

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) Associated With Type 2 Diabetes (T2D) Increases the Risk of Cardiovascular-Related Complications and Death



65%
Of patients with CKD versus
32% of those without CKD
have **CARDIOVASCULAR
DISEASE**^{1,*}

~2x
**MORE MI CASES
REPORTED IN PATIENTS
WITH CKD ASSOCIATED
WITH T2D** compared to
patients with T2D alone^{3,†}

3x
**INCREASE IN
CARDIOVASCULAR
-RELATED DEATH**
in patients with CKD
associated with T2D
versus those with
T2D alone²



**Early diagnosis of CKD associated with
T2D is the first step to minimize kidney
and cardiovascular damage⁴**

**Encourage your patients to learn
more about CKD associated
with T2D by visiting**

www.ckdandt2d.com

MI, myocardial infarction.

*Based on diagnosis codes for CKD and cardiovascular disease obtained via billing claims for patients aged ≥66 years in the Medicare 5% fee-for-service sample.¹

†As evidenced by a cross-sectional analysis of self-reported patient data collected between 2007 and 2012 from 2006 patients with type 2 diabetes who completed the US National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys (NHANES).³

References: **1.** United States Renal Data System. 2018 USRDS annual data report: epidemiology of kidney disease in the United States. National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, Bethesda, MD, 2018. **2.** Afkarian M et al. *J Am Soc Nephrol.* 2013;24:302-308. **3.** Wu B et al. *BMJ Open Diabetes Res Care.* 2016;4(1):e000154. **4.** Kidney Disease Improving Global Outcomes. *Kidney Int Suppl.* 2013;3(1):19-62.

