

# UC Irvine

## UC Irvine Previously Published Works

### Title

Saúde dos rins para todos: preenchendo a lacuna de educação e conhecimento sobre a saúde renal

### Permalink

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/29s3n92m>

### Journal

Brazilian Journal of Nephrology, 44(2)

### ISSN

0101-2800

### Authors

Langham, Robyn G  
Kalantar-Zadeh, Kamyar  
Bonner, Ann  
[et al.](#)

### Publication Date

2023-08-13

### DOI

10.1590/2175-8239-jbn-2022-0027pt

### Copyright Information

This work is made available under the terms of a Creative Commons Attribution License, available at <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Peer reviewed

## Kidney health for all: bridging the gap in kidney health education and literacy\*

Saúde dos rins para todos: preenchendo a lacuna de educação e conhecimento sobre a saúde renal

### Authors

Robyn G. Langham<sup>1</sup> #  
 Kamyar Kalantar-Zadeh<sup>2</sup> #  
 Ann Bonner<sup>3</sup>  
 Alessandro Balducci<sup>4</sup> #  
 Li-Li Hsiao<sup>5</sup> #  
 Latha A. Kumaraswami<sup>6</sup> #  
 Paul Laffin<sup>7</sup> #  
 Vassilios Liakopoulos<sup>8</sup> #  
 Gamal Saadi<sup>9</sup> #  
 Ekamol Tantissattamo<sup>2</sup>  #  
 Ifeoma Ulasi<sup>10</sup> #  
 Siu-Fai Lui<sup>11</sup> #

<sup>1</sup>University of Melbourne, St. Vincent's Hospital, Department of Medicine, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

<sup>2</sup>University of California Irvine School of Medicine, Department of Medicine, Division of Nephrology, Hypertension and Kidney Transplantation, Orange, California, USA.

<sup>3</sup>Griffith University, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Southport, Queensland, Australia.

<sup>4</sup>Italian Kidney Foundation, Rome, Italy.

<sup>5</sup>Brigham and Women's Hospital, Renal Division, Department of Medicine, Boston, Massachusetts, USA.

<sup>6</sup>Tamilnad Kidney Research (TANKER) Foundation, The International Federation of Kidney Foundations - World Kidney Alliance (IFKF - WKA), Chennai, India.

<sup>7</sup>International Society of Nephrology, Brussels, Belgium.

<sup>8</sup>Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, AHEPA Hospital, Department of Internal Medicine, Division of Nephrology and Hypertension, Thessaloniki, Greece.

<sup>9</sup>Cairo University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Internal Medicine, Nephrology Unit, Giza, Egypt.

<sup>10</sup>University of Nigeria, College of Medicine, Department of Medicine, Renal Unit, Ituku-Ozalla, Enugu, Nigeria.

<sup>11</sup>Chinese University of Hong Kong, International Federation of Kidney Foundations - World Kidney Alliance, The Jockey Club School of Public Health and Primary Care, Hong Kong, China.

Submitted on: 02/09/2022.

Approved on: 02/16/2022.

Published on: 05/30/2022.

### Correspondence to:

Robyn G. Langham  
 E-mail: etantisa@hs.uci.edu

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1590/2175-8239-JBN-2022-0027en>

### ABSTRACT

The high burden of kidney disease, global disparities in kidney care, and the poor outcomes of kidney failure place a growing burden on affected individuals and their families, caregivers, and the community at large. Health literacy is the degree to which individuals and organizations have, or equitably enable individuals to have, the ability to find, understand, and use information and services to make informed health-related decisions and actions for themselves and others. Rather than viewing health literacy as a patient deficit, improving health literacy lies primarily with health care providers communicating and educating effectively in codesigned partnership with those with kidney disease. For kidney policy makers, health literacy is a prerequisite for organizations to transition to a culture that places the person at the center of health care. The growing capability of and access to technology provides new opportunities to enhance education and awareness of kidney disease for all stakeholders. Advances in telecommunication, including social media platforms, can be leveraged to enhance persons' and providers' education. The World Kidney Day declares 2022 as the year of "Kidney Health for All" to promote global teamwork in advancing strategies in bridging the gap in kidney health education and literacy. Kidney organizations should work toward shifting the patient-deficit health literacy narrative to that of being the responsibility of health care providers and health policy makers. By engaging in and supporting kidney health-centered policy making, community health planning, and health literacy approaches for all, the kidney communities strive to prevent kidney diseases and enable living well with kidney disease.

**Keywords:** Educational Gap; Empowerment; Health Literacy; Health Policy; Information Technology; Kidney Health; Partnership; Prevention; Social Media.

### RESUMO

A elevada carga da doença renal, disparidades globais no cuidado renal e desfechos ruins da insuficiência renal impõem uma sobrecarga crescente aos indivíduos afetados e suas famílias, cuidadores e a própria comunidade geral. Educação em saúde é o grau em que indivíduos e organizações têm, ou que igualmente permitem que indivíduos tenham, capacidade de encontrar, compreender e utilizar informações e serviços para tomar decisões e ações conscientes relacionadas à saúde para si e outros. Mais do que enxergar educação em saúde como um problema dos pacientes, a melhoria dessa educação depende principalmente da comunicação e educação efetiva dos profissionais em parceria com aqueles que apresentam doença renal. Para formuladores de políticas renais, educação em saúde é pré-requisito para que organizações migrem para uma cultura que coloque a pessoa no centro dos cuidados. A crescente capacidade e acesso à tecnologia oferecem novas oportunidades para melhorar educação e conscientização sobre doença renal para todas as partes interessadas. Avanços nas telecomunicações, incluindo redes sociais, podem ajudar a melhorar a educação de pessoas e provedores. O Dia Mundial do Rim declara 2022 como o ano da "Saúde dos Rins para Todos" promovendo trabalho em equipe global no avanço de estratégias para preencher a lacuna na educação e conhecimento em saúde renal. Organizações renais devem trabalhar para mudar a narrativa da educação em saúde como um problema de pacientes, para sendo responsabilidade dos profissionais e formuladores de políticas. Ao engajar-se e apoiar formulação de políticas centradas na saúde renal, planejamento de saúde comunitária e abordagens de educação em saúde para todos, comunidades renais esforçam-se para prevenir doenças renais e permitir viver bem com elas.

**Descritores:** Lacuna Educacional; Empoderamento; Educação Em Saúde; Política De Saúde; Tecnologia Da Informação; Saúde Dos Rins; Parceria; Prevenção; Mídia Social.



Given the high burden of kidney disease and global disparities related to kidney care, in carrying forward our mission of advocating *Kidney Health for All*, the challenging issue of bridging the well-identified gap in the global understanding of kidney disease and its health literacy is the theme for World Kidney Day (WKD) 2022. Health literacy is defined as the degree to which people and organizations have—or equitably enable individuals to have—the ability to find, understand, and use information and services to inform health-related decisions and actions for themselves and others<sup>1</sup>. Not only is it increasingly recognized that health literacy plays a critical role in outcomes for individuals with kidney disease and the community in general, but it is also increasingly important that policy makers worldwide are informed and aware of the opportunities and actual measurable outcomes that can be achieved through kidney-specific preventative strategies.

#### THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY OF PEOPLE WITH KIDNEY DISEASE

Most people are not aware what their kidneys are for or where their kidneys are even located. For those affected by a disease and the subsequent effects on overall health, an effective communication with the health care provider is required to help them understand what to do, make decisions, and take action. Health literacy involves more than the functional abilities of an individual; it also involves the cognitive and social skills needed to access, understand, and use information to manage health conditions<sup>2</sup>. It is also contextual<sup>3</sup>, because as health needs change, so does the level of understanding and ability to solve problems. Health literacy is, therefore, an interaction between individuals, health care providers, and health policy makers<sup>4</sup>. This is why the imperatives around health literacy are now recognized as indicators for quality of local and national health care systems and health care professionals within it<sup>5</sup>. As chronic kidney disease (CKD) progresses alongside other health changes and increasing treatment complexities, it becomes increasingly difficult for individuals to manage<sup>6</sup>. Health policy has been promoting care partnerships between health-centered policy, community health planning, and health literacy for about a decade<sup>7</sup>, but current approaches need to evolve (Table 1).

Assessing health literacy requires appropriate multidimensional patient-reported measures, such as the World Health Organization–recommended Health Literacy Questionnaire (available in over 30 languages) rather than tools measuring only functional health literacy (e.g., Rapid Estimate of Adult Literacy in Medicine or Short Test of Functional Health Literacy in Adults)<sup>8</sup>. It is therefore not surprising that studies have demonstrated that low health literacy (LHL) in people with CKD is associated with poor CKD knowledge, self-management behaviors, and health-related quality of life, and greater comorbidity severity<sup>7</sup>. Unfortunately, most CKD studies have measured only functional health literacy, so the evidence that LHL results in poorer outcomes, especially higher health care utilization and mortality<sup>9</sup>, and reduces access to transplantation<sup>10</sup>, is weak.

Recently, health literacy has been considered to be an important bridge between lower socioeconomic status and other social determinants of health<sup>4</sup>. Indeed, this is not a feature that can be measured by the gross domestic product of a country, as the effects of LHL on the extent of CKD in the community are experienced globally, regardless of country income status. The lack of awareness of kidney disease risk factors, even in those with high health literacy abilities, is testament to the difficulties in understanding this disease and why the United States, for instance, recommends that a universal precaution approach toward health literacy is undertaken<sup>11</sup>.

So, what does the perfect health literacy program look like for people with CKD? In several high-income countries, there are national health literacy action plans with the emphasis shifted to policy directives, organizational culture, and health care providers. In Australia, for instance, a compulsory health literacy accreditation standard makes the health care organization responsible for ensuring that providers are cognizant of individual health literacy abilities<sup>12</sup>. Many high-income countries, health care organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and jurisdictions are providing an array of consumer-focused web-based programs that provide detailed information and self-care training opportunities. However, most programs are largely designed for individual/family use that are unlikely to mitigate LHL. There is, however, substantial evidence that interventions improving health care provider communication are more likely to improve

**TABLE 1** SUMMARY OF KIDNEY HEALTH PROMOTION STRATEGIES, INVOLVING KIDNEY HEALTH POLICY, COMMUNITY KIDNEY HEALTH PLANNING, AND KIDNEY HEALTH LITERACY AND PROPOSED FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Kidney health promotion	Definition	Stakeholders	Current status	Limitations/ challenges	Suggested solutions/future research
<b>Kidney health-centered policy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorporate kidney health into policy decision making</li> <li>• Prioritize policies with primary prevention for CKD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governance</li> <li>• Policy makers</li> <li>• Insurance agencies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy emphasizing treatment for CKD and kidney failure rather than kidney health prevention</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic-driven situation, challenging CKD risk factor minimization (e.g., food policy)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote implementation of public health program for primary CKD prevention</li> <li>• Promote sustainable treatment for CKD and dialysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase kidney transplant awareness</li> <li>- Enhance visibility and encourage brother-sister nephrology and transplant program in LMIC</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Support research funding from government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Health care cost-effectiveness for caring for CKD</li> <li>- Kidney failure, including maintenance dialysis and transplant</li> <li>- Promote surveillance programs for kidney diseases and their risk factors</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Community kidney health planning</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building up preventive strategies to promote healthy communities and primary health care facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community leadership</li> <li>• Kidney patient advocacy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Belief in community leaders in LMIC</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education and understanding kidney health promotion of community leadership and people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve community role model <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance kidney support networks</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Kidney health literacy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Receive knowledge, skills, and information on how to be healthy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People with CKD</li> <li>• Care partners</li> <li>• Health care providers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of awareness of CKD and risk factors</li> <li>• Care partner burden and burnout</li> <li>• Inadequate health care workers</li> <li>• High patients-to-health care workers ratio, especially in rural areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate policy direction</li> <li>• Ineffective communication skills of health care providers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organizational paradigm shift toward health literacy</li> <li>• Improving communication between health care providers and patients and care partners</li> <li>• Using teach-back methods for consumer education</li> <li>• Adapting technologies for appropriate health literacy and sociocultural environments</li> <li>• Family engagement in patient care</li> <li>• Incentive for community health care providers in rural areas</li> </ul>

CKD: chronic kidney disease; LMIC: low-to-middle-income country.

understanding of health problems and abilities to adhere to complex treatment regimens<sup>13</sup>.

The goal is to provide access to information that is authentic and tailored specifically to individual and community needs. The challenge is particularly evident in more remote and low- to middle-income countries, specifically the importance of culturally appropriate knowledge provision. The principals for improving health literacy are the same, but it is important to understand how to proceed and to empower consumers, with a codesign approach, which is critical and may result in a different outcome in more remote parts of the world. This principal is especially true in smaller communities, with less access to electronic communication and health care services, where the level of health literacy is shared across the community and where what affects the individual affects the entire community. Decision support systems are different, led by elders, and in turn, educational resources are best aimed at improving knowledge of the whole community.

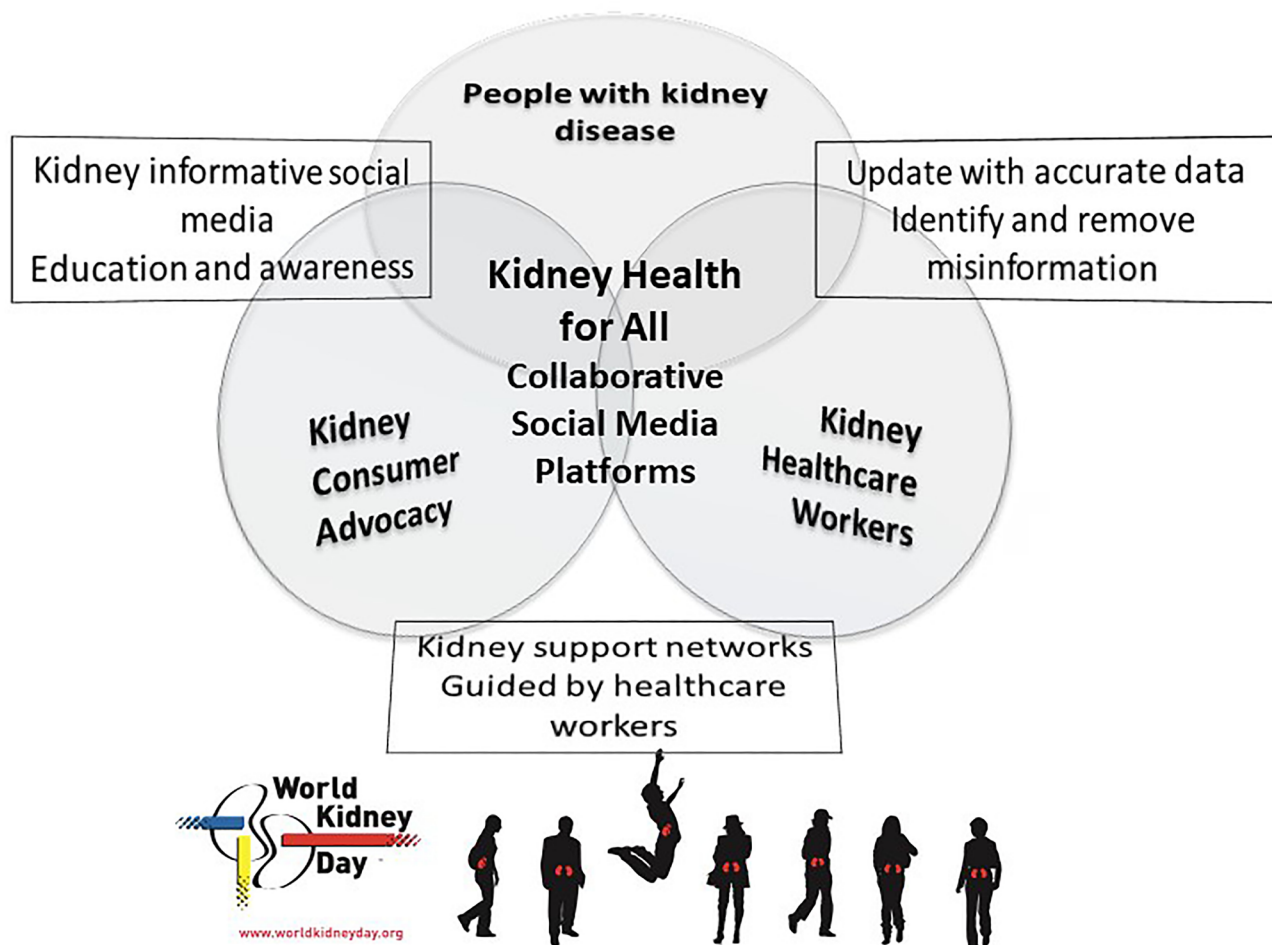
A systematic review of the evaluation of interventions and strategies shows that this area of research is still at an early stage<sup>14</sup>, with no studies unravelling the link between LHL and poor CKD outcomes. The best evidence is for targeted programs to improve the communication skills of health care professionals. A good example is Teach-back, a cyclical, simple, and low-cost education intervention that shows promise for improving communication, knowledge, and self-management in the CKD population in low- and high-income countries<sup>15</sup>. Furthermore, the consumer voice has articulated research priorities that closely align with principals considered important for educational success: building new educational resources, developed in partnership with consumers and focused on the needs of vulnerable groups. Indeed, programs that address the lack of culturally safe, person-centered, and holistic care and improve the communication skills of health professionals, are crucial for people with CKD<sup>16</sup>.

### THE NETWORKED COMMUNITY OF KIDNEY HEALTH CARE WORKERS

Nonphysician health care workers, including nurses, advanced practice providers (physician assistants and nurse practitioners), and dietitians, pharmacists, social workers, technicians, physical therapists, and other health professionals, often spend more time

with persons with kidney disease than nephrologists and other specialists. In the outpatient setting, at an appointment, in the emergency department, or in the inpatient setting, these health care professionals often see and interact with the patient first, last, and in between, as the encounters with the physician are often short and focused. Hence, the nonphysician health care workers have many opportunities to talk with and empower individuals and their care partners about kidney disease issues<sup>17,18</sup>. For instance, medical assistants can help identify people with CKD or at risk of developing CKD and educate them and their family members about the role of diet and lifestyle changes in the primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention of CKD while waiting to see the physician<sup>19</sup>. Some health care workers provide connections to kidney patient advocacy groups and kidney support networks, which have been initiated or expanded via social media platforms (Figure 1)<sup>20,21</sup>. Studies examining the efficacy of social media in kidney care and advocacy are underway<sup>22,23</sup>.

Like physicians, many activities of nonphysician health care workers have been increasingly affected by the rise of electronic health records and growing access to internet-based resources, including social media, that offer educational materials on kidney health, including kidney-preserving therapies with traditional and new interventions<sup>24</sup>. These resources can be used for self-education and networking and promoting kidney disease awareness and learning. An increasing number of health care professionals are engaging in some types of social media activities, as shown in Table 2. At the time of this writing, Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, LinkedIn, and YouTube are the leading social media used by many—but not all—kidney health care workers. In some regions of the world, certain social media are used more frequently than others because of unique cultural circumstances or access (e.g., WeChat is a platform often used by health care workers and patient groups in China). Some health care professionals, such as managers and those in leadership and advocacy positions, may choose to use social media to engage people with CKD and their care partners or other health care professionals in alliance building and marketing. To this end, effective communication strategies and skills to use social media responsibly can provide clear advantages, as these skills and strategies are different for people with LHL and may need to be adapted. It is imperative that health care providers receive knowledge and training



**Figure 1.** Schematic representation of joint consumer and health care professionals advocacy via social media platforms with the goal of *Kidney Health for All*.

for a responsible approach to social media, so that these strategies are utilized with the needed awareness of their unique strengths and pitfalls<sup>25</sup>:

- (i) The confidentiality of consumers and care partners must not be violated when something is posted on social media, even by indirectly referring to a specific individual or a describing a specific condition unique to a specific person (e.g., when asking for transplant kidney donors on social media)<sup>26,27</sup>.
- (ii) Confidential information about clinics, hospitals, dialysis centers, or similar health care and advocacy entities may not be disclosed on social media without ensuring that the needed processes, including obtaining permission to disclose, are followed.
- (iii) The jobs and careers of health care workers should remain protected with thorough review of the content of the messages and illustrations/videos before posting online.
- (iv) Careless and disrespectful language and emotional tones are often counterproductive and

may not be justified under the context of freedom of speech.

#### THE GLOBAL KIDNEY COMMUNITY OF POLICY AND ADVOCACY

Policy and advocacy are recognized tools that, when used properly, can lead to change and paradigm shift at the jurisdictional level. Advocating for policy change to better address kidney disease is in itself an exercise in improving the health literacy of policy makers. Policy development, at its core, is about a key stakeholder or stakeholder group (e.g., kidney community that believes that a problem exists that should be tackled through government action). There is an increasing recognition of the importance of formulating succinct, meaningful, and authentic information, to improve health literacy and call government to action.

Robust and effective policy is always underpinned by succinct and applicable information; however, the development and communication of this information,



**TABLE 2** MOST FREQUENTLY USED SOCIAL MEDIA FOR KIDNEY EDUCATION AND ADVOCACY

Social media	Strength	Limitations	Additional comments
<b>Facebook</b>	➤ Frequently used social media platform by many kidney patients and patient groups	➤ Widely used for entertaining purposes, which can dilute its professional utility	➤ User-friendly platform for kidney advocacy, enabling wide ranges of outreach goals
<b>Instagram</b>	➤ Photo-based platform	➤ Not frequently used by health care professionals	➤ Picture-friendly, potentially effective for illustrative educational purposes
<b>Twitter</b>	➤ Often used by specialists and scientists, including nephrologists	➤ Less used by patients and care partners	➤ Increasing popularity among physician and specialty circles
<b>LinkedIn</b>	➤ More often used by professionals, including in industry	➤ Originally designed for employment and job-seeking networking	➤ Mostly effective to reach out to industry and managerial professionals
<b>YouTube</b>	➤ Video-based platform	➤ Less effective with non-video-based formats	➤ Wide ranges of outreach and educational targets
<b>WeChat</b>	➤ Widely used in mainland China	➤ Access is often limited to those living in China or its diaspora	➤ Effective platform to reach out to patients and health care professionals in China
<b>Pinterest</b>	➤ Picture-based, often used by dietitians	➤ Currently limited use by some health care workers	➤ Useful for dietary and lifestyle education

Other popular social media at the time of this publication include, but are not limited to, Tik Tok, Snapchat, Reddit, Tumblr, Telegram, Quora, and many others that are only occasionally used in kidney advocacy activities. Mobile and social media messaging apps include, but are not limited to, WhatsApp, Zoom, Facebook Messengers, Skype Teams, and Slack. Note that platforms that are more often used as internet-based messaging are not included.

designed to bridge the knowledge gap of relevant jurisdictions, is only part of the policy development process. An awareness of the process is important for clinicians who want to advocate for effective change in prevention or improvement of outcomes in the CKD community.

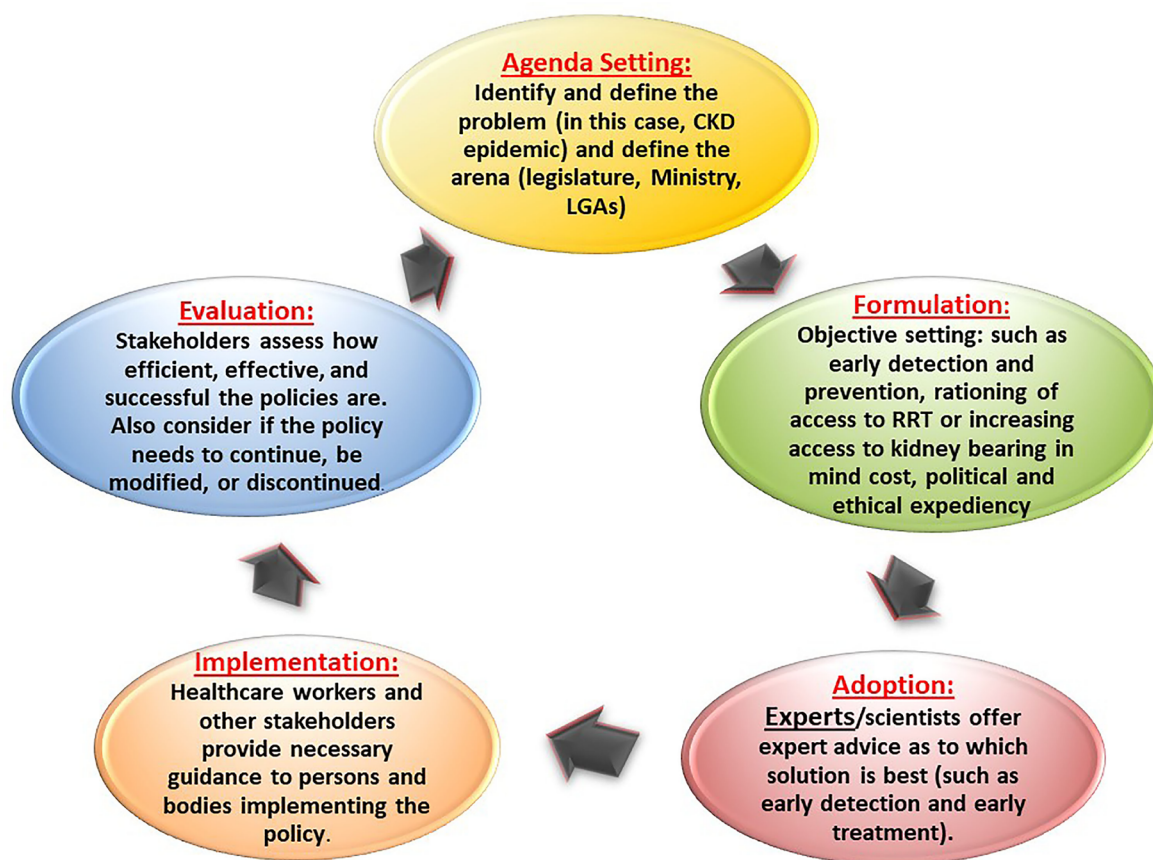
Public policies, the plans for future action adopted by governments, are formulated through a political process in response to stakeholder observation and are usually written as a directive, law, regulation, procedure, or circular. Policies are purposely fit and directed toward specific goals and societal problems and usually consist of a chain of actions taken to solve those societal problems<sup>28</sup>. Policies are an important output of political systems. Policy development can be formal and go through rigorous lengthy and processes before adoption (such as regulations), or it can be less formal and adopted quickly (such as circulars). As already mentioned, government action envisioned by key stakeholders as solution to a problem is at the core of policies. The process allows stakeholders to express their views and voice their concerns. Authentic information that is meaningful to the government is critical. The policy development process can be stratified into 5 stages (i.e., the policy cycle) as presented by Anderson (1994)<sup>29</sup> and adapted and modified by other authors<sup>30</sup> (Figure 2). The

policy cycle constitutes an expedient framework for evaluating the key components of the process.

The policy then moves to the implementation phase. This phase may require subsidiary policy development and adoption of new regulations or budgets (implementation). Policy evaluation is an essential part of policy processes and applies evaluation principles and methods to assess the content, implementation, or impact of a policy. Evaluation facilitates understanding and appreciation of the value and merits of a policy and the need for improvement. Of the 5 principles of advocacy that underlie policy making<sup>31</sup>, the most important for clinicians engaged in this area is that of commitment, persistence, and patience. Advocacy takes time to yield the desired results.

The Advocacy Planning Framework, developed by Young and Quinn in 2002<sup>30</sup>, consists of overlapping circles representing 3 sets of concepts (way into the process, the messenger, and the message and activities) that are key to planning any advocacy campaign:

- (i) “Way into the process”: discusses the best approaches to translate ideas into the target policy debate and identify the appropriate target audience.



**Figure 2.** Policy cycle involving 5 stages of policy development. CKD: chronic kidney disease; RRT: renal replacement therapy; LGA: local government area.

- (ii) Messenger: addresses the image maker or face of the campaign and other support paraphernalia that are needed.
- (iii) Message and activities: describe what can be said to key target audiences that is engaging and convincing and how best it can be communicated through appropriate communication tools.

Advocacy is defined as “an effort or campaign with a structured and sequenced action plan, which starts, directs, or prevents a specific policy change”<sup>31</sup>. The goal is to influence decision makers by communicating directly with them or getting their commitment through secondary audiences (advisers, the media, or the public) so that the decision maker understands the ideas, is convinced, takes ownership of the ideas, and is ultimately compelled to act<sup>31</sup>. As with improving health literacy, communicating the ideas to policy makers is critical to ensuring policy implementation. There is much to be done to bridging this gap in understanding the magnitude of the burden of CKD in the community. Without good communication, many good ideas and solutions will not reach the communities and countries where they are needed. Therefore, aligned with the principles of

developing resources for health literacy, the approach must be tailored to local needs.

Advocacy requires gaining momentum and support for the proposed policy or recommendation. The process is understandably slow, as it involves discussions and negotiations for paradigms, attitudes, and positions. In contemplating advocacy activities, multiple factors must be considered, which, interestingly, are not too different from those of building health literacy resources: What barriers stand in the way of policy-making processes? What resources are available to enable the process to succeed? Is the policy objective achievable considering all variables? Is the identified problem already being considered by policy makers (government or multinational organizations)? Is there an interest or momentum for it? Understandably, if there is some level of interest and the government is already looking at the issue, it is likely that it will succeed.

Approaches include the following<sup>31,32</sup>:

- Advising (researchers are commissioned to produce new evidence-based proposals to assist the organization in decision making).



- **Activism:** involves petitions, public demonstrations, posters, fliers, and leaflet dissemination, often used by organizations to promote a certain set of values.
- **Media campaign:** having public pressure on decision makers helps in achieving results.
- **Lobbying:** entails face-to-face meetings with decision makers; often used by business organizations to achieve their purpose.

Here lies the importance of effective and successful advocacy with stakeholders, including policy makers, health care professionals, communities, and key change makers in society. The WKD has aimed to play this role from the beginning. WKD has gained the trust of people by delivering relevant and accurate messages and supporting local leaders. It is celebrated by kidney care professionals, celebrities, people with the disease, and their caregivers around the world. To achieve the goal, a sustainable and successful implementation framework includes creativity, collaboration, and communication.

The ongoing challenge for the International Society of Nephrology and International Federation of Kidney Foundations–World Kidney Alliance, through the Joint Steering Committee of WKD, is to operationalize how to collate key insights from research and analysis to effectively feed the policy-making process at the local, national, and international levels and inform or guide decision making (i.e., increasing engagement of governments and organizations, such as the World Health Organization, United Nations, and regional organizations, especially in low-resource settings). There is a clear need for ongoing renewal of strategies to close the gap in health literacy among kidney disease patients, to empower those affected and their families, to make their voices heard, and engage the civil society. This year, the WKD Joint Steering Committee declares “*Kidney Health for All*” as the theme of the 2022 WKD to promote collaboration efforts between people with kidney disease, their care partners, health care providers, and all stakeholders involved to raise education and awareness on kidney health and save the lives of people with this disease.

## CONCLUSIONS

Closing the knowledge gap and improving outcomes for those with kidney disease on a global scale will

require a deep understanding of the community needs. The same is true for policy development and understanding of the processes in place to engage governments worldwide, underpinned by the important principle of co-designing resources and policies that meet the needs of the community for which they are intended.

For World Kidney Day 2022, kidney organizations, including the International Society of Nephrology and International Federation of Kidney Foundations–World Kidney Alliance, should immediately advocate that the health literacy deficit is no longer a responsibility of patients but of clinicians and health policy makers. LHL occurs in all countries, regardless of income status; hence, simple, low-cost strategies are likely to be effective. Communication, universal precautions, and “teach back” can be implemented by all members of the kidney health care team. With this vision, kidney organizations will lead the shift toward improved patient-centered care, support for care partners, better health outcomes, and reduced global societal burden of kidney health care.

## AUTHORS’ CONTRIBUTION

RGL, KKZ, AB, AB, LH, LAK, PL, VL, GS, ET, IU, and SL drafted and edited the manuscript. All authors contributed equally to the conception, preparation, and editing of the manuscript.

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

KK-Z reports honoraria from Abbott, Abbvie, ACI Clinical, Akebia, Alexion, Amgen, Ardelyx, AstraZeneca, Aveo, BBraun, Cara Therapeutics, Chugai, Cytokinetics, Daiichi, DaVita, Fresenius, Genentech, Haymarket Media, Hospira, Kabi, Keryx, Kissei, Novartis, Pfizer, Regulus, Relypsa, Resverlogix, Dr Schaefer, Sandoz, Sanofi, Shire, Vifor, UpToDate, and ZS-Pharma. VL reports nonfinancial support from Genesis Pharma. GS reports personal fees from Multicare, Novartis, Sandoz, and AstraZeneca. ET reports nonfinancial support from Natera. All the other authors declared no competing interests.

#World Kidney Day Joint Steering Committee

\*This article is being published in *Kidney International* and reprinted concurrently in several journals. The articles cover identical concepts and wording, but vary in minor stylistic and spelling changes, detail, and length of manuscript in keeping with each journal’s style. Any of these versions may be used in citing this article. Note that all authors contributed equally to the conception, preparation, and editing of the manuscript.

## REFERENCES

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Healthy people 2030: what is health literacy? [Internet]. Atlanta: CDC; 2021; [access in 2022 Jan 16]. Available from: <https://www.cdc.gov/healthliteracy/learn/index.html>
- Nutbeam D. The evolving concept of health literacy. *Soc Sci Med.* 2008 Dec;67(12):2072-8. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2008.09.050>
- Lloyd A, Bonner A, Dawson-Rose C. The health information practices of people living with chronic health conditions: implications for health literacy. *J Librariansh Inf Sci.* 2014;46(3):207-16.
- Sorensen K, Van Den Broucke S, Fullam J, Doyle G, Pelikan J, Slonska Z, et al. Health literacy and public health: a systematic review and integration of definitions and models. *BMC Public Health.* 2012 Jan;12:80. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2458-12-80>
- Nutbeam D, Lloyd JE. Understanding and responding to health literacy as a social determinant of health. *Annu Rev Public Health.* 2021 Apr;42:159-73. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-publhealth-090419-102529>
- Mathias-Shah J, Ramsbotham J, Seib C, Muir R, Bonner A. A scoping review of the role of health literacy in chronic kidney disease self-management. *J Ren Care.* 2021 Dec;47(4):221-33.
- Dinh HT, Nguyen NT, Bonner A. Healthcare systems and professionals are key to improving health literacy in chronic kidney disease. *J Ren Care.* 2022 Mar;48(1):4-13. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/jorc.12395>
- Dobson S, Good S, Osborne R. Health literacy toolkit for low and middle-income countries: a series of information sheets to empower communities and strengthen health systems. New Delhi: WHO; 2015.
- Taylor DM, Fraser S, Dudley C, Oniscu GC, Tomson C, Ravanan R, et al. Health literacy and patient outcomes in chronic kidney disease: a systematic review. *Nephrol Dial Transplant.* 2018 Sep;33(9):1545-58. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1093/ndt/gfx293>
- Taylor DM, Bradley JA, Bradley C, Draper H, Dudley C, Fogarty D, et al. Limited health literacy is associated with reduced access to kidney transplantation. *Kidney Int.* 2019 May;95(5):1244-52. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.kint.2018.12.021>
- Brega AG, Barnard J, Mabachi NM, Weiss BD, DeWalt DA, Brach C, et al. AHRQ health literacy universal precautions toolkit. AHRQ Publication No. 15-0023-EF. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Rockville: Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality; 2015.
- Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care (ACSQHC). Health literacy: taking action to improve safety and quality [Internet]. Sydney: ACSQHC; 2014; [access in 2022 Jan 17]. Available from: <https://www.safetyandquality.gov.au/publications-and-resources/resource-library/health-literacy-taking-action-improve-safety-and-quality>
- Visscher BB, Steunenbergh B, Heijmans M, Hofstede JM, Devillé W, Van der Heide I, et al. Evidence on the effectiveness of health literacy interventions in the EU: a systematic review. *BMC Public Health.* 2018 Dec;18(1):1414. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-018-6331-7>
- Boonstra MD, Reijneveld SA, Foitzik EM, Westerhuis R, Navis G, Winter AF. How to tackle health literacy problems in chronic kidney disease patients? A systematic review to identify promising intervention targets and strategies. *Nephrol Dial Transplant.* 2020 Dec;36(7):1207-21. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1093/ndt/gfaa273>
- Nguyen NT, Douglas C, Bonner A. Effectiveness of self-management programme in people with chronic kidney disease: a pragmatic randomized controlled trial. *J Adv Nurs.* 2019 Mar;75(3):652-64. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/jan.13924>
- Synnot A, Bragge P, Lowe D, Nunn JS, O'Sullivan M, Horvat L, et al. Research priorities in health communication and participation: international survey of consumers and other stakeholders. *BMJ Open.* 2018;8(5):e019481. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2017-019481>
- Kalantar-Zadeh K, Li PKT, Tantisattamo E, Kuramaswami L, Liakopoulos V, Lui SF, et al. Living well with kidney disease by patient and care-partner empowerment: kidney health for everyone everywhere. *Kidney Int.* 2021 Feb;99(2):278-84. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.kint.2020.11.004>
- Jager KJ, Kovesdy C, Langham R, Rosenberg M, Jha V, Zoccali C. A single number for advocacy and communication-worldwide more than 850 million individuals have kidney diseases. *Kidney Int.* 2019 Nov;96(5):1048-50. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.kint.2019.07.012>
- Li PK, Garcia-Garcia G, Lui SF, Andreoli S, Fung WWS, Hradsky A, et al. Kidney health for everyone everywhere—from prevention to detection and equitable access to care. *Kidney Int.* 2020 Feb;97(2):226-32. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.kint.2019.12.002>
- Gilford S. Patients helping patients: the renal support network. *Nephrol Nurs J.* 2007 Jan/Feb;34(1):76.
- Muhammad S, Allan M, Ali F, Bonacina M, Adams M. The renal patient support group: supporting patients with chronic kidney disease through social media. *J Ren Care.* 2014 Sep;40(3):216-8. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1111/jorc.12076>
- Li WY, Chiu FC, Zeng JK, Li YW, Huang SH, Yeh HC, et al. Mobile health app with social media to support self-management for patients with chronic kidney disease: prospective randomized controlled study. *J Med Internet Res.* 2020 Dec;22(12):e19452. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2196/19452>
- Pase C, Mathias AD, Garcia CD, Rodrigues CG. Using social media for the promotion of education and consultation in adolescents who have undergone kidney transplant: protocol for a randomized control trial. *JMIR Res Protoc.* 2018 Jan;7(1):e3. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.2196/resprot.8065>
- Kalantar-Zadeh K, Jafar TH, Nitsch D, Neuen BL, Perkovic V. Chronic kidney disease. *Lancet.* 2021 Aug;398(10302):786-802. DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(21\)00519-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(21)00519-5)
- Chen L, Sivaparthipan CB, Rajendiran S. Unprofessional problems and potential healthcare risks in individuals' social media use. *Work.* 2021;68(3):945-53. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3233/WOR-203428>
- Henderson ML, Herbst L, Love AD. Social media and kidney transplant donation in the united states: clinical and ethical considerations when seeking a living donor. *Am J Kidney Dis.* 2020 Oct;76(4):583-5. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1053/j.ajkd.2020.03.027>
- Henderson ML. Social media in the identification of living kidney donors: platforms, tools, and strategies. *Curr Transplant Rep.* 2018 Mar;5(1):19-26.
- Newton K, Van Deth JW. Foundations of comparative politics democracies of the modern world [Internet]. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; 2010; [access in 2021 Dec 13]. Available from: <http://www.nicat-mammadli.narod.ru/b1.html/b36.pdf>
- Anderson JE. Public policymaking: an introduction. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. Boston: Houghton Mifflin; 1994.
- Young E, Quinn L. Writing effective public policy papers: a guide to policy advisers in Central and Eastern Europe [Internet]. Budapest: Open Society Institute; 2002; [access in 2021 Dec 13]. Available from: [https://www.icpolicyadvocacy.org/sites/icpa/files/downloads/writing\\_effective\\_public\\_policy\\_papers\\_young\\_quinn.pdf](https://www.icpolicyadvocacy.org/sites/icpa/files/downloads/writing_effective_public_policy_papers_young_quinn.pdf)
- Young E, Quinn L. Making research evidence matter: a guide to policy advocacy in transition countries [Internet]. Budapest: Open Society Foundations; 2012; [access in 2021 Dec 13]. Available from: [https://advocacyguide.icpolicyadvocacy.org/sites/icpa-book.local/files/Policy\\_Advocacy\\_Guidebook\\_2012.pdf](https://advocacyguide.icpolicyadvocacy.org/sites/icpa-book.local/files/Policy_Advocacy_Guidebook_2012.pdf)
- Start D, Hovland I. Tools for policy impact: a handbook for researchers, research and policy in development programme [Internet]. London: Overseas Development Institute; 2004; [access in 2021 Dec 13]. Available from: <https://www.ndi.org/sites/default/files/Tools-for-Policy-Impact-ENG.pdf>