Method for assessing the risk of rapid progression of chronic kidney disease based on a comprehensive assessment of the uromodulin profile includes determining the concentration of serum uromodulin, urinary uromodulin, 24-hour urine uromodulin, serum creatinine, urinary creatinine, serum urea, blood uric acid, urine albumin and additionally calculating such indices as fractional excretion of uromodulin and fractional secretion of uromodulin. The method is based on the comprehensive use of several derived uromodulin indices (FeUmod, FsUmod, sUmod/sCrea, sUmod/sUrea, sUmod/BUN, sUmod/sUrAc, uAlb/uUmod, uUmod/uCrea, uUmod/eGFR, uUmod/sUmod, AuUmod24) with defined threshold values confirmed by ROC analysis and multivariate models. This provides higher sensitivity and specificity, makes it possible to stratify patients by phenotype, form a personalized prognosis of the course of CKD, and use the results in digital clinical tools.