

NICE CKS GUIDE -last checked information from 01/03/2024

Table 1 Risk of adverse outcomes in adults by GFR and ACR category

	ACR category A1: normal to mildly increased (less than 3 mg/mmol)	ACR category A2: moderately increased (3 to 30 mg/mmol)	ACR category A3: severely increased (over 30 mg/mmol)
GFR category G1: normal and high (90 ml/min/1.73 m² or over)	Low risk No CKD if there are no other markers of kidney damage	Moderate risk	High risk
GFR category G2: mild reduction related to normal range for a young adult (60 to 89 ml/min/1.73 m²)	Low risk No CKD if there are no other markers of kidney damage	Moderate risk	High risk
GFR category G3a: mild to moderate reduction (45 to 59 ml/min/1.73 m²)	Moderate risk	High risk	Very high risk
GFR category G3b: moderate to severe reduction (30 to 44 ml/min/1.73 m²)	High risk	Very high risk	Very high risk
GFR category G4: severe reduction (15 to 29 ml/min/1.73 m²)	Very high risk	Very high risk	Very high risk
GFR category G5: kidney failure (under 15 ml/min/1.73 m²)	Very high risk	Very high risk	Very high risk

Table 2 Minimum number of monitoring checks (eGFRcreatinine) per year for adults, children and young people with or at risk of chronic kidney disease

Note: ACR monitoring should be individualised based on a person's individual characteristics, risk of progression and whether a change in ACR is likely to lead to a change in management.

	ACR category A1: normal to mildly increased (less than 3 mg/mmol)	ACR category A2: moderately increased (3 to 30 mg/mmol)	ACR category A3: severely increased (over 30 mg/mmol)
GFR category G1: normal and high (90 ml/min/1.73 m ² or over)	0 to 1	1	1 or more
GFR category G2: mild reduction related to normal range for a young adult (60 to 89 ml/min/1.73 m ²)	0 to 1	1	1 or more
GFR category G3a: mild to moderate reduction (45 to 59 ml/min/1.73 m ²)	1	1	2
GFR category G3b: moderate to severe reduction (30 to 44 ml/min/1.73 m ²)	1 to 2	2	2 or more
GFR category G4: severe reduction (15 to 29 ml/min/1.73 m ²)	2	2	3
GFR category G5: kidney failure (under 15 ml/min/1.73 m ²)	4	4 or more	4 or more

Abbreviations: ACR, albumin creatinine ratio; GFR, glomerular filtration rate.

For a short explanation of why the committee made these recommendations and how they might affect practice, see the [rationale and impact section on frequency of monitoring](#).

Full details of the evidence and the committee's discussion are in [evidence review E: optimal monitoring frequency](#) and [evidence review N: defining clinically significant decline in eGFR in terms of risk of kidney disease progression](#).