

## **SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT**

Although women in the United States have a greater prevalence of CKD compared with men, men are 1.5 times more likely to develop ESRD. The reasons for this sex-related disparity are not well understood. In their prospective cohort study evaluating sex-related differences in CKD progression, the authors evaluated data from 3939 adults enrolled in the Chronic Renal Insufficiency Cohort Study, a large and diverse CKD cohort. They find a lower risk of ESRD and death from any cause in women compared with men, and these differences remained statistically significant, even after adjustment for sociodemographic characteristics, baseline kidney function, cardiovascular risk factors, medications, and markers of bone mineral metabolism. Additional research is needed to elucidate biologic and psychosocial factors underlying the sex-related difference in CKD progression.