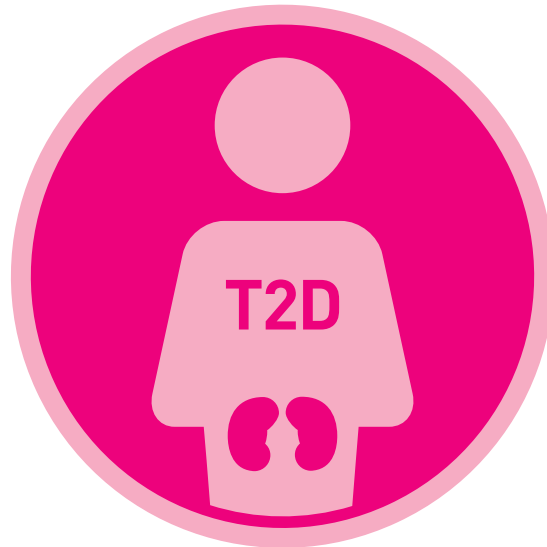


KIDNEY DISEASE IN TYPE 2 DIABETES

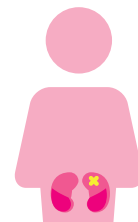
There is an unmet need in the current treatment options for people with **type 2 diabetes** and **kidney complications**.¹ An individualised approach to treatment is important.²



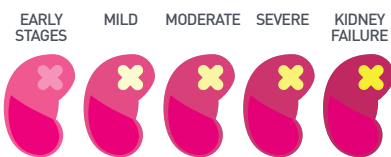
People with diabetes are at greater **risk** of developing kidney disease than people without diabetes.³



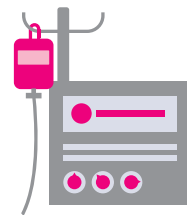
Approximately **50%** of people with type 2 diabetes have some level of kidney disease.⁴



As kidney disease progresses, the kidneys become increasingly less efficient and this may affect the **health of a patient**.



There are various stages of kidney disease.⁵



The last stage of kidney disease is called end-stage kidney disease or kidney failure, which requires treatment by **dialysis** or **kidney transplant**.³



Progressing kidney damage makes **management** of type 2 diabetes **complicated**. As treatment options become more limited, dose adjustments or a change of treatment may be required.

References 1. National Kidney Foundation. *American Journal of Kidney Diseases*. 2007;**49**(2):S1-S179. 2. Inzucchi SE, et al. *Diabetologia*. 2012;**55**(6):1577-96. 3. International Diabetes Federation. *The Kidney*. p.15. 4. Thomas MC. *National Review of Nephrology*. 2016;**12**(2):73-81. 5. Gansevoort RT, et al. *The Lancet*. 2013;**382**:339-52.