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.

DID YOU KNOW...

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 Deroya Minor, CTRA at (919) 681-9008
- Email deroya.minor@duke.edu
- Visit https://dmpi.duke.edu/apol1-study

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