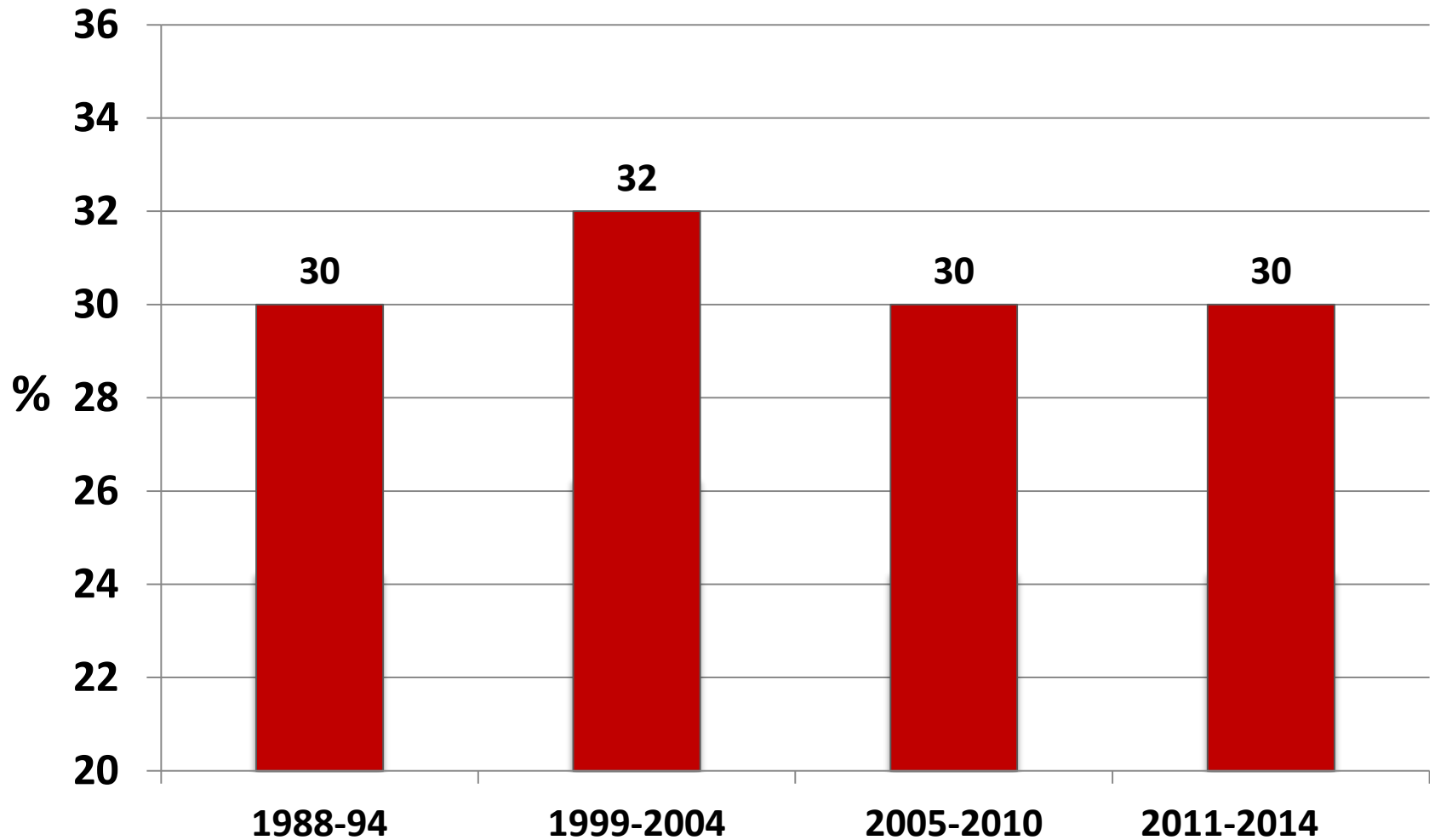




Quale approccio alla nefropatia diabetica oggi ?

DM-CKD in U.S. adults aged ≥ 18 years

Trend over NHANES 1988 to 2014 surveys



Residual renal risk in patients with overt DM2-CKD under anti-RAS therapy

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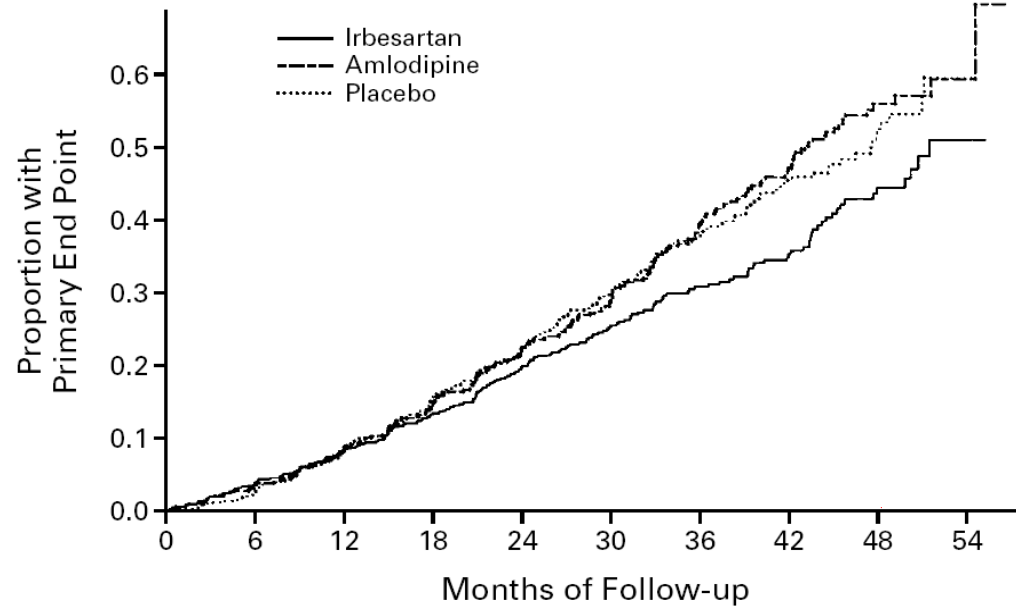
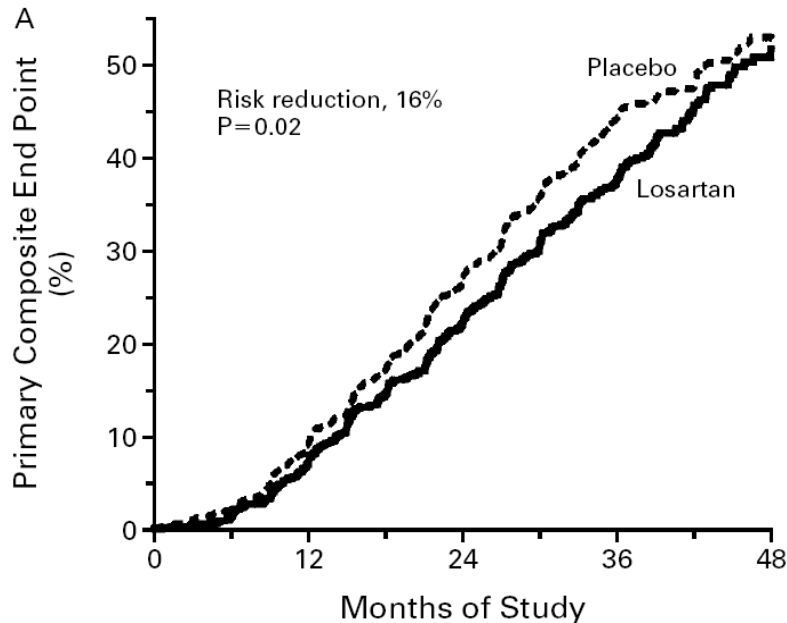


EFFECTS OF LOSARTAN ON RENAL AND CARDIOVASCULAR OUTCOMES IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES AND NEPHROPATHY

RENOPROTECTIVE EFFECT OF THE ANGIOTENSIN-RECEPTOR ANTAGONIST IRBESARTAN IN PATIENTS WITH NEPHROPATHY DUE TO TYPE 2 DIABETES

BARRY M. BRENNER, M.D., MARK E. COOPER, M.D., PH.D., DICK DE ZEEUW, M.D., PH.D., WILLIAM F. KEANE, M.D., WILLIAM E. MITCH, M.D., HANS-HENRIK PARVING, M.D., GIUSEPPE REMUZZI, M.D., STEVEN M. SNAPINN, PH.D., ZHONXIN ZHANG, PH.D., AND SHAHNAZ SHAHINFAR, M.D., FOR THE RENAAL STUDY INVESTIGATORS*

EDMUND J. LEWIS, M.D., LAWRENCE G. HUNSICKER, M.D., WILLIAM R. CLARKE, PH.D., TOMAS BERL, M.D., MARC A. POHL, M.D., JULIA B. LEWIS, M.D., EBERHARD RITZ, M.D., ROBERT C. ATKINS, M.D., RICHARD ROHDE, B.S., AND ITAMAR RAZ, M.D., FOR THE COLLABORATIVE STUDY GROUP*



Main RCTs testing new nephroprotective interventions in DM-CKD on top of ACEi or ARB

- Aldosterone-antagonists (prot reduction, **NO HARD ENDPOINT**)
- Renin-inhibitors (\downarrow alb, hard endpoints, ALTITUDE; CV/renal, **STOPPED**)
- Combination ACEi/ARB (\downarrow alb, hard endpoints, NEPHRON-VA; **STOPPED**)
- Erythropoietin (Hb rise; hard endpoint trial; TREAT; CV/renal; **NO EFFECT**)
- Sulodexide (\downarrow prot; hard endpoint trial; SUN-Overt; **STOPPED**)
- Sulodexide (\downarrow alb; surrogate endpoint; SUN-Micro; **NO EFFECT**)
- Statins (hard endpoint trial; SHARP; CV/renal; CV but **NO RENAL EFFECT**)
- VDRA-Paricalcitol (\downarrow prot, VITAL, **NO HARD ENDPOINT**)
- Monoclonal Ab>TGF β 1 (GFR change, **STOPPED FOR FUTILITY**)
- **Atrasentan (\downarrow alb; hard endpoint, SONAR; STOPPED FOR LOW EVENT RATE)**
- **Dapaglifozin (Efficacy and Renal Safety; DERIVE, CLOSED)**
- **Canaglifozin (ESRD, sCreat double, CREDENCE; ONGOING)**

...We already have something new

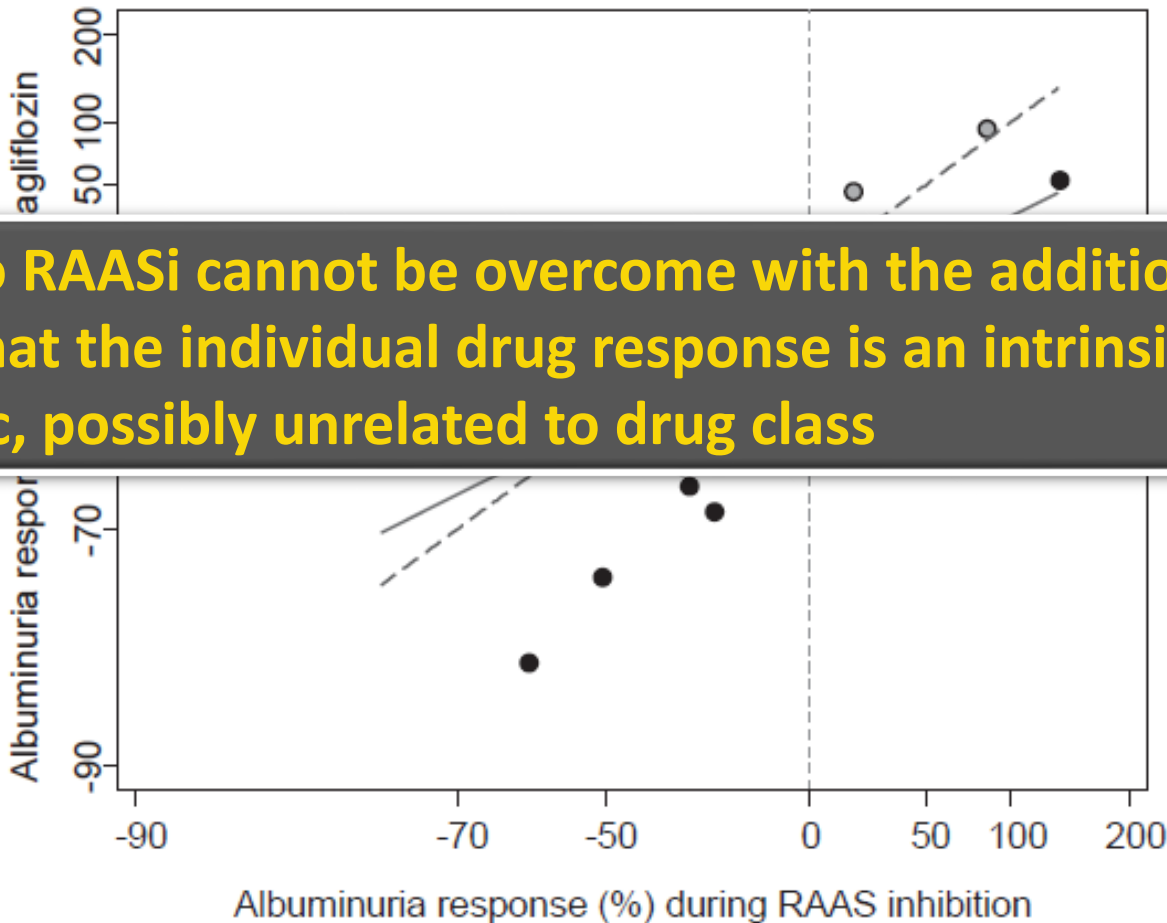
**Beneficial renal effects of hypogly drugs
(*prespecified secondary endpoint of RCTs*)**

- **EMPAGLIFOZIN (*EMPAREG*), NEJM 2016**
- **CANAGLIFOZIN (*CANVAS*), NEJM 2017**
- **LIRAGLUTIDE (*LEADER*), NEJM 2017**

**...but implementation of these
new drugs is currently low
in diabetology clinical practice !!!**

Does SGLT2 inhibition with dapagliflozin overcome individual therapy resistance to RAAS inhibition?

Post-hoc analysis of cross-over trial evaluating albuminuria-lowering effect of dapagliflozin in anti-RAAS treated patients with DM-CKD



Resistance to RAASi cannot be overcome with the addition of SGLT2i, suggesting that the individual drug response is an intrinsic individual characteristic, possibly unrelated to drug class

~~So use what you have !!!~~

...possibly better than in the past



AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION

STANDARDS OF MEDICAL CARE IN DIABETES—2018

Hypertension control

- ✓ All hypertensive patients should have home blood pressure monitored to identify white-coat hypertension (B)
- ✓ Target <130/80 mmHg, may be appropriate for individuals at high risk of CV Disease (B)
- ✓ Anti-RAS , at the maximum tolerated dose as recommended first-line treatment for hypertension in patients with diabetes and ACR >300 mg/g (A), or 30-299 mg/g (B)
- ✓ Lifestyle intervention consists of weight loss if overweight, reduced sodium and increased potassium intake (B)

AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION
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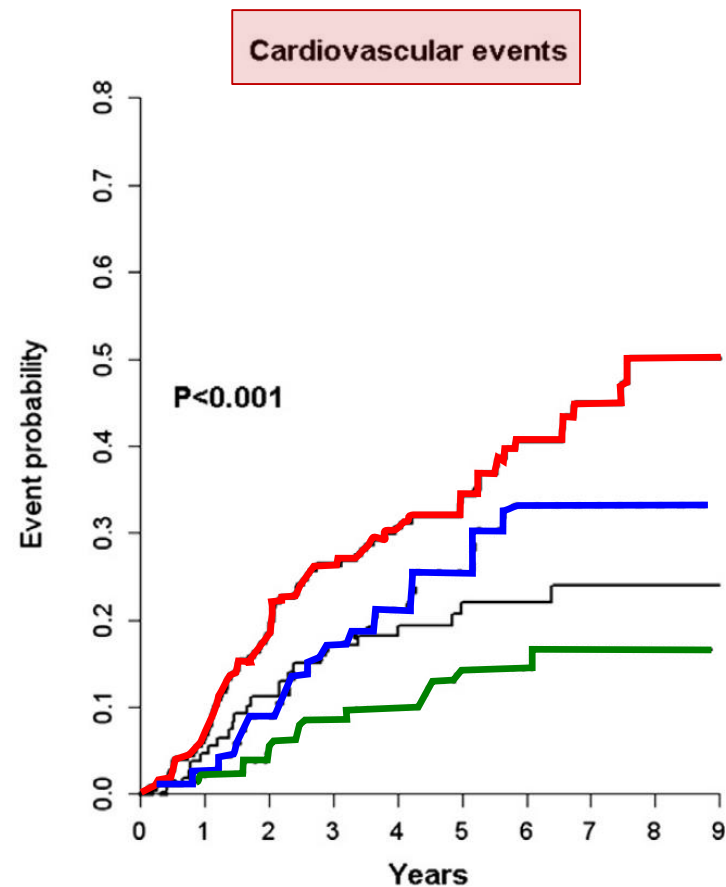
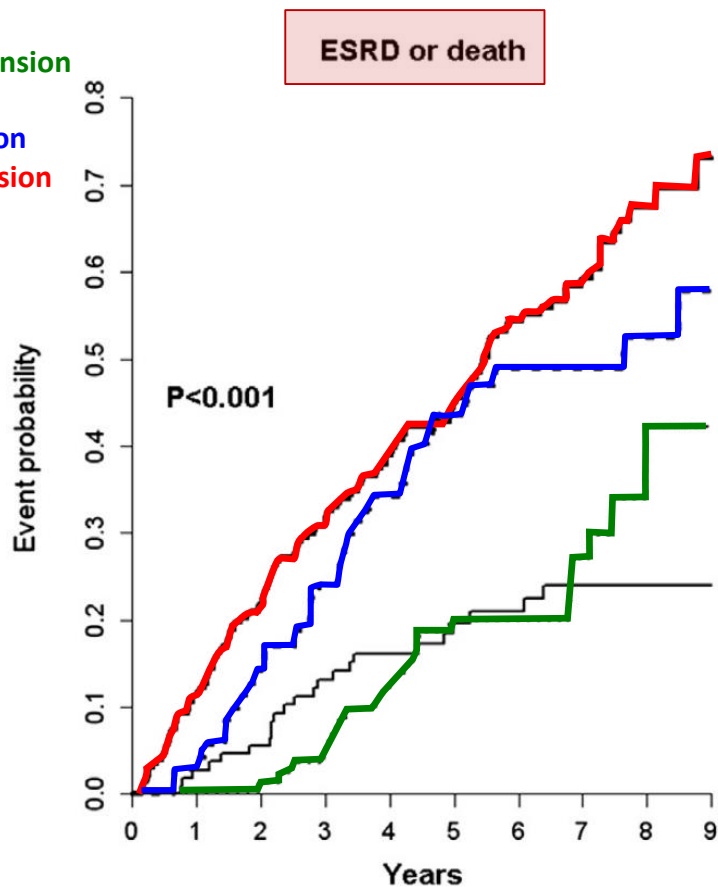
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Assessment of Achieved Clinic and Ambulatory Blood Pressure Recordings and Outcomes During Treatment in Hypertensive Patients With CKD: A Multicenter Prospective Cohort Study

489 consecutive hypertensive pts (DM in 36%) with CKD 1-5 stratified in 4 groups by office (<140/90) and day- (<135/85) and night-time (<120/70) BP goals

- Normotensive
- White Coat Hypertension
- Masked Hypertension
- Sustained Hypertension



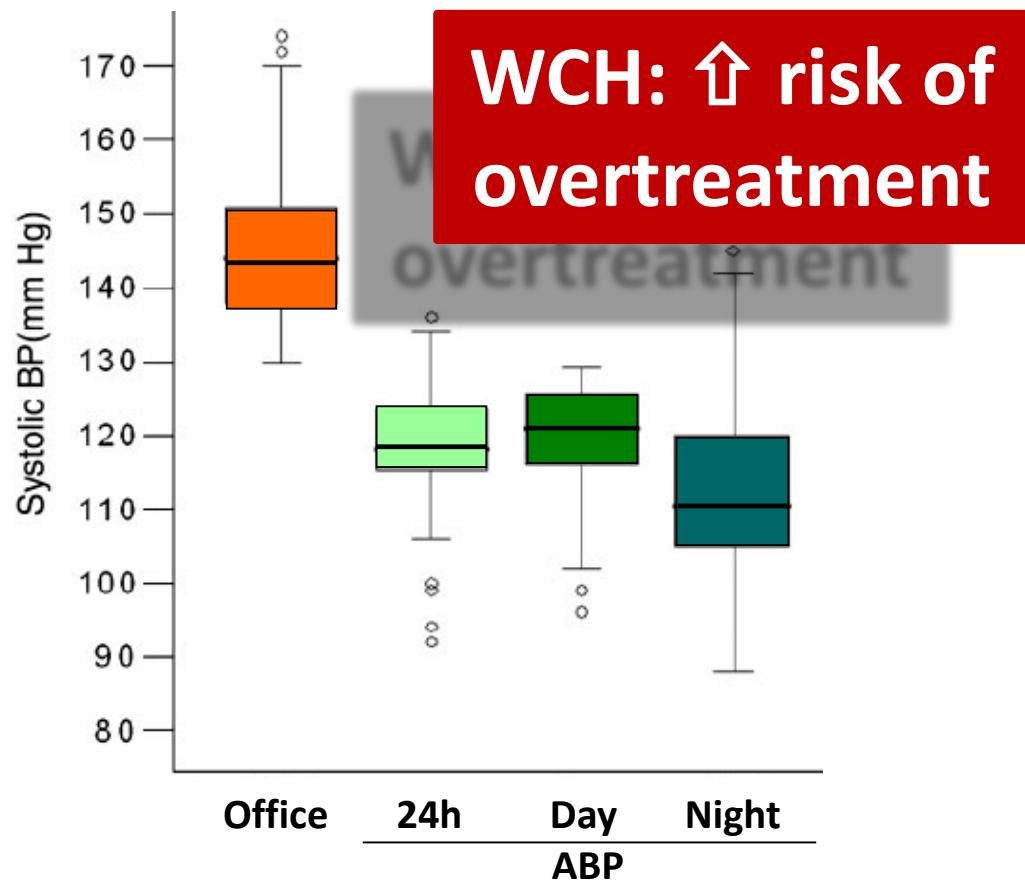
Original Article

Prevalence and clinical correlates of white coat hypertension in chronic kidney disease

Roberto Minutolo¹, Silvio Borrelli¹, Raffaele Scigliano¹, Vincenzo Bellizzi², Paolo Chiodini³, Bruno Cianciaruso⁴, Felice Nappi⁵, Pasquale Zamboli¹, Giuseppe Conte¹ and Luca De Nicola¹

In-office BP and 24h ABP in 92 CKD patients with WCH

CKD pts with GFR<60
32% WCH
(31% with DM)



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Treat to goal but...
...J effect on CV risk

Trial	Setting	Low SBP thresholds for ↑ CV risk
IDNT <i>(JASN '05)</i>	DM-2 + CKD	120
ONTARGET <i>(J Hyp '09)</i>	CVD/DM-2	130
INVEST <i>(JAMA '10)</i>	DM-2 + CAD	115
ROADMAP <i>(NEJM '11)</i>	DM-2 + CAD	120

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Early antialbuminuric intervention

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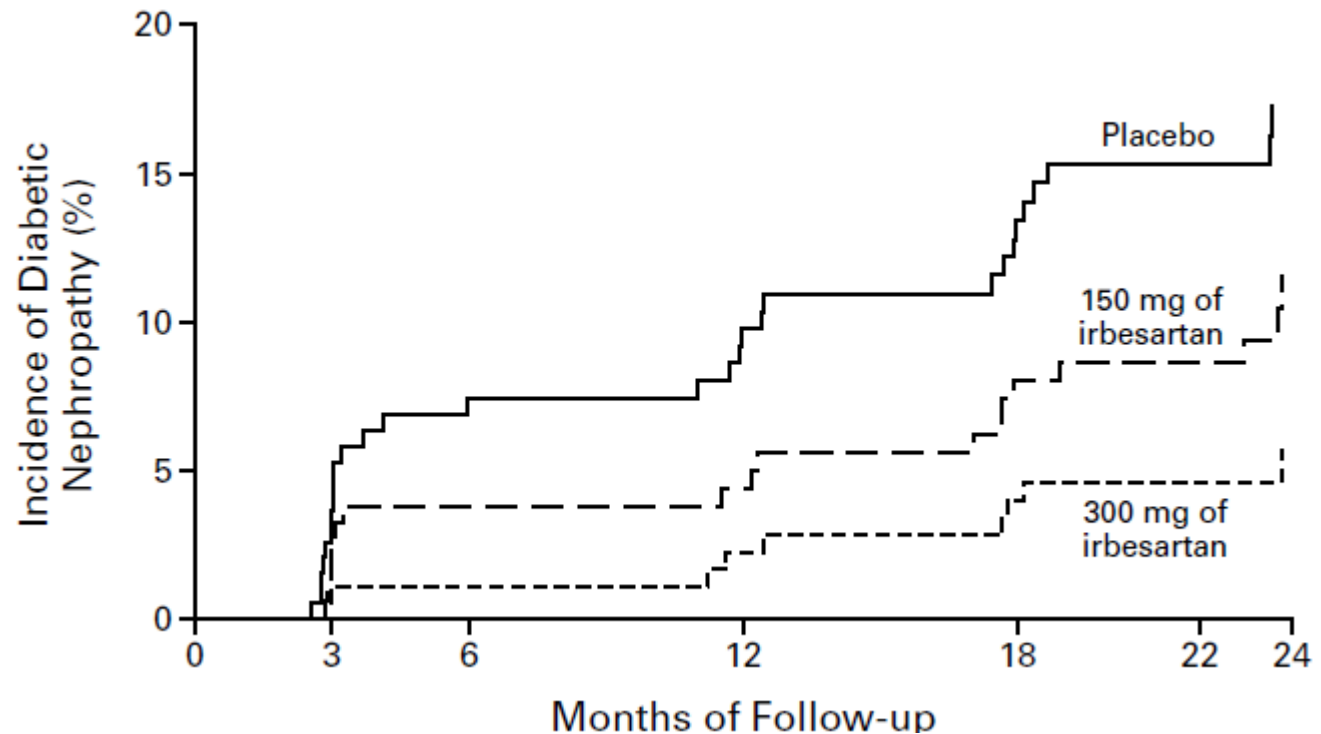
NUMBER 12



THE EFFECT OF IRBESARTAN ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF DIABETIC NEPHROPATHY IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES

HANS-HENRIK PARVING, M.D., D.M.Sc., HENDRIK LEHNERT, M.D., JENS BRÖCHNER-MORTENSEN, M.D., D.M.Sc.
RAMON GOMIS, M.D., STEEN ANDERSEN, M.D., AND PETER ARNER, M.D., D.M.Sc.,
FOR THE IRBESARTAN IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES AND MICROALBUMINURIA STUDY GROUP*

590 hypertensive patients with DM2 and MAU



Early renin-angiotensin system intervention is more beneficial than late intervention in delaying end-stage renal disease in patients with type 2 diabetes

- BENEDICT, IRMA-2, RENAAL and IDNT trials on RAS intervention in DM2-CKD
- Effect of anti-RAS on delaying ESRD in early, *intermediate* and advanced CKD

Age at which RAS treatment is initiated (years)	Delay in ESRD (years) compared with placebo Disease stage at which RAS treatment is initiated		
	GFR >60 and ACR<30	GFR 30-60 or ACR 30-300	GFR<30 or ACR>300
35	7.4	4.1	0.8
40	6.9	4.0	0.9
45	5.9	4.0	1.1
50	5.7	3.6	1.2
55	5.1	3.5	1.2
60	4.2	3.6	1.4
65	3.5	3.4	1.6

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STANDARDS OF MEDICAL CARE IN DIABETES—2018

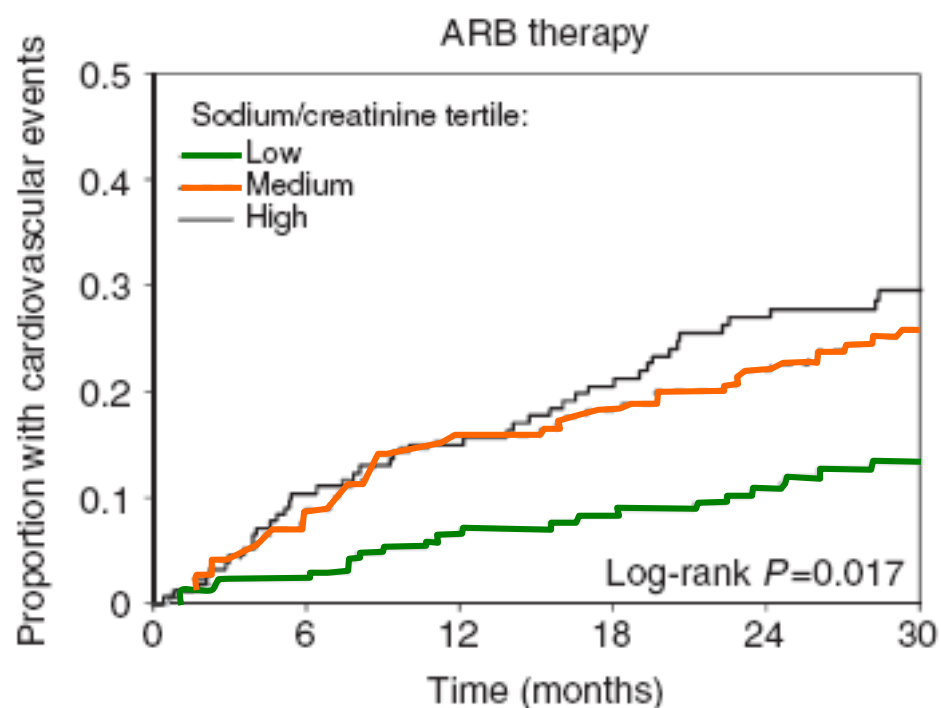
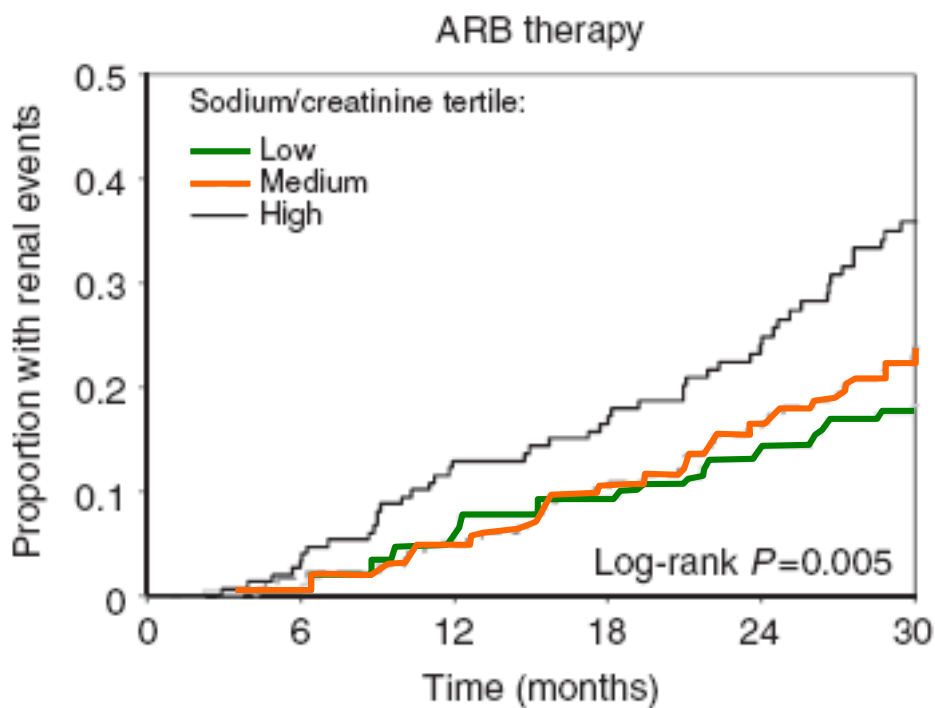
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Moderation of dietary sodium potentiates the renal and cardiovascular protective effects of angiotensin receptor blockers

Hiddo J. Lambers Heerspink^{1,7}, Frank A. Holtkamp^{1,7}, Hans-Henrik Parving^{2,3}, Gerjan J. Navis⁴, Julia B. Lewis⁵, Eberhard Ritz⁶, Pieter A. de Graeff¹ and Dick de Zeeuw¹

Post-hoc RENAAL-IDNT: 1,177 patients with diabetic nephropathy stratified by UNaV and use of ARBs (losartan o irbesartan) vs non anti-RAS therapy



Poor Glycemic Control in Diabetes and the Risk of Incident Chronic Kidney Disease Even in the Absence of Albuminuria and Retinopathy

Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities (ARIC) Study

Lori D. Bash, MPH; Elizabeth Selvin, PhD, MPH; Michael Steffes, MD, PhD; Josef Coresh, MD, PhD, MHS; Brad C. Astor, PhD, MPH, MS

1871 adults with diabetes mellitus followed up for 11 years

Incident CKD was defined as eGFR <60 mL/min/1.73 m² or kidney-related hospitalization

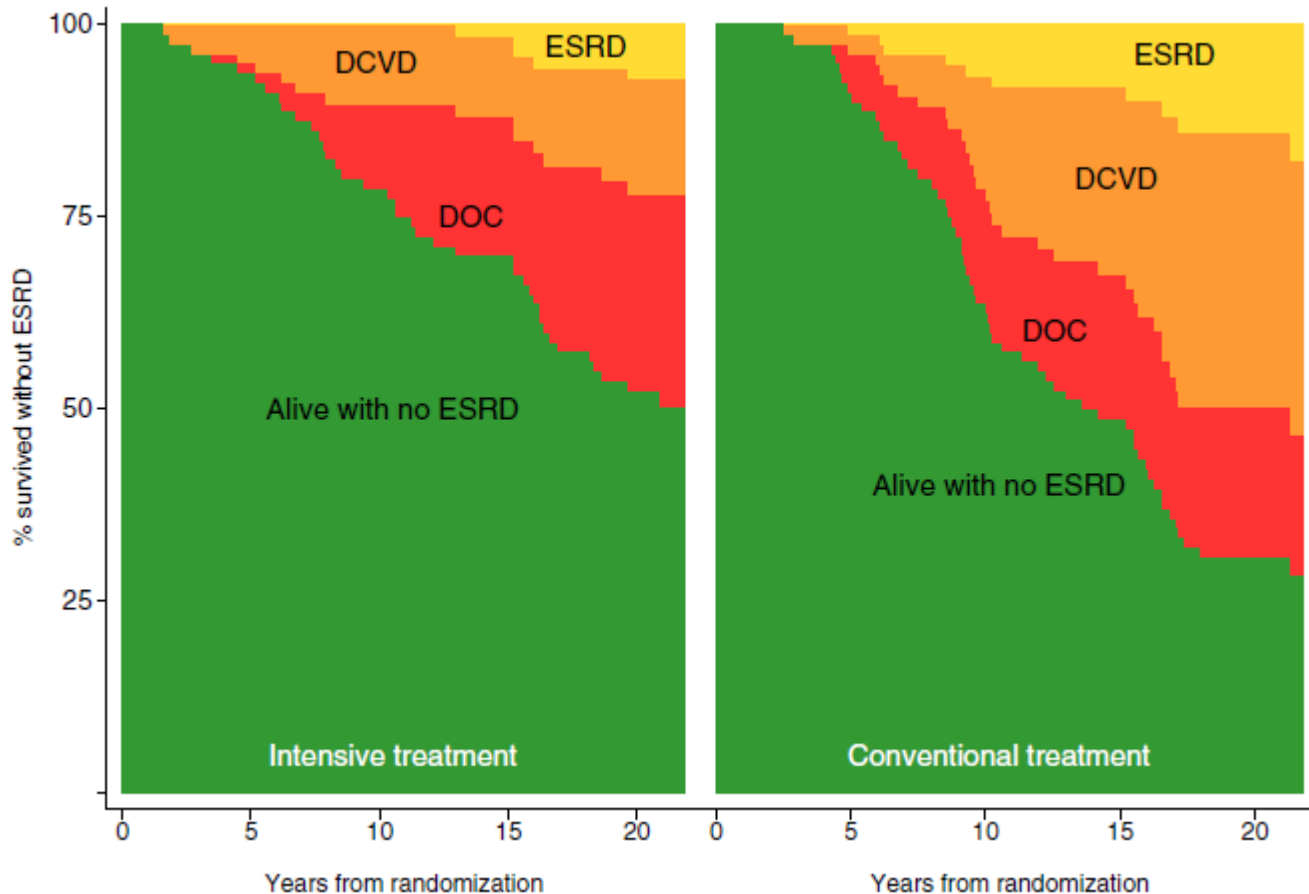
Variable	Total Sample	HbA _{1c} Concentration Category, %			
		<6	6-7	7-8	>8
Albuminuria (93 of 251 ^b)					
No. of events	103 of 270	15 of 61	14 of 58	13 of 31	61 of 120
Incidence per 1000 person-years	34.53	20.81	30.32	40.49	48.73
Adjusted HR ^c (95% CI)	1.27 (1.14-1.41) ^d	1 [Reference]	0.83 (0.38-1.84)	2.19 (0.96-5.00)	2.54 (1.35-4.79)
No albuminuria (116 of 972 ^b)					
No. of events	129 of 1035	49 of 504	32 of 239	16 of 100	32 of 192
Incidence per 1000 person-years	9.78	7.55	10.47	12.66	13.46
Adjusted HR ^c (95% CI)	1.20 (1.08-1.32) ^d	1 [Reference]	1.34 (0.83-2.15)	1.75 (0.94-3.27)	2.21 (1.32-3.70)

But don't forget the STENO-2 ...

Multifactorial intervention leads to long-term renal benefits

The Steno-2 experience

- 160 pts DM2+Ualb
- Intensive versus Standard treatment for 7.8 yrs
- Subsequent observation for up to 21 yrs in all patients under intensive treatment



EFFECTS OF TREATMENT at 7.8 yrs

	STD	INT
BP, mmHg	146/78	132/73
HbA _{1c} , %	9.0	7.9
HDL-C, mg/dl	118	81
LDL-C, mg/dl	145	100
LDL+STAT, %	45	86
ACE±ARB, %	70	97

Probability of being in the specified state at a given time point.
 DCVD: CV death
 DOC: other death cause
 Adjusted P value for difference in survival estimates = 0.003

Optimal Management of Diabetic CKD ?

(...while awaiting for new drugs)

✓ **BP level ?**

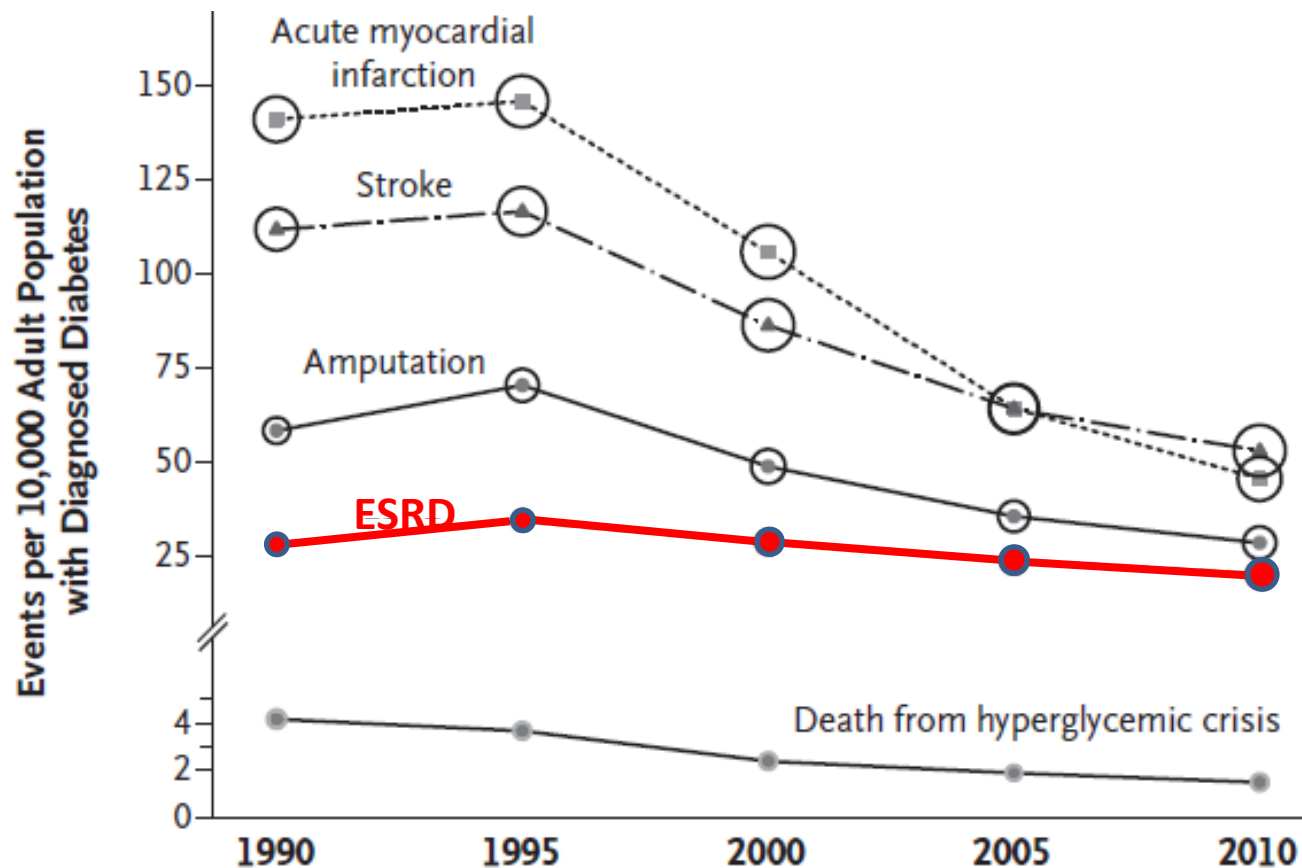
✓ **Antihypertensive intervention ?**

✓ **Glucose level ?**

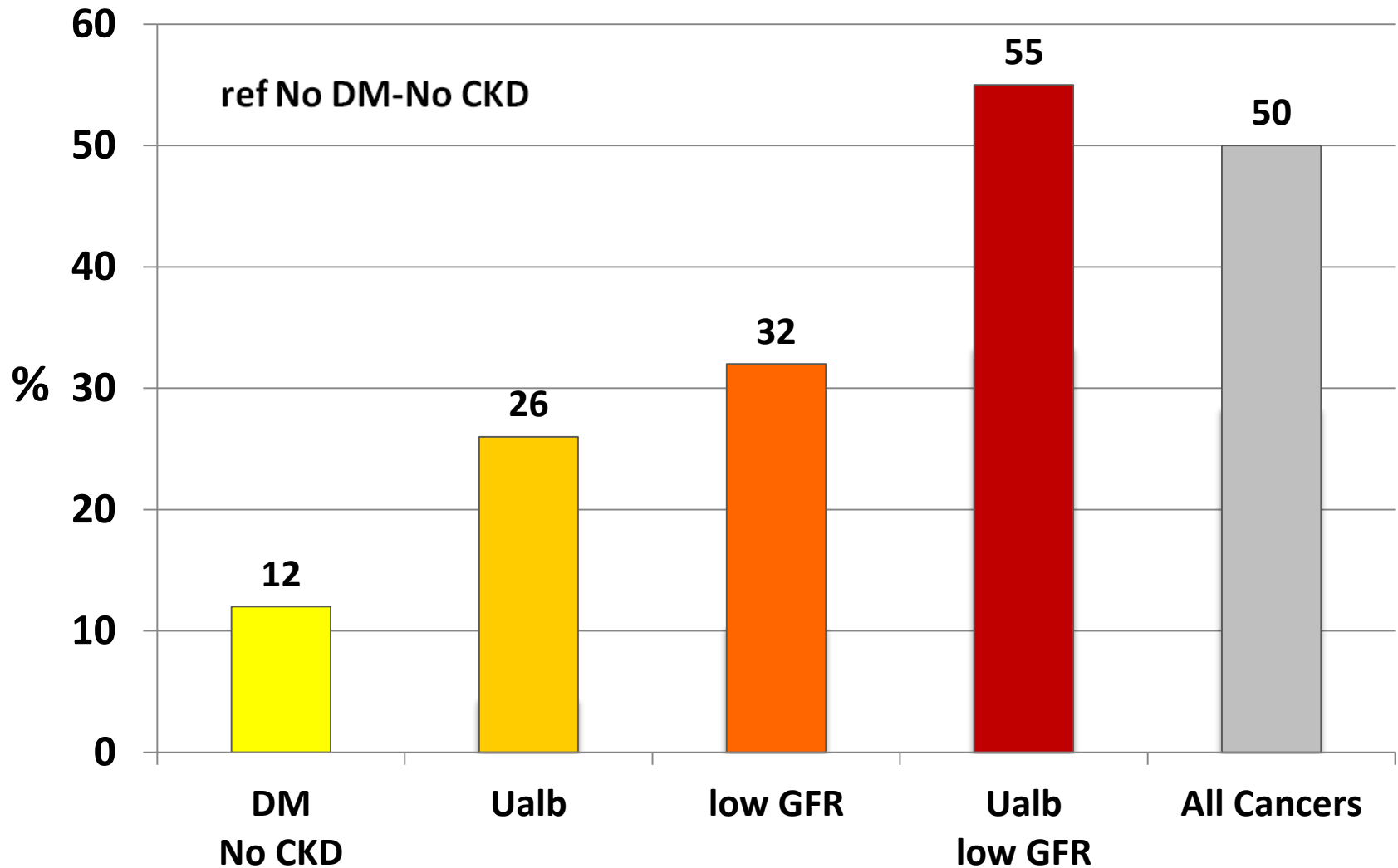
✓ **Strategy ?**

Changes in Diabetes-Related Complications in the United States, 1990–2010

Data from the National Health Interview Survey, the National Hospital Discharge Survey, the U.S. Renal Data System, and the U.S. National Vital Statistics System

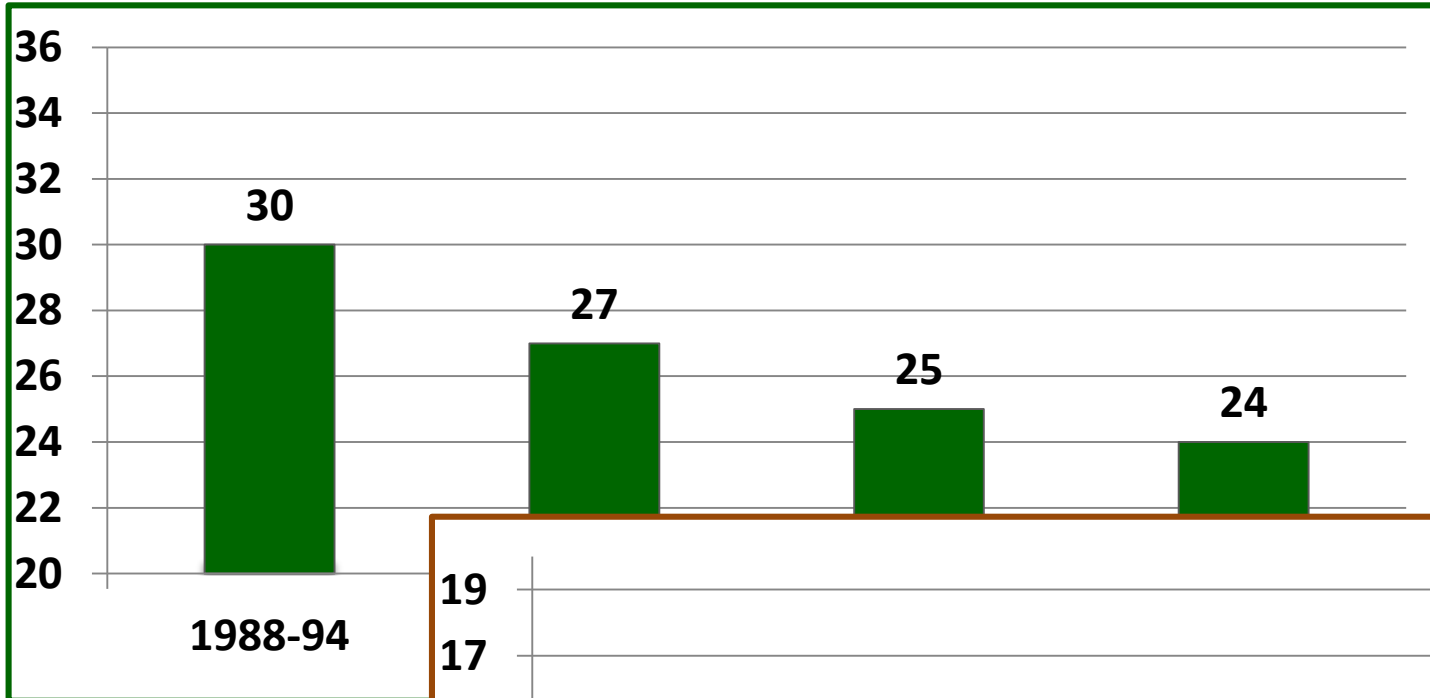


Excess 10-year standardized cumulative mortality by DM2 and CKD status



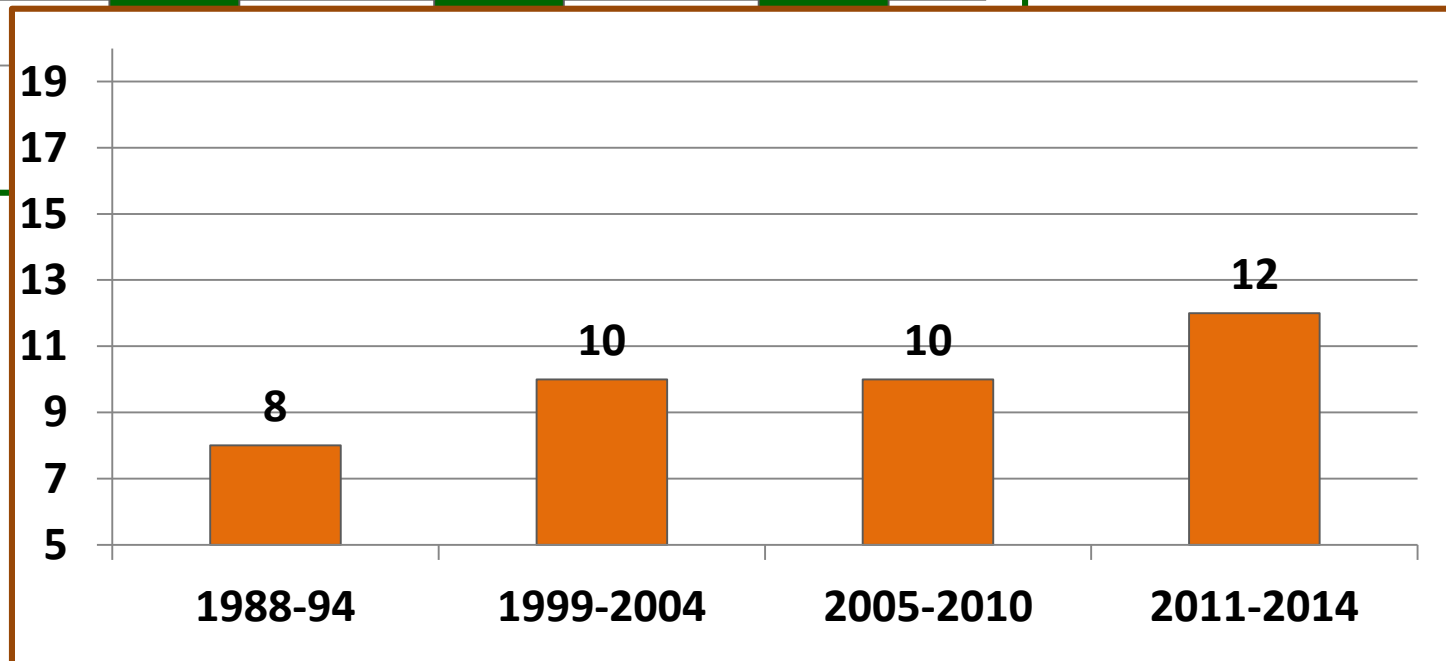
CKD components in U.S. adults aged ≥ 18 years

Trend over NHANES 1988 to 2014 surveys



UAlb >30

eGFR <60



↓ UAlb more important than ↓ SBP in lowering risk of CKD progression

RENAAL: 1513 patients with overt DM2 nephropathy

Renal risk by first 6-month changes of SBP and Ualb

