ARDAC Kidney Health Study



Screening Report

Wagga Wagga Area

7th – 18th March 2011





The ARDAC Study

The ARDAC Study (Antecedents of Renal Disease in Aboriginal Children) is based at The Centre for Kidney Research at The Children's Hospital at Westmead and is investigating the early signs of kidney and cardiovascular disease in both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children in NSW. The first phase of the study was conducted over 6 years between 2002 and 2007 and followed the health of more than 2000 primary school children from areas across NSW. Initially participants were recruited from primary schools, however they are now screened in high schools, at home and in the community as the participants are older and some have left school. Screening in Phase 2 of the study includes measurement of height, weight, blood pressure, waist circumference and a urine test.

The results of the first phase showed no difference in presence of markers for kidney and cardiovascular disease between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal participants. Screening for Phase 2 started in 2008. The success of the ARDAC study has been the result of the support and commitment from Aboriginal Health Workers (AHW's), Aboriginal Education Officers (AEO's), teachers, staff from the Aboriginal Medical Services, the Division of General Practice and a large number of participating schools and communities.

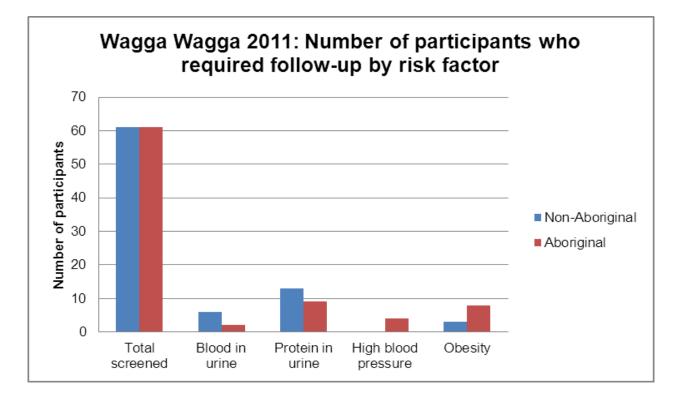
In 2011 we screened 122 participants from the Wagga Wagga Area. These are the results of screening in the Wagga Wagga Area in 2011.

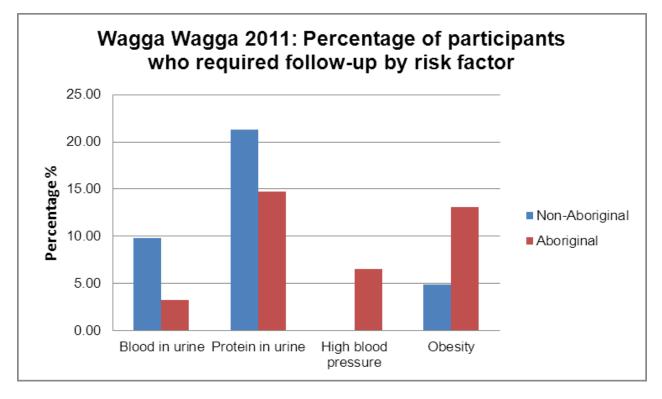
School	Participants
Coleambally Central School	1
James Fallon HS	2
Junee High School	2
Kildare Catholic College	1
Kooringal High School	2
Mater Dei Catholic College	6
Mount Austin High School	77
Murray HS	1
Narrandera HS	1
The Riverina Anglican College	2
The Rock CS	1
Wagga Wagga Christian College	1
Wagga Wagga High School	10
Home Visits	15
Total	122

Schools screened in the Wagga Wagga Area:

ARDAC Phase 2 Screening Report

Wagga Wagga Area





The first graph shows the number of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal participants who were referred for each risk factor. The second graph shows the percentage of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal participants who were referred for each risk factor.

Number of participants tested: 122

Ethnicity: 50% non-Aboriginal (61) and 50% Aboriginal (61)

• Blood in urine \geq 1+ (25 cells/uL) excluding menstruation:

There were 8 out of 122 participants (4%) who had blood in their urine, 6 non-Aboriginal and 2 Aboriginal

Protein in urine <a>> 1+ (30mg/dL):

There were 22 out of 122 participants (18%) with protein in their urine, 13 non-Aboriginal and 9 Aboriginal

• High blood pressure (systolic blood pressure > 95% for age):

There were 4 out of 122 participants (3%) with systolic hypertension, 0 non-Aboriginal and 4 Aboriginal

Obesity (Body Mass Index SDS <u>></u>2):

There were 11 out of 122 participants (9%) with a BMI SDS \geq 2, 3 non-Aboriginal and 8 Aboriginal

<u>Referral</u>

Participants are referred to their local doctor, Aboriginal Medical Service or Community Health Centre for further investigation if one or more of the following are found during screening;

- High blood pressure
- Obesity
- Blood, protein or albumin in their urine

Participants who require follow-up receive instructions with their screening results.

<u>Contact Us</u>

If you have any questions about screening or results please contact us on:

Free call: 1800 005 846 Phone: 9845 1469 Fax: 9845 1491 Email: <u>ardac@chw.edu.au</u>