Erratum

After publication, we found a mistake within the text of "Care of Manitobans Living with Chronic Kidney Disease".

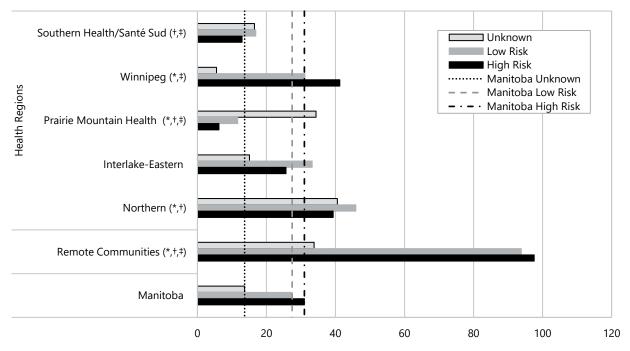
On page 20, in Chapter 3, the subtitle date of Figure 3.3 should be April 1, 2012

The web version of the report has been updated.

The updated page is below.

Figure 3.3 shows rates of CKD among Manitoba residents by region and risk of progression to ESKD. Similar to the graph of prevalence by region (Figure 3.2), the high rates of CKD in the remote communities and in the Northern Health Region are striking for all risk categories. The lower rate of the unknown-risk group in Winnipeg is due to the better coverage of laboratory data in that region, so that most Winnipeg patients could be categorized as either low or high risk. For the Prairie Mountain Health Region, the low- and high-risk groups will be underestimated because of the poor laboratory data coverage in that area; these rates should be interpreted with caution (see Chapter 2).

Figure 3.3: Adults in Risk Groups of Chronic Kidney Disease by Region
Age- and sex-adjusted rates per 1,000 residents aged 18+ on April 1, 2012



- * indicates area's Unknown Risk rate was statistically different from Manitoba
- † indicates area's Low Risk CKD rate was statistically different from Manitoba
- ‡ indicates area's High Risk CKD rate was statistically different from Manitoba

Prevalence and Incidence of End Stage Kidney Disease in Adults

The map in Figure 3.4 shows the prevalence of ESKD in Manitoba in 2012, by health region zones (sub-areas within the five health regions) and for remote communities. These zones provide more detail about the geographic distribution of ESKD. The darker areas indicate the highest rates of ESKD. The rates in northern zones and remote communities are generally higher than rates in the rest of the province, and the lowest rates (lighter shades) are in zones within the Southern Health/Santé Sud Region.