Type 2 Diabetes (T2D) and the Kidneys

Approximately 65% of T2D patients are at risk or have some degree of decline in renal function\(^1\)\(^-\)\(^3\).

Declining renal function is one of the many conditions in Type 2 Diabetes patients responsible for increasing levels of patient morbidity and mortality\(^4\).

That risk is up to 3x higher for T2D patients with declining renal function\(^7\).

People with Type 2 Diabetes are at greater risk of cardiovascular disease and increased mortality due to CV events\(^4\).

As kidney function declines\(^8\)\(^,\)\(^9\),
- Treatment choices become more and more limited
- Complexity of dosing increases
- Additional monitoring may be required

Some currently available anti-diabetes treatments are mainly excreted via the kidneys.

These treatments are not recommended in patients with declining renal function\(^8\)\(^,\)\(^9\).

That risk is up to 3x higher for T2D patients with declining renal function\(^7\).

Renal function

Risk of hypoglycaemia

Declining renal function increases risk of hypoglycaemia in T2D patients\(^5\)\(^,\)\(^6\).