

IX REUNIÓN DE DIABETES Y OBESIDAD



30-31 de Enero de 2015
FIBES - Palacio de Exposiciones y Congresos de Sevilla



INSUFICIENCIA RENAL CRÓNICA Y DIABETES MELLITUS

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AGENDA

- 1. ERC en España**
2. DM como causa de ERC
3. Evaluación clínica del paciente diabético con ERC:
 - Velocidad progresión del daño renal
 - Dgco diferencial ERC vs IRA
 - Despistage de otra nefropatía no diabética
 - Complicaciones micro-macroangiopatía
4. Manejo clínico del paciente diabético con ERC
 - Guías, Documentos consenso y Recomendaciones Clínicas
 - Prácticas
5. Intervención multifactorial-multidisciplinar
6. Mensajes para casa



| Pronóstico de ERC por IFR y categorías de Albuminuria: KDIGO 2012 | | | | Categorías de Albuminuria | | |
|--|-----|------------------------|-------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | Descripción e intervalo | | |
| | | | | A1 | A2 | A3 |
| | | | | Aumento normal o | Aumento moderado | Aumento Severo |
| | | | | <30 mg/g <3 mg/mmol | 30-299 mg/g 3-29 mg/mmol | >300 mg/g >30 mg/mmol |
| Categorías de IFR, Descripción y Alcance (mL/min/1,73 m ²) | G1 | Normal o elevado | >90 | | | |
| | G2 | Descenso leve | 60-89 | | | |
| | G3a | Descenso leve-moderado | 45-59 | | | |
| | G3b | Descenso moderado- | 30-44 | | | |
| | G4 | Descenso severo | 15-29 | | | |
| | G5 | Fallo renal | <15 | | | |

| CKD stage (K/DOQI) | Total % | Men % | Female % |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Stage 1 (GFR ≥ 90) | 0.99 | 1.44 | 0.58 |
| Stage 2 (GFR 60-89) | 1.34 | 1.34 | 1.34 |
| Stage 3 GFR 30-59 | 6.53 | 5.45 | 7.51 |
| a 45-59 | 5,45 | 4,7 | 6,2 |
| b 30-44 | 1,08 | 0,8 | 1,4 |
| Stage 4 GFR 15-29 | 0.27 | 0.39 | 0.16 |
| Stage 5 GFR <15 | 0.03 | 0 | 0.05 |
| Total CKD | 9.16 | 8.62 | 9.65 |
| N | 2746 | 1302 | 1444 |

6,83 %

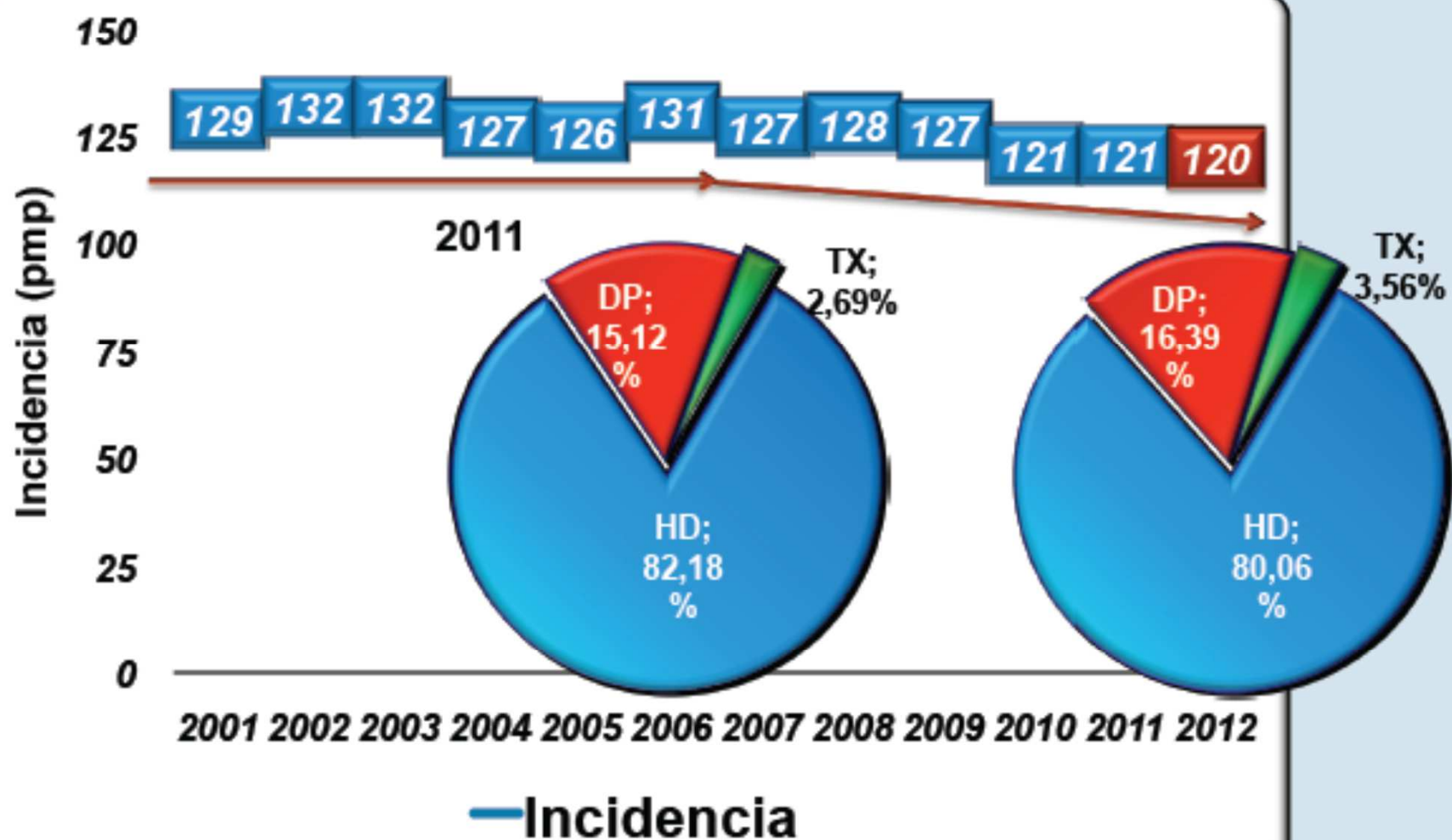
Incidencia

Prevalencia

Trasplante

Mortalidad

Supervivencia



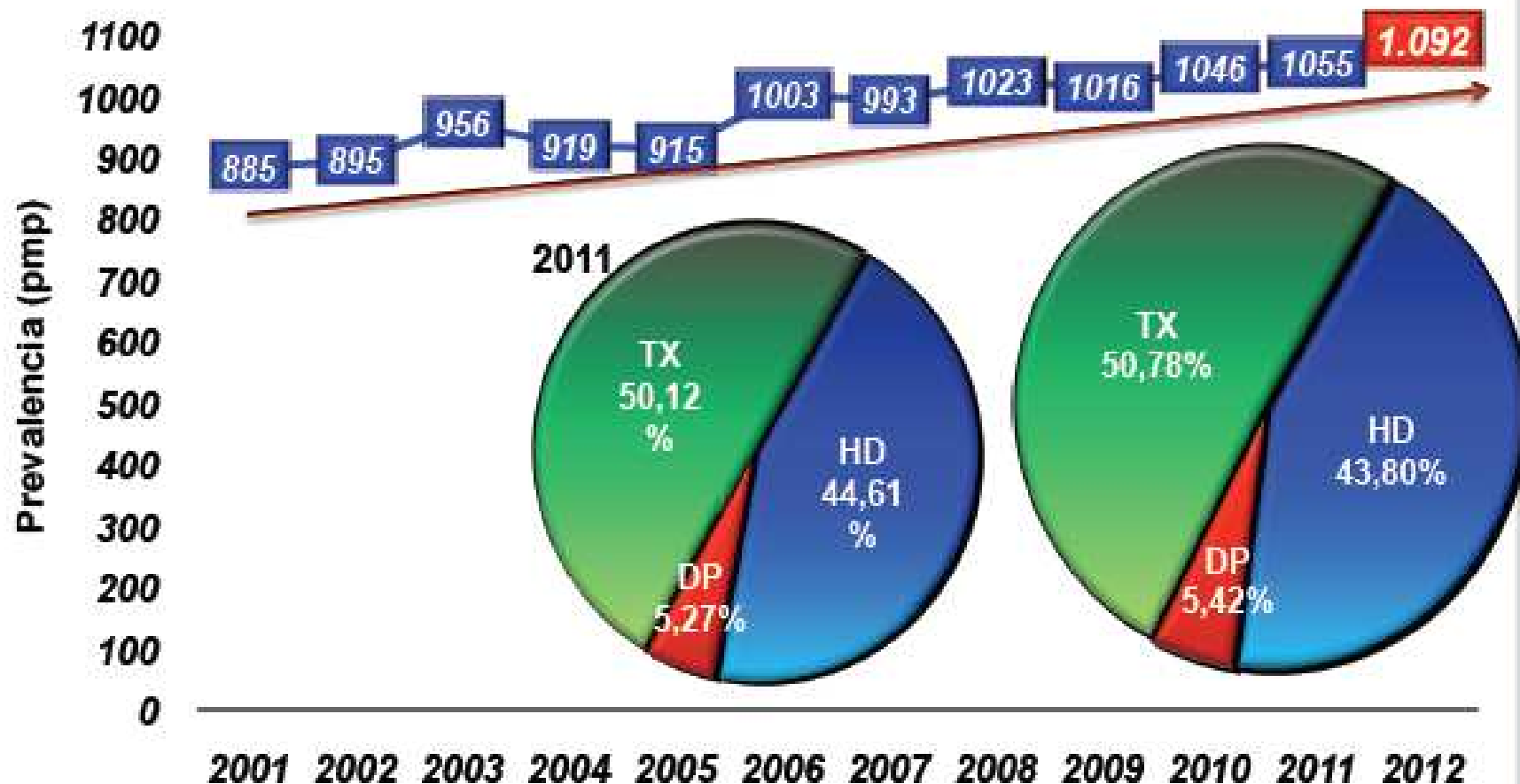
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—Prevalencia

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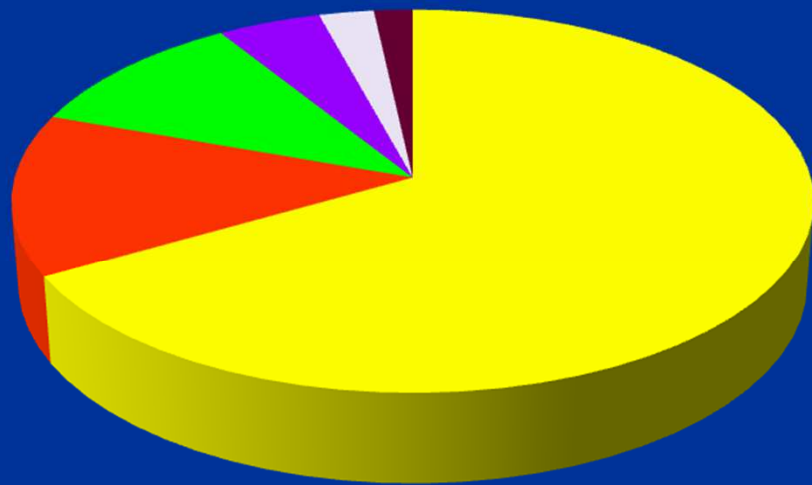
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ClinicalTrials.gov

A service of the U.S. National Institutes of Health

Ongoing Clinical Trials on Diabetes 29-01-15



■ DM

N= 7946- 12015

■ DM & Kidney disease

N= 1633- 2287

■ DM & Heart diseases

N= 1337- 1874

■ DM & vascular complications

N= 561 - 3483

■ DM & stroke

N= 297 - 442

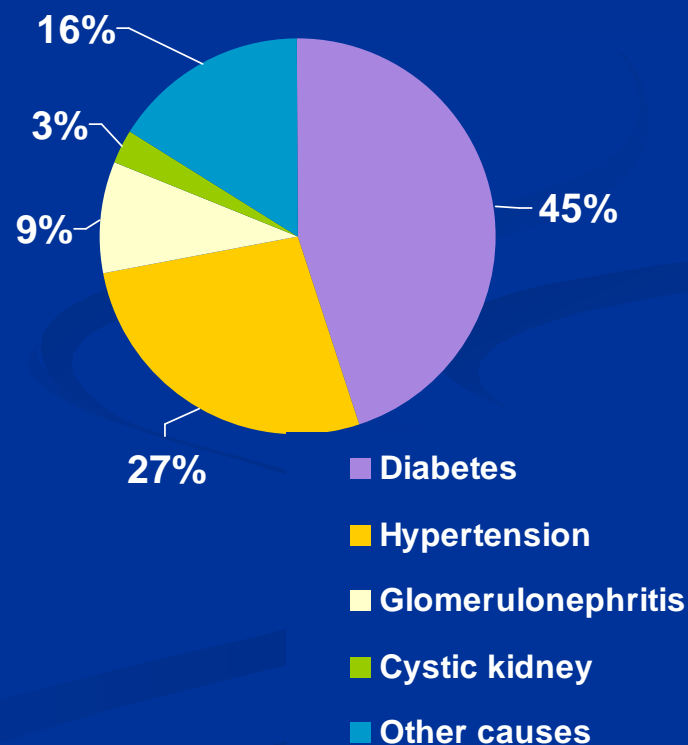
■ DM & antiinflamm drugs

N= 210 - 297

Incidence of end-stage renal disease

- 45% of new cases of ESRD are attributed to diabetes
- Patients with diabetes account for 53% of new dialysis treatments for ESRD
- In 2003, over \$25 billion in public and private funds was used to treat kidney failure
- Minorities experience higher than average rates of nephropathy and kidney disease

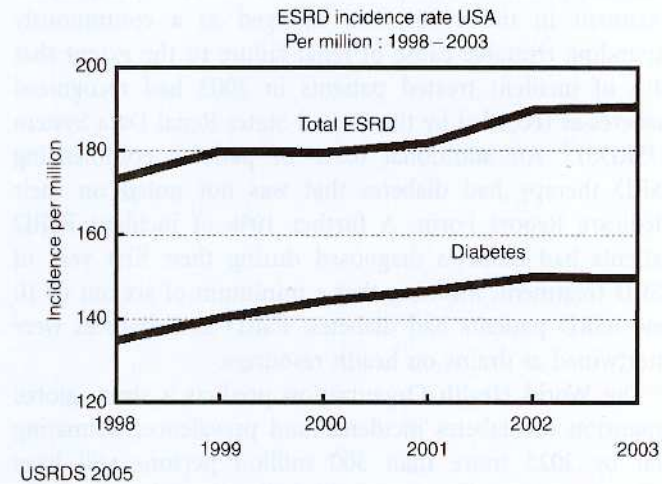
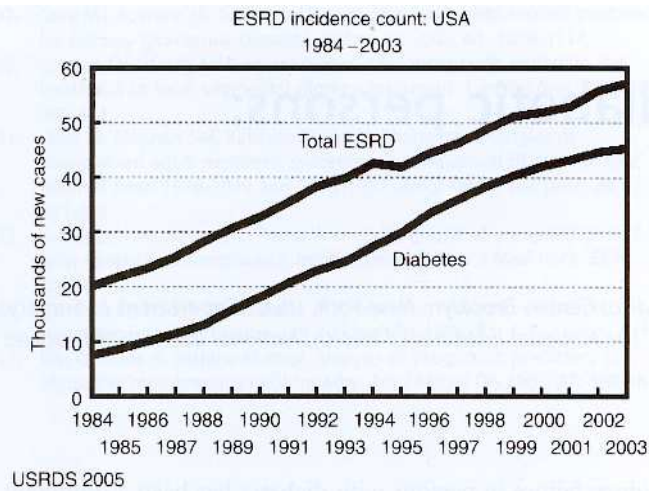
Incidence of ESRD resulting from primary diseases (2003)



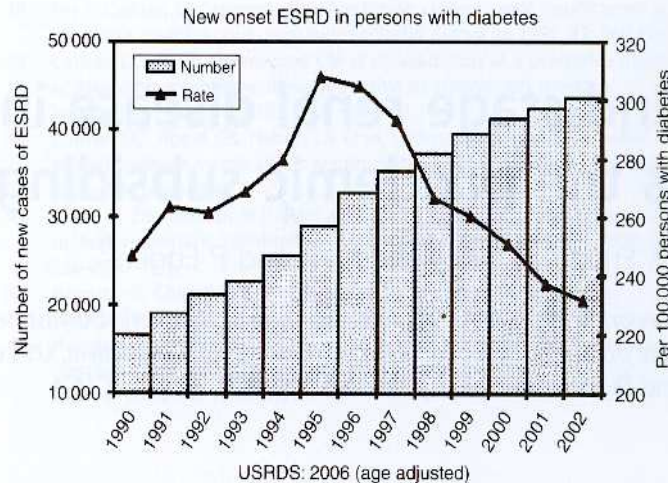
End-stage renal disease in diabetic persons: Is the pandemic subsiding?

EA Friedman¹, AL Friedman² and P Eggers³

¹Department of Medicine, State University of New York, Downstate Medical Center, Brooklyn, New York, USA; ²Department of Surgery, Yale University, School of Medicine, New Haven, Connecticut, USA and ³The National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, Bethesda, Maryland, USA



Continuing increase of ESRD
new cases 1984-2003



Leveling off to the epidemic
of ESRD

Kidney Int 2006; 70 (suppl 104):
s51-s54

New Insights II in ESRD: Progression of Chronic Kidney Disease

Guest Editors: Pedro Aljama, Manuel Arias, Aleix Cases, Joan Fort, Ángel L.M. de Francisco, Alberto Martínez-Castelao, and Manuel Praga

Official Journal of the
International Society
of Nephrology



kidney

INTERNATIONAL

Supplement No. 99, December 2005

Kidney International, Vol. 68, Supplement 99 (2005), pp. S20-S24

Epidemiology of diabetic nephropathy in Spain

ALBERTO MARTÍNEZ-CASTELAO, FERNANDO DE ALVARO, and JOSÉ LUIS GÓRRIZ

Hospital Universitario Bellvitge, IDIBELL, Hospitalet Llobregat, Barcelona, Spain; H.U. La Paz, Madrid, Spain; and H.U. Dr. Peset, Valencia, GEENDIAB, SEN, Spain

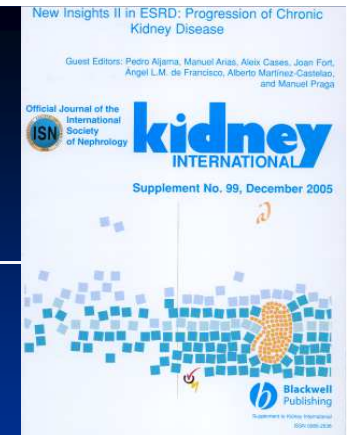


 **Blackwell
Publishing**

Supplement to *Kidney International*

ISSN 0085-2538

DIABETIC NEPHROPATHY.



- In type-2 DM, 20 – 40% of patients present **malb** after 10-15 y. of DM diagnostic.

- DN Prevalence in Spain:

DM-1 23% (14% malb / 5% proteinuria / 4% RF)

DM-2 35% (23% malb / 5% proteinuria / 7% IRF)

44,250,000 people (april 2006)

> 15-33,000 type 1 DN p.

600-880,000 type 2 DN p.

- Relative **Risk of developing CKD 25 times** superior with regard to non-diabetic population.

Kidney International, Vol. 68, Supplement 99 (2005), pp. S20-S24

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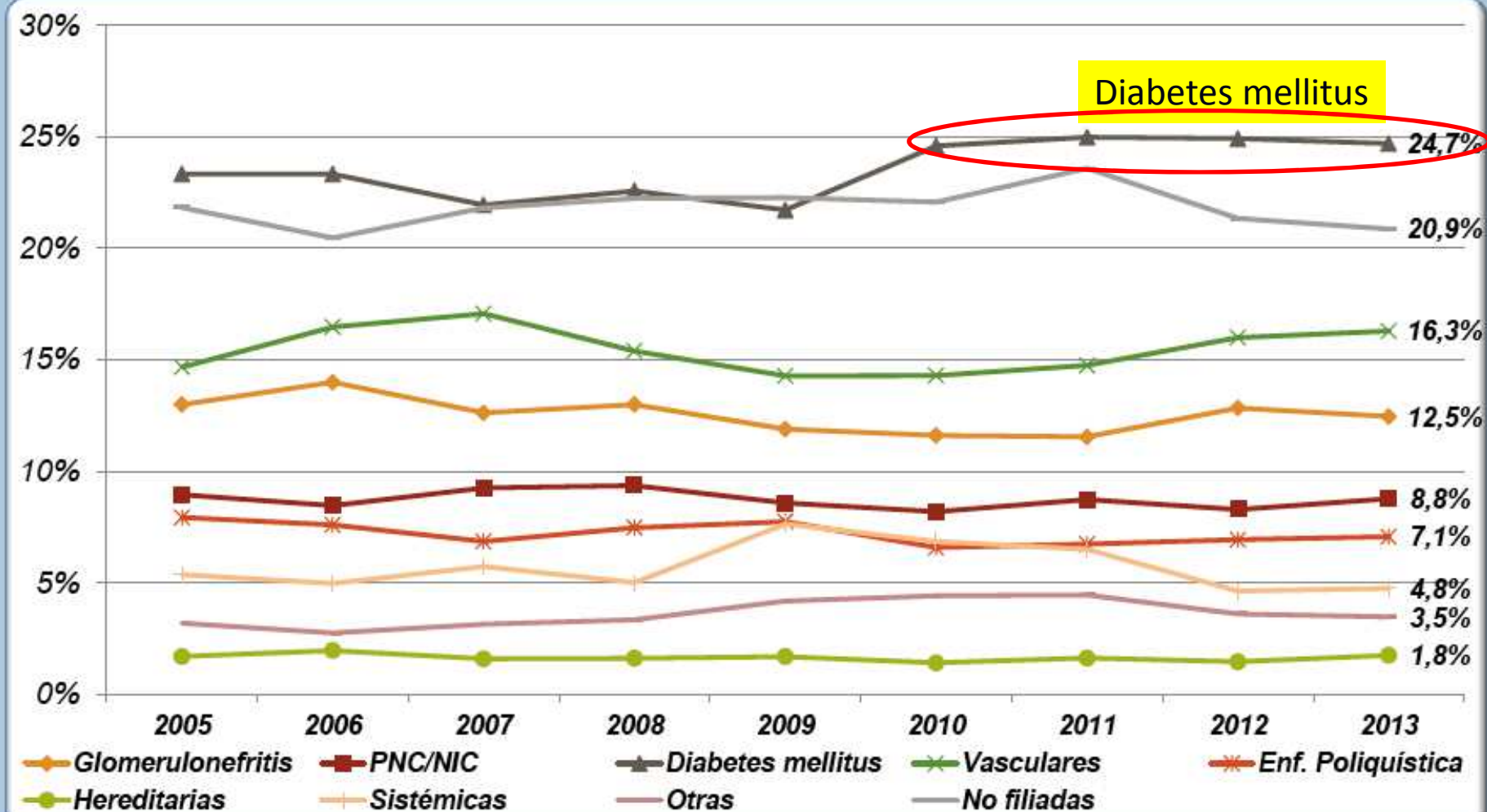
Incidencia

Prevalencia

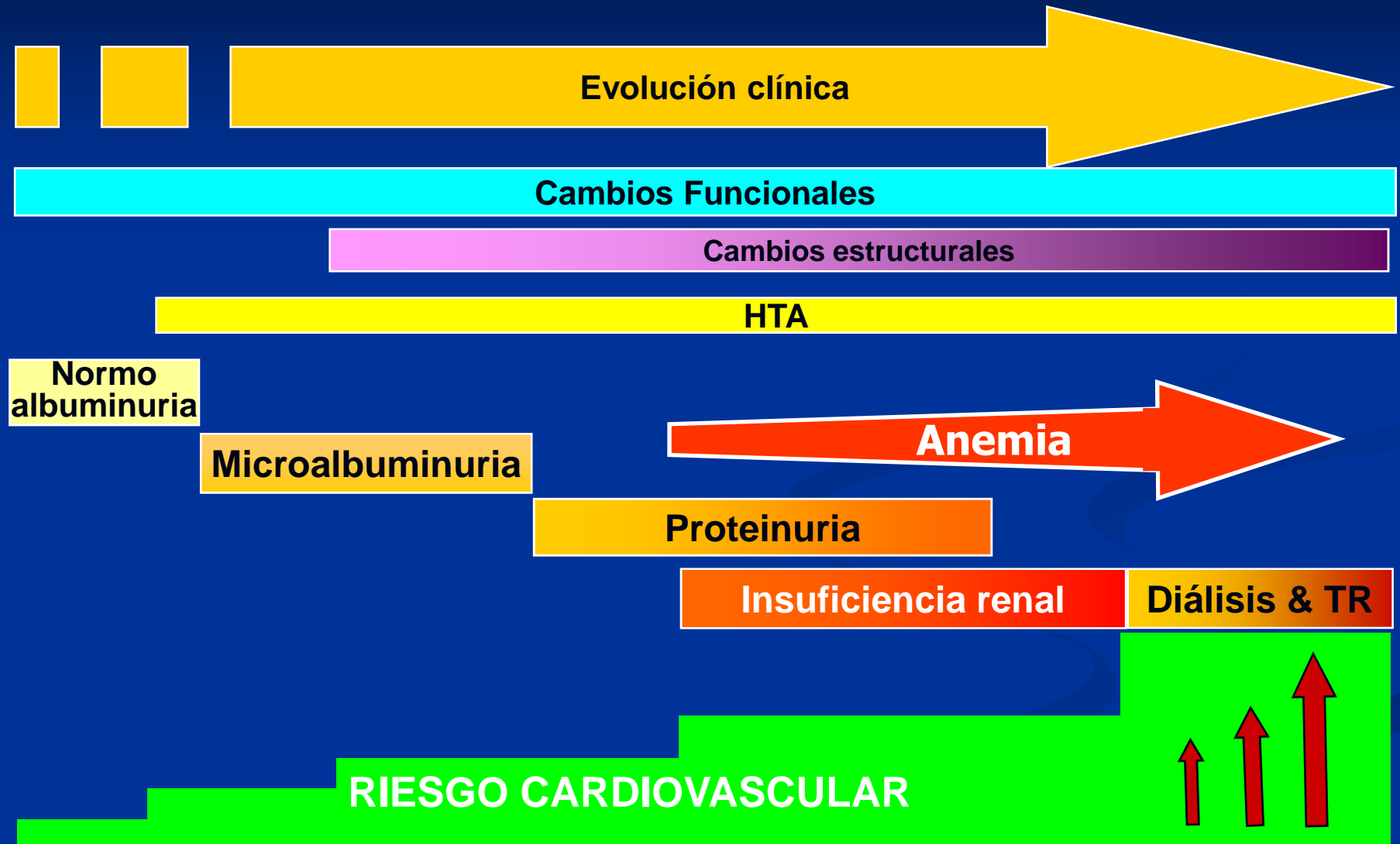
Trasplante

Mortalidad

Supervivencia



Progresión de ND en DM-2



Modified from Mogensen, Am J Kid Dis 2001; 37 (Supl 2) S2-S6

Diabetics vs non diabetics

Analytic data (I)

| | Non Diabetics 672 (60 %) | Diabetics 443 (40 %) | p |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Age y | 66 ± 14 | 69 ± 10 | 0.0001 |
| Previous follow-up | 51 ± 64 | 38 ± 45 | 0.0001 |
| Creatinine at base-line mg/dl | 2.5 ± 0.7 | 2.3 ± 0.7 | 0.012 |
| GFR Cockroft, ml/in | 30 ± 10 | 33 ± 11 | 0.0001 |
| Proteinuria, gr/d | 0.9 ± 1.2 | 1.7 ± 2.2 | 0.0001 |
| Cholesterol, mg/dl | 198 ± 40 | 188 ± 42 | 0.0001 |
| LDL-c, mg/dl | 120 ± 36 | 108 ± 37 | 0.0001 |
| Hemoglobin, g/dl | 12.8 ± 1.5 | 12.7 ± 1.8 | 0.48 |
| Ferritin, ng/ml | 156 ± 165 | 159 ± 143 | 0.75 |
| Albumin, g/dl | 4.0 ± 0.3 | 3.9 ± 0.4 | 0.0001 |

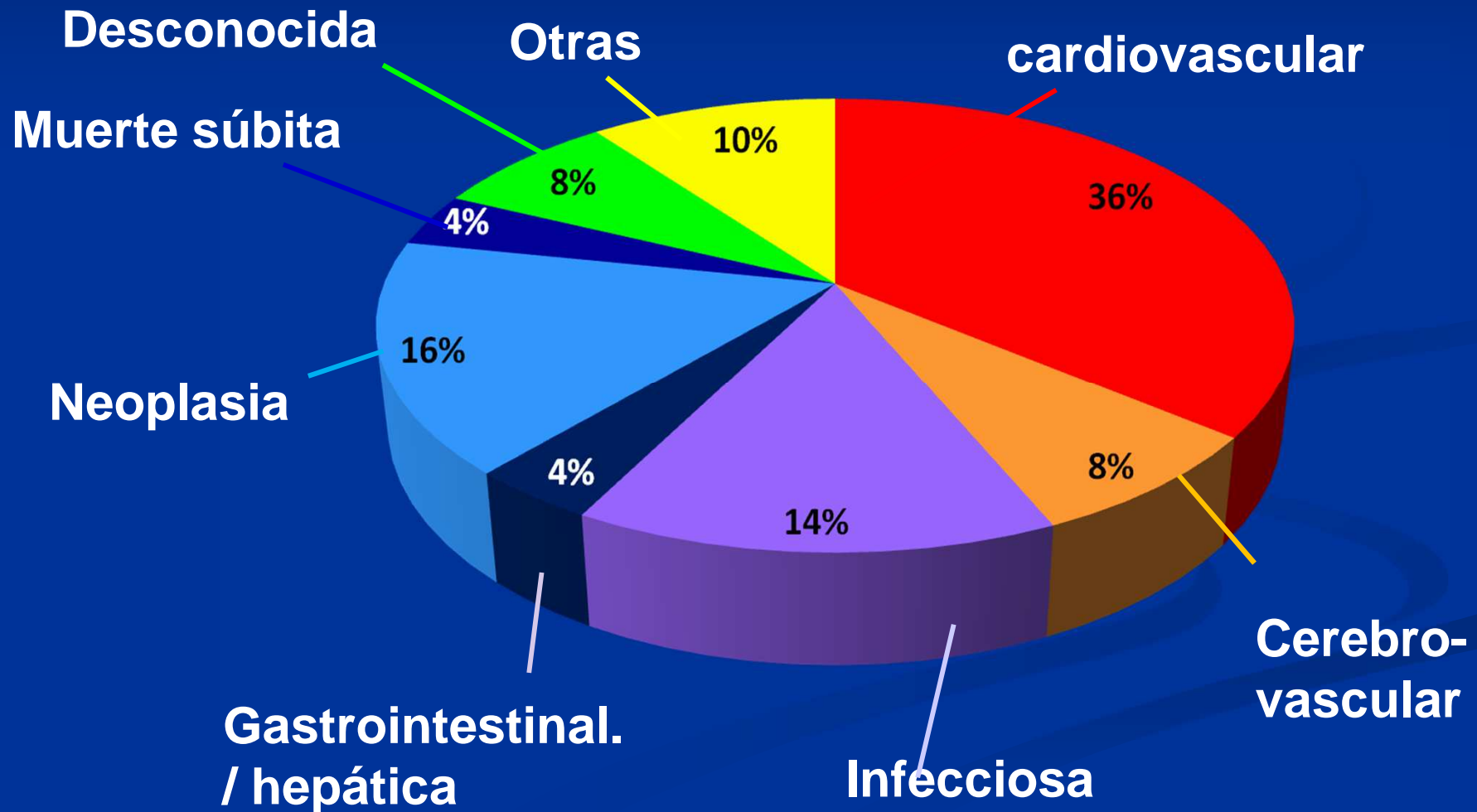
Associated Cardio-Vascular risk factors

| | Non Diabetics 670 (60 %) % | Diabetics 440 (40 %) % | p |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|
| Gender male | 61 | 67 | 0.048 |
| Cardiovascular illn.* | 31 | 48 | 0.0001 |
| Dyslipidemia** | 64 | 78 | 0.0001 |
| CHD *** | 14 | 20 | 0.007 |
| Perypheral vasc | 11 | 30 | 0.0001 |
| Cerebrovascular illn. | 11 | 13 | 0.15 |
| Smokers | 11 | 9 | 0.10 |
| Heart failure | 31 | 48 | 0.001 |

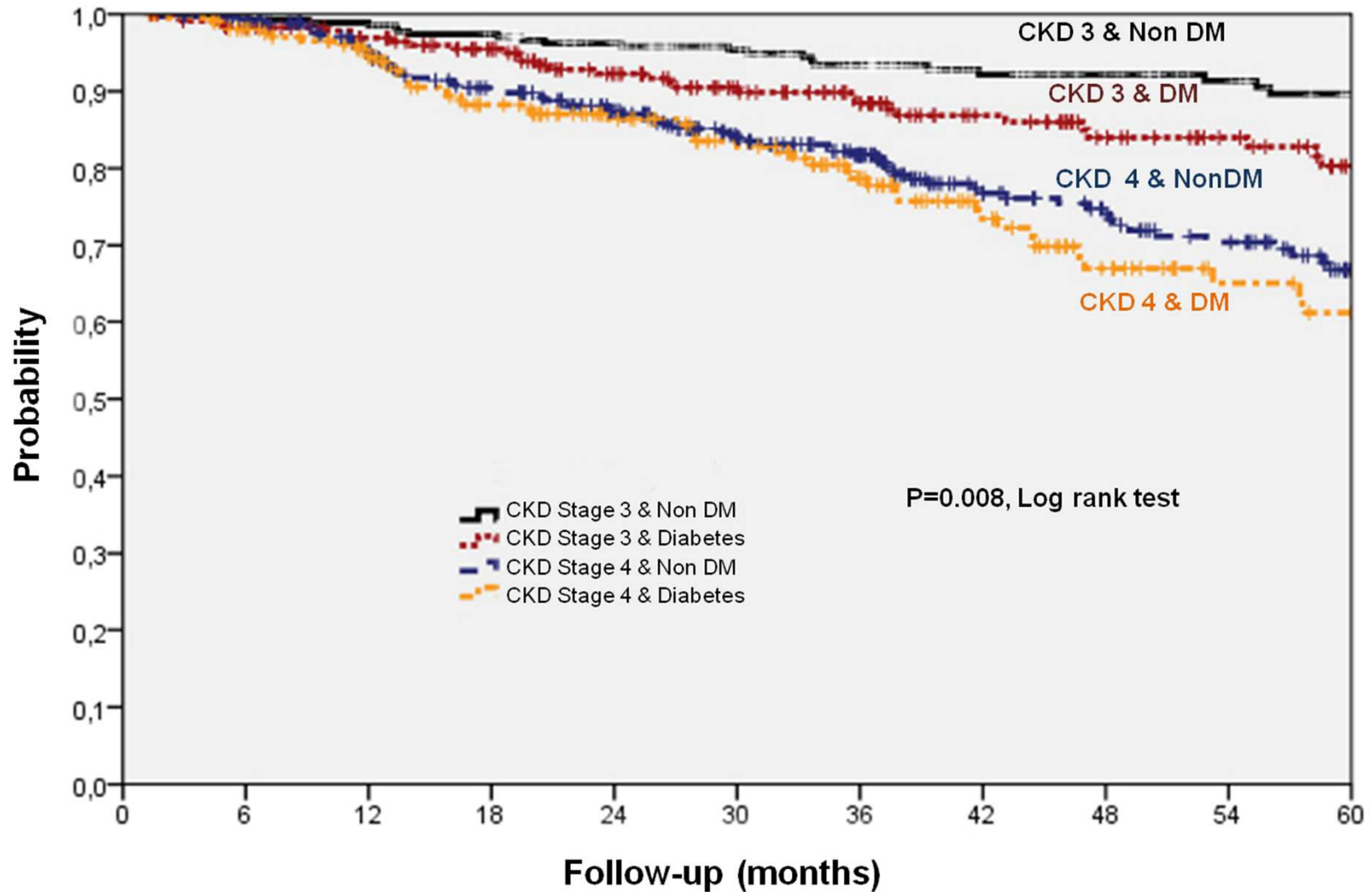
- * cardiovascular d: ischemic cardiop., CVA, peryphr. Vasculop..
- ** Dyslipemia: t-cho> 200, TG > 150, LDL-c > 100
- *** angina or AMI.

Causas de Muerte

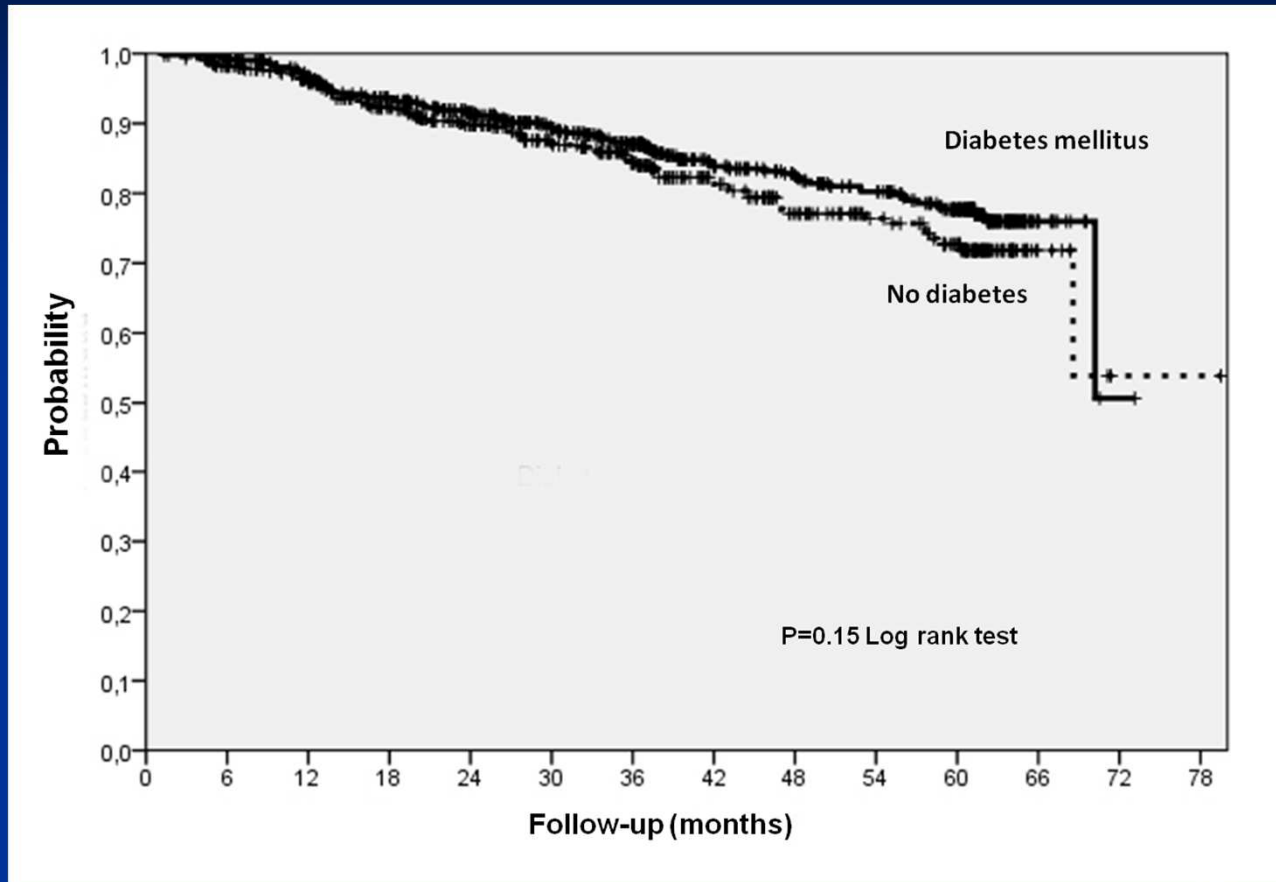
n=182



Estudio MERENA: Supervivencia a 5 años

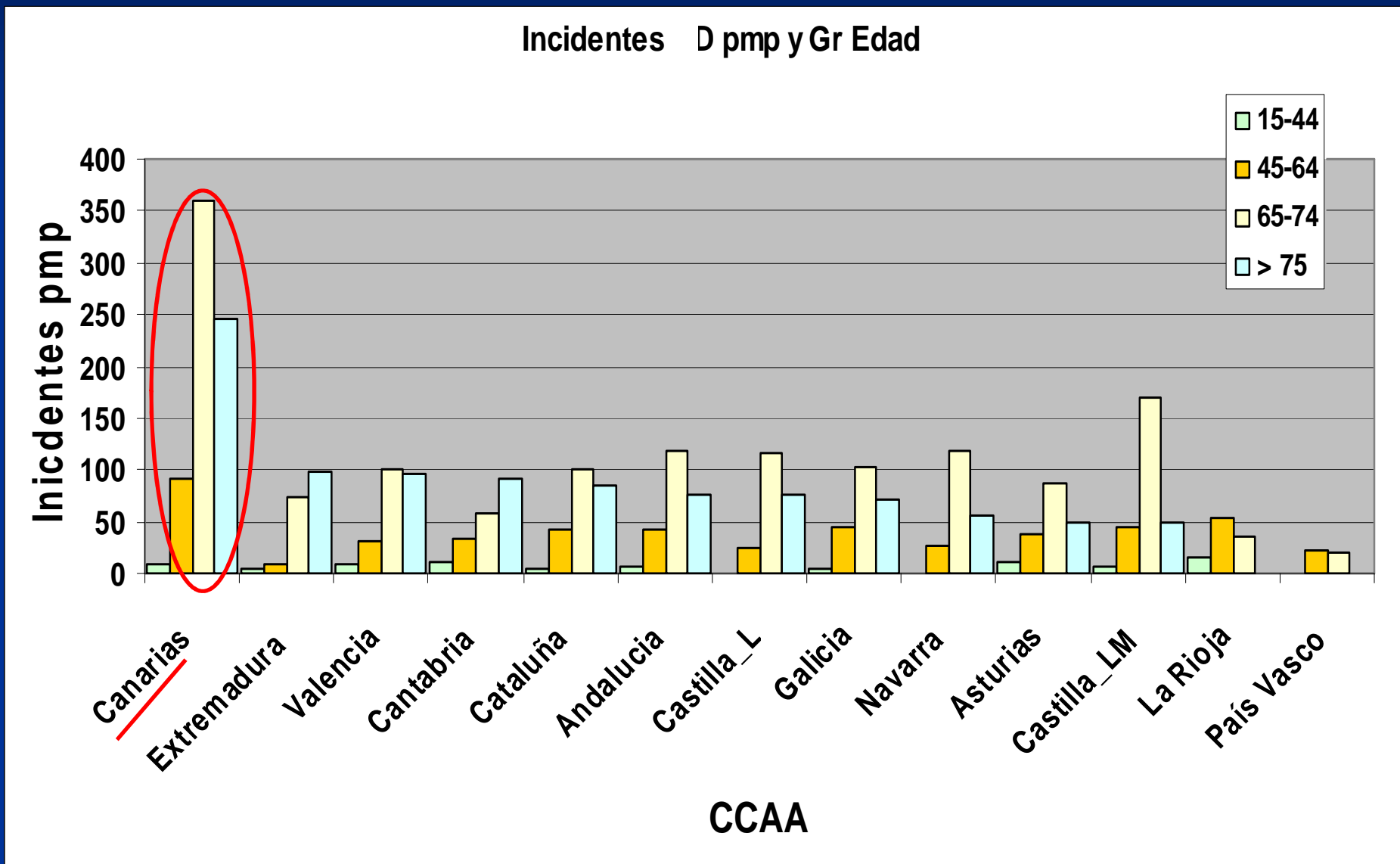


Supervivencia KM según DM o no DM



| | Probabilidad a 1 año | Probabilidad a 2 años | Probabilidad a 3 años | Probabilidad a 4 años | Probabilidad a 5 años |
|-------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| No DM | 0.97 | 0.92 | 0.87 | 0.83 | 0.78 |
| DM | 0.96 | 0.90 | 0.84 | 0.77 | 0.73 |

Incidentes en Diálisis, Año 2006, con diagnóstico de DM pmp y por grupos de edad



Taula 1. Pacients que inicien TSR a causa de la DM, nombre de pacients amb DM a Catalunya i taxa de pacients DM que inicien TSR. Període 1994-2010

| | Any | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------|
| | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 00 | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 06 | 07 | 08 | 09 | 10 |
| ND tipus 1 | 23 | 33 | 34 | 20 | 37 | 35 | 41 | 33 | 16 | 25 | 22 | 21 | 25 | 27 | 24 | 23 | - |
| ND tipus 2 | 96 | 101 | 116 | 147 | 127 | 140 | 140 | 152 | 186 | 197 | 189 | 187 | 183 | 182 | 182 | 188 | - |
| ND per DM secundària | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | - |
| Total ND | 119 | 135 | 150 | 167 | 166 | 177 | 181 | 186 | 203 | 222 | 214 | 210 | 209 | 210 | 206 | 213 | - |
| Població Catalunya* | 6,078 | 6,084 | 6,090 | 6,119 | 6,148 | 6,208 | 6,262 | 6,361 | 6,506 | 6,704 | 6,813 | 6,995 | 7,135 | 7,211 | 7,364 | 7,475 | 7,512 |
| Prevalença DM (%) | 4,7 | | | | | | | | 5,6 | | | 5,9 | | 8 | | ? | |
| Població DM estimada | 285658 | | | | | | | | 364361 | | | | 420947 | | 589126 | | |
| Taxa DM pmp | 417 | | | | | | | | 557 | | | | 496 | | 350 | | |
| * en milions d'habitans | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ESCA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Espanya (estudi) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

AGENDA

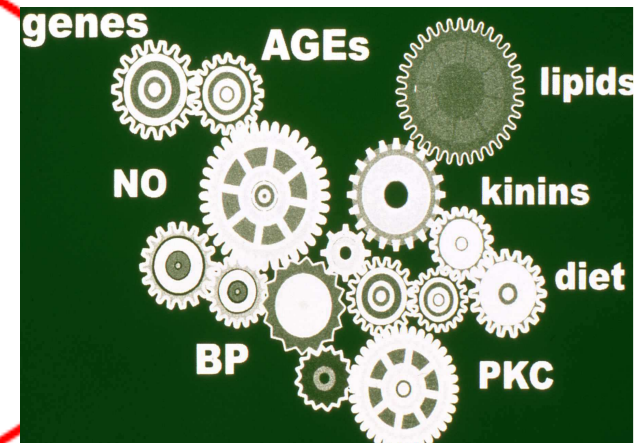
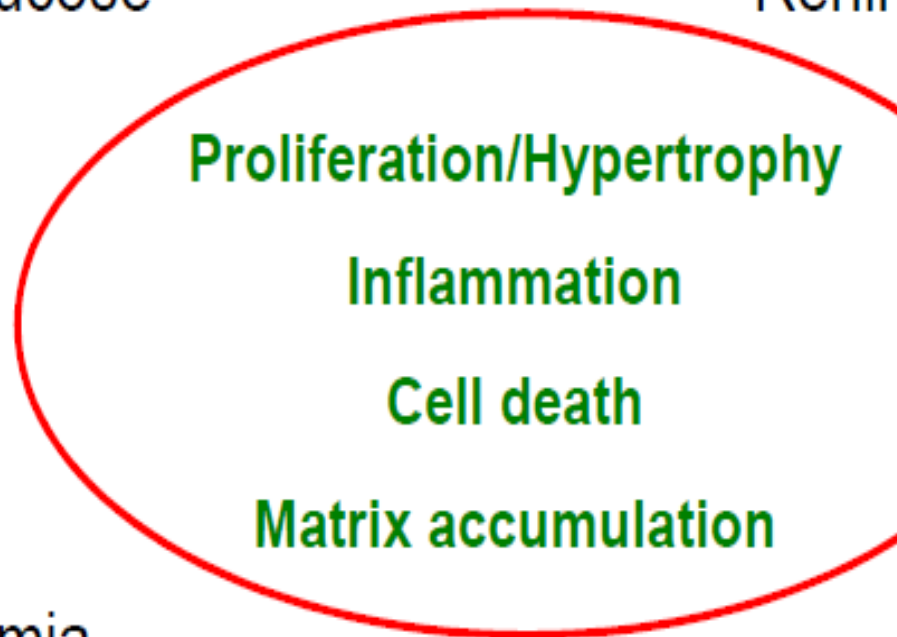
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Targeting the mechanisms of injury in Diabetic Nephropathy

AGE and glucose

Renin-angiotensin system



Hyperlipidemia

Inflammation

Hypertension

Major therapeutic interventions in diabetes

- Blood Pressure (glucose) control
- ACE/ARB
- Statins
- Aspirin

Therapeutic targets in the management of Diabetic Nephropathy

Insulin resistance reduction

Inhibitor PTP1B
Inhibitor GSK-3

Advanced Glycation End products inhibition (AGE)

Aminoguanidina
ALT-946
Piridoxamina
OPB-9195
LR-90
COL-8

Oxidative stress reduction

Epalrestat
Zopalrestat
Minalrestat

Antioxidants

Vitamines E y C
Apocinin, Boldin
Lipoic acid

Glucose Transport Inhibitors

T-1095

Bone Morphogenetic Protein BMP-7

Glycosaminoglycans

Sulodexide

Endothelin inhibitors

Avosentan, daru, atrasentan
LU-135252

Neutral endopeptidase inhibitors

Mapatrilat
CGS-26303

Cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitors

CS-58236

Prostacyclin analogues

IP-2334

Thromboxane A2 antagonists

S-1452
OKY-064

TGF- β antagonists

CAT-152
Monoclonal antibodies

CTGF antagonists

FG-3019
Oligonucleótidos antisense
Anticuerpos monoclonales

Inflammatory Cytokines Modulators

Etanercept
Infliximab
Pentoxifilina

VEGF antagonists

SU-5416
VEGFR-Tki
Ac. monoclonals

PDGF antagonists

STI-571

GH/IGF inhibitors

PTR-3173
G120K-PEG
JB3

Protein kinase C inhibitors

Ruboxistaurina

NF- κ B inhibitors

Pirolidin DTICM

MAPK inhibitors

PD-98059
SB-2035870

Vasopressin antagonists

OPC-21268

Other

GC-811007
Neuroprotectants

SRAA inhibitors-new strategies

Inh R dual AII-nefrilisina (ARNI)
Inh Aldosteron-sintasa CYP 11B2
LCI 699
Inh Aminopep^a apstatin, ZGN201
Prorenin R block
ACE2 inhibition

EVALUACION DEL DIABETICO CON IR

- Velocidad de PROGRESION DE la ERC
- Diagnóstico diferencial de la ERC vs IRA vs IRA sobre IRC previa
- Detección de otra posible nefropatía no diabética
- Complicaciones Micro- Macrovasculares

EVALUACION DEL DIABETICO CON IR

1. PROGRESIÓN DE LA ERC

- El CI creatinina subestima el grado de IR por:
 - Mala recogida de la orina
 - Falsa medición de la creatinina en orina: infecciones, fármacos, ...
 - Masa muscular variable
- El paciente diabético puede requerir diálisis “adelantada” por ICCV o por desnutrición

Creatinina : 1.3 mg/dL (115 μ mol/L)



FG: 100 ml/min/1.73m²



FG: 50 ml/min/1.73m²

Formulas derivadas de la creatinina para estimación de la función renal:

Filtrado glomerular estimado (MDRD y CKD-EPI)

Aclaramiento de creatinina estimado (Cockcroft-Gault)

- Cockcroft-Gault**

$$\text{ClCr (ml/min)} = \frac{[140 - \text{edad (años)}] \times \text{peso (Kg)}}{[72 \times \text{Cr (mg/dl)}]}$$

(x 0,85 mujeres)

- MDRD-4 (abreviada)**

$$\text{FG (ml/min/1,73 m}^2\text{)} = 186 \times \text{Cr}^{-1,154} \times \text{edad}^{-0,203} \times (0,742 \text{ si se trata de una mujer y/o } 1,210 \text{ si se trata de un afroamericano})$$

- CKD-EPI**

| | Raza blanca u otra | Creat | |
|---------|--------------------|-------|---|
| Mujeres | ≤ 62 (≤ 0,7) | | GFR = 144 x (Scr/0,7) ^{-0,329} x (0,993) ^{Edad} |
| | ≤ 62 (≤ 0,7) | | GFR = 144 x (Scr/0,7) ^{-1,209} x (0,993) ^{Edad} |
| Varones | ≤ 80 (≤ 0,9) | | GFR = 141 x (Scr/0,9) ^{-0,411} x (0,993) ^{Edad} |
| | ≤ 80 (≤ 0,9) | | GFR = 141 x (Scr/0,9) ^{-1,209} x (0,993) ^{Edad} |

EVALUACION DEL DIABETICO CON IR

2. DIAGNOSTICO DIFERENCIAL ERC VS IRA

- Nefrotoxicidad por contraste yodado
- “ “ aminoglucósidos, AINEs, diuréticos distales, IECA, ARA II, etc
- Cardiopatías: c. isquémica, ICCV, arritmias.
- IRA sobre IRC previa:
 - Prevención hidratación adecuada, stop IECA o ARA II s.p., calcioantagonistas, contrastes no iónicos.

EVALUACION DEL DIABETICO CON IR

3. DETECCION DE NEFROPATIA NO DIABETICA:

- Nefropatías glomerulares
- Embolismos de colesterol
- Necrosis papilar
- Infección urinaria, Pielonefritis Ag, cistitis, prostatitis, abscesos prostático / renal
- Sepsis por gérmenes habituales / no habituales

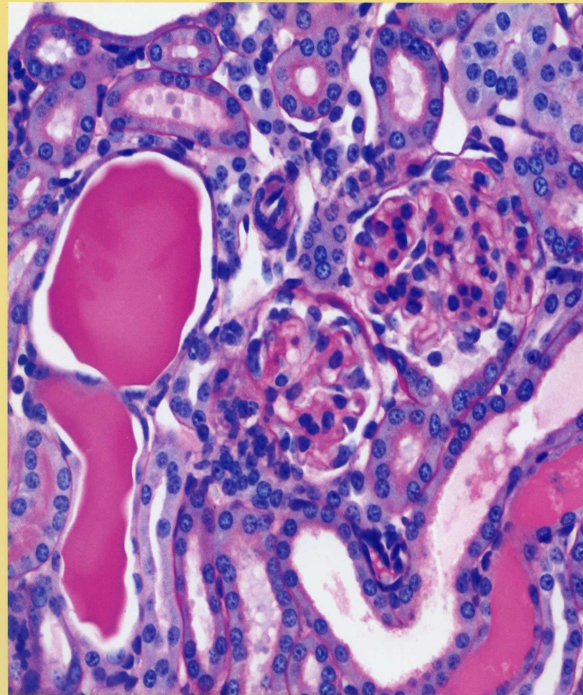


Table 1. Glomerular classification of DN

| Class | Description | Inclusion Criteria |
|-------|---|---|
| I | Mild or nonspecific LM changes and EM-proven GBM thickening | Biopsy does not meet any of the criteria mentioned below for class II, III, or IV GBM > 395 nm in female and >430 nm in male individuals 9 years of age and older ^a |
| IIa | Mild mesangial expansion | Biopsy does not meet criteria for class III or IV Mild mesangial expansion in >25% of the observed mesangium |
| IIb | Severe mesangial expansion | Biopsy does not meet criteria for class III or IV Severe mesangial expansion in >25% of the observed mesangium |
| III | Nodular sclerosis (Kimmelstiel-Wilson lesion) | Biopsy does not meet criteria for class IV At least one convincing Kimmelstiel-Wilson lesion |
| IV | Advanced diabetic glomerulosclerosis | Global glomerular sclerosis in >50% of glomeruli Lesions from classes I through III |

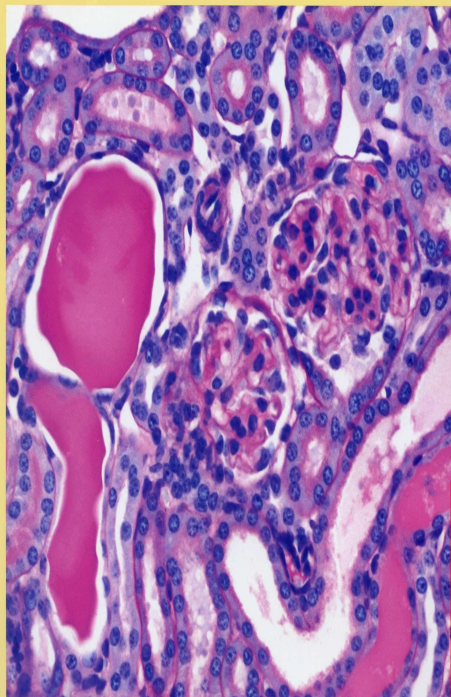
^aM, light microscopy.

On the basis of direct measurement of GBM width by EM, these individual cutoff levels may be considered indicative when other GBM measurements are used.

Pathologic classification of Diabetic Nephropathy

Cohen Tervaert TW, Mooyart AL, Amman K, Cohen AH, Cook HT, Drachenberg CB, Ferrario F, Fogo AB, Haas M, de Heer E, Joh K, Noël LH, Radhakrishnan J, Seshen SV, Bajema IM, Bruijn JA.





New pathologic classification for diabetic nephropathy
Inactivation of EGF receptor inhibits collecting duct development
Spontaneous remission in membranous nephropathy

Pathologic classification of Diabetic Nephropathy

Cohen Tervaert TW, Mooyart AL, Amman K, Cohen AH, Cook HT, Drachenberg CB, Ferrario F, Fogo AB, Haas M, de Heer E, Joh K, Noël LH, Radhakrishnan J, Seshen SV, Bajema IM, Bruijn JA.

Table 2. Interstitial and vascular lesions of DN

| Lesion | Criteria | Score |
|---------------------------------------|--|--------|
| Interstitial lesions | | |
| IFTA | No IFTA | 0 |
| | <25% | 1 |
| | 25% to 50% | 2 |
| | >50% | 3 |
| interstitial inflammation | Absent | 0 |
| | Infiltration only in relation to IFTA | 1 |
| | Infiltration in areas without IFTA | 2 |
| Vascular lesions | | |
| arteriolar hyalinosis | Absent | 0 |
| | At least one area of arteriolar hyalinosis | 1 |
| | More than one area of arteriolar hyalinosis | 2 |
| presence of large vessels | - | Yes/no |
| arteriosclerosis (score worst artery) | No intimal thickening | |
| | Intimal thickening less than thickness of media | |
| | Intimal thickening greater than thickness of media | |



EVALUACION DEL DIABETICO CON IR

4. MICRO-MACROANGIOPATIA

- Micro: retino
nefro
neurop. sensitiva, motora, autonómica
- Macro: ateroescclerosis acelerada / prematura
enfermedad Arterias Coronarias
cerebro-vascular
periférica, pié diabético
renal

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MANEJO DEL PACIENTE DIABETICO CON INSUFICIENCIA RENAL

- 1. Control Na, proteínas y dietético-nutricional.
- 2. Control P.A. y de la HTA.
- 3. Control glucemia
- 4. Control dislipemia- factores riesgo CV
- 5. Control microalbuminuria-proteinuria
- 6. Control otros factores de riesgo:
 - anemia
 - alteraciones MO y M, hiperparatiroidismo 2º.

MANEJO DEL PACIENTE DIABETICO CON INSUFICIENCIA RENAL

■ Control dietético:

- **Restricción protéica en fases iniciales (evitar hiper FG).**
Toeller et al, Diabetol 1977. Rudberg et al Diabetol 1998
- Balancear ingesta protéica en fases avanzadas de IRC (riesgo catabolismo-desnutrición), especialmente en presencia de proteinuria elevada o Síndrome Nefrótico.
- Reducción de peso (DM-2), restricción de Na
- Valoración excreción Urea en orina
- En estadio CKD-4 y 5: **proteínas 0.6-0,8 gr/kg/dia**, H de C 60-65%, grasas mono-poliinsaturadas.

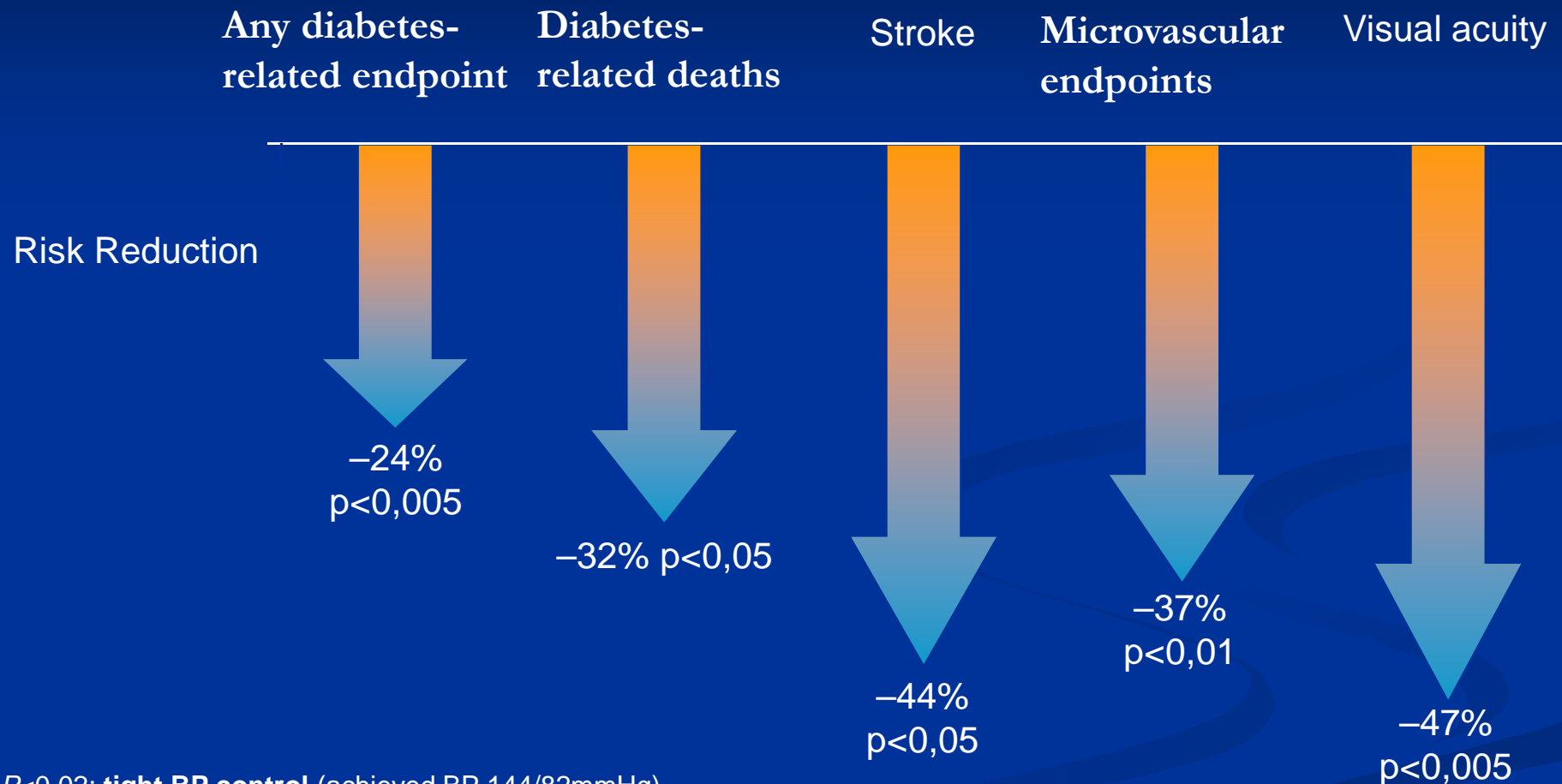
MANEJO DEL PACIENTE DIABETICO CON INSUFICIENCIA RENAL

■ Control HTA:

■ Causas de HTA:

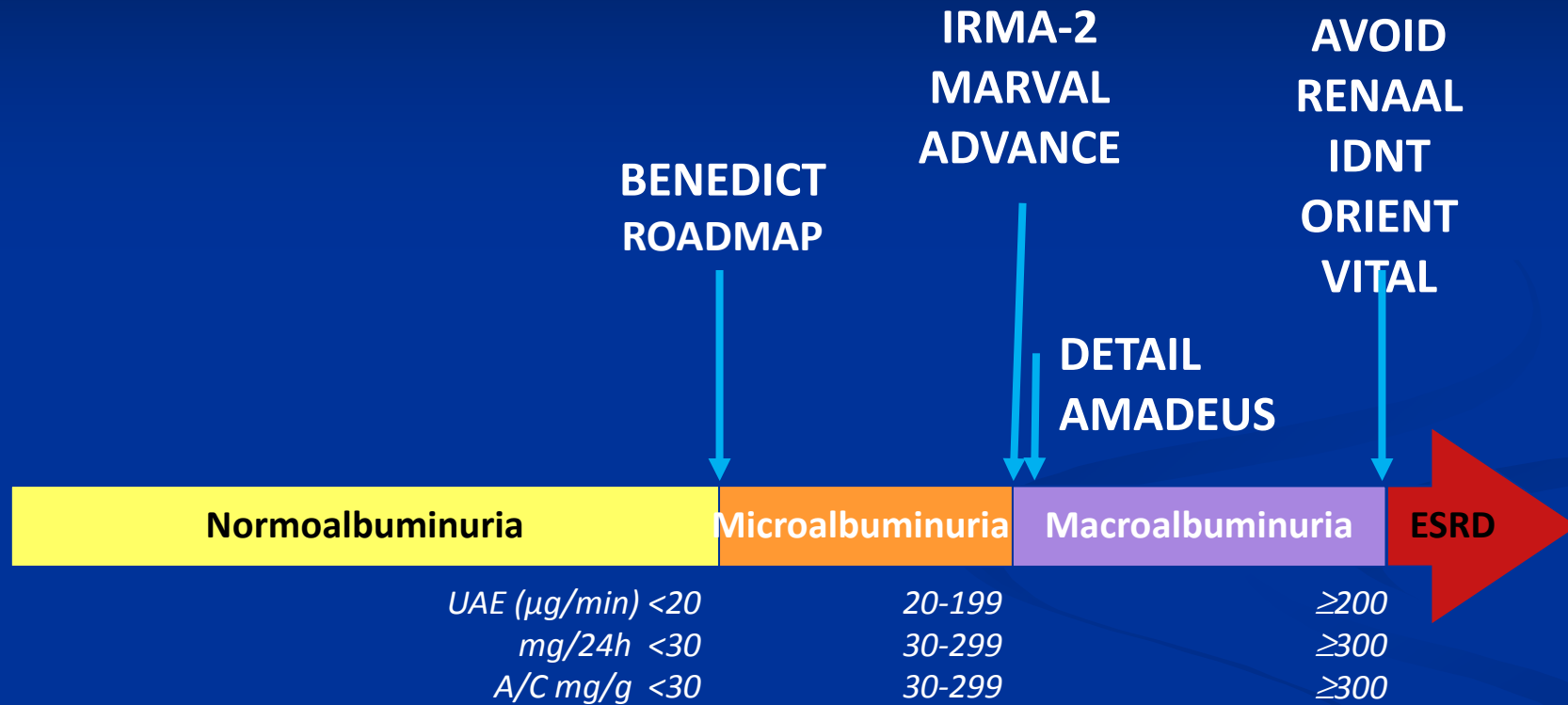
- Nefrop. Isquémica
- Vásculo-renal
- HTA Sistólica aislada
- Pseudo HTA (retención hidro-salina)
- Secundarias: descartar Sme Cushing, feocromocitoma

Benefits of tight BP and tight glucose control in UK Prospective Diabetes Study (UKPDS) Group

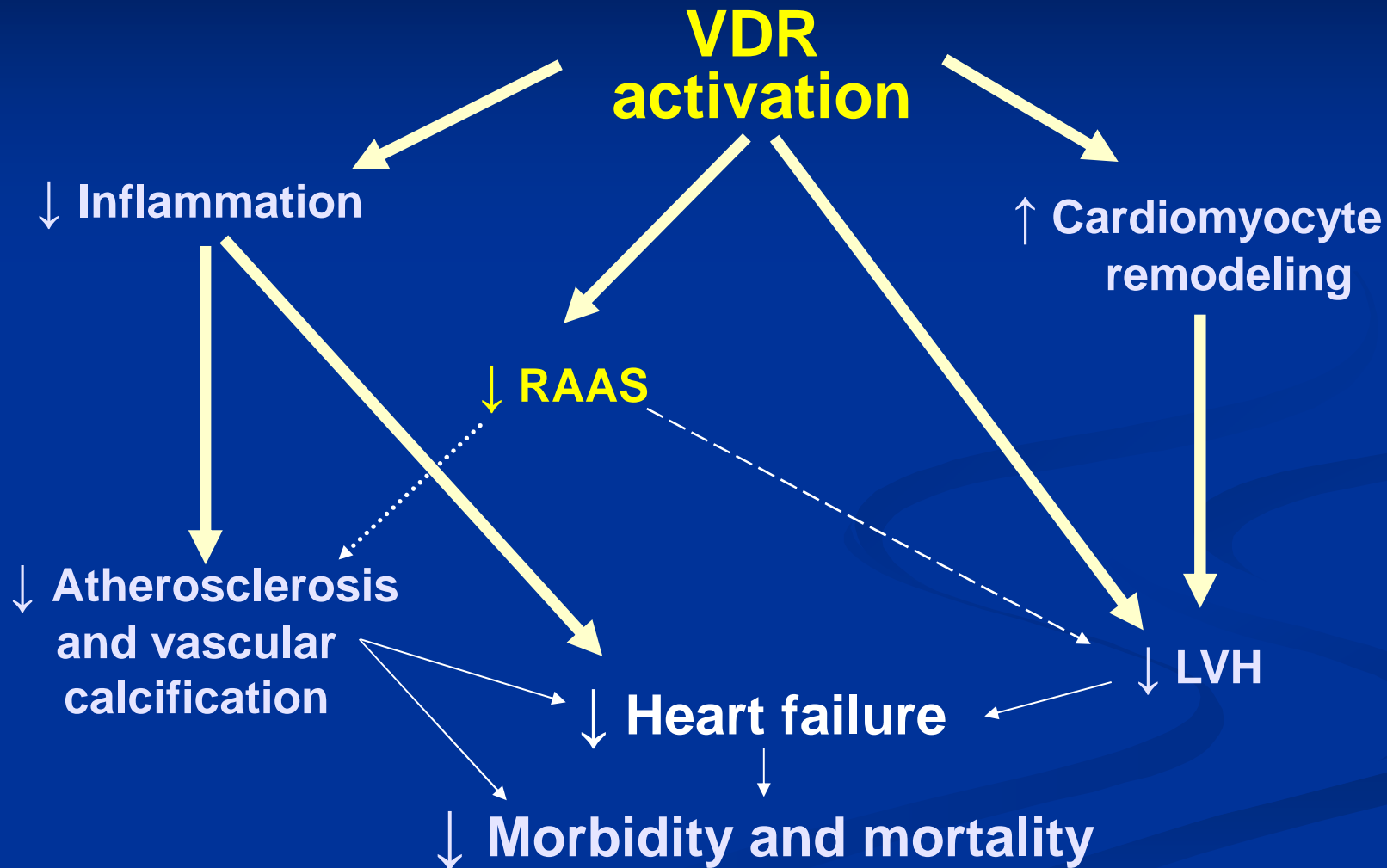


* $P<0.02$: **tight BP control** (achieved BP 144/82mmHg) vs **less tight control** (achieved BP 154/87mmHg)
† $P<0.03$: **intensive glucose control** (achieved HbA1c 7.0%) v **less intensive control** (achieved HbA1c 7.9%)

BENEFITS OF THE RAAS BLOCKADE OF in DM



Hypothesis: Mechanisms of VDR Activation Impact on cv Outcomes



MANEJO DEL PACIENTE DIABETICO CON INSUFICIENCIA RENAL

■ Control glucemia:

- Control estricto vs menos estricto. Hipoglucemias.
- Mejora retinopatía y riesgo CV y renal
- “ estado nutricional y de la resistencia a Insulina
- “ infecciones

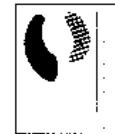
- Mal control es predictor de :
 - Incremento riesgo CV
 - “ mortalidad en TSR

GUIA DE ACTUACION CLINICA

Documento de consenso sobre pautas de detección y tratamiento de la nefropatía diabética en España

Sociedades Españolas de Diabetes, Endocrinología, Medicina Familiar y Comunitaria y Nefrología

NEFROLOGÍA. Vol. XXII. Número 6. 2002



Documento de consenso 2002 sobre pautas de detección, prevención y tratamiento de la nefropatía diabética en España

Asociación Española de Nefrología Pediátrica (AEN-PED). Sociedad Española de Diabetes (SEDIAB). Sociedad Española de Endocrinología y Nutrición (SEEN). Sociedad Española de Hipertensión Arterial, y Liga Española para la Lucha Contra la HTA (SEH-LELHA). Sociedad Española de Medicina Familiar y Comunitaria (SEMFYC). Sociedad Española de Medicina Rural y Generalista (SEMERGEN). Sociedad Española de Nefrología (SEN)

Documento de Consenso elaborado a propuesta del GEENDIAB (Grupo Español de Estudio de la Nefropatía Diabética), de la Sociedad Española de Nefrología.



TRATAMIENTO de la ND DN-OBJETIVOS

SPANISH CONSENSUS DOCUMENT 2002

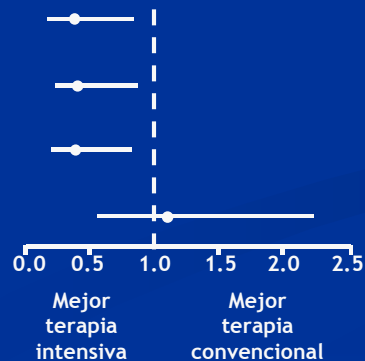
| | OBJECTIVE | TOOLS |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| B.P. control | < 130 / 80 mmHg | 1° ACEI (DM1) o ARB (DM2) 2° diuretic |
| Glycemic control | HbA _{1c} < 7% | If RF, insulin |
| malb / proteinuria | < 30 mg/d < 1g/d | Max. ACEI / ARB tolerated |
| Lipids control | LDLc < 100 mg/dl HDLc > 45 H or 55 D TG < 150 mg/dl | Diet Weight loss Estatins |
| Antiaggregation | | AAS 75 - 125 mg/d |
| Tobacco stopping | | |

MULTIFACTORIAL INTERVENTION & CARDIOVASCULAR ILLN. IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DM. THE STENO 2 STUDY.

OBJETIVOS DE TRATAMIENTO PARA EL GRUPO DE TERAPIA CONVENCIONAL Y EL GRUPO DE TERAPIA INTENSIVA

| Variable | Terapia Convencional | | Terapia Intensiva | |
|--|----------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| | 1993-1999 | 2000-2001 | 1993-1999 | 2000-2001 |
| Presión arterial sistólica (mm Hg) | <160 | <135 | <140 | <130 |
| Presión arterial diastólica (mm Hg) | <95 | <85 | <85 | <80 |
| Hemoglobina glicosilada (%) | <7.5 | <6.5 | <6.5 | <6.5 |
| Colesterol sérico total en ayunas (mg/dl) | <250 | <190 | <190 | <175 |
| Triglicéridos séricos en ayunas (mg/dl) | <195 | <180 | <150 | <150 |
| Tratamiento con inhibidores de la ECA independientemente de la presión arterial | No | Si | Si | Si |
| Terapia con Aspirina: | | | | |
| Para pacientes con isquemia conocida | Si | Si | Si | Si |
| Para pacientes con enfermedad vascular periférica | No | No | Si | Si |
| Para pacientes sin enfermedad coronaria cardíaca o enfermedad vascular periférica | No | No | No | Si |

| Variable | Riesgo relativo (95% IC) | Valor de p |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| Nefropatía | 0.39 (0.17-0.87) | 0.003 |
| Retinopatía | 0.42 (0.21-0.86) | 0.02 |
| Neuropatía autonómica | 0.37 (0.18-0.79) | 0.002 |
| Neuropatía periférica | 1.09 (0.54-2.22) | 0.66 |



DM2 + malb (n= 160)

Gaede et al. NEJM 2003; 348: 383-93

THE JOURNAL OF CLINICAL AND CLINICAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

Diabetes Care

1

AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION

STANDARDS OF MEDICAL CARE IN DIABETES—2015



Management of Hyperglycemia in Type 2 Diabetes, 2015: A Patient Centered Approach

Update to a Position Statement of the American Diabetes Association and the European Association for the Study of Diabetes

Diabetes Care 2015;38:140–149 | DOI: 10.2337/dc14-2441

In 2012, the American Diabetes Association (ADA)

and the European Association f

Consensus document on treatment of type 2 diabetes in patients with chronic kidney disease

Gómez-Huelgas R, Martínez Castela A, Artola S et al.
Med Clín (Bcna) 2014;142(2):8521-10;

doi 10.1016/j.medcli.2013.10.011

Nefrología 2014;34(1):34-35



2. Management of hyperglucemia in the CKD patient

2.1. Glycemic control estimation

-Glycated hemoglobin A1C (HbA1c) is a key parameter to evaluate the metabolic control In the CKD ñpatient.

- HbA1c value is limited due to some circumstances:

-in uremia **carbamilated hemoglobin** is produced, interfering HbA1c determination by liquid chromatography → **elevated levels.**

- **False decrease of HbA1c:**

- less span life of erithrocytess
- transfusions
- ESAs

glycated albumin in hemodialysis (HD) : technical & economic problems

2.2. Hypoglycemia and CKD

Factors in favor of hypoglycemia :

-Renal **excretion of oral hypoglycemic agents**

Insulin has a renal clearance → reduction of insulin necessities when $GFR < 60 \text{ mL/min/1,73 m}^2$)

-Insulin degradation in peripheral tissues is reduced in CKD

-Uremic patients frequently present with hyporexia, desnutrition and decreased liver glucogen deposits. And renal *glyconeogenesis* is also decreased

-**Hypoglycemia risk** on dialysis is enhanced in *autonomic polyneuropatic* patients

We fully recommend **individualization** of glycemic control objectives

- In type-2 *DM of short duration without severe* co-morbidities, ,
---> HbA1c 6,5%-7%.
- Also are applicable to patients with DM2 & mild CKD ERC
(FG > 60 mL/min/1,73 m²).
- In type-2- *DM2 long duration, with important co-morbidities*,
HbA1c 7,5%-8%
- In *fragile elderly type-2-DM* patients
HbA1c < 8,5%) .

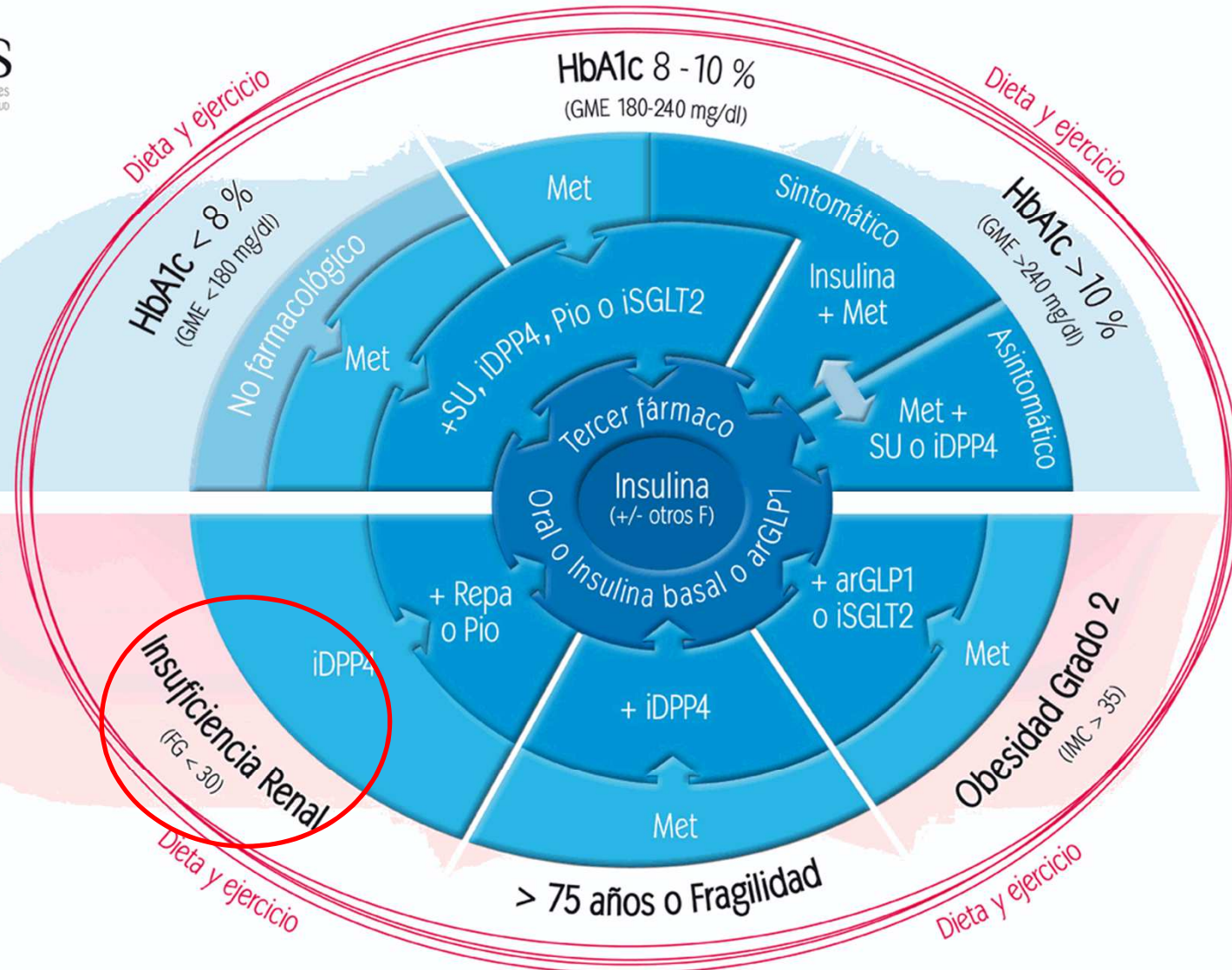


redGDPS

Red de Grupos de Estudio de la Diabetes
EN ATENCIÓN PRIMARIA DE LA SALUD

GRADO DE CONTROL GLUCÉMICO

CONDICIONANTE CLÍNICO PREDOMINANTE



Citación: Alemán JJ, Artola S, Franch J, Mata M, Millaruelo JM y Sangrós J, en nombre de la RedGDPS. Recomendaciones para el tratamiento de la diabetes mellitus tipo 2: control glucémico. 2014. Disponible en <http://www.redgdps.org/>

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| | CKD-1 | CKD-2 | CKD-3 | CKD-4 | CKD-5ND | CKD-5D | |
|----------------------|----------------------|---|--|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| Sulfonylureas | Metformin | No adjustments | 1,5g-850 mg/day* | 500 mg/day** | Consider carefully/Awaiting further data | | |
| | Chlorpropamide | No adjustments | 100-125 mg/day | To be avoided | | | |
| | Acetohexamide | To be avoided | | | | | |
| | Tolazamide | To be avoided | | | | | |
| | Tolbutamide | 250mg, 1-3 times/day | | | | To be avoided | |
| | Glipizide | No adjustments | | | | | |
| | Glicazide | Start at low doses and dose titration every 1-4 weeks | | | | | |
| | Glyburide | To be avoided | | | | | |
| | Glimepiride | Reduce dosage to 1 mg/day | | | To be avoided | | |
| | Gliquidone | No adjustments | | | | | |
| Meglitinides | Repaglinide | No adjustments | | | Limited experience available | | |
| | Nateglinide | No adjustments | | | Start at 60 mg/day | To be avoided | |
| α-gluc inhibitors | Acarbose | No adjustments | | Avoid if GFR<25mL/min | To be avoided | | |
| | Migliitol | Limited experience available | | | | | |
| DPP-IV inhibitors | Pioglitazone | No adjustments | | | | | |
| | Sitagliptin | No adjustments | | Reduce to 50 mg/day | Reduce to 25 mg/day | | |
| | Vildagliptin | No adjustments | | Reduce to 50 mg/once daily | | | |
| | Saxagliptin | No adjustments | | Reduce to 2,5 mg/once daily | | | |
| | Linagliptin | No adjustments | | | | | |
| | Alogliptin | No adjustments | | Reduce to 12,5 mg/daily | | | |
| Incretin Mimetics | Exenatide | No adjustments | Reduce dose to 5 mcg/once to twice daily | To be avoided | | | |
| | Liraglutide | Limited experience available | | | | | |
| | Lixisenatide | No adjustments | Careful use if GFR 80-50 mL/min | | | No experience available | |
| SGLT-2 inhibitors | Pramlintide | Limited experience available | | | | | |
| | Dapagliflozin | Limited experience available | | | | | |
| | Canagliflozin | Reduced efficacy | | Careful monitoring | | To be avoided | |
| | Empagliflozin | Limited experience available | | | | | |

Arnouts P et al. NDT 2014;29(7):1284-1300

FIGURE 2: Suggested use and dose adaptation of glucose-lowering drugs according to the CKD stages (see also Table 1 for details eGFR > 45 mL/min and 850 mg with eGFR 30–45 mL/min; **to be temporarily withheld in periods of unstable eGFR.

Diabetes Care

JUNE 2011

WWW.DIABETES.ORG/DIABETESCARE



Influence of time of day of blood pressure-lowering treatment on cardiovascular risk in hypertensive patients with type 2 diabetes

R.C. Hermida, D.E. Ayala, A. Mojón, J.R. Fernández

Glycemic control, complications, and death in older diabetic patients: the Diabetes and Aging Study

E.S. Huang, J.Y. Liu, H.H. Moffet, P.M. John, A.J. Karter

Trends in the risk for coronary heart disease among adults with diagnosed diabetes in the U.S.: findings from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey, 1999–2008

E.S. Ford

Obesity and type 2 diabetes: what can be unified and what needs to be individualized?

R.H. Eckel, S.E. Kahn, E. Ferrannini, A.B. Goldfine, D.M. Nathan, M.W. Schwartz, R.J. Smith, S.R. Smith

Table of Contents on page v

Lipska KJ, Bailey CJ, Inzucchi SE. PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR METFORMIN USE BASED ON eGFR D. Care 2011; 34(6):1431-7

≥ 60

no contraindications

$< 60, >45$

increase monitoring r. Function, 3-6 mo.

$< 45, > 30$

lower dose 50%
closely monitor r. f.
do not start new p

≤ 30

stop metformin

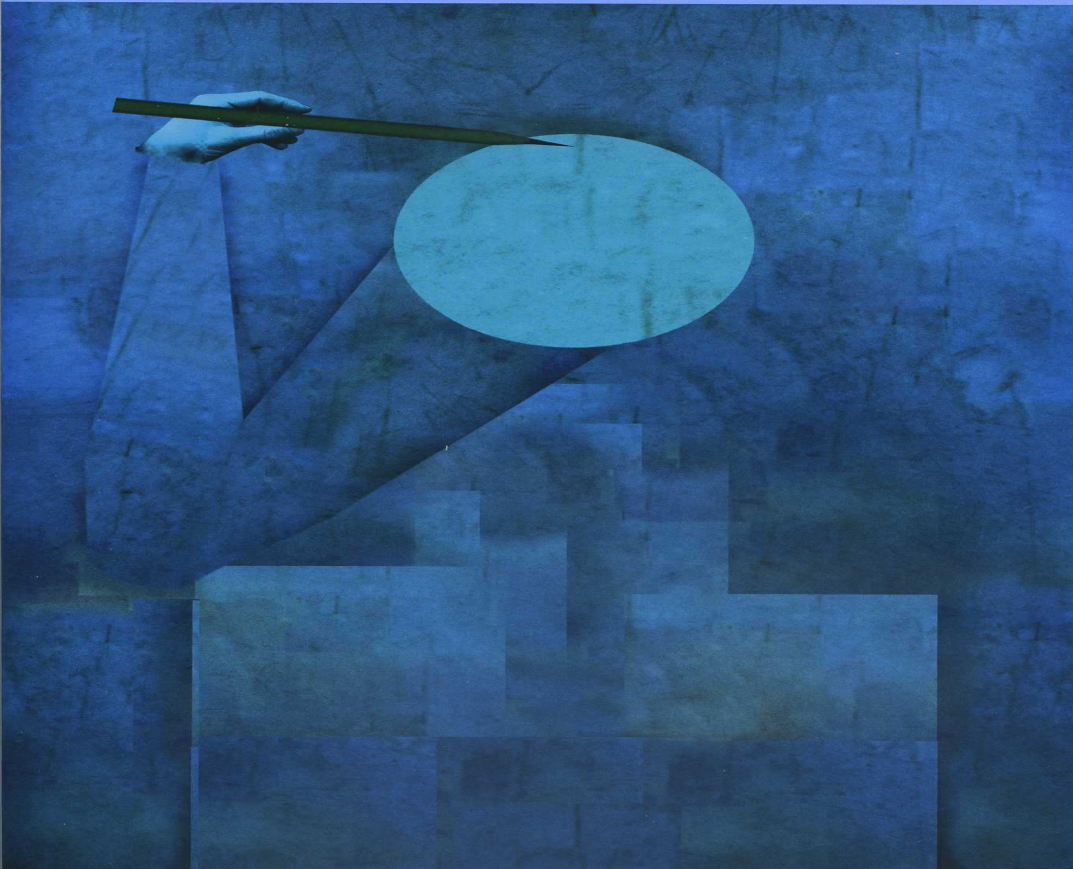
Additional caution in:

Risk of ARF

fluctuations of r.f.

other comorbidities

potentially interacting med.



Long-term efficacy and safety of linagliptin in patients with type 2 diabetes and severe renal impairment: a 1-year, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study

J.B. McGill, L. Sloan, J. Newman, S. Patel, C. Saucedo, M. von Eynatten, H.-J. Woerle

Serum levels of the adipokine progranulin depend on renal function

J. Richter, D. Focke, T. Ebert, P. Kovacs, A. Bachmann, U. Lössner, S. Kralisch, J. Kratzsch, J. Beige, M. Ande, I. Bast, M. Blüher, M. Stumvoll, M. Fasshauer

Impact of the hypoxia-inducible factor-1 α (HIF1A) Pro582Ser polymorphism on diabetic nephropathy

H.F. Gu, X. Zheng, N. Abu Seman, T. Gu, I.R. Botusan, V.G. Sunkari, E.F. Lokman, K. Brismar, S.-B. Catrina

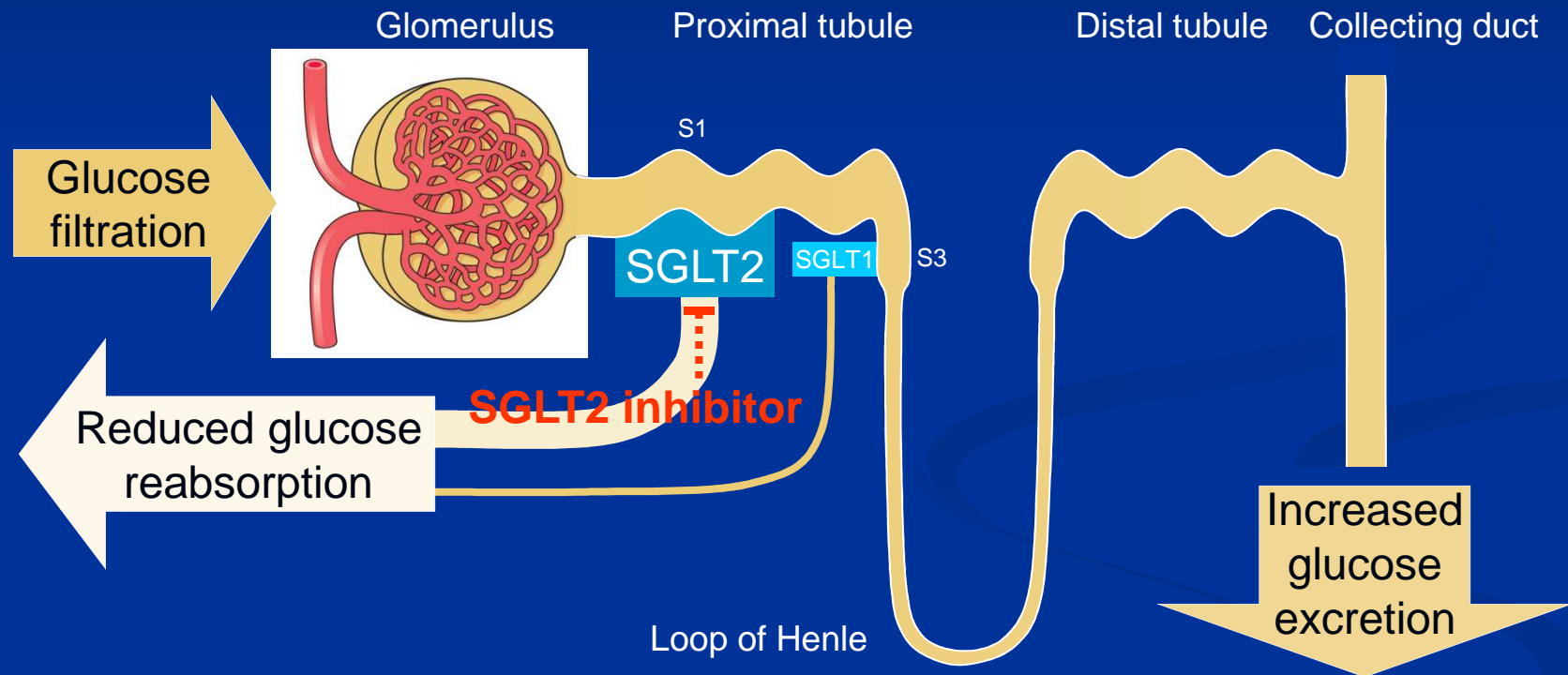
Insulin resistance, brain atrophy, and cognitive performance in late middle-aged adults

A.A. Willette, G. Xu, S.C. Johnson, A.C. Birdsill, E.M. Jonaitis, M.A. Sager, B.P. Hermann, A. La Rue, S. Asthana, B.B. Bendlin

Long-term efficacy & safety of Linagliptin in patients with type 2 DM & severe renal impairment.

McGill et al Diab Care 2013; 36:237-244

SGLT2 Inhibition Reduces Renal Glucose Reabsorption



RÁPIDA

Análogo rápido

Novorapid®
Humalog®
Apidra®



Inicio: 10 m
Máximo: 1 h
Final: 3 h

Rápida

Actrapid®
Humulina regular®



Inicio: 30 m
Máximo: 2 h
Final: 6 h

BASAL

NPH

Insulatard NPH®
Humulina NPH®



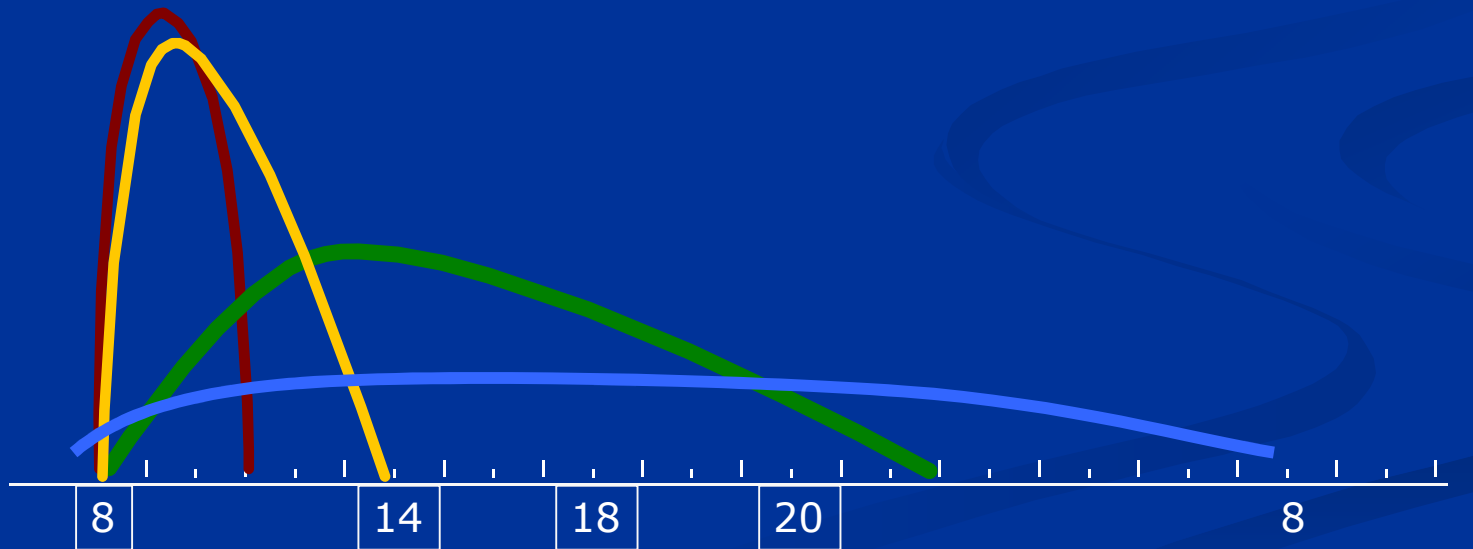
Inicio: 1,5 h
Máximo: 6 h
Final: 12-16 h

Análogo

Basal
Levemir®
Lantus®



Inicio: ??
Máximo: No pico
Final: 24 h



| | CKD-1 | CKD-2 | CKD-3 | CKD-4 | CKD-5ND | CKD-5D | |
|----------------------|----------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|
| Sulfonylureas | Metformin | No adjustments | 1,5g-850 mg/day* | 500 mg/day** | Consider carefully/Awaiting further data | | |
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| | Acetohexamide | To be avoided | | | | | |
| | Tolazamide | To be avoided | | | | | |
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| | Saxagliptin | No adjustments | | Reduce to 2,5 mg/once daily | | | |
| | Linagliptin | No adjustments | | | | | |
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| Incretin Mimetics | Exenatide | No adjustments | Reduce dose to 5 mcg/once to twice daily | To be avoided | | | |
| | Liraglutide | Limited experience available | | | | | |
| | Lixisenatide | No adjustments | Careful use if GFR 80-50 mL/min | | | No experience available | |
| SGLT-2 inhibitors | Pramlintide | Limited experience available | | | | | |
| | Dapagliflozin | Limited experience available | | | | | |
| | Canagliflozin | Reduced efficacy | | Careful monitoring | | To be avoided | |
| | Empagliflozin | Limited experience available | | | | | |

Arnouts P et al. NDT 2014;29(7):1284-1300

FIGURE 2: Suggested use and dose adaptation of glucose-lowering drugs according to the CKD stages (see also Table 1 for details eGFR > 45 mL/min and 850 mg with eGFR 30–45 mL/min; **to be temporarily withheld in periods of unstable eGFR.

GLUCAGON-LIKE PEPTIDE 1 (GLP-1)

ALBIGLUTIDE

J. Rosenstock and M.W. Stewart

Drugs of the Future 2010, 35(9): 701-712

| Agent | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Human GLP-1 | 7 H-A-E-G-T-F-T-S-D-V-S-S-Y-L-E-G-Q-A-A-K-E-F-I-A-W-L-V-K-G-R-NH ₂ 36 |
| Exendin-based mimetics | |
| Exenatide | H- G -E-G-T-F-T-S-D- L -S-K- Q -M-E-E-A-V-R-L-F-I-E-W-L- K -N-G-G-P-S-S-G-A-P-P-P-S-NH ₂ |
| Human GLP-1-based mimetics | |
| Liraglutide | H-A-E-G-T-F-T-S-D-V-S-S-Y-L-E-G-Q-A-A-K-E-F-I-A-W-L-V- R -G-R-G Linked to palmitic acid – self-associates and binds to plasma protein postadministration |
| Albiglutide | (H- G -E-G-T-F-T-S-D-V-S-S-Y-L-E-G-Q-A-A-K-E-F-I-A-W-L-V-K-G-R) ₆ fused to human albumin |

Figure 1. Structure of human glucagon-like peptide 1 (GLP-1), available GLP-1 receptor agonists and albiglutide. Exenatide shares 53% homology with human GLP-1 and liraglutide possesses 97% homology, with a substitution (Lys→Arg) at position 28 and a fatty acid chain attached at position 20 via a glutamoyl spacer. Albiglutide possesses 97% homology to native GLP-1, with a substitution (Ala→Gly) at the dipeptidyl peptidase 4 (DPP IV) cleavage site at position 2. Amino acids in red circles indicate points of non-homology to human GLP-1. Adapted with permission from Drucker and Nauck (2) and Stewart et al. (42).

GLP-1 AGONISTS : ALBIGLUTIDE

30 mg week
50 mg biw.
100 mg mo.

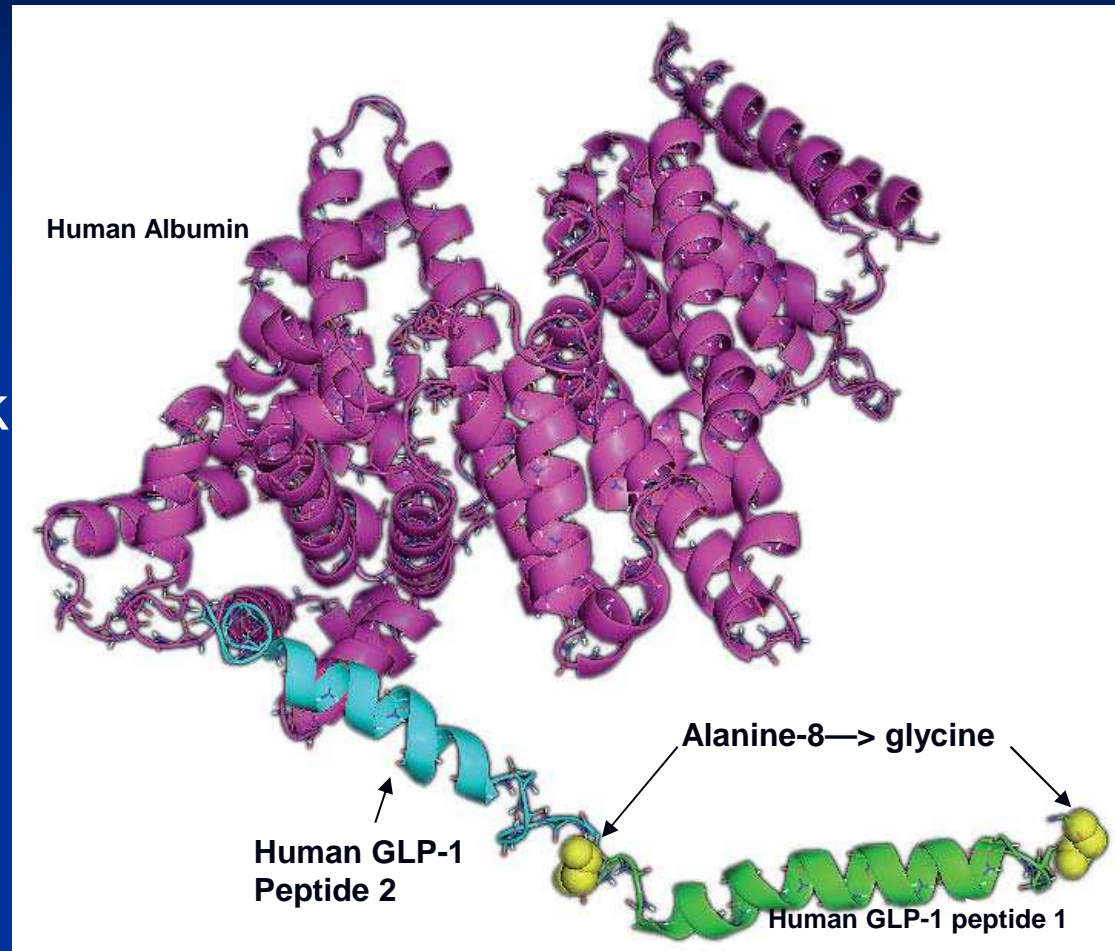


Figure 2. Theoretical structure of albiglutide. Albiglutide is comprised of a tandem repeat of two copies of recombinant human GLP-1(7-36) (blue and green helices) fused to the *N*-terminus of recombinant human albumin (magenta). An alanine → glycine substitution on position 8 of both GLP-1 monomers (yellow spheres) confers resistance to dipeptidyl peptidase 4 (DPP IV).

Albiglutide Phase IIIa Overview

| Protocol | Number of Patients (actual) | Comparison | Primary Endpoint (duration) | Indication/Comparison |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|
| GLP112755 HARMONY 1 | 310 | TZD/TZD-Met + placebo (155) TZD/TZD-Met + albiglutide (155) | 52 wks (3 yr) | Add on to TZD/TZD-Met |
| GLP112756 HARMONY 2 | 309 | Placebo (105) Albiglutide 30 mg (102) Albiglutide 50 mg (102) | 52 wks (3 yr) | Monotherapy; Dose response |
| GLP112753 HARMONY 3 | 1049 | Met + placebo (104) Met + albiglutide (315) Met + glimepiride (317) Met + sitagliptin (313) | 104 wks (3 yr) | Add-on to Met; Comparison to DPP-4 & SU |
| GLP112754 HARMONY 4 | 779 | Met/Met-SU + albiglutide (516) Met/Met-SU + glargine (263) | 52 wks (3 yr) | Add-on to met/met-SU Comparison to basal insulin |
| GLP112757 HARMONY 5 | 685 | Met/SU + placebo (116) Met/SU + pioglitazone (288) Met/SU + albiglutide (281) | 52 wks (3 yr) | Add-on to Met/SU; Comparison to Pio |
| GLP108486 HARMONY 6 | 586 | Glar (+OADs) + albiglutide (292) Glar (+OADs) + lispro (294) | 26 wks (1 yr) | Add-on to glargine ± Met ± TZD ± αGI Comparison to basal/bolus insulin |
| GLP114179 HARMONY 7 | 841 | Met/SU/TZD + albiglutide (422) Met/SU/TZD + liraglutide (419) | 32 wks | Add-on to Met/SU/TZD; Comparison to liraglutide |
| GLP114130 HARMONY 8 | 507 | Met/SU/TZD + albiglutide (253) Met/SU/TZD + sitagliptin (254) | 26 wks (1 yr) | Add-on to Met/SU/TZD in renal impaired; Comparison to DPP-4 |

Albiglutide Phase 3b-4 Clinical Plan Renal Studies

Study 200892 – Severe Renal Impairment
Study 200982 – ESRD on Dialysis



MANEJO DEL PACIENTE DIABETICO CON INSUFICIENCIA RENAL

■ Control de otros factores: ANEMIA

- Correlación Hb-evolución retinopatía
- “ mortalidad en TSR

■ En general: adecuar niveles de **Fe**, ferritina, ISAT, vit B y ác fólico.

- Estudios CHOIR, CREATE, TREAT:
 - controversia sobre nivel óptimo Hb en no diabético y en diabético con IRC.
- Guías KDOQI-KDIGO- SEN:
 - **Individualizar trat^o con AEEs (EPO):**
 - Hb 10-12 gr/dl (no diabético)
 - No tratar con AEEs si Hb no < 9,5 gr/dl, especialmente si AVC previo



MANEJO DEL PACIENTE DIABETICO CON INSUFICIENCIA RENAL

- **Control de otros factores:** Alteraciones del Metabolismo Oseo y Mineral en la IRC (CKD-MBD):

HIPERPARATIROIDISMO 2º:

HPTS es un factor de **riesgo CV** . **Calcificaciones vasculares**

Enfermedad Osea Adinámica (PTH normal-incluso descendida, con bajo recambio óseo (low-turnover)



MANEJO DEL PACIENTE DIABETICO CON INSUFICIENCIA RENAL

- **Preparación para el Tratamiento Sustitutivo Renal (TSR)**
- Remisión Precoz:
- Plantear si $FGe = 0 < 25$ ml/min
- Valoración cuidadosa de técnica más adecuada (individualizar). Programa "ELECCION":
 - Si **Hemodiálisis**: acceso vascular:
 - Estudio Rx, EMG, doppler → preservar vasos
 - Si **Diálisis Peritoneal**:
 - Estudio abdominal, catéter peritoneal. DPCA vs DPA
 - **Trasplante Renal** (DM-1 y DM-2) o **Reno-Pancreático** (DM-1)
 - TR donante vivo (si lo hay) o de cadáver.
 - Valoración estricta CV: talio esfuerzo, coronariorafía ?, arts ilíacas
- **Cuidados Paliativos (Tratamiento conservador)**
 - en el paciente no tributario de TRS

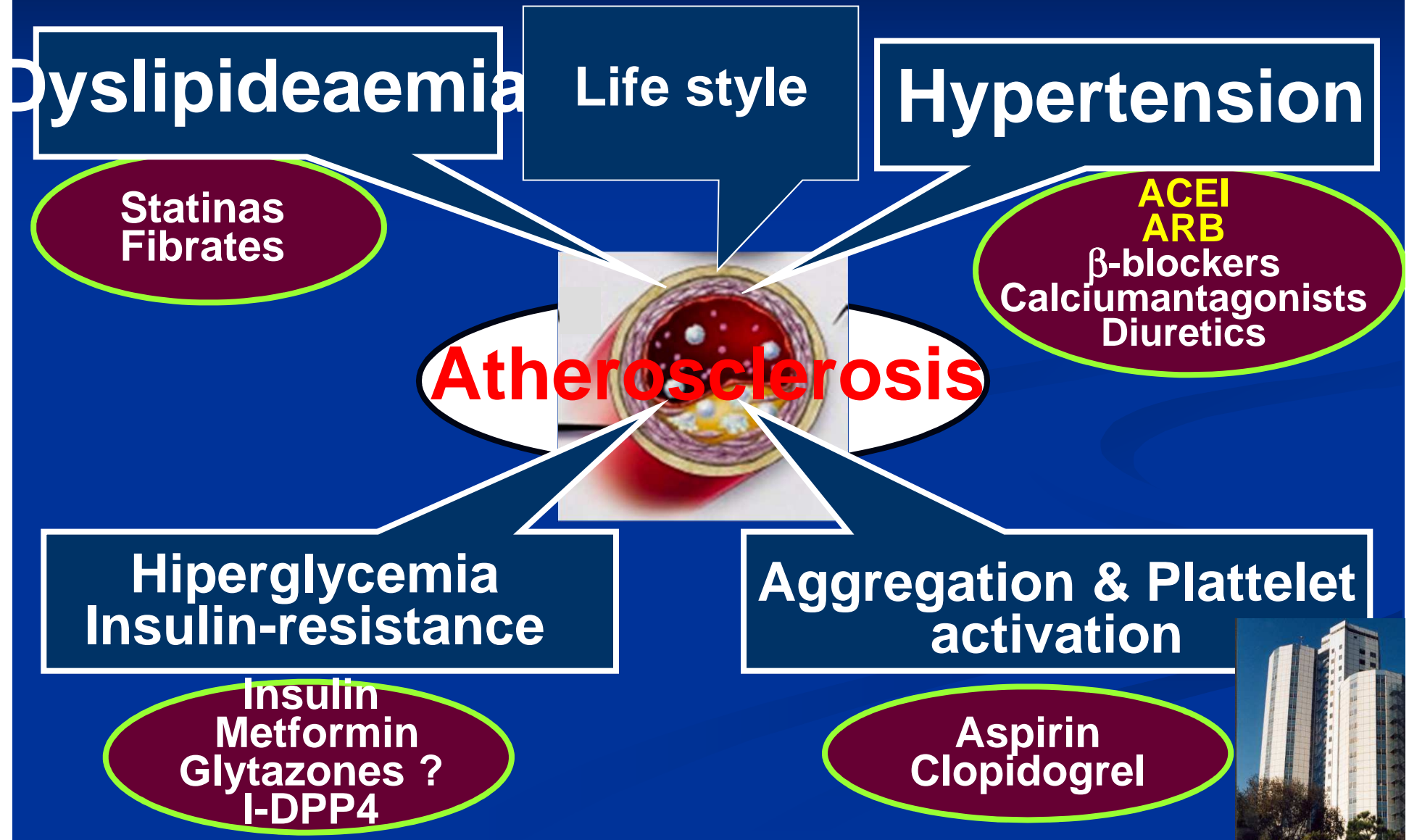
AGENDA

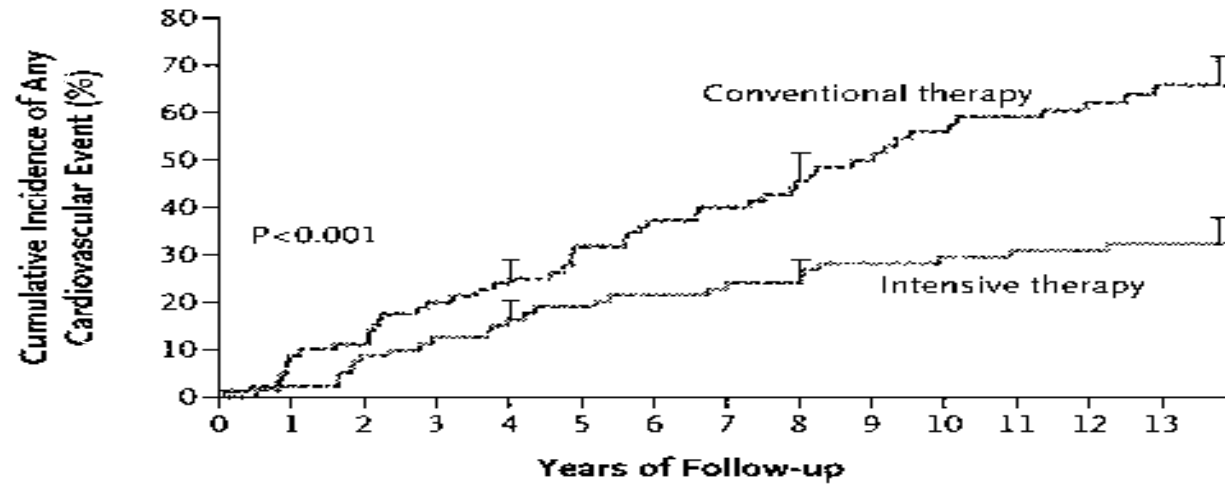
1. ERC en España
2. DM como causa de ERC
3. Evaluación clínica del paciente diabético con ERC:
 - Velocidad progresión del daño renal
 - Dgco diferencial ERC vs IRA
 - Despistaje de otra nefropatía no diabética
 - Complicaciones micro-macroangiopatía
4. Manejo clínico del paciente diabético con ERC
 - Guías, Documentos consenso y Recomendaciones Clínicas
 - Prácticas
5. **Intervención multifactorial-multidisciplinar**
6. Mensajes para casa



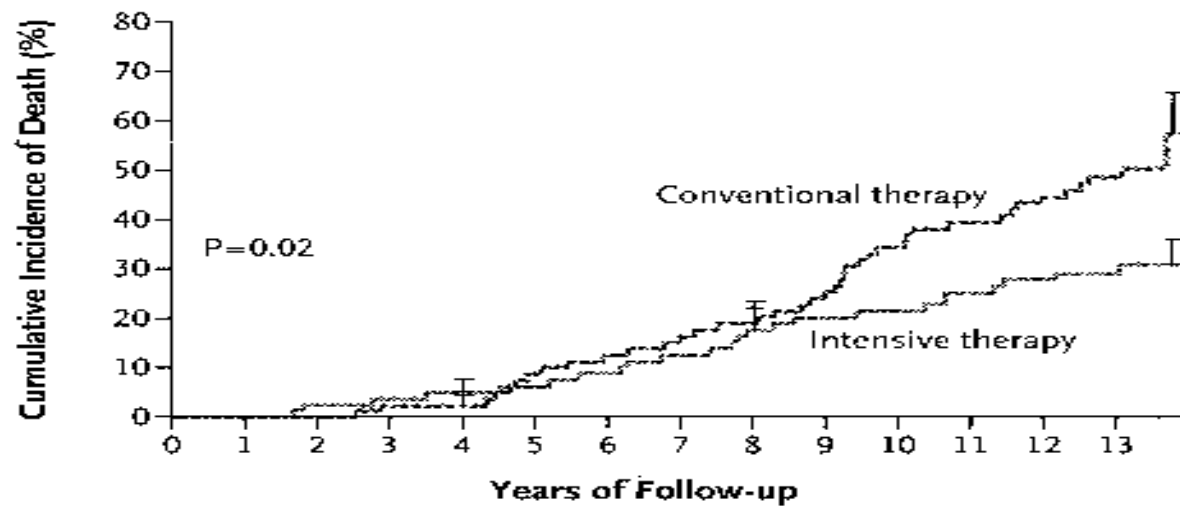
MULTIFACTORIAL INTERVENTION

antiatherosclerosis therapy



B**No. at Risk**

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Intensive therapy | 80 | 72 | 65 | 61 | 56 | 50 | 47 | 31 |
| Conventional therapy | 80 | 70 | 60 | 46 | 38 | 29 | 25 | 14 |

A**No. at Risk**

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Intensive therapy | 80 | 78 | 75 | 72 | 65 | 62 | 57 | 39 |
| Conventional therapy | 80 | 80 | 77 | 69 | 63 | 51 | 43 | 30 |



AGENDA

1. ERC en España
2. DM como causa de ERC
3. Evaluación clínica del paciente diabético con ERC:
 - Velocidad progresión del daño renal
 - Dgco diferencial ERC vs IRA
 - Despistage de otra nefropatía no diabética
 - Complicaciones micro-macroangiopatía
4. Manejo clínico del paciente diabético con ERC
 - Guías, Documentos consenso y Recomendaciones Clínicas
 - Prácticas
5. Intervención multifactorial-multidisciplinaria
6. **Mensajes para casa**



Mensajes para casa. 1.

La Diabetes mellitus supone una elevada **incidencia & prevalencia como causa de ERC.**

Los **mecanismos** de aparición y progresión de la lesión renal en la DM son múltiples y actúan interaccionados

Numerosas **moléculas** actuando sobre diversas **dianas terapéuticas** están en investigación o ya en aplicación clínica para frenar la progresión de la lesión renal diabética.



Mensajes para casa. 2

- Disponemos de numerosas **opciones terapéuticas** para el manejo de la **hiperglucemia** en el paciente con ERC
- Precisamos de un adecuado conocimiento de la **farmacocinética, y farmacodinamia y perfil de seguridad** de los fármacos hipoglucemantes para un manejo adecuado en el paciente con ERC, evitando especialmente los episodios de hipoglucemia
- El mejor camino para disminuir la incidencia de ERC es la **detección precoz** de la **DM** y del **daño renal**, para aplicar precozmente las recomendaciones clínicas y los documentos que dimanen de la medicina basada en la evidencia



Recursos suficientes: tratamiento agresivo precoz

Los embalses deben de construirse en las cabeceras de los ríos y no en la desembocadura donde la fuerza de la corriente es ya imparable

Asistencia primaria

Endocrinología

Oftalmología

Neurología

Nefrología

Cardiología

**M. Interna
Medicina Interna**

Cirugía vascular





Organiza

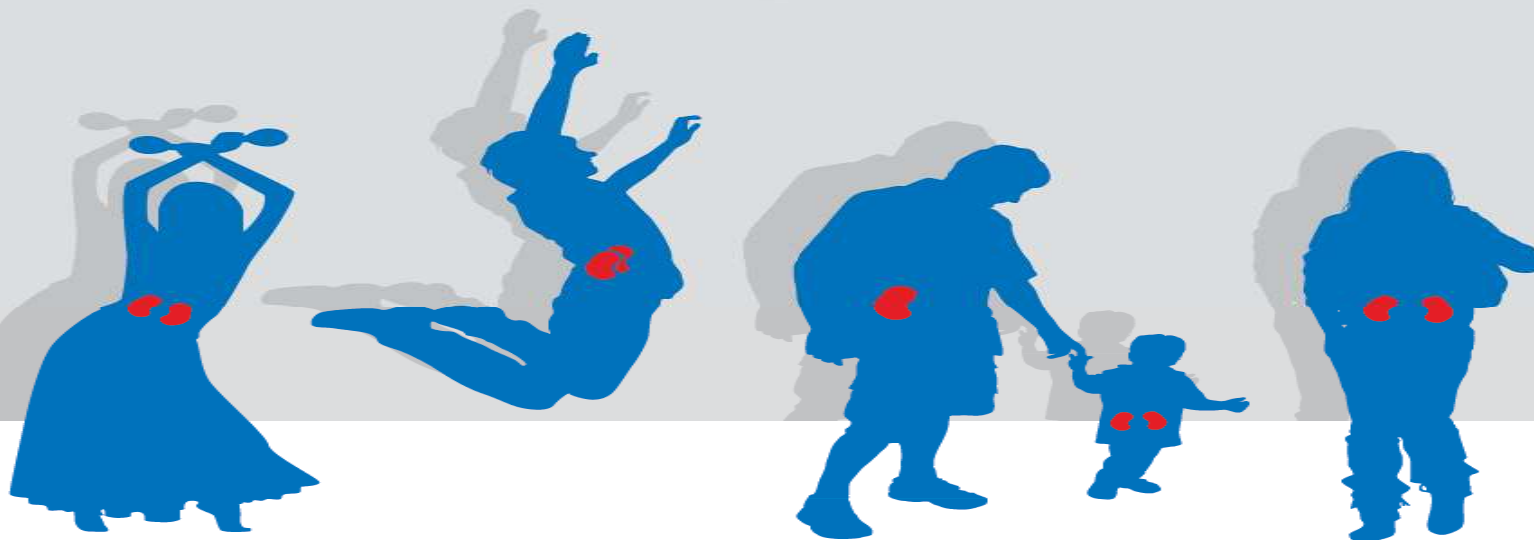
World Kidney Day is an initiative of the International Society of Nephrology and the International Federation of Kidney Foundations.



Colaboran



Riñones para vivir



Día Mundial del Riñón
 8 Marzo 2012
www.worldkidneyday.org



NEXT STEPS

**Presentación a
Autoridades
sanitarias**



- Plan nacional
- Proyectos en CCAA

**Difusión a
profesionales
sanitarios**



- Formación
Médica
Continuada
- Coordinación
Asistencial



**Sociedades Científicas
Nacionales y
regionales**



Difusión entre los socios

Media




Campaña de Divulgación en
Medios




ESTRATEGIAS EN ENFERMEDADES CRONICAS DEL SNS

- **Enf Pulmonar Obstructiva Crónica (EPOC)**
- **Diabetes Mellitus**
- **Enfermedad Renal Crónica (ERC)**






LA VISIÓN GLOBAL DE LA PERSONA ENFERMA



IX REUNIÓN DE DIABETES Y OBESIDAD



30-31 de Enero de 2015
FIBES - Palacio de Exposiciones y Congresos de Sevilla

