipoprotein, mg/dl | | |
| <130 | 644 (67) | 51 (80) |
| 130 | 318 (33) | 13 (20) |
| Triglycerides, mg/dl | , , | , |
| <150 | 721 (75) | 43 (67) |
| 150 | 241 (25) | 21 (33) |
| High-sensitivity CRP, mg/dl | (- / | () |
| <3 | 763 (79) | 44 (69) |
| 3 | 199 (21) | 20 (31) |
| ACE inhibitor | 100 (21) | 20 (01) |
| No | 918 (95) | 51 (80) |
| Yes | 44 (5) | 13 (20) |
| Mean omega-3 fatty acid intake ± SD | ` ' | 10 (20) |
| g/day | 2.17 ± 3.25 | 3.06 ± 4.14 |
| Smoking status | w.11 ± 0.60 | J.UU - 1.11 |
| Never | 180 (19) | 15 (23) |
| Former smoker | 200 (21) | 14 (22) |
| Current smoker | 582 (60) | 35 (55) |
| Cultelit sillokei | JOL (UU) | JJ (JJ) |

Data are frequency (%) except for omega-3 fatty acid intake which has an n=945 due to missing values. JNC 7= Joint National Committee 7 guidelines.

Table 2. Unadjusted and adjusted OR for albuminuria among participants in the GOCADAN study (n = 1,026)

| | Unadjusted OR (95% CI) | Adjusted ¹ OR (95% CI) |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| S ci de g a hic | | |
| Age, years | | |
| 18–34 | referent | referent |
| 35–44 | $1.3 \ (0.6-3.1)$ | $1.6 \ (0.7-4.0)$ |
| 45-54 | 1.5 (0.7-3.6) | 1.7 (0.7-4.3) |
| 55 | 4.7(2.3-9.4) | 2.7(1.0-7.0) |
| Sex | | |
| Males | referent | referent |
| Females | 1.8 (1.1-3.2) | 2.1 (1.1–3.9) |
| Education, years | | |
| Less than high school | | |
| <12 years | referent | referent |
| High school or greater | | |
| 12 years | 0.3 (0.2-0.6) | 0.6 (0.3–1.1) |
| Cli ical ea e | | |
| Glycemic status | | |
| Normal glucose status | referent | referent |
| Impaired fasting glucose | $1.1 \ (0.5-2.4)$ | 0.6 (0.2-1.4) |
| Diabetes | 11.6 (5.4–24.7) | 3.0(1.2-7.9) |
| Hypertension, JNC 7 definition | | |
| Normal | referent | referent |
| Prehypertension | 1.8 (0.9–3.6) | 2.0 (0.9-4.2) |
| Hypertension | 6.0 (3.1–11.4) | 3.0(1.2-7.3) |
| BMI | , , | , , |
| Normal, BMI <25 | referent | referent |
| Overweight, BMI 25–29 | 1.2 (0.6-2.3) | 1.0 (0.5-2.0) |
| Obesity, BMI 30 | 2.2 (1.2–4.1) | 1.5 (0.7–3.1) |
| Total cholesterol, mg/dl | , , , | , , |
| <200 | referent | referent |
| 200 | 0.9 (0.6–1.5) | 1.2 (0.6–2.4) |
| High-density lipoprotein, mg/dl | | 1.2 (0.0 2.1) |
| <40 | referent | referent |
| 40 | 0.5 (0.3–1.0) | 0.4 (0.2–0.8) |
| Low-density lipoprotein, mg/dl | 0.0 (0.0 1.0) | 0.4 (0.2 0.0) |
| <130 | referent | referent |
| 130 | 0.5 (0.3–1.0) | 0.5 (0.2–1.0) |
| | 0.5 (0.5–1.0) | 0.5 (0.2-1.0) |
| Triglycerides, mg/dl | nofomont | referent |
| <150 | referent | |
| 150 | 1.5 (0.9–2.5) | 0.7 (0.4–1.4) |
| High-sensitivity CRP, mg/dl | C | C t |
| <3 | referent | referent |
| 3 ACE in biblion | 1.7 (1.0–3.0) | 1.1 (0.6–2.1) |
| ACE inhibitor | C | c . |
| No | referent | referent |
| Yes | 5.3 (2.7–10.5) | $1.5 \ (0.6-3.7)$ |
| Smoking status | | |
| Never | referent | referent |
| Former smoker | 0.8 (0.4–1.8) | $0.8 \ (0.3-1.9)$ |
| Current smoker | 0.7 (0.4-1.4) | 1.3 (0.6-2.8) |

¹ Simultaneously adjusted for all risk factors. JNC 7 = Joint National Committee 7 guidelines.



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