Factors associated with hospital readmission in chronic kidney disease: **A literature review**

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Introduction: Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is associated with an increased rate of hospital readmission. It increases the risk of readmission in patients hospitalised for other reasons.

Aim: To systematically synthesise factors associated with hospital readmission across the spectrum of CKD.

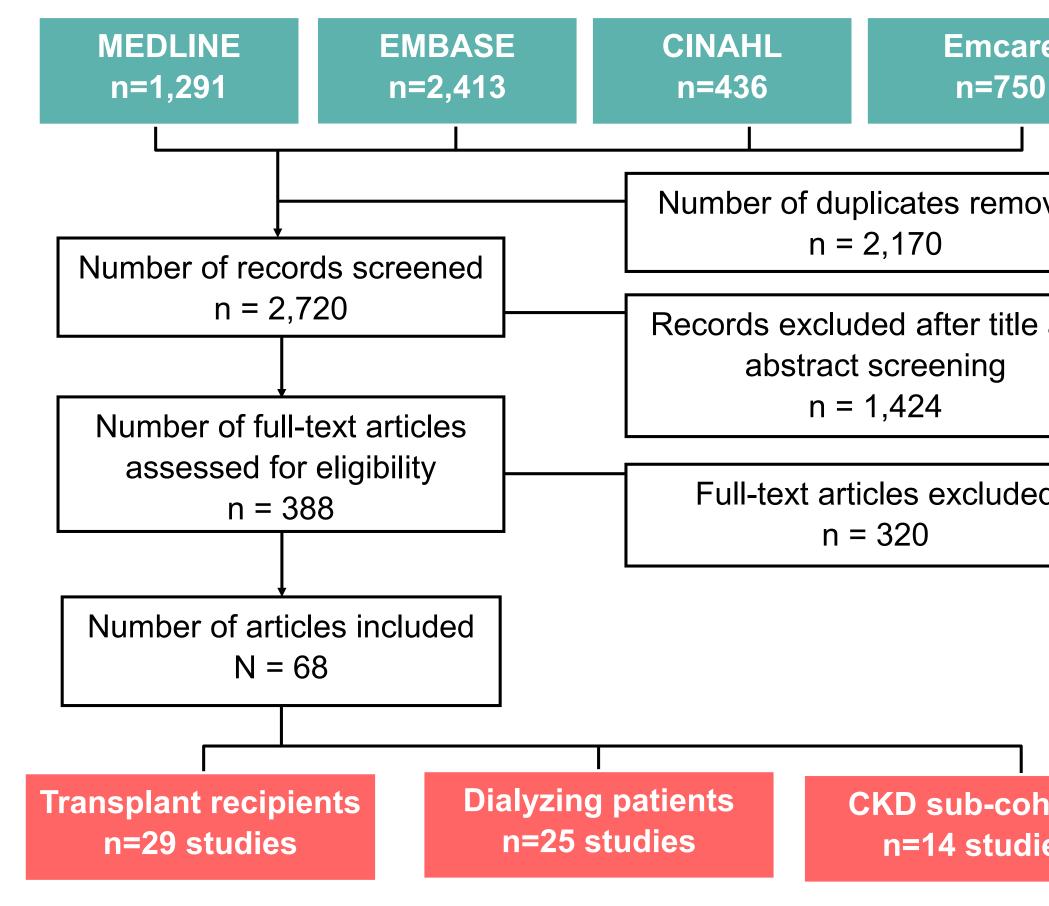


Figure 1: PRISMA flow diagram of study selection

Conclusion: The risk factors influencing hospital readmission vary across the spectrum of CKD. To reliably predict readmission risk, a prediction tool tailored to specific CKD cohort is needed.

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Methods: This review was registered with PROSPERO: CRD42019140099. On March 31, 2019, four databases (MEDLINE Complete, CINAHL Complete, EMBASE) and Emcare) were searched for studies that examined factors associated with readmission in adult patients with CKD was conducted.

Results: The search retrieved 3,593 citations (Figure 1). Sixty-eight relevant studies were retrieved. Factors associated with a higher odds of readmission is summarized **T** I I 4

re 0	in Table 1.		
		Transplant recipients n=29 studie	S
oved e and		 Donor-related factors (e.g. non-H Delayed graft function without kid A poor understanding of the medi 	Iney
		Dialyzing patients n=25 studies	
ed		 Comorbidities (e.g. depression, p Demographics (e.g. poorer social Weekend discharge Catheter-related infections 	
		CKD sub-cohorts n=14 studies	
		 A decreased lumbar bone minera Malnutrition A length of stay of 5-6 days as op 	
ies		Table 1: Factors associated with rea	admi

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anic, every 10-year \uparrow in age) recovery by discharge ion regimen

nonary disease) pport, <40 years of age)

ensity (\overline{X} =-2.94, SD=0.68)

sed to <5 or \geq 7 days

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