

Diabetic Kidney Disease

Screening for Diabetic Kidney Disease



Who?

- ✓ Everyone with type 2 diabetes
- ✓ Everyone with type 1 diabetes for ≥ 5 years



How?

UACR and eGFR



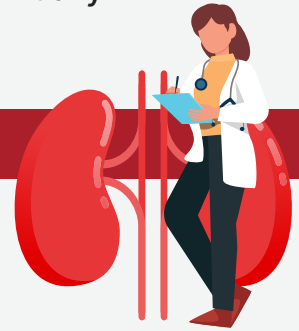
Frequency?

Annually

Monitoring Established Diabetic Kidney Disease

How? UACR and eGFR

Frequency? 1–4 times per year, depending on the stage of the disease



Classification of Chronic Kidney Disease

CKD is classified based on:

- GFR (G)
- Albuminuria (A)

			Albuminuria categories: Description and range			
			A1	A2	A3	
			Normal to mildly increased	Moderately increased	Severely increased	
			<30 mg/g <3 mg/mmol	30-299 mg/g 3-29 mg/mmol	≥ 300 mg/g ≥ 30 mg/mmol	
GFR categories (mL/min/1.73m ²) Description and range	G1	Normal to high	≥ 90	Screen 1	Treat 1	Treat and refer 3
	G2	Mildly decreased	60-89	Screen 1	Treat 1	Treat and refer 3
	G3a	Mildly to moderately decreased	45-59	Treat 1	Treat 2	Treat and refer 3
	G3b	Moderately to severely decreased	30-44	Treat 2	Treat and refer 3	Treat and refer 3
	G4	Severely decreased	15-29	Treat and refer* 3	Treat and refer* 3	Treat and refer 4+
	G5	Kidney failure	<15	Treat and refer 4+	Treat and refer 4+	Treat and refer 4+

Colors: Represents the risk for progression, morbidity and mortality by color from best to worst. Green: low risk (if no other markers of kidney disease, no CKD); Yellow: moderately increased risk; Orange: high risk; Red: very high risk.
Numbers: Represent a recommendation for the number of times per year the patient should be monitored.
Refer: Indicates that nephrology referral and services are recommended.

CKD = Chronic kidney disease UACR = Urinary albumin to creatinine ratio eGFR = Estimated glomerular filtration rate GFR = Glomerular filtration rate