THE CLINICAL QUESTION

TAKING HIME MESSAGE

BACKGROUND

A comprehensive review was conducted to identify the factors associated with increased risk of hospitalization among patients with chronic kidney disease (CKD) and those with diabetes. The study included a systematic review of the literature and a meta-analysis of relevant studies.

STUDY DESIGN

A literature search was conducted using the PubMed and Cochrane databases. The search included studies published between 2010 and 2020 with a focus on CKD and diabetes. The studies were screened for relevant outcomes and outcomes related to hospitalization. The studies were then stratified by intervention and control groups.

POPULATION

The study included a total of 1,200 patients with CKD and diabetes, with an equal number of patients in the intervention and control groups. The intervention group received a tailored intervention aimed at reducing hospitalization risk, while the control group received standard care.

BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS

The baseline characteristics of the study population were as follows: age, gender, and comorbid conditions were similar between the two groups.

OUTCOMES

The primary outcome was hospitalization rate, measured as the number of hospitalizations per 1,000 patient-years. The intervention group had a significantly lower hospitalization rate compared to the control group (12 vs. 18 per 1,000 patient-years).

COMMENTARY

The results of this study suggest that tailored interventions can significantly reduce hospitalization rates among patients with CKD and diabetes. Further research is needed to determine the mechanisms underlying this effect and to explore the feasibility of implementing these interventions in clinical practice.

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SUGGESTED READINGS


ARTICLE CITATION