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## Prevalence and factors associated with persistent smoking after diagnosis of CKD

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**Background:** Chronic kidney disease can increase the risk for cardiovascular diseases, and cardiovascular diseases contribute to a significant proportion of morbidity and mortality in CKD patients. While smoking is a strong risk factor for CVD complications, currently no population-based studies are available examining change in smoking habit behavior in newly diagnosed CKD patients. Therefore, this study aimed to examine the prevalence of sustained smoking among patients recently diagnosed with CKD, and factors associated with persistent smoking.

**Patients & Methods:** Data was collected from a cohort study using representative samples in the Korean National Health Insurance database. A total of 10,473 male CKD patients who were first diagnosed between January 1, 2004 and December 31, 2011 were included in the study. Change in smoking status, and demographic, socioeconomic and clinical variables were examined for association with sustained smoking.

**Results:** The results indicated that out of 935 male smokers newly diagnosed with CKD, 628 (67%) continued smoking while 307 (33%) quit. Multivariate logistic regression analysis showed that persistent smoking after diagnosis of CKD was associated with younger age at diagnosis and higher fasting blood glucose levels.

**Conclusion:** Almost two-thirds of men continue to smoke after being diagnosed with CKD, suggesting that more can be done to encourage and help men recently diagnosed with CKD to quit smoking. Men who are younger, and who may benefit most from early interventions for smoking cessation, are less likely to quit, suggesting that future smoking cessation policies should take into consideration this population.

## Notes: