

Kidney failure (ESRD) in Maryland

16,531

Maryland residents

are living with end-stage renal disease (ESRD, or kidney failure). Without treatment-dialysis or a transplant-ESRD is fatal.

> depend on dialysis to stav alive

SOURCE: U.S. Renal Data System 2019 Annual Data Report

Only about 1 in 6 Maryland patients on the waiting list got a kidney transplant in 2019.



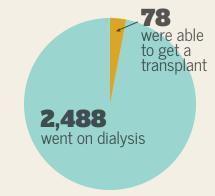
2.431 are on the waiting in are on the waiting list for

> 437 kidney transplants were performed in Maryland in

SOURCE: Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network

New cases of kidney failure

were diagnosed in Maryland in 2017 (the most recent data available).



SOURCE: U.S. Renal Data System 2019 Annual Data Report

Marylanders are at risk for kidney disease

Leading causes of kidney failure



Diabetes



High blood pressure

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12%

diagnosed with diabetes

32.4%

have high blood pressure

30.9%

self-report obese

SOURCE: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

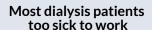
Why dialysis patients depend on charitable assistance

Maryland

on dialysis and with transplants received grants from AKF in 2019 to pay for their insurance premiums and other health carerelated costs not covered by insurance.



in charitable assistance from AKF ensured that low-income Maryland dialysis and transplant patients could afford their lifesaving health care.

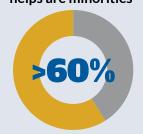




ESRD IS A DISABILITY

Dialysis is life support. Treating kidney failure and its comorbidities is more consuming than a full-time job: more than 80% of patients cannot work

Most patients AKF helps are minorities



MINORITIES ARE MORE AFFECTED BY ESRD

Of the patients AKF helps, 34.7% are African American 20.1% Hispanic/Latino 5.6% Native American/ Asian/ Pacific Islander

Ratio of out-of-pocket to income is stunning



FINANCIAL HARDSHIP **COMES WITH ESRD**

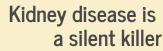
Average income of patients AKF helps is < \$25,000, yet average out-of-pocket costs for dialysis patients is >\$7,000/yr

9th leading cause of death in the U.S.

he facts about kidney disease

Kidneys are vital organs—just like the heart, lungs and liver. They clean the blood, help control blood pressure, help make red blood cells, and keep bones healthy.

- Chronic kidney disease is an increasingly common but usually preventable condition. More than 37 million Americans have kidney disease and millions more are at risk.
- According to the CDC, 96% of people with early kidney disease don't know they have it because it usually has no symptoms until the late stages. Simple blood and urine tests can tell how well the kidneys are working.
- Diabetes and high blood pressure are the two leading causes of kidney disease. Kidney disease can lead to heart attack, stroke, kidney failure and death.
- Nidney disease can be treated. If it's caught and treated early, it's often possible to slow or stop the progress of kidney disease.
- Besides diabetes and high blood pressure, other common risks for kidney disease include:
 - Having a family history of kidney disease
 - Being African American, Asian American, Native American, or Hispanic
 - Being over 60
- African Americans are 3 times more likely than whites to develop kidney failure, and Hispanics are 1.6 times more likely than non-Hispanics to develop kidney failure.





- There are more than **746,000 people with kidney failure** in the United States—an increase of 91% since 2000.
 - About 524,000 are on dialysis and nearly 223,000 are living with kidney transplants.
 - Each month, about 10,000 new cases of kidney failure are diagnosed.
- In 2017, Medicare spending for ESRD beneficiaries was \$35.4 billion—7.2% of Medicare costs—though ESRD patients make up less than 1% of the total Medicare population.
- A patient on hemodialysis costs Medicare nearly \$91,000 per year.
- For each kidney disease patient who does not reach kidney failure, Medicare saves an estimated \$250,000.
- One third of people who were diagnosed with kidney failure in 2017 received little or no pre-ESRD care.

