

List of formulas based on creatinine and/or cystatin-C.

A.- Creatinine-based formulas.

Formula	Gender	Algorithm
Effersøe* ¹ (1957)	M	$10^{-1.09 \cdot \text{Log}(\text{Cr}) + 1.9}$
	F	$10^{-1.06 \cdot \text{Log}(\text{Cr}) + 1.78}$
Edwards-Whyte ² (1959)	M	$(94.3/\text{Cr}) - 1.8$
	F	$(69.9/\text{Cr}) - 2.2$
Jelliffe-1* ³ (1971)	M	$(100/\text{Cr}) - 12$
	F	$(80/\text{Cr}) - 7$
Mawer ⁴ (1972)	M	$[\text{weight} \cdot (29.3 - 0.203 \cdot \text{Age}) \cdot (1 - 0.03 \cdot \text{Cr})] / 14.4 \cdot \text{Cr}$
	F	$[\text{weight} \cdot (25.3 - 0.175 \cdot \text{Age}) \cdot (1 - 0.03 \cdot \text{Cr})] / 14.4 \cdot \text{Cr}$
Jelliffe-2 * ⁵ (1973)		$98 - 16 \cdot (\text{Age} - 20) / 20 / \text{Cr}$ (*0.9 if female)
Cockcroft-Gault ⁶ (1976)		$[(140 - \text{Age}) \cdot \text{weight}] / 72 \cdot \text{Cr}$ (*0.85 if female)
Bjornsson ⁷ (1979)	M	$[0.07 \cdot \text{weight} \cdot (27 - \text{Age} \cdot 0.173)] / \text{Cr}$
	F	$[0.07 \cdot \text{weight} \cdot (25 - \text{Age} \cdot 0.175)] / \text{Cr}$
Mogensen ⁸ (1980)		$[(10000 / (\text{Cr} \cdot 88.4)) - 14] / 0.9$
Hull ⁹ (1981)		$[\text{weight} \cdot ((145 - \text{Age}) / \text{Cr} - 3)] / 70$ (*0.85 if female)
Gates * ¹⁰ (1985)	M	$89.4 \cdot \text{Cr}^{-1.2} + 0.447 \cdot \text{Cr}^{-1.1} \cdot (55 - \text{Age})$
	F	$60 \cdot \text{Cr}^{-1.1} + 0.3 \cdot \text{Cr}^{-1.1} \cdot (56 - \text{Age})$
Walser * ¹¹ (1993)	M	$0.096 \cdot \text{weight} - 0.103 \cdot \text{age} + (7.57 / (\text{Cr} \cdot 0.0884)) - 6.66$
	F	$0.08 \cdot \text{weight} - 0.08 \cdot \text{age} + (6.05 / (\text{Cr} \cdot 0.0884)) - 4.81$

Formula	Gender	Algorithm
Davis-Chandler ¹² (1996)		$(140 - \text{Age}) / \text{Cr}$ (*0.85 if female)
Baracskey ¹³ (1997)		$0.5 * [(100 / \text{Cr}) + 88 - \text{Age}]$
Martin ¹⁴ (1998)		$(163 * \text{Weight} * (1 - 0.00496 * \text{Age}) (*0.748 \text{ if female})) / (\text{Cr} * 0.0884 * 1000)$
aMDRD * ¹⁵ (2000)		$175 * \text{Cr}^{-1.154} * \text{Age}^{-0.203}$ (*0.742 if female) (*1.212 if black)
Wright ¹⁶ (2001)		$(6580 - 38.8 * \text{Age} / (\text{Cr} * 88.4)) * \text{BSA}$ (*0.832 if female)
Rule * ¹⁷ (2004) (MCQ)		e^x $x = 1.911 + (5.249 / \text{Cr}) - (2.114 / \text{Cr}^2) - 0.00686 * \text{Age}$ [-0.205 if female] <i>(if Cr < 0.8 use Cr = 0.8)</i>
Sobh ¹⁸ (2005)		$0.014 * \text{Weight}^{0.54} * (\text{Height} * 100)^{0.4} * ((140 - \text{Age}) / \text{Cr})$
Virga ¹⁹ (2007)	M	$[(69.4 - 0.59 * \text{Age} + 0.79 * \text{Weight}) / \text{Cr}] - 3.0$
	F	$[(57.3 - 0.37 * \text{Age} + 0.51 * \text{Weight}) / \text{Cr}] - 2.9$

Formula	Gender	Algorithm
CHUQ ^{20*} (2009)		e^x $x = 10 - 1.16 * \ln(\text{Cr} * 88) - 0.000084 * \text{Age}^2 - (0.319 \text{ if female})$
FAS* ²¹ (2016) <i>Table based formula</i>	<i>See FAS table 1 for Q-values</i>	$107.3 / (\text{Cr} / \text{Q})$ <i>if age between 2 and 40</i>
		$107.3 / (\text{Cr} / \text{Q}) * 0.988^{(\text{Age} - 40)}$ <i>if age over 40</i>

Formula	Race	Gender	Creatinine	Algorithm
CKD-EPI* ²² (2009)	Black	M	Cr ≤ 0.9	$163 * (\text{Cr} / 0.9)^{-0.411} * 0.993^{\text{Age}}$
			Cr > 0.9	$163 * (\text{Cr} / 0.9)^{-1.209} * 0.993^{\text{Age}}$
		F	Cr ≤ 0.7	$166 * (\text{Cr} / 0.7)^{-0.329} * 0.993^{\text{Age}}$

			Cr>0.7	$166*(Cr/0.7)^{-1.209} * 0.993^{Age}$
	Non-Black	M	Cr≤0.9	$141*(Cr/0.9)^{-0.411} * 0.993^{Age}$
			Cr>0.9	$141*(Cr/0.9)^{-1.209} * 0.993^{Age}$
		F	Cr≤0.7	$144*(Cr/0.7)^{-0.329} * 0.993^{Age}$
			Cr>0.7	$144*(Cr/0.7)^{-1.209} * 0.993^{Age}$

Formula	Algorithm
FAS_cr * ²³ (2017)	$\frac{107.3}{\frac{SCr}{Qcrea}} \times [0.988^{(Age-40)} \text{ when } Age > 40 \text{ years}]$ <p>Qcrea=0.9 if male Qcrea=0.7 if female</p>

Formula**	Gender	Creatinine	Algorithm
Lund-Malmö ²⁴ (with LBM) (2009)			$X = e^{-0.00587*Age + 0.00977*LBM}$
		Cr < 150 µmol/L	$X = 4.95 - 0.0110 * Cr$
		Cr ≥ 150 µmol/L	$X = 8.58 + 0.0005*Cr - 1.08*Ln(Cr)$
Lund-Malmö ²⁴	Male		$X = e^{-0.0124*Age + 0.339*Ln(Age)}$
	Female		$X = e^{-0.0124*Age + 0.339*Ln(Age) - 0.226}$
		Cr < 150 µmol/L	$X = 4.62 - 0.0112 * Cr$
		Cr ≥ 150 µmol/L	$X = 8.17 + 0.0005*Cr - 1.07*Ln(Cr)$
Lund-1 ²⁴	Male		$X = e^{-0.0168*Age + 0.523*Ln(Age)}$
	Female		$X = e^{-0.0168*Age + 0.523*Ln(Age) - 0.208}$
		Cr < 150 µmol/L	$X = 4.12 - 0.0111 * Cr$
		Cr ≥ 150 µmol/L	$X = 6.51 - 0.0004*Cr - 0.808*Ln(Cr)$

Lund-2 ²⁴ (with LBM)			$X = e^{-0.00705 \cdot \text{Age} + 0.0110 \cdot \text{LBM}}$
	Cr <150 μmol/L		$X = 4.93 - 0.0108 \cdot \text{Cr}$
	Cr ≥150 μmol/L		$X = 7.78 - 0.00005 \cdot \text{Cr} - 0.902 \cdot \ln(\text{Cr})$
LBM Calculation	Male		$1.10 \cdot \text{Weight} - 120 \cdot (\text{Weight}/\text{Height})^2$
	Female		$1.07 \cdot \text{Weight} - 148 \cdot (\text{Weight}/\text{Height})^2$
Lund-Malmö ²⁵ (Revised) (2011) (LMr)			$e^{-0.0158 \cdot \text{Age} + 0.438 \cdot \ln(\text{Age})}$
	Male	Cr <180 umol/L	$X = 2.56 + 0.00968 \cdot (180 - \text{Cr})$
		Cr ≥180 umol/L	$X = 2.56 - 0.926 \cdot \ln(\text{Cr}/180)$
	Female	Cr <150 umol/L	$X = 2.50 + 0.0121 \cdot (150 - \text{Cr})$
		Cr ≥ 150 umol/L	$X = 2.50 - 0.926 \cdot \ln(\text{Cr}/150)$
Lund-Malmö ²⁵ (with LBM) (Revised) (2011)			$X = e^{-0.007 \cdot \text{Age} + 0.00694 \cdot \text{LBM}}$
	Male	Cr <180 umol/L	$X = 3.37 + 0.00968 \cdot (180 - \text{Cr})$
		Cr ≥180 umol/L	$X = 3.37 - 0.926 \cdot \ln(\text{Cr}/180)$
	Female	Cr <150 umol/L	$X = 3.43 + 0.0121 \cdot (150 - \text{Cr})$
		Cr ≥ 150 umol/L	$X = 3.43 - 0.926 \cdot \ln(\text{Cr}/150)$
Note: Serum creatinine (Cr) for all Lund formulas are expressed in μmol/L			
**All LM formulas are expressed to report GFR scaled to 1.73*m ²			

Cr; serum creatinine (mg/dl); Age (years); Height (cm); Weight (kg); BUN. Blood Urea Nitrogen (mg/dl). BSA(Body Surface Area) (m²) calculated using DuBois and DuBois formula $SA = \text{Weight}^{0.425} \cdot (100 \cdot \text{Height})^{0.725} \cdot 0.007184$].

Note: * formulas expressed to report GFR scaled to 1.73*m²

Mathematical expression **Ln** refers to the Natural Logarithm (base number **e** logarithm). **Log** refers to the base **10** logarithm.

B.- Cystatin-C-based formulas.

Formula	Algorithm
Le Bricon * ²⁶ (2000)	$(78/Cy)+4$
Tan * ²⁷ (2002)	$(87.1/Cy)-6.87$
Hoek * ²⁸ (2003)	$80.35/Cy-4.32$
Larsson * ²⁹ (2004)	$77.239 * Cy^{-1.2623}$
Perkins * ³⁰ (2005)	$100/Cy$
Örebro (DAKO) * ³¹ (2005)	$(124/Cy)-22.3$
Grubb-2005 * ³² (2005)	$84.69 * Cy^{-1.680} (*1.384 \text{ if } <14 \text{ years})$
Rule Cy * ³³ (2006) (MCQ_cy)	$66.8 * Cy^{-1.3}$
MacIsaac * ³⁴ (2006)	$(86.7/Cy)-4.2$
Arnal-Dade * ³⁵ (2006)	$74.835/Cy^{1.333}$
Jonsson * ³⁶ (2007)	$79.901 * Cy^{-1.4389}$
Stevens-1 * ³⁷ (2008)	$76.7 * Cy^{-1.19}$
Stevens-2 * ³⁷ (2008)	$127.7 * Cy^{-1.17} * Age^{-0.13} (*0.91 \text{ if female})(*1.06 \text{ if black})$
Tidman * ³⁸ (2008)	$(100/Cy)-14$
Grubb-2009 ³⁹ (2009)	$99.19 * Cy^{-1.713} (*0.823 \text{ if female})$
Hojs * ⁴⁰ (2011)	$90.63 * Cy^{-1.192}$
Grubb-2014* ⁴¹ (2014) (CAPA)	$130.Cy^{-1.069} * Age^{-0.117}-7$

Formula	Gender	Range	Algorithm
CKD-EPI_cy * 42 (2011)	Male	Cy≤0.8	$133*(Cy/0.8)^{-0.499} * 0.996^{Age}$
		Cy>0.8	$133*(Cy/0.8)^{-1.328} * 0.996^{Age}$
	Female	Cy≤0.8	$133*(Cy/0.8)^{-0.499} * 0.996^{Age} * 0.932$
		Cy>0.8	$133*(Cy/0.8)^{-1.328} * 0.996^{Age} * 0.932$

Formula	Algorithm
FAS_cy * 23 (2017)	$\frac{107.3}{\frac{ScysC}{QcysC}} \times [0.988^{(Age-40)} \text{ when } Age > 40 \text{ years}]$ <p>QCy=0.82 if Age<70 years QCy=0.95 if Age≥70 years</p>

Cr; serum creatinine (mg/dl); Age (years);

Height (cm);

Weight (kg);

BUN. Blood Urea Nitrogen (mg/dl).

Cy: Serum cystatin-c (mg/L);

BSA (Body Surface Area) (m²) calculated using DuBois and DuBois formula:

$$SA=Weight^{0.425}*(100*Height)^{0.725}*0.007184].$$

Note: * formulas expressed to report GFR scaled to 1.73*m²

A.- Creatinine and Cystatin-C-based formulas.

Formula	Algorithm			
Ma ⁴³ * (2007)	169*Cr ^{-0.608} *Cy ^{-0.63} *Age ^{-0.157} (*0.83 if female)			
Stevens * ³⁷ (2008)	177.6*(Cr) ^{-0.65} *Cy ^{-0.57} *Age ^{-0.2} (*0.82 if female)(*1.11 if black)			
		Cr	Cy	Algorithm
CKD-EPI _{crcy} * ⁴² (2012)	Male	Cr≤0.9	Cy≤0.8	135*(Cr/0.9) ^{-0.207} *(Cy/0.8) ^{-0.375} *0.995 ^{Age} (*1.08 if black)
			Cy>0.8	135*(Cr/0.9) ^{-0.207} *(Cy/0.8) ^{-0.711} *0.995 ^{Age} (*1.08 if black)
		Cr>0.9	Cy≤0.8	135*(Cr/0.9) ^{-0.601} *(Cy/0.8) ^{-0.375} *0.995 ^{Age} (*1.08 if black)
			Cy>0.8	135*(Cr/0.9) ^{-0.601} *(Cy/0.8) ^{-0.711} *0.995 ^{Age} (*1.08 if black)
	Female	Cr≤0.7	Cy≤0.8	130*(Cr/0.7) ^{-0.248} *(Cy/0.8) ^{-0.375} *0.995 ^{Age} (*1.08 if black)
			Cy>0.8	130*(Cr/0.7) ^{-0.248} *(Cy/0.8) ^{-0.711} *0.995 ^{Age} (*1.08 if black)
		Cr>0.7	Cy≤0.8	130*(Cr/0.7) ^{-0.601} *(Cy/0.8) ^{-0.375} *0.995 ^{Age} (*1.08 if black)
			Cy>0.8	130*(Cr/0.7) ^{-0.601} *(Cy/0.8) ^{-0.711} *0.995 ^{Age} (*1.08 if black)

Formula	Algorithm
FAS _{crcy} * ²³ (2017)	$\frac{107.3}{\alpha \times \frac{SCr}{Q_{crea}} + (1 - \alpha) \times \frac{CysC}{Q_{cysc}}} \times [0.988^{(Age-40)} \text{ when } Age > 40 \text{ years}]$ <p> $\alpha=0.5$ Q_{crea}=0.9 if male Q_{crea}=0.7 if female QCy=0.82 if Age<70 years QCy=0.95 if Age≥70 years </p>

Cr; serum creatinine (mg/dl); Age (years);

Height (cm);

Weight (kg);

BUN. Blood Urea Nitrogen (mg/dl).

Cy: Serum cystatin-c (mg/L);

BSA (Body Surface Area) (m²) calculated using DuBois and DuBois formula:

$$SA = \text{Weight}^{0.425} * (100 * \text{Height})^{0.725} * 0.007184.$$

Note: * formulas expressed to report GFR scaled to 1.73*m²

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