

ABSTRACT

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) has become a major health problem worldwide. The increase in the number of Chronic Kidney Disease of Unknown origin has become a major health issue of national concern in Sri Lanka. In Sri Lanka, there is a high prevalence of CKDu in the NCP. There is also a marked increase in Chronic Kidney disease in Monaragala district in the recent past.

Monaragala is the second most poorest district in Sri Lanka and the majority of population are farmers and they are the most affected group with CKDu.

A descriptive cross sectional study was conducted among farmers in the selected villages in Monaragala district with the objective of determining the prevalence of CKDu, relationship between sugarcane cultivation and CKDu, and to describe associated factors of CKDu among the residents.

In this study population, we have obtained 28.9% of CKDu prevalence among 25-75 age group. In the present study, there was no significant association ($p = 0.931$) between CKDu and cultivation of sugarcane among the study population.. Though there was no significant association between any specific drinking water source in this study population, there may be a common factor contaminating all drinking water sources.

There is no strong association between cooking vessels and CKDu. There is a significant association between CKDu and smoking and alcohol consumption. This could be due to toxic substances in cigarettes and alcohol.