

Chronic Kidney Disease – Fast Facts

- More than 26 million people in this country – one in nine Americans – have kidney disease. Millions more are at increased risk of developing kidney disease, and most don't know it because there are usually no symptoms in the early stages of the disease. *(National Kidney Foundation)*
- Chronic kidney disease hits ethnic minorities disproportionately, and these populations are up to four times more likely than non-minorities to develop end-stage renal disease. This increased risk is linked directly to their higher rates of diabetes and high blood pressure, the two leading causes of kidney disease. *(National Kidney Foundation)*
 - African Americans are nearly four times more likely than the general population to develop kidney failure, and constitute about 32 percent of all kidney failure patients in the U.S. *(National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases)*
 - Hispanic Americans are 1.5 times more likely to have kidney failure than non-Hispanic whites. *(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)*
 - American Indians are twice as likely to suffer kidney failure than white Americans. Although it is unknown exactly why Native Americans are more at risk, [diabetes](#), [high blood pressure](#) and access to health care play a big part. *(American Kidney Fund)*
- About 430,000 Americans with end-stage renal disease rely on some form of dialysis. *(United States Renal Data System, USRDS ADR 2013)*
- More than 90,000 patients are on the waiting list for a kidney transplant, but each year only about 18,000 receive new kidneys. *(United States Renal Data System, USRDS ADR 2013)*
- Kidneys are important, but people can live a full, healthy life with only one working kidney.

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