



APOL1

A STUDY OF KIDNEY DISEASE IN
PEOPLE OF AFRICAN ANCESTRY



DID YOU KNOW...

People of African ancestry are 4 times more likely to develop kidney disease than Caucasians.



People of African ancestry have a high risk of kidney disease because of changes in the apolipoprotein L1 (APOL1) gene.



However, not all carriers of APOL1 gene changes will develop kidney disease.



In the U.S., 13% of Blacks carry APOL1 gene changes that cause kidney disease. 70% of Blacks with diagnosis of focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS) carry these APOL1 gene changes.



Right now, there is no treatment for APOL1-associated kidney disease, and doctors don't have a way to screen for people with APOL1 gene changes who are likely to develop kidney disease.

HELP US LEARN HOW APOL1 CAUSES KIDNEY DISEASE AND HOW WE CAN TREAT AND SCREEN PEOPLE.

YOU CAN PARTICIPATE IN THE APOL1 STUDY IF YOU:

Are black

Are 50 years or older

Do not have kidney disease, diabetes, or HIV

OR

Are black

Have FSGS diagnosed by a biopsy

Do not have HIV

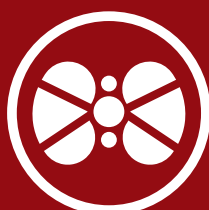
IF YOU DECIDE TO PARTICIPATE YOU WILL:

- Give one blood sample and one urine sample.
- Answer questions about your health.

This visit should take about 1 hour. You will be given a gift card to thank you for your time.

CALL TODAY TO FIND OUT MORE

- Call Robin Gilliam, MSW, CCRP at (919) 681-9008
- Email robin.gilliam@duke.edu
- Visit <https://dmpi.duke.edu/apol1-study>



APOL1

A STUDY OF KIDNEY DISEASE IN
PEOPLE OF AFRICAN ANCESTRY