Chronic kidney disease, or CKD, is defined as abnormalities of kidney structure or function, present for more than 3 months, with implications for health\(^1\)

More than \(40\%\) of patients with CKD also have cardiovascular disease, diabetes, or both\(^4\)

Diabetic kidney disease (DKD)—defined as CKD attributable to diabetes—is one of the most frequent complications of diabetes\(^6,7\)

− Approximately \(40\%\) of patients with diabetes develop DKD\(^7\)
− DKD is the leading cause of kidney failure\(^6\)

CKD and/or diabetes increases the incidence of CV events, kidney failure, and mortality\(^8\)

Medical associations recognize the importance of prioritizing treatment of kidney impairment and diabetes, and provide recommendations for disease management in patients with concurrent CKD and diabetes\(^1,10,11\)

Communication and coordination between specialists and other healthcare professionals should be a key component of team-based integrative care for patients with CKD and diabetes\(^1,12\)

**Figure reprinted from Kidney International, vol 98, Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) Diabetes Work Group, “KDIGO 2020 Clinical Practice Guideline for Diabetes Management in Chronic Kidney Disease”, pages S1-S115, copyright 2020, with permission from Elsevier.**
Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO)—2020 Diabetes in Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) Guidelines

Want a quick review of the Diabetes in CKD Guidelines?

View the top 10 takeaways for clinicians here:

Here are KDIGO’s 12 recommendations for managing diabetes with CKD:

American Diabetes Association: 2021 Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes

Use the mobile or web applications to get the most up-to-date standards, along with interactive tables and algorithms

Download the mobile app here:

Use the web app here: