

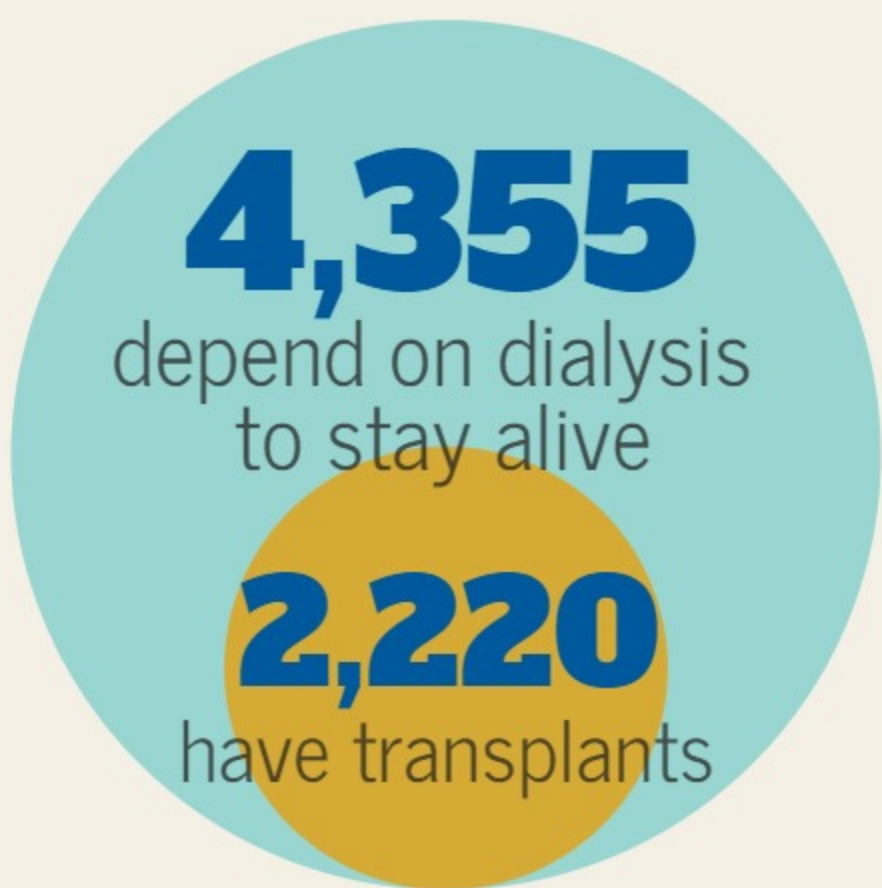
Kidney failure (ESRD) in Oregon

2019

6,575

Oregon residents

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



SOURCE: U.S. Renal Data System 2018 Annual Data Report

In 2018, only about 1 in 3 Oregon patients on the waiting list got a kidney transplant.



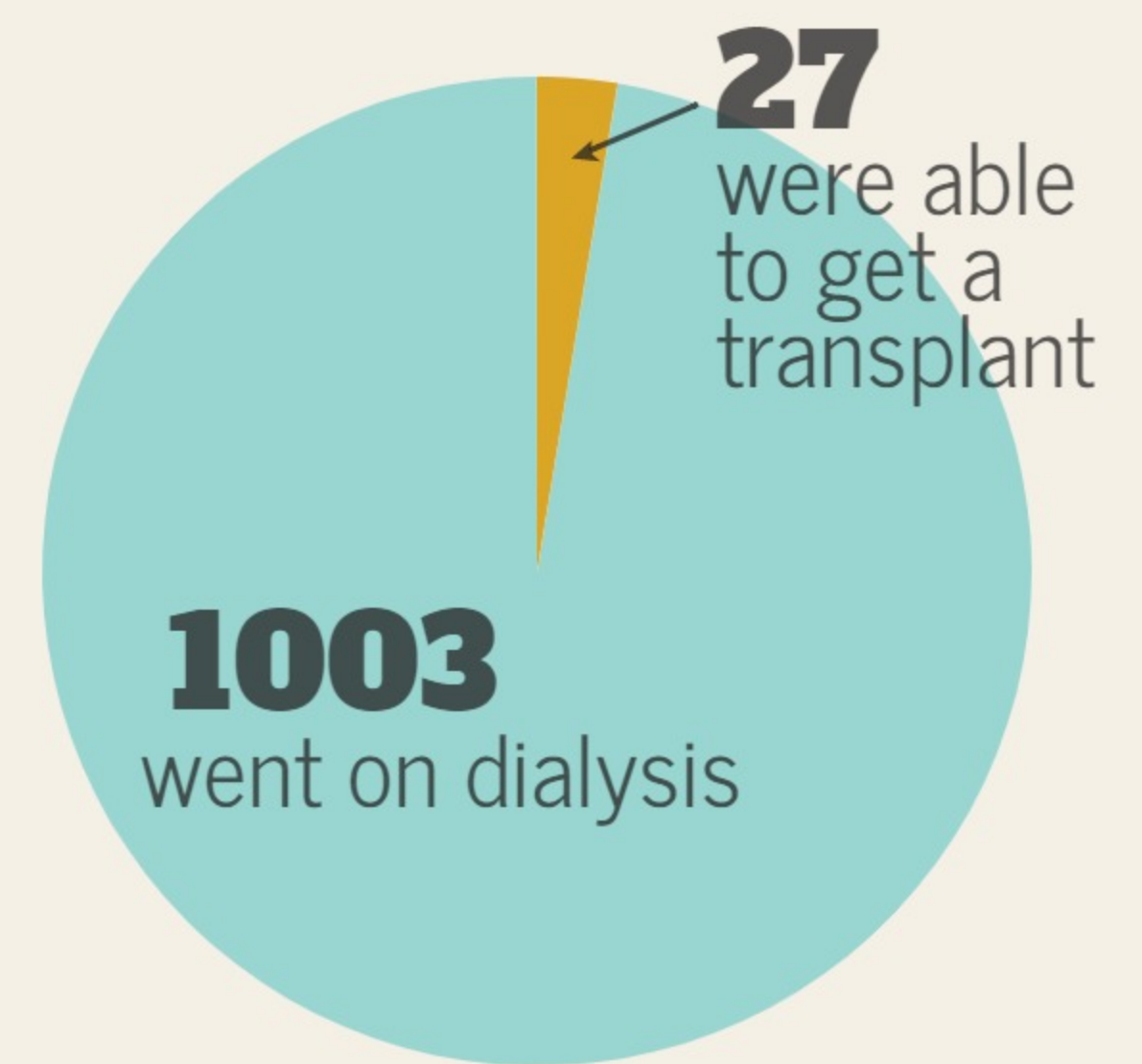
710 are on the waiting list for a kidney transplant
246 kidney transplants were performed in Oregon in 2018

SOURCE: Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network

1,030

New cases of kidney failure

were diagnosed in Oregon in 2016 (the most recent data available).



SOURCE: U.S. Renal Data System 2018 Annual Data Report

Oregonians are at risk for kidney disease

Leading causes of kidney failure



Diabetes



High blood pressure

OR AT RISK:

8.2% diagnosed with diabetes

25.7% have high blood pressure

60.6% self-report overweight/obese

SOURCE: Community Commons Community Health Needs Assessment

Why dialysis patients depend on charitable assistance

1,040

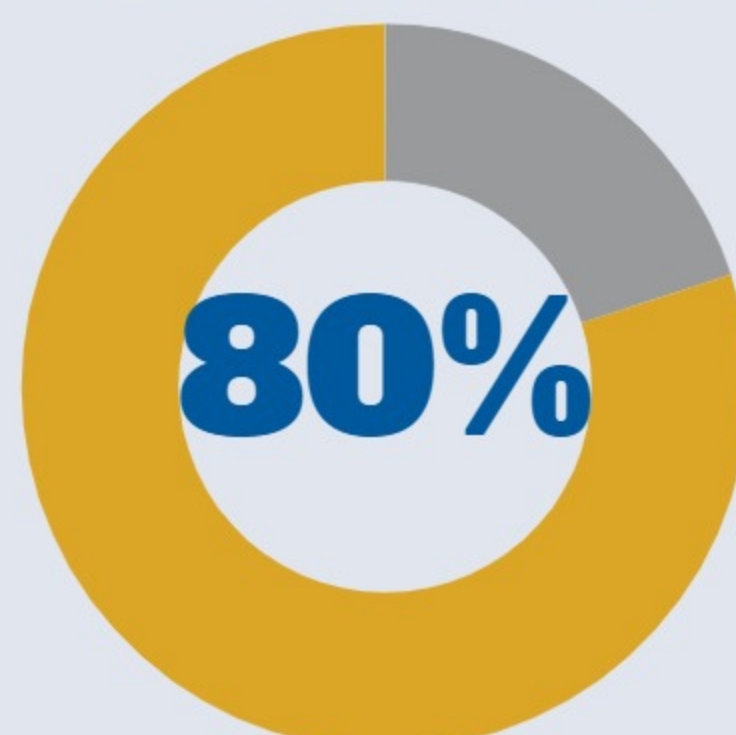
 Oregon residents

on dialysis and with transplants received grants from AKF in 2018 to pay for their insurance premiums and other health care-related costs not covered by insurance.

\$3.3 million

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

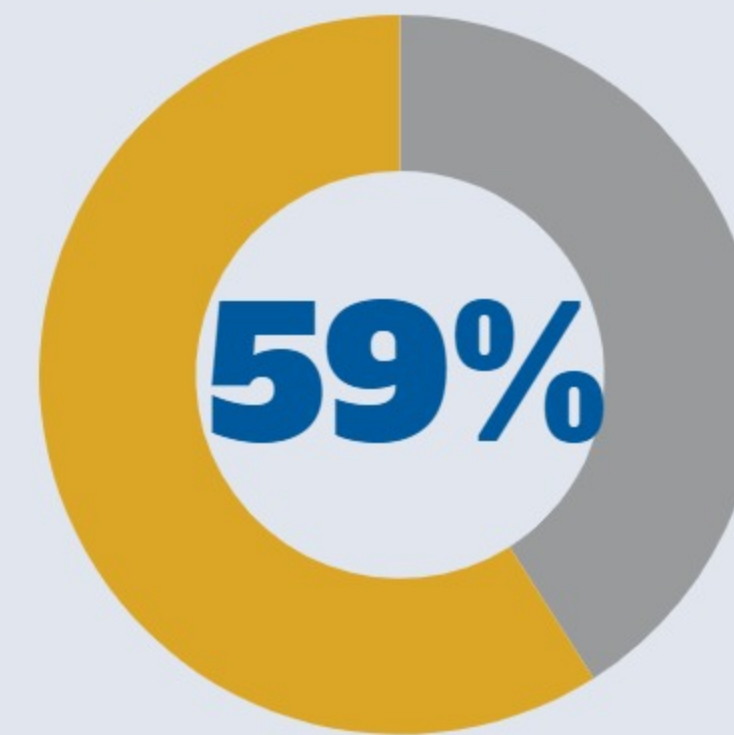
Most dialysis patients too sick to work



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

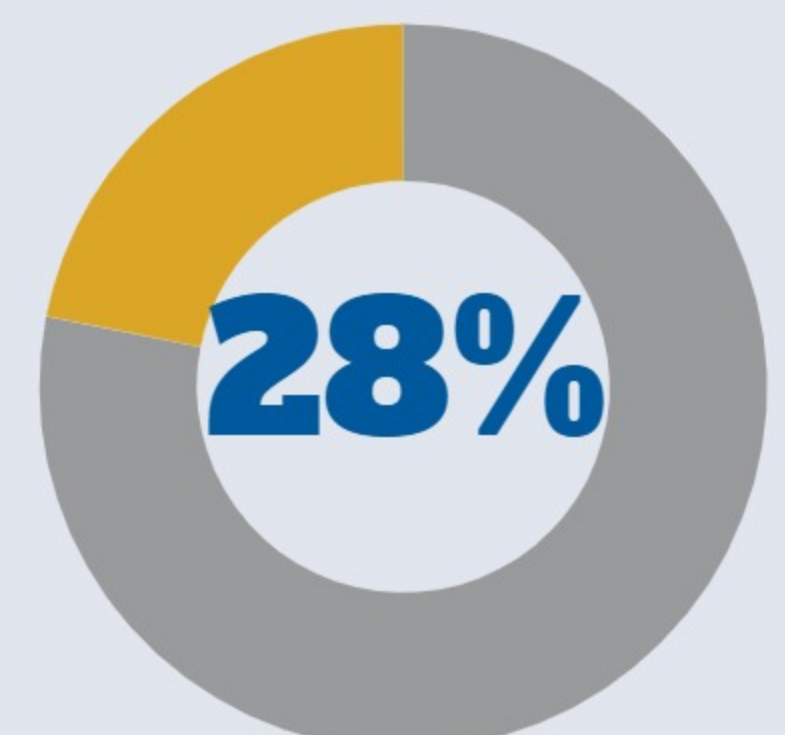
Most patients AKF helps are minorities



MINORITIES ARE MORE AFFECTED BY ESRD

Of the patients AKF helps, 36% African-American 20% Hispanic/Latino 3% Asian

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.

The 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 30 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.
- Kidney 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 age 60**.
- Kidney failure is **3.7 times more common among African-Americans, 1.5 times more common among Native Americans** and **1.3 times more common among Asians** than Whites.

Kidney disease is a silent killer



- There are more than **725,000 people with kidney failure** in the United States—an **increase of 86% since 2000**.
 - 509,000 are on dialysis and nearly 215,000 are living with kidney transplants.
 - Each month, **about 10,000 new cases of kidney failure** are diagnosed.
- In 2016, 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 **over \$90,000 per year**.
- For each kidney disease patient who does not reach kidney failure, **Medicare saves an estimated \$250,000**.
- **More than 35%** of people who were diagnosed with kidney failure in 2016 received **little or no pre-ESRD care**.

Costly to patients, employers and taxpayers

