



Prise en charge

Néphropathie diabétique

Dr Vincent Bourquin - service de néphrologie - <http://nephroblog.org>

Plan de la soirée

Epidémiologie (8 plaques)

Néphropathie diabétique (11 plaques)

Insuffisance rénale chronique (20 plaques)

Dépistage (1 plaque)

Contrôle glycémique strict (8 plaques)

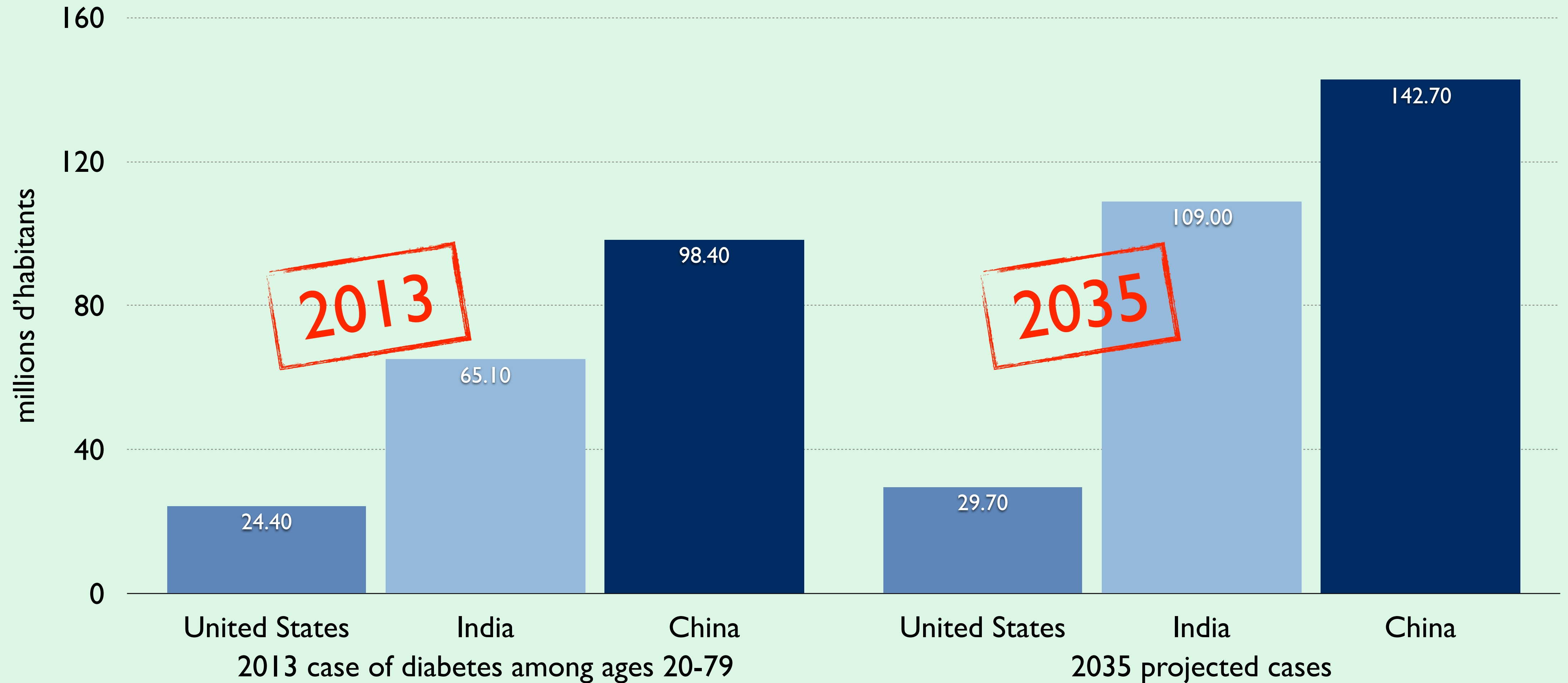
Bloquage SRAA (12 plaques)

Conclusion (1 plaque)

Epidémiologie



A disease on the Rise

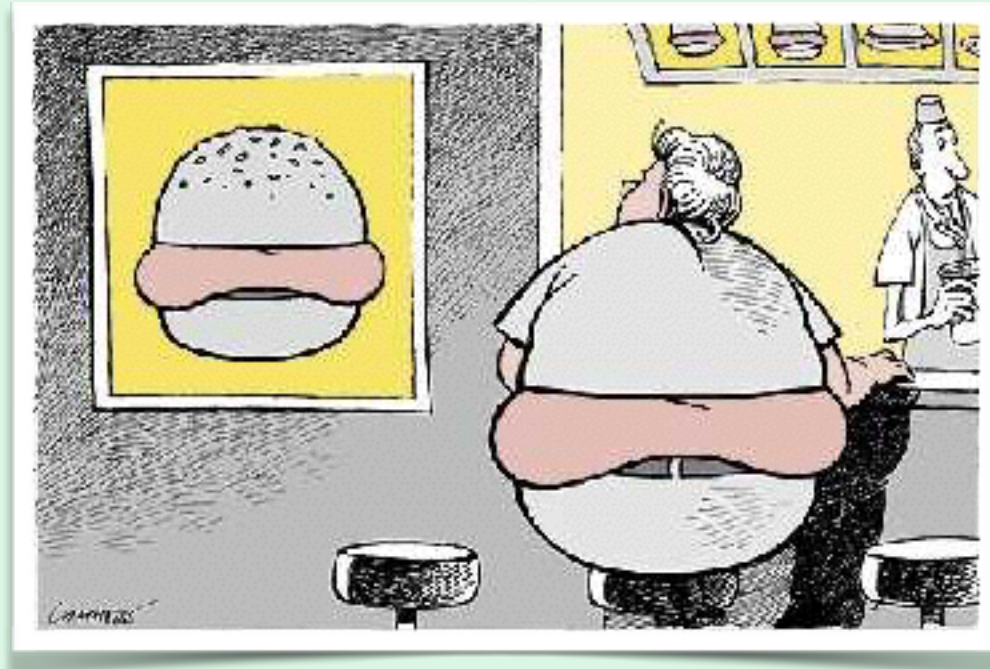


Source: International Diabetes Federation

La fréquence des cas de diabète ne cesse d'augmenter. En Europe, quelque sept millions de personnes souffrent de diabète. **En suisse, on compte environ 250'000 patients diabétiques.** Environ 10 pour cent des personnes concernées ont un diabète de type 1, 90 pour cent un diabète de type 2.

Source: interpharma.ch

Natural history of obesity



Genetic susceptibility
Environmental factors
Nutrition
Physical inactivity

Onset of diabetes

Complications

Disability



Risk for disease

Metabolic Syndrome

Atherosclerosis
Hyperglycemia
Hypertension

Retinopathy
Nephropathy
Neuropathy

Blindness
Renal failure
CHD
Amputation

leading to type 2 diabetes

La **néphropathie diabétique** survient chez
20% à 40% des patients diabétiques

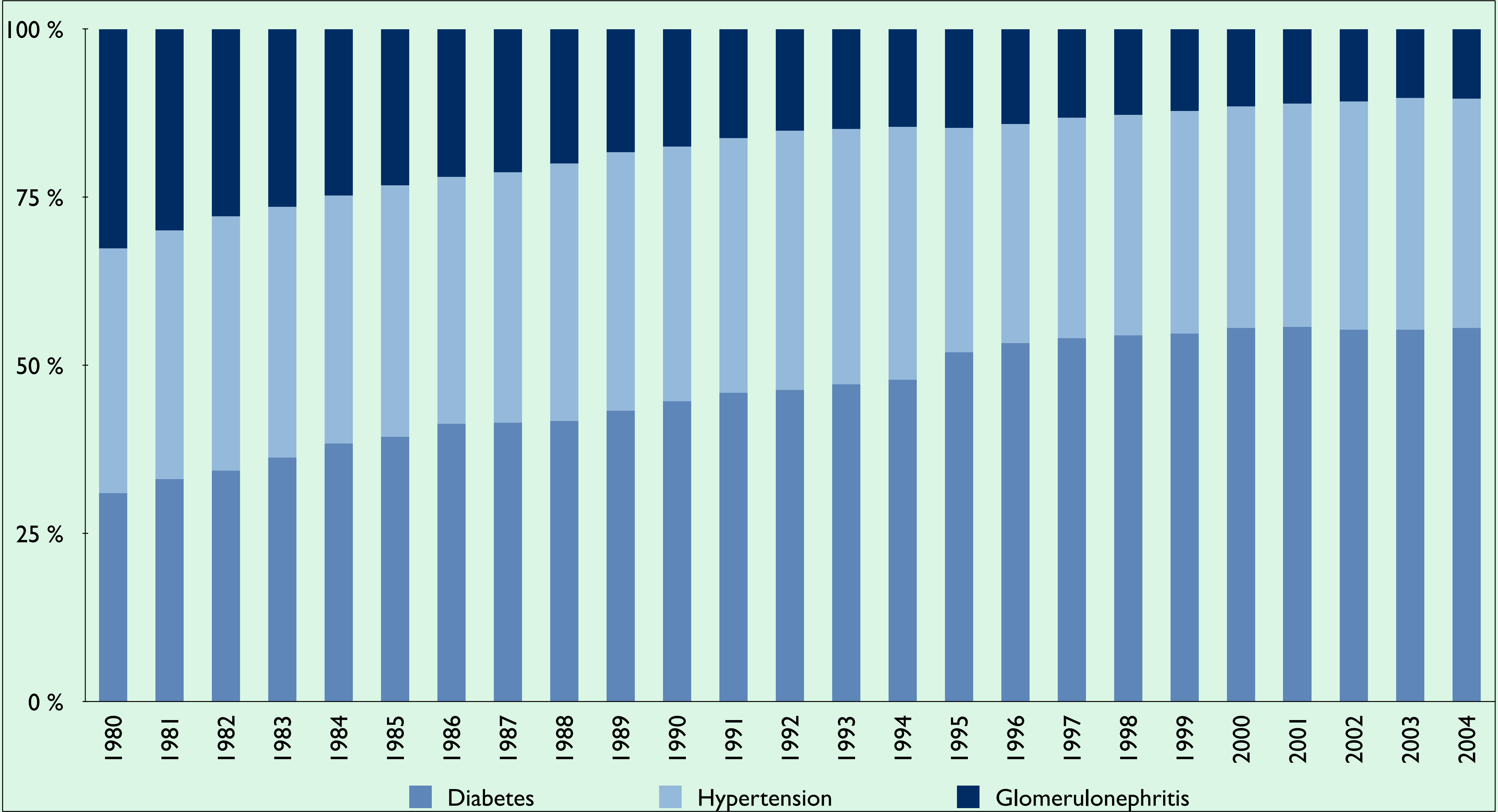
...elle est la première cause d'**insuffisance rénale terminale**. Les interventions qui permettent de la **dépister**, d'en **retarder la survenue et la progression** sont donc essentielles.

Major Causes of Chronic Kidney Disease

Causes	Percent of Cases
Diabetes mellitus	44.9
Hypertension	27.2
Glomerulonephritis	8.2
Chronic interstitial nephritis or obstruction	3.6
Hereditary or cystic disease	3.1
Secondary glomerulonephritis or vasculitis	2.1
Neoplasms or plasma-cell dyscrasias	2.1
Miscellaneous conditions	4.6
Uncertain or unrecorded cause	5.2

Source: Abboud et coll. N Engl J Med 2010

Major Causes of Chronic Kidney Disease





Néphropathie diabétique

Mogensen a proposé en 1983 une **classification anatomo-fonctionnelle des stades d'évolution de la ND** chez le patient diabétique de type I. Cette classification est toujours d'actualité. Il a ainsi défini 5 stades de la ND.

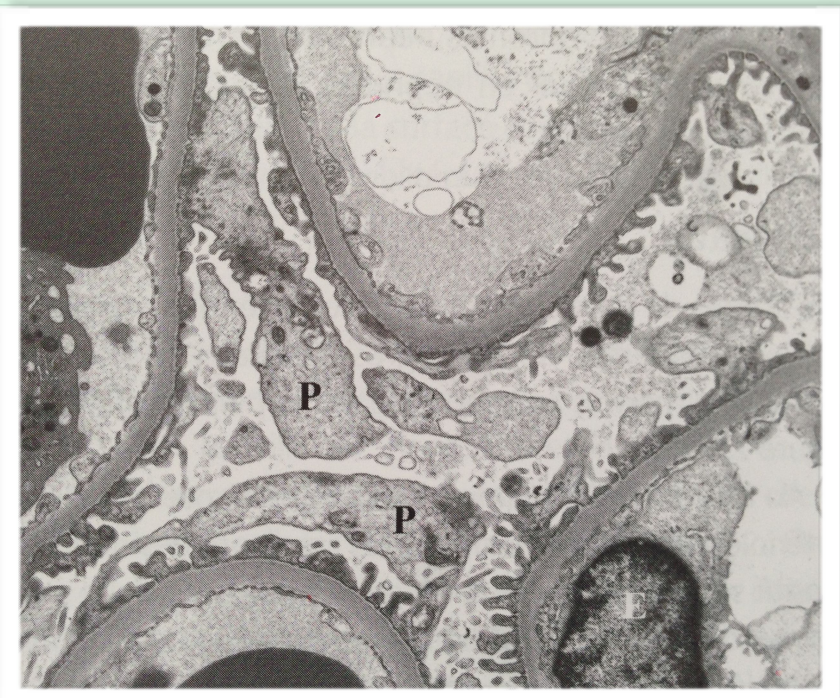
Source: Mogensen et coll. Diabetes 1983

Stade I d'hypertrophie-hyperfonction

s'installant très tôt après le début du diabète. **Le DFG est augmenté**, une néphromégalie se constitue progressivement avec hypertrophie des glomérules, augmentation de la surface et du volume des lumières capillaires

Stade 2 de néphropathie silencieuse

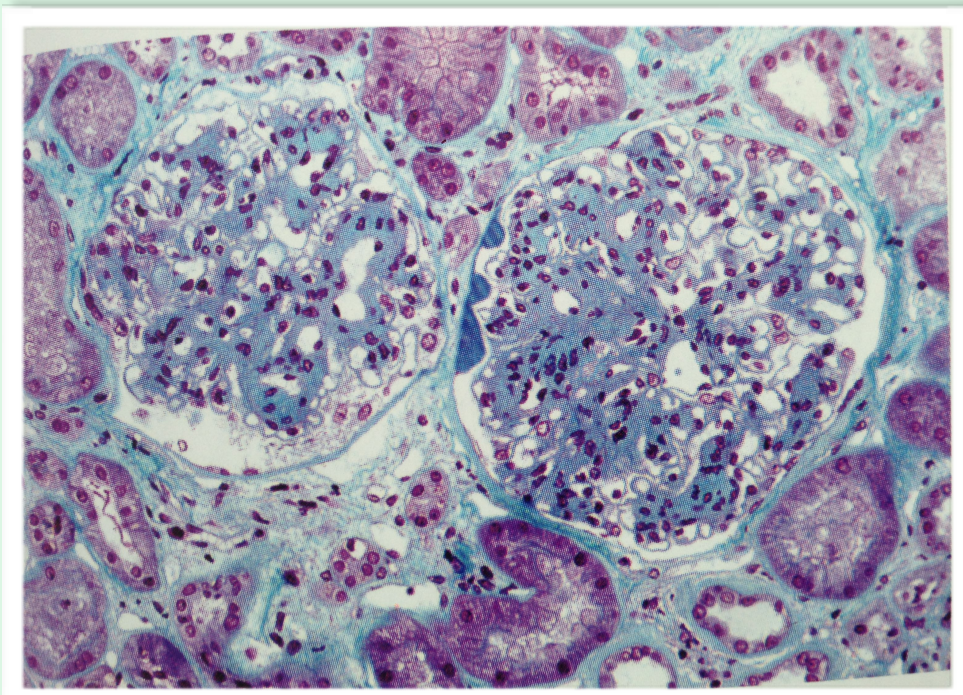
il peut durer des années, voire toute la vie chez certains patients, sans signe clinique et/ou biologique d'atteinte rénale. **Le DFG reste élevée ou est revenu dans les limites de la normale.** La membrane basale glomérulaire périphérique commence à s'épaissir (30% au bout de 5 ans) et la matrice mésangiale à s'élagir



Source: Mogensen et coll. Diabetes 1983

Stade 3 de néphropathie débutante

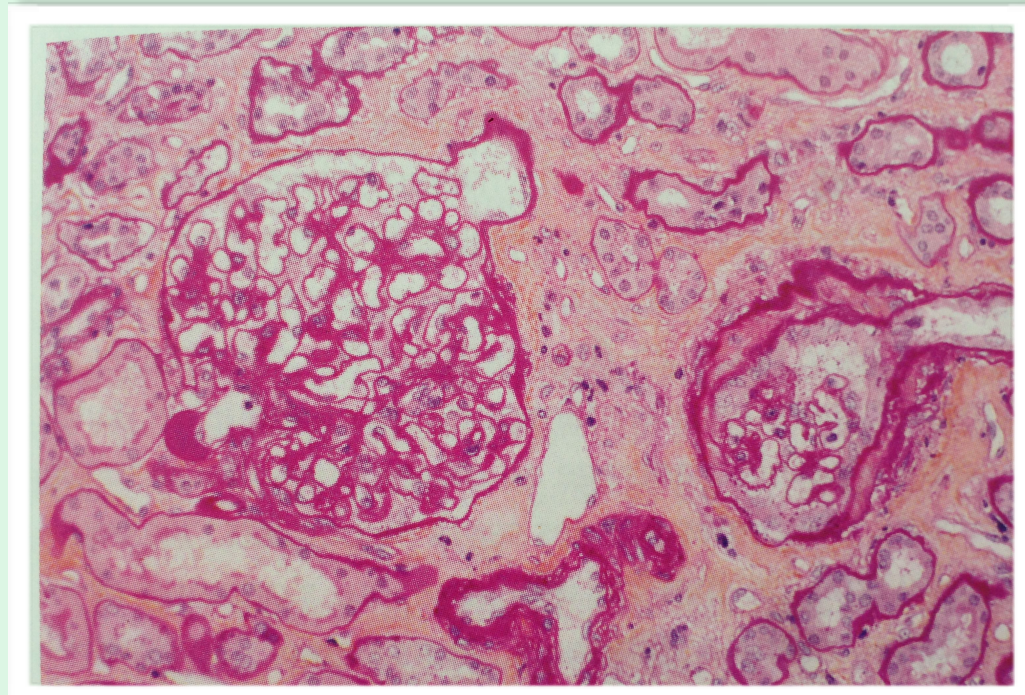
ce stade survient après 10-15 ans de diabète chez environ 30% des diabétique, et dure une quinzaine d'années. **Il est reconnu par une microalbuminurie et une hypertension artérielle.** Les lésions histologiques sont installées (expansion du mésangium et épaissement des membrane basale glomérulaire).



Source: Mogensen et coll. Diabetes 1983

Stade 4 de néphropathie diabétique patente

avec **macroalbuminurie, baisse du DFG, hypertension artérielle, parfois syndrome néphrotique et hématurie microscopique.** Habituellement d'autres complications du diabète sont associées. La glomérulosclérose nodulaire et diffuse caractéristique est régulièrement retrouvée, l'interstitium cortical s'élargit.



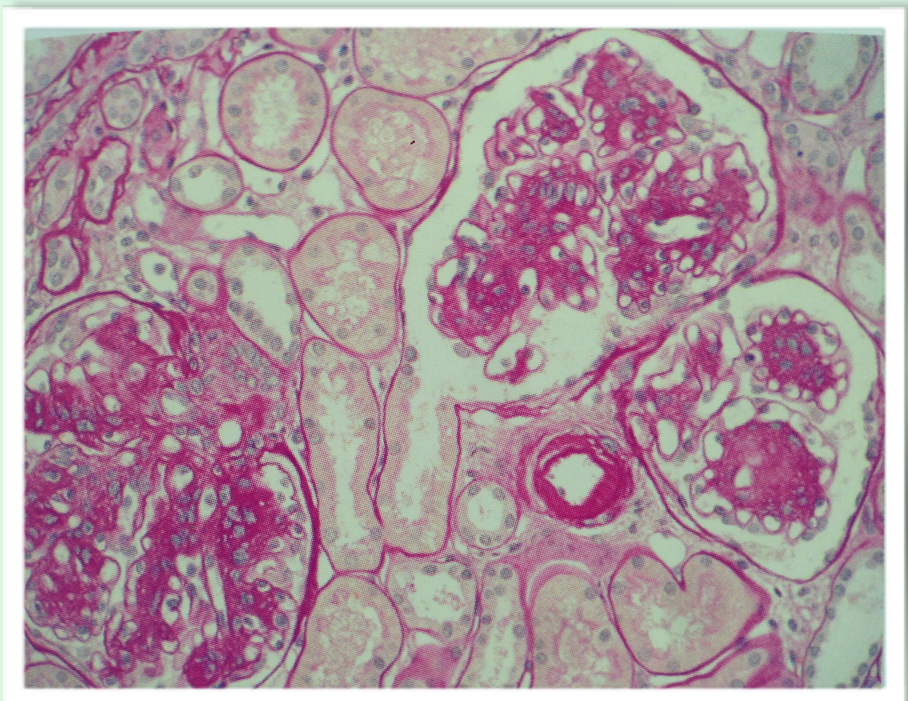
Source: Mogensen et coll. Diabetes 1983

Définition

Néphropathie diabétique

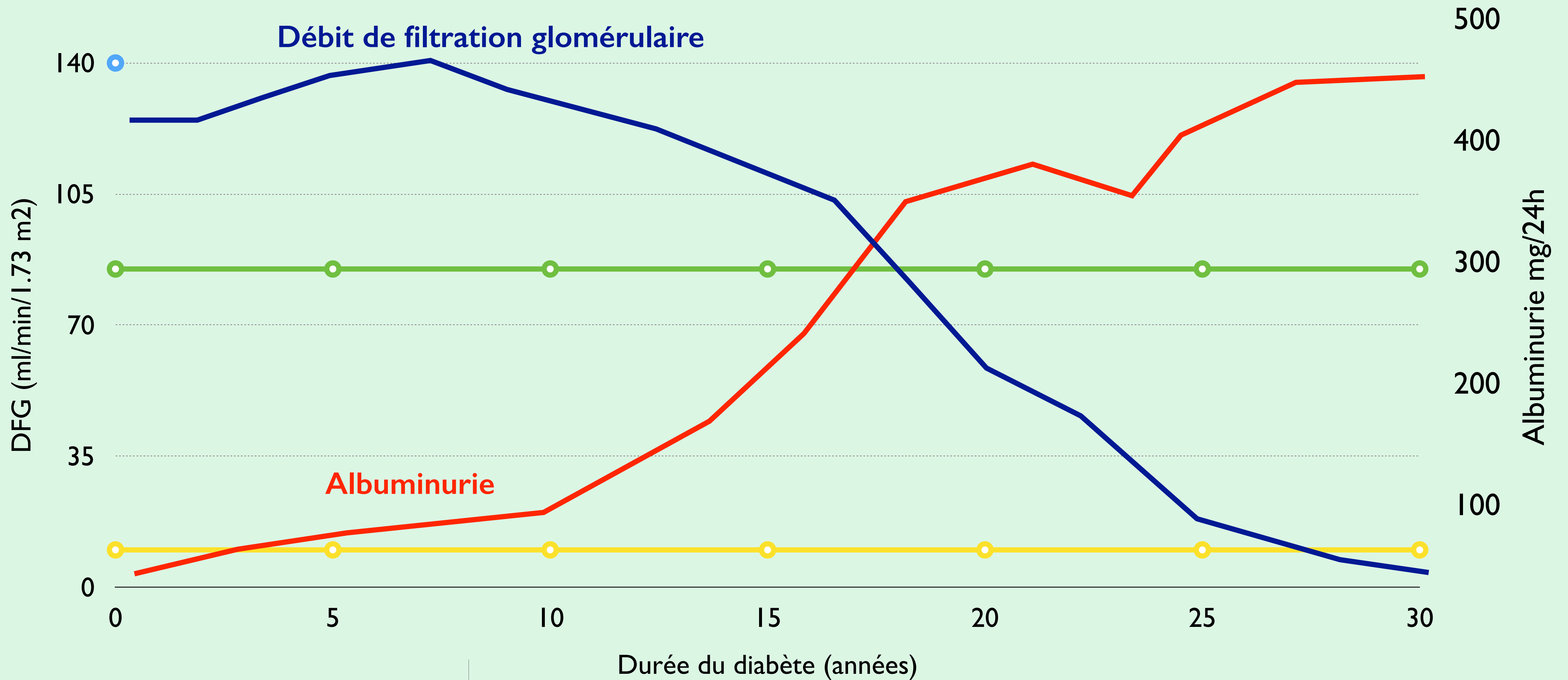
Macroalbuminurie persistante (excrétion urinaire > 300 mg/24 heures), altération du débit de filtration glomérulaire (DFG) en présence d'un diabète

Stade 5 d'insuffisance rénale terminale
avec sclérose globale de nombreux glomérules et fibrose
interstitielle.



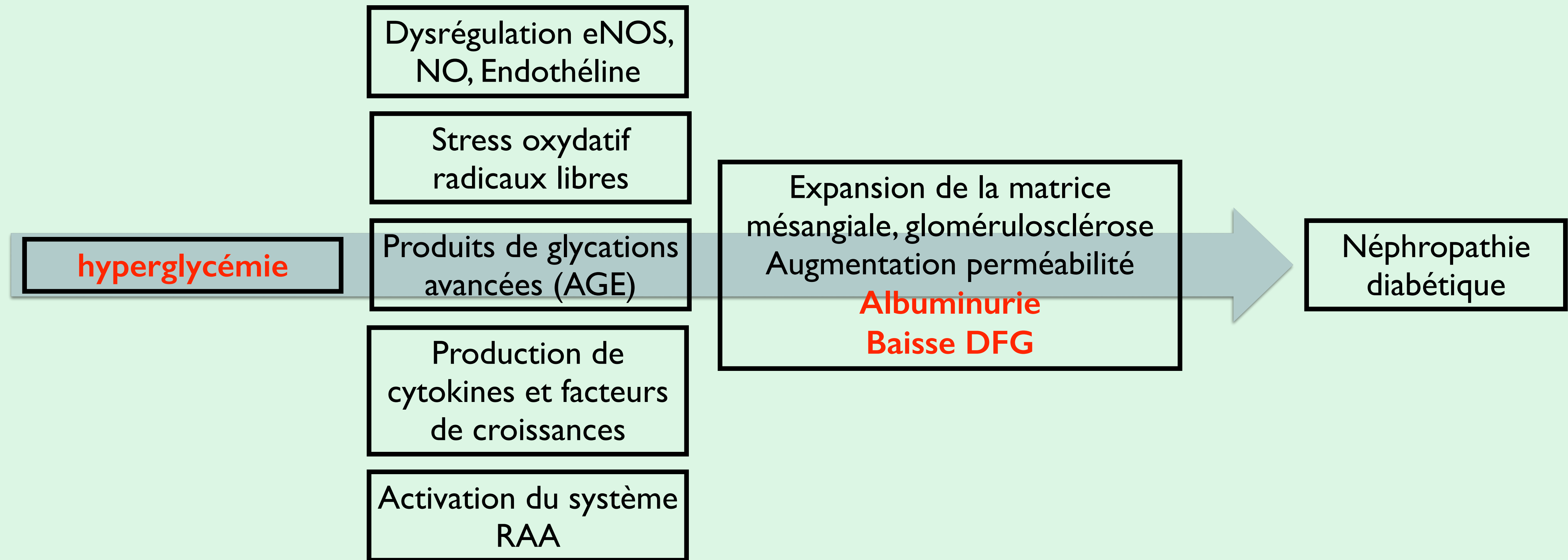
Source: Mogensen et coll. Diabetes 1983

Evolution DFG et albuminurie

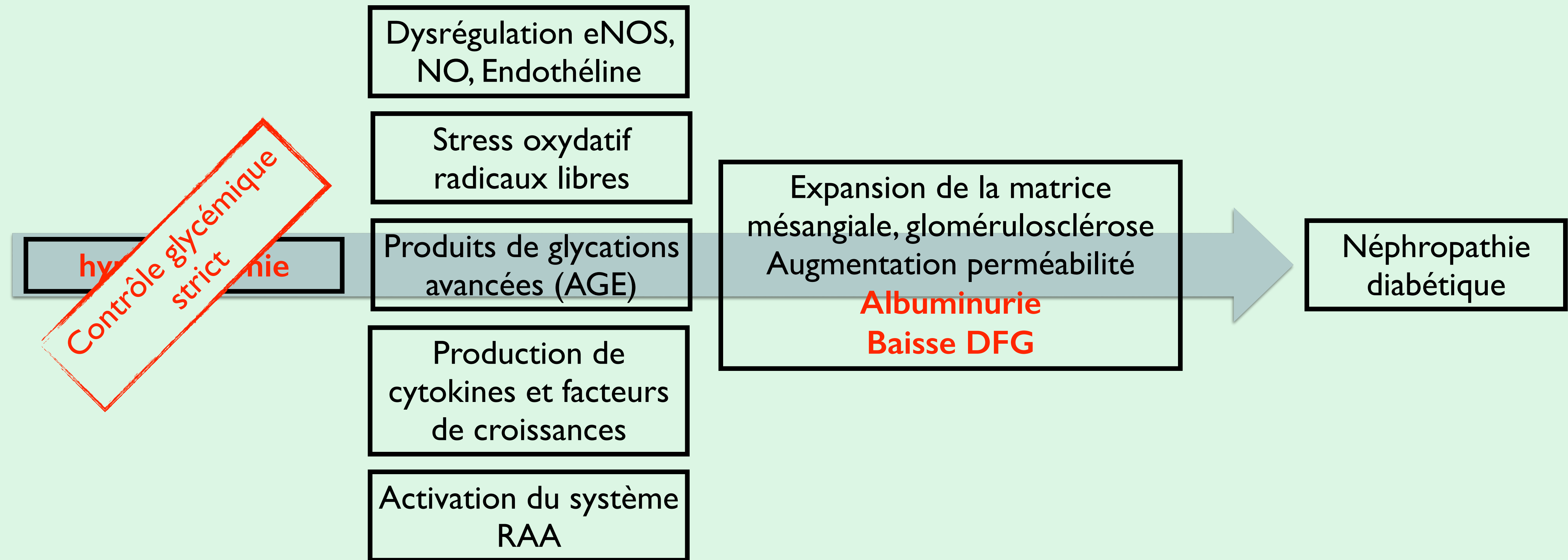


Source: Stamm et coll. Rev Med Suisse 2011

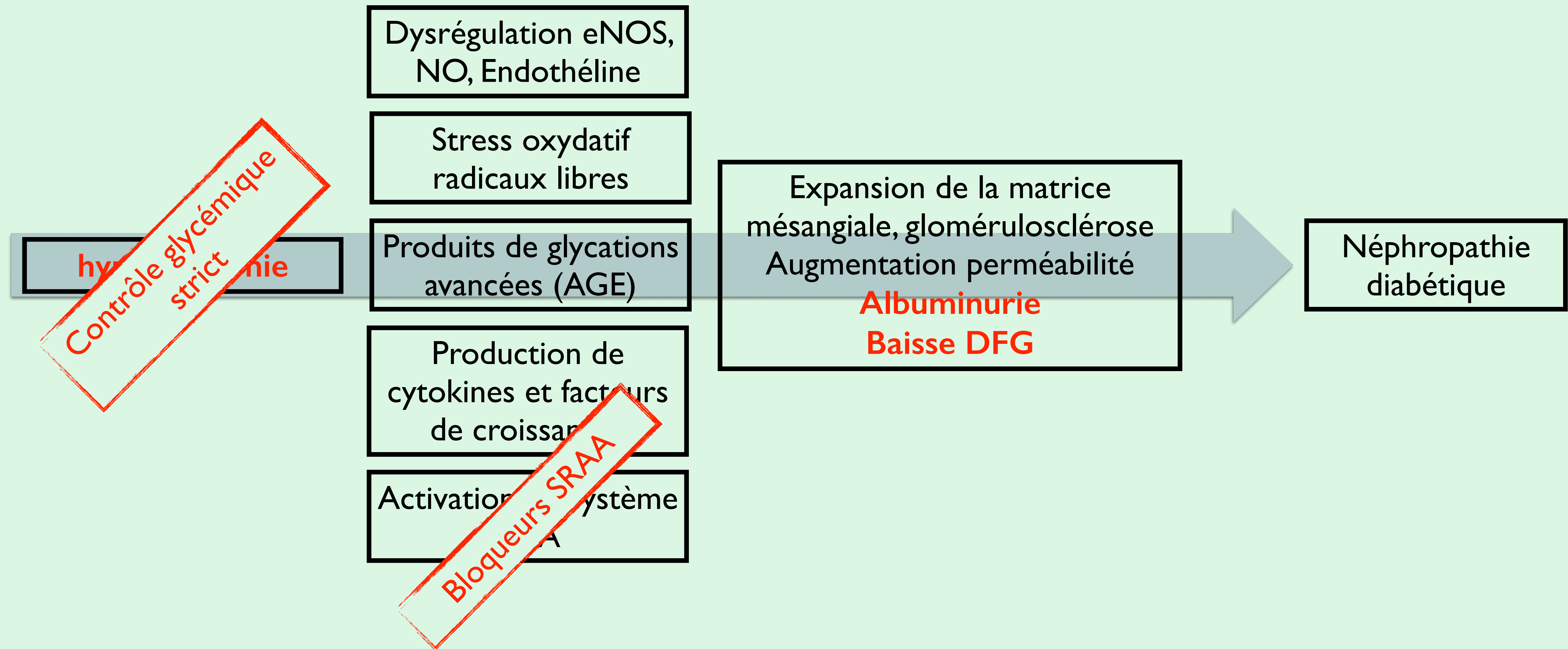
Physiopathologie de la ND



Traitements actuels

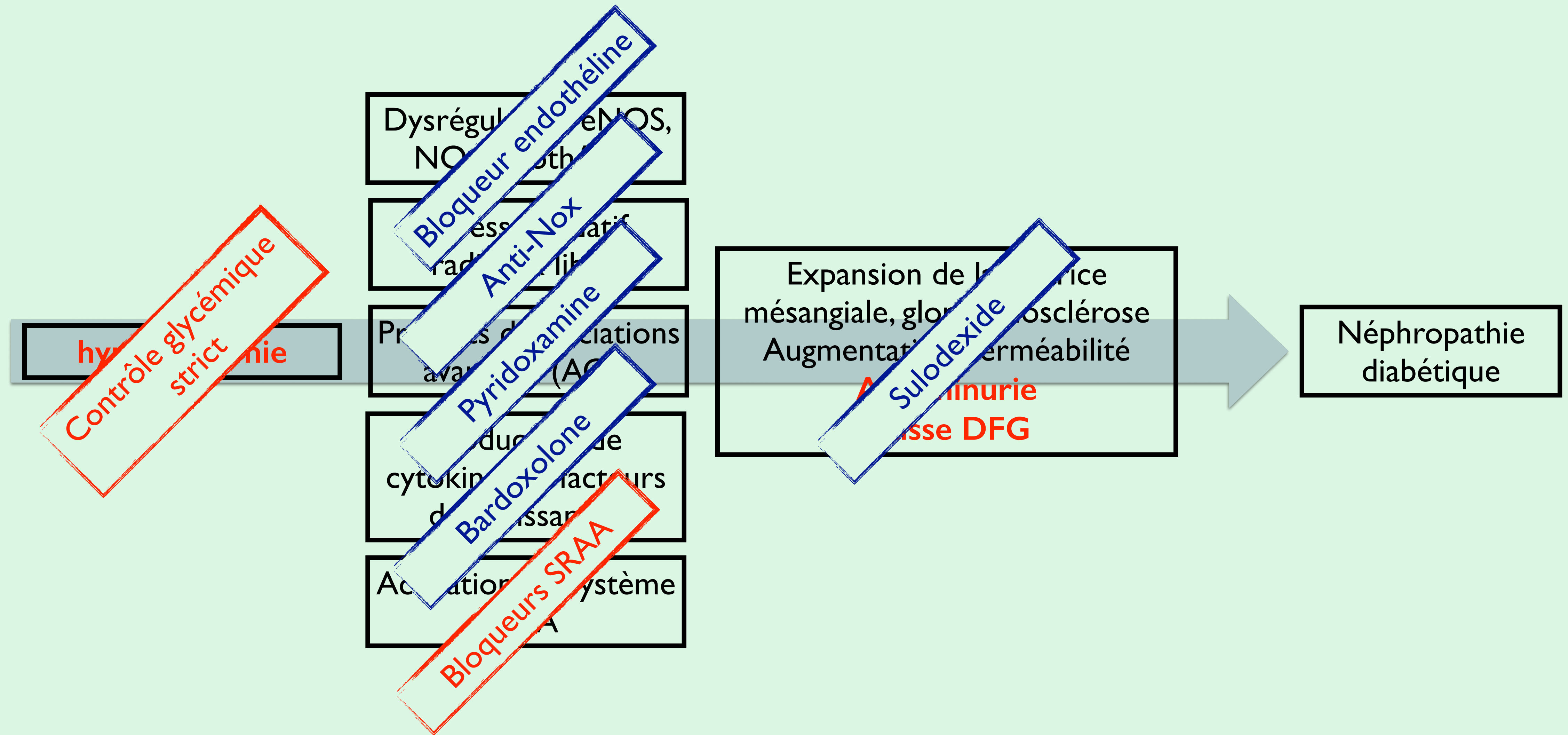


Traitements actuels



Source: Gariani et coll. Rev Med Suisse 2012

Traitements actuels et futurs (?)



Source: Gariani et coll. Rev Med Suisse 2012

A close-up photograph of a patient's arm, likely in a hospital setting. The arm is resting on a light blue surface. A red dialysis catheter is inserted into the arm, secured with white medical tape and green plastic clips. The background is blurred, showing a person in a white lab coat and a red circular object, possibly a clock or a sign.

Insuffisance rénale chronique

KDIGO 2012 Clinical Practice Guideline for the Evaluation and Management of Chronic Kidney Disease

1.1.1: CKD is defined as abnormalities of kidney structure or function, present for > 3 months, with implications for health.
(Not Graded)

Criteria for CKD (either of the following present for > 3 months)

Marker of kidney damage (one or more)

Albuminuria (> 3 mg/mmol)
Urine sediment abnormalities
Electrolytes or other abnormalities due to tubular disorders
Abnormalities detected by histology
Structural abnormalities detected by imaging
History of kidney transplantation

Decrease GFR

GFR < 60 ml/min/1.73 m²

Source: Kidney International Supplements (2013) 3, 5-14

KDIGO 2012 Clinical Practice Guideline for the Evaluation and Management of
Chronic Kidney Disease

1.2.2: Assign cause of CKD based on presence or absence of **systemic disease** and the location within the kidney of observed or presumed **pathologic-anatomic findings**.

(Not Graded)

KDIGO 2012 Clinical Practice Guideline for the Evaluation and Management of Chronic Kidney Disease

1.2.3: Assign **GFR categories as follows.**
(Not Graded)

GFR category	GFR (ml/min/1.73 m²)	Terms
G1	≥ 90	Normal or high
G2	60-89	Mildly decreased
G3a	45-59	Mildly to moderately decreased
G3b	30-44	Moderately to severely decreased
G4	15-29	Severely decreased
G5	< 15	Kidney failure

Source: Kidney International Supplements (2013) 3, 5-14

Prediction of creatinine clearance from serum creatinine

“A formula has been developed to predict creatinine clearance (Ccr) from serum creatinine (Scr) in adult males.”

Relationship found between age and 24-hour creatinine excretion/kg in 249 patients aged 18-92

Source: Cockcroft et coll. Nephron 1976

A more accurate method to estimate glomerular filtration rate from serum creatinine: a new prediction equation.

Modification of Diet in Renal Disease Study Group

“The equation developed from the **MDRD** study provided a more accurate **estimated of GFR (eGFR)** in our study group than measured creatinine clearance or other commonly used equation.”

1628 patients enrolled in the baseline period of the MDRD study

Source: Levey et coll. Ann Intern Med 1999

A new equation to estimated glomerular filtration rate

“The **CKD-EPI** creatinine equation is more accurate than the MDRD Study equation and **could replace it** for routine clinical use.”

8254 participants in 10 studies (development) and 3896 participants in 16 studies (validation)

Source: Levey et coll. Ann Intern Med 2009

Les différentes équations



KDIGO 2012 Clinical Practice Guideline for the Evaluation and Management of Chronic Kidney Disease

1.2.3: Assign **albuminuria** as follows. (*Not Graded*)

Category		Albumin to Creatinine Ratio (ACR)	Terms
	mg/24 hours	mg/mmol	
A1	< 30	< 3	Normal to mildly increased
A2	30-300	3-30	Moderately increased
A3	> 300	> 30	Severely increased

Source: Kidney International Supplements (2013) 3, 5-14

1.4.4.1: We suggest using the following measurements for initial testing of proteinuria (in descending order of preference, in all case an early morning urine sample is preferred (2B):

- 1. urine albumine-to-creatinine ratio (ACR);**
2. urine protein-to-creatinine ratio (PCR);
3. reagent strip urinalysis for total protein with automated reading;
4. reagent strip urinalysis for total protein with manual reading.

Summary of Revision to the 2014 Clinical Practice Recommendations

Section VI.B. **Nephropathy** was revised to **remove terms “microalbuminuria” and “macroalbuminuria”**, which were replaced with **albuminuria 30-299 mg/24h** (previously microalbuminuria) and **albuminuria \geq 300 mg/24h** (previously macroalbuminuria)

Rapport albuminurie/protéinurie (RAC) en mg/mmol



30

3000

Confirmation of proteinuria

There is no need to perform 24 hr urine collection for quantification of proteinuria in primary care

If protein dipstick test is positive ($\geq 1+$) the following should be undertaken:

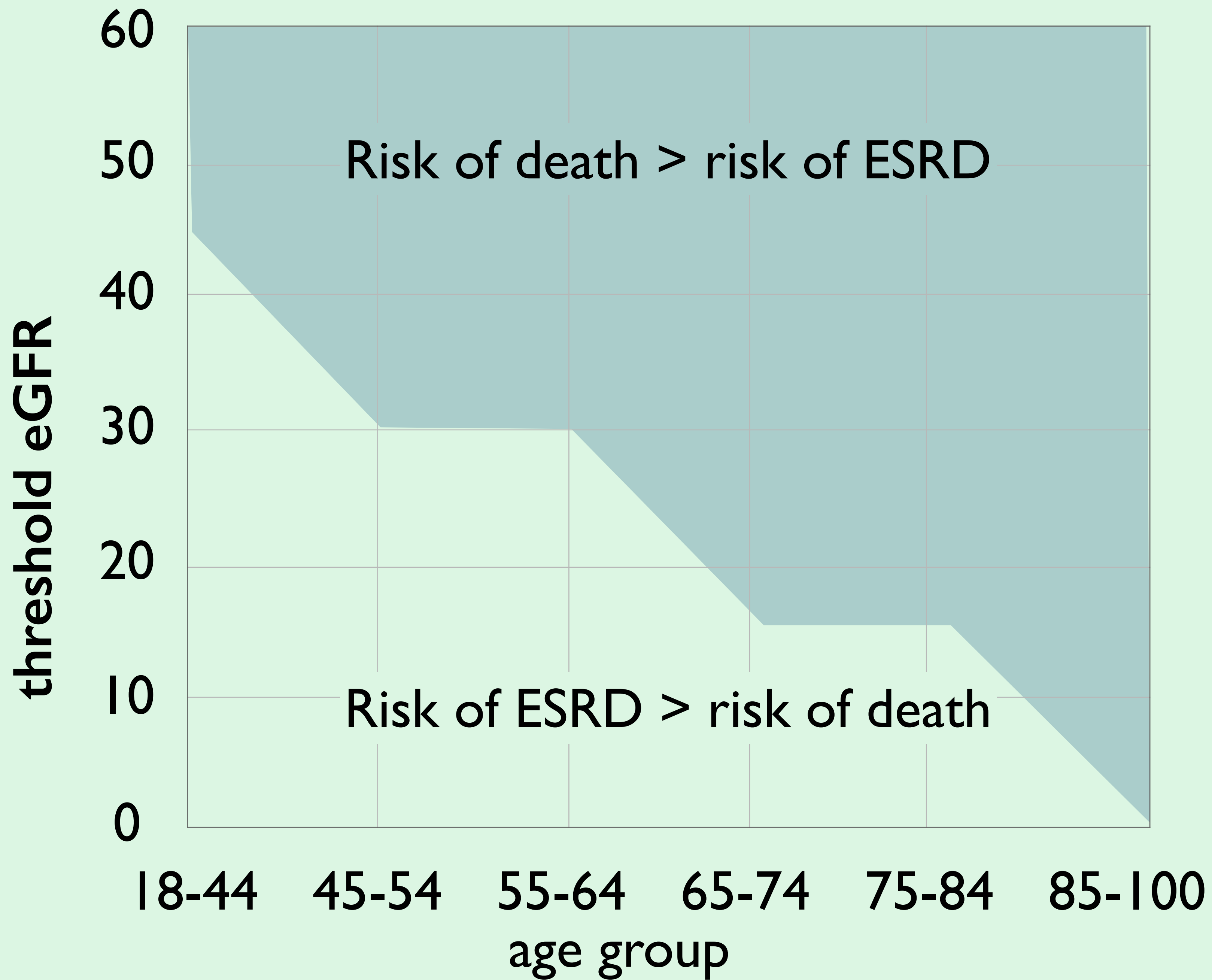
- *MSU* for culture to exclude urinary tract infection (UTI).
- *Laboratory confirmation of proteinuria* preferably on early morning urine (EMU) sample, to exclude postural proteinuria
- *Positive test for proteinuria are*
 - **Urine protein:creatinine ratio ≥ 50 mg/mmol or**
 - **Urine albumin:creatinine ratio ≥ 30 mg/mmol**
- *Persistent proteinuria should be defined as*
 - two or more positive test for proteinuria preferably spaced by 1 to 2 weeks

In annual diabetes monitoring, if dipstick test negative request albumin/creatinine ratio (ACR). Microalbuminuria is defined as ACR > 2.5 mg/mmol (men) or > 3.5 mg/mmol (women) on 2 or 3 occasions

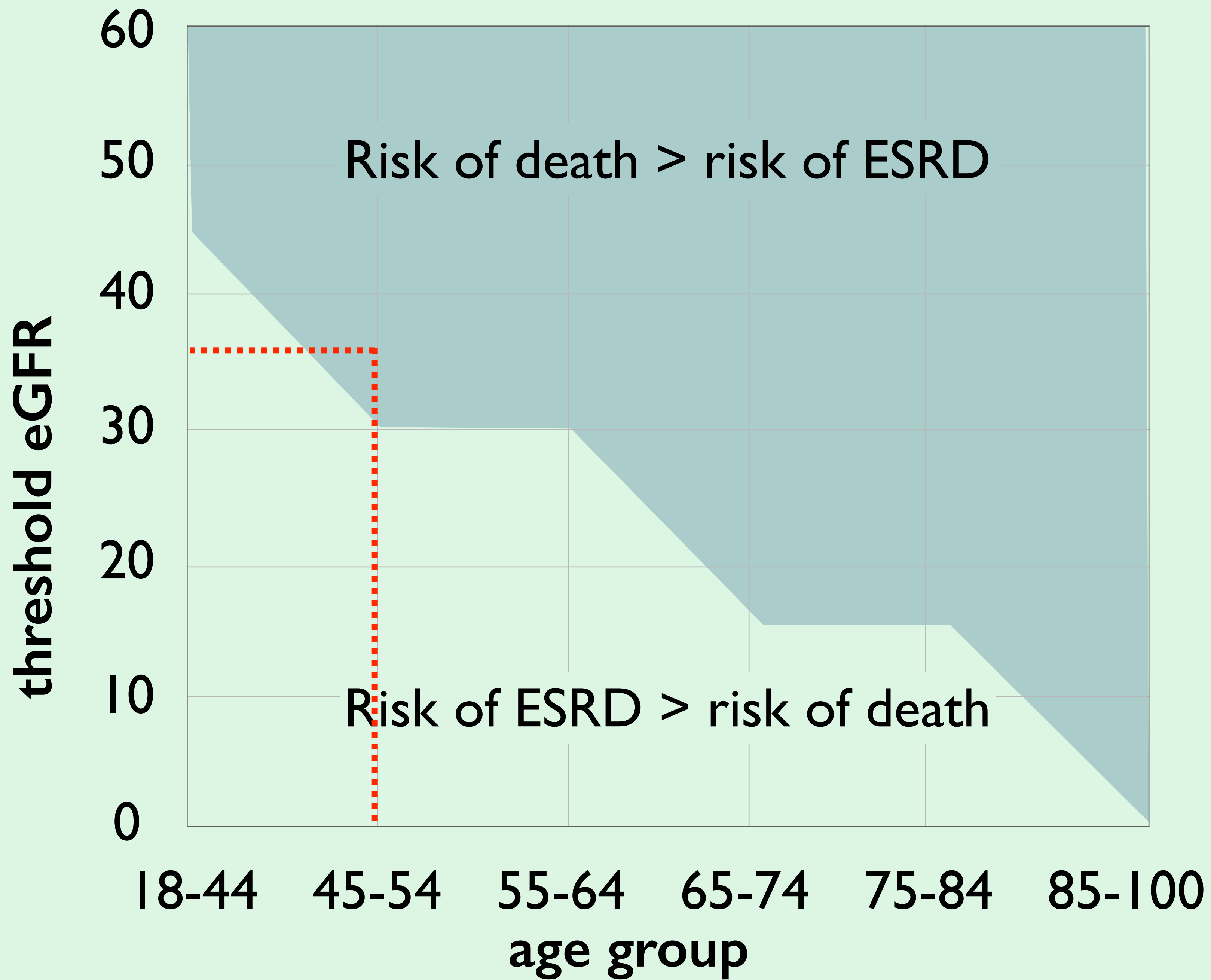
Risk of progression by intensity of coloring

	A1	A2	A3
G1	Light Green	Yellow	Orange
G2	Light Green	Yellow	Orange
G3a	Yellow	Orange	Red-Orange
G3b	Orange	Red-Orange	Red-Orange
G4	Red-Orange	Red-Orange	Dark Red
G5	Dark Red	Dark Red	Dark Red

Source: Kidney International Supplements (2013) 3, 5-14



Source: O'Hare et coll. J Am Soc Nephrol 2007



Source: O'Hare et coll. J Am Soc Nephrol 2007

Referral decision making by GFR and albuminuria

	A1	A2	A3
G1		Monitor	Refer*
G2		Monitor	Refer*
G3a	Monitor	Monitor	Refer
G3b	Monitor	Monitor	Refer
G4	Refer*	Refer*	Refer
G5	Refer	Refer	Refer

Source: Kidney International Supplements (2013) 3, 5-14

Guide to Frequency of Monitoring (number of times per year)

	A1	A2	A3
G1	1 if CKD	1	2
G2	1 if CKD	1	2
G3a	1	2	3
G3b	2	3	3
G4	3	3	4+
G5	4+	4+	4+

Source: Kidney International Supplements (2013) 3, 5-14

Prevalence of CKD stages (CKD-EPI) in Switzerland (CoLaus)

	A1	A2	A3	
G1	38.43	2.08	0.26	40.77
G2	51.56	3.04	0.16	54.76
G3a	3.35	0.47	0.05	3.87
G3b	0.29	0.14	0.02	0.45
G4	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.1
G5	0	0.02	0.03	0.05
	93.68	5.77	0.55	100

Source: Ponte et coll. Nephrol Dial Transplant 2013

Identification, management and referral of adults with chronic kidney disease

Criteria for referral to specialist services

Estimated GFR	Referral
< 15 ml/min/1.73 m ²	Immediate referral
15-29 ml/min/1.73 m ²	Urgent referral
30-59 ml/min/1.73 m ²	Routine referral if: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Progressive fall in GFR/increase in serum creatinine- Microscopic haematuria present- Urinary P/CR > 50 mg/mmol- Unexplained anaemia (Hb < 11 g/l), abnormal potassium, calcium or phosphate- Suspected systemic illness, eg SLE- Uncontrolled BP (>150/90 mmHg on 3 agents)
60-89 ml/min/1.73 m ²	Referral not required unless other problems present

Source: Burden et coll. Clinical Medicine 2005

Identification, management and referral of adults with chronic kidney disease

Information needed for referral

1. General medical history
 2. Urinary symptoms
 3. Medication
 4. Examination, eg BP, oedema, palpable bladder or other positive findings
 5. Urine dipstick for blood and protein
 6. **Urine protein/creatinine ratio**, if proteinuria present - early morning urine (EMU) preferable (in diabetes, result of urine albumin/creatinine ratio if dipstick proteinuria negative)
 7. Blood count
 8. **Serum creatinine**, sodium, potassium, albumin, calcium, phosphate, cholesterol ...
 9. HbA1c (in diabetes)
 10. All previous creatinine results with dates
 11. Result of renal ultrasound scan if available
-

Source: Burden et coll. Clinical Medicine 2005

TESTEZ-VOUS !

Dépistage



TESTEZ-VOUS !

Association Française des Diabétiques
Des patients solidaires contre le diabète

**FAITES LE TEST DE RISQUE
GRATUIT ET ANONYME SUR :**
CONTRELEDIABETE.FR

SEMAINE NATIONALE DE PREVENTION DU DIABETE DU 3 JUIN AU 9 JUIN 2013

Recommandations de dépistage

Spot urinaire avec mesure albuminurie et **calcul rapport albuminurie/créatinurie + créatinine sérique** et **estimation du débit de filtration glomérulaire (DFGe)** par formule CKD-EPI

- Cinq ans après le diagnostic en cas de diabète de type 1
- Au moment du diagnostic en cas de diabète de type 2
 - 1x/an si négatif



**Contrôle glycémique
strict**

Contrôle glycémique

Optimiser le contrôle glycémique afin de réduire le risque de développement et la progression de la néphropathie diabétique

Hémoglobine glyquée cible ≤ 7 % à adapter individuellement selon l'âge, les comorbidités ou les antécédents d'hypoglycémie.

Ré-évaluer le traitement anti-diabétique si DFGe < 60 ml/min et attention aux contre-indications des anti-diabétiques oraux !

Antidiabetic treatment in CKD

Insuline	Insuline	<i>Insuline</i>
Glinides	Repaglinide	<i>Novonorm</i> [®]
	Nateglinide	<i>Starlix</i> [®]
Inhibiteur de la DPP-4	Sitagliptin	<i>Januvia</i> [®]
	Saxagliptin	<i>Onglyza</i> [®]
	Linagliptin	<i>Trajenta</i> [®]
	Vildagliptine	<i>Galvus</i> [®]
Glitazone	Pioglitazone	<i>Actos</i> [®]
Analogues de la GLP-1	Exenatide	<i>Byetta</i> [®]
	Liraglutide	<i>Victoza</i> [®]
Biguanide	Metformin	<i>Glucophage</i> [®]
Sulfonylurés	Gliclazide	<i>Diamicron</i> [®]
	Glibenclamid	<i>Daonil</i> [®]
	Glimepiride	<i>Amaryl</i> [®]
Inhibiteur	Acarbose	<i>Glucobay</i> [®]

Source: Zanchi et coll. Swiss Med Wkly 2012

Antidiabetic treatment in CKD

CKD stage eGFR ml/min			1-2	3a	3b	4	5
			>60	45-60	30-45	15-30	HD
Insuline	Insuline	<i>Insuline</i>					
Glinides	Repaglinide	<i>Novonorm</i> [®]					
	Nateglinide	<i>Starlix</i> [®]					
Inhibiteur de la DPP-4	Sitagliptin	<i>Januvia</i> [®]					
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			>60	45-60	30-45	15-30	HD
Insuline	Insuline	<i>Insuline</i>	✓				
Glinides	Repaglinide	<i>Novonorm</i> [®]	✓				
	Nateglinide	<i>Starlix</i> [®]	✓				
Inhibiteur de la DPP-4	Sitagliptin	<i>Januvia</i> [®]	✓				
	Saxagliptin	<i>Onglyza</i> [®]	✓				
	Linagliptin	<i>Trajenta</i> [®]	✓				
	Vildagliptine	<i>Galvus</i> [®]	✓				
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Biguanide	Metformin	<i>Glucophage</i> [®]	✓				
Sulfonylurés	Gliclazide	<i>Diamicon</i> [®]	✓				
	Glibenclamid	<i>Daonil</i> [®]	✓				
	Glimepiride	<i>Amaryl</i> [®]	✓				
Inhibiteur	Acarbose	<i>Glucobay</i> [®]	✓				

Source: Zanchi et coll. Swiss Med Wkly 2012

Antidiabetic treatment in CKD

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			>60	45-60	30-45	15-30	HD
Insuline	Insuline	<i>Insuline</i>	✓	✓			
Glinides	Repaglinide	<i>Novonorm</i> [®]	✓	✓			
	Nateglinide	<i>Starlix</i> [®]	✓	✓			
Inhibiteur de la DPP-4	Sitagliptin	<i>Januvia</i> [®]	✓	✓			
	Saxagliptin	<i>Onglyza</i> [®]	✓	✓			
	Linagliptin	<i>Trajenta</i> [®]	✓	✓			
	Vildagliptine	<i>Galvus</i> [®]	✓	✓			
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	Liraglutide	<i>Victoza</i> [®]	✓	✓			
Biguanide	Metformin	<i>Glucophage</i> [®]	✓				
Sulfonylurés	Gliclazide	<i>Diamicon</i> [®]	✓	✓			
	Glibenclamid	<i>Daonil</i> [®]	✓				
	Glimepiride	<i>Amaryl</i> [®]	✓				
Inhibiteur	Acarbose	<i>Glucobay</i> [®]	✓				

Source: Zanchi et coll. Swiss Med Wkly 2012

Antidiabetic treatment in CKD

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			>60	45-60	30-45	15-30	HD
Insuline	Insuline	<i>Insuline</i>	✓	✓	✓		
Glinides	Repaglinide	<i>Novonorm</i> [®]	✓	✓	✓		
	Nateglinide	<i>Starlix</i> [®]	✓	✓	✓		
Inhibiteur de la DPP-4	Sitagliptin	<i>Januvia</i> [®]	✓	✓	50		
	Saxagliptin	<i>Onglyza</i> [®]	✓	✓	2.5		
	Linagliptin	<i>Trajenta</i> [®]	✓	✓	✓		
	Vildagliptine	<i>Galvus</i> [®]	✓	✓			
Glitazone	Pioglitazone	<i>Actos</i> [®]	✓				
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	Glimepiride	<i>Amaryl</i> [®]	✓				
Inhibiteur	Acarbose	<i>Glucobay</i> [®]	✓				

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Glinides	Repaglinide	<i>Novonorm</i> [®]	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Nateglinide	<i>Starlix</i> [®]	✓	✓	✓	60	
Inhibiteur de la DPP-4	Sitagliptin	<i>Januvia</i> [®]	✓	✓	50	25	
	Saxagliptin	<i>Onglyza</i> [®]	✓	✓	2.5		
	Linagliptin	<i>Trajenta</i> [®]	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Vildagliptine	<i>Galvus</i> [®]	✓	✓			
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Glinides	Repaglinide	<i>Novonorm</i> [®]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Nateglinide	<i>Starlix</i> [®]	✓	✓	✓	60	
Inhibiteur de la DPP-4	Sitagliptin	<i>Januvia</i> [®]	✓	✓	50	25	25
	Saxagliptin	<i>Onglyza</i> [®]	✓	✓	2.5		
	Linagliptin	<i>Trajenta</i> [®]	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Vildagliptine	<i>Galvus</i> [®]	✓	✓			
Glitazone	Pioglitazone	<i>Actos</i> [®]	✓				
Analogues de la GLP-1	Exenatide	<i>Byetta</i> [®]	✓				
	Liraglutide	<i>Victoza</i> [®]	✓	✓			
Biguanide	Metformin	<i>Glucophage</i> [®]	✓				
Sulfonylurés	Gliclazide	<i>Diamicron</i> [®]	✓	✓			
	Glibenclamid	<i>Daonil</i> [®]	✓				
	Glimepiride	<i>Amaryl</i> [®]	✓				
Inhibiteur	Acarbose	<i>Glucobay</i> [®]	✓				

Source: Zanchi et coll. Swiss Med Wkly 2012



Blocage SRAA

Contrôle de la tension artérielle

Optimiser le contrôle de la tension artérielle afin de réduire le risque de développement et de progression de la néphropathie diabétique. **Cible tension en principe < 130/80 mmHg**, à adapter selon l'âge, les comorbidités, le risque d'hypotension et le degré de protéinurie. Une plurithérapie est souvent nécessaire.

1er choix

Inhibiteur de l'enzyme de conversion de l'angiotensine (IEC) ou antagoniste des récepteur de l'angiotensine 2 (ARA)

CI: hyperkaliémie, grossesse (prudence et information à la patiente en cas de prescription chez une femme en âge de procréer).

2ème choix

diurétique ou anticalcique

Diurétique thiazidique si DFGe > 30 ml/min, sinon diurétique de l'anse. Spironolactone parfois efficace dans les formes résistantes.

3ème choix

bêtabloquant avec activité anti-alpha
(nébivolol, carvedilol)

En cas d'**albuminurie confirmée** (**RAC > 3 mg/mmol**)
chez un patient diabétique, un IEC ou un ARA devrait être
prescrit à petite dose selon tolérance pour réduire l'albuminurie,
même en l'absence d'hypertension artérielle

2014 Evidence-Based Guideline for the Management of High Blood Pressure in Adults

Report From the Panel Members Appointed
to the Eighth Joint National Committee (JNC 8)

Recommendation 4

In the population aged ≥ 18 years with **chronic kidney disease** (CKD), initiate pharmacologic treatment to lower BP at SBP ≥ 140 mmHg or DBP ≥ 90 mmHg and treat to goal SBP < 140 mmHg and goal DBP < 90 mmHg.

[Expert Opinion - Grade E]

Recommendation 5

In the population aged ≥ 18 years with **diabetes**, initiate pharmacologic treatment to lower BP at SBP ≥ 140 mmHg or DBP ≥ 90 mmHg and treat to goal SBP < 140 mmHg and goal DBP < 90 mmHg.

[Expert Opinion - Grade E]

Recommendation 6

In the **general nonblack population**, including those with diabetes, **initial antihypertensive** treatment should include a thiazide-type diuretic, calcium channel blocker (CCB), angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor (ACEI), or angiotensin receptor blocker (ARB).

[Moderate recommendation - Grade B]

Recommendation 7

In the **general black population**, including those with diabetes, **initial antihypertensive** treatment should include a thiazide-type or CCB.

[For general black population: Moderate recommendation - Grade B;
For black patients with diabetes: Weak Recommendation - Grade C]

Recommendation 8

In the **population aged ≥ 18 years with CKD**, initial (or add-on) antihypertensive treatment should include an ACEI or ARB to improve kidney outcomes. This applies to all CKD patients with hypertension regardless of race or diabetes status

[Moderate recommendation - Grade B]

Recommendation 9

The main objective of hypertension treatment is to attain and maintain goal BP. If goal BP is not reached within a month of treatment, increase the dose of the initial drug or add a second drug from one of the classes in the recommendation 6 (thiazide-type diuretic, CCB, ACEI, ARB). The clinician should continue to assess BP and adjust the treatment regimen until goal BP is reached. If goal BP cannot be reached with 2 drugs, add and titrate a third drug from the list provided. **Do not use an ACEI and an ARB together in the same patient.** If goal BP cannot be reached using only the drugs in recommendation 6 because of a contraindication or the need to use more than three drugs to reach goal BP, antihypertensive drugs from other classes can be used. Referral to a hypertension specialist may be indicated for patients in whom goal BP cannot be attained using the above strategy or for the management of complicated patients for whom additional clinical consultation is needed

[Expert Opinion - Grade E]

Contrôle des autres FRCV

Le risque CV est augmenté en cas d'insuffisance rénale chronique. Le contrôle des autres FRCV est donc important. Les cibles sont similaires aux autres situations. Le **tabagisme** semble augmenter le risque de néphropathie chronique. Les patients diabétiques avec IRC stade 1 à 4 et un **LDL-cholestérol ≥ 2.6 mmol/l** devraient être traités par une statine.

Simvastatine et ézétimibe (Inegy®)

Chez les patients avec IRC, l'étude SHARP a montré qu'un traitement par simvastatine et ézétimibe en **prévention primaire** diminuait la mortalité CV, mais ne modifiait pas l'évolution de la maladie rénale. L'introduction de cette combinaison est donc recommandée chez un patient avec ND. L'avantage de cette combinaison par rapport aux statines seules n'est pas démontré et il est possible qu'une statine soit tout aussi efficace en prévention primaire.

Suivi des complications de la néphropathie diabétique

Dès un DFGe < 45 ml/min (stade 3b), rechercher des **anomalies phosphocalciques** (calcium, phosphate, PTH, 25-OH-vitamine D), doser le **bicarbonate**, le **potassium**, faire un bilan d'**anémie** (formule sanguine simple, ferritine, vitamines B12 et B9). En cas d'anomalie, demander un avis spécialisé.

A photograph of a beach at sunset. The sun is a bright, glowing orb in the center of the sky, casting a warm orange and yellow light. The sky is filled with soft, wispy clouds. In the foreground, the dark silhouettes of several people are scattered across the wet sand. Some are standing, some are walking, and one is bending over. The word "Conclusion" is written in a large, bold, red font across the middle of the image, partially overlapping the silhouettes and the sun. The overall mood is serene and contemplative.

Conclusion

Conclusion de la soirée

Utilisation de la formule CKD-EPI

Utilisation du rapport albuminurie/créatinurie (RAC)

Utilisation de la classification GxAx

Utilisation prudente des antidiabétiques oraux (ADO)

Utilisation préférentielle des bloqueurs du SRAA

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Merci de votre attention

GOLDDIDIGGA