

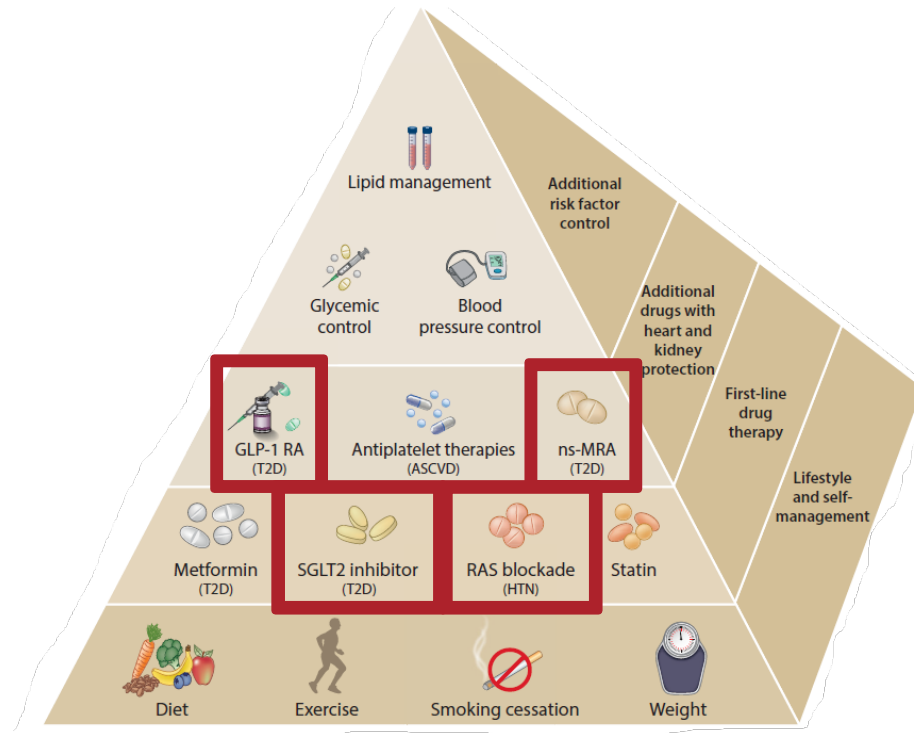
Comprehensive management of individuals with CKM syndrome

Muthiah Vaduganathan

Disclosures

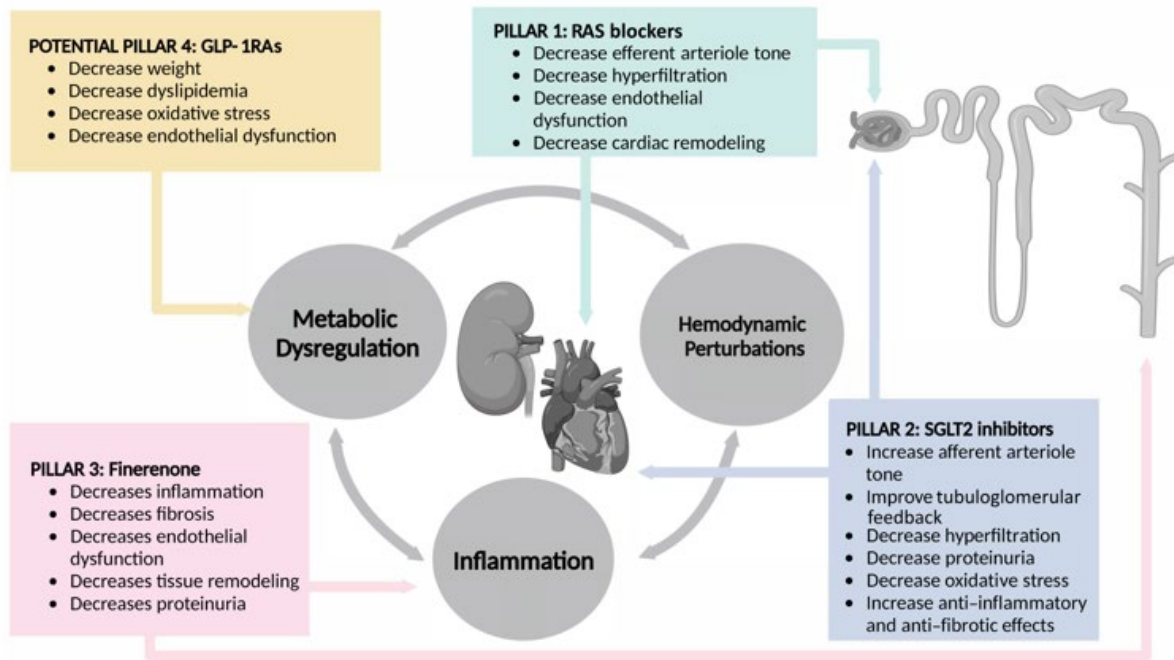
Dr. Vaduganathan has received research grant support, served on advisory boards, or had speaker engagements with American Regent, Amgen, AstraZeneca, Bayer AG, Baxter Healthcare, BMS, Boehringer Ingelheim, Chiesi, Cytokinetics, Fresenius Medical Care, Idorsia Pharmaceuticals, Lexicon Pharmaceuticals, Merck, Milestone Pharmaceuticals, Novartis, Novo Nordisk, Pharmacosmos, Relypsa, Roche Diagnostics, Sanofi, and Tricog Health, and participates on clinical trial committees for studies sponsored by AstraZeneca, Galmed, Novartis, Bayer AG, Occlutech, and Impulse Dynamics.

Use of combination therapy may substantially reduce cardiorenal morbidity and mortality



Navaneethan SD, Zoungas S, Caramori ML, et al. *Ann Intern Med.* 2023;176(3):381-387.

Evolving Standard of Care in CKM in 2024



CKM Management

Stage 0: No CKM Syndrome Risk Factors

Stage 1: Excess and/or Dysfunctional Adiposity

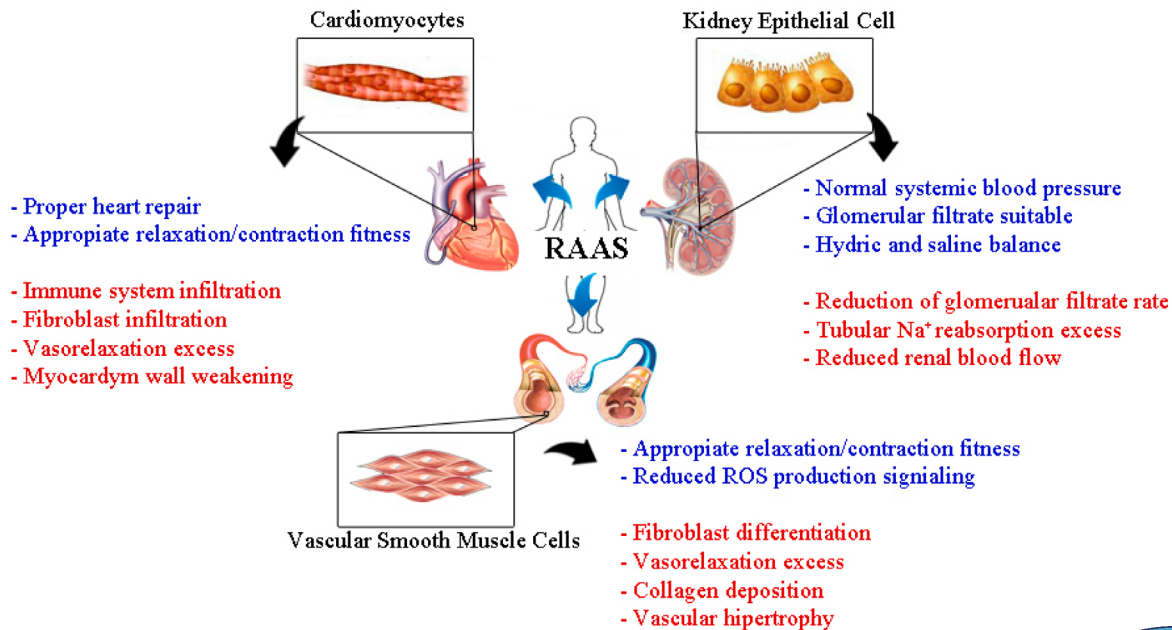
Stage 2: Established CKM Risk Factors

Stage 3: Subclinical CVD in CKM

Stage 4: Patient with CKM Syndrome with Existing CVD

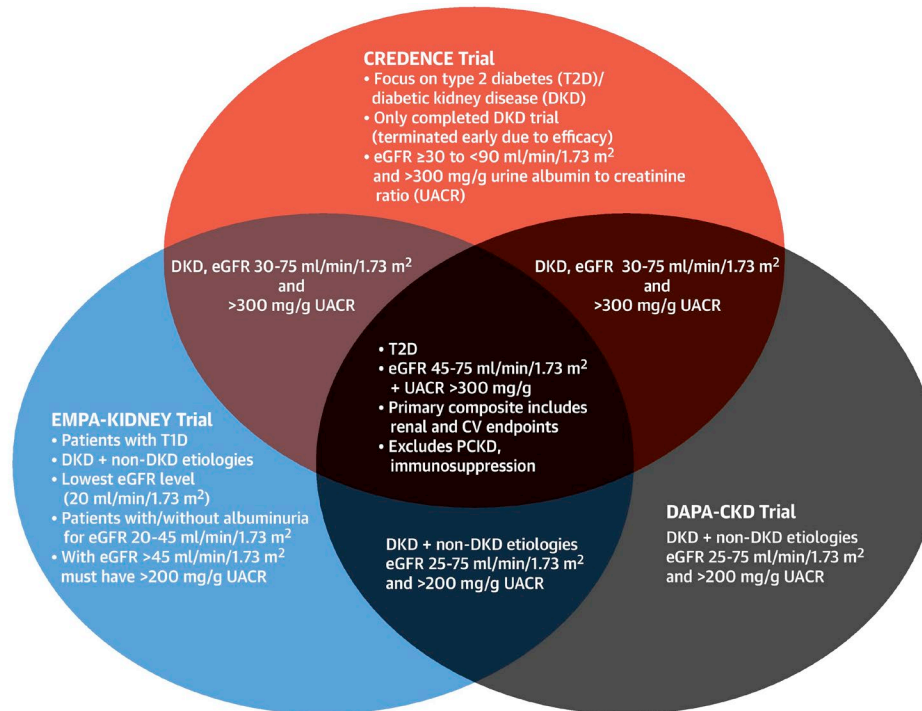
RAS blockade with ACEi or ARBs is the cornerstone of therapy to improve cardiovascular and renal outcomes

Physiological and detrimental roles of RAAS molecules in cardiac, vascular tissues and kidneys

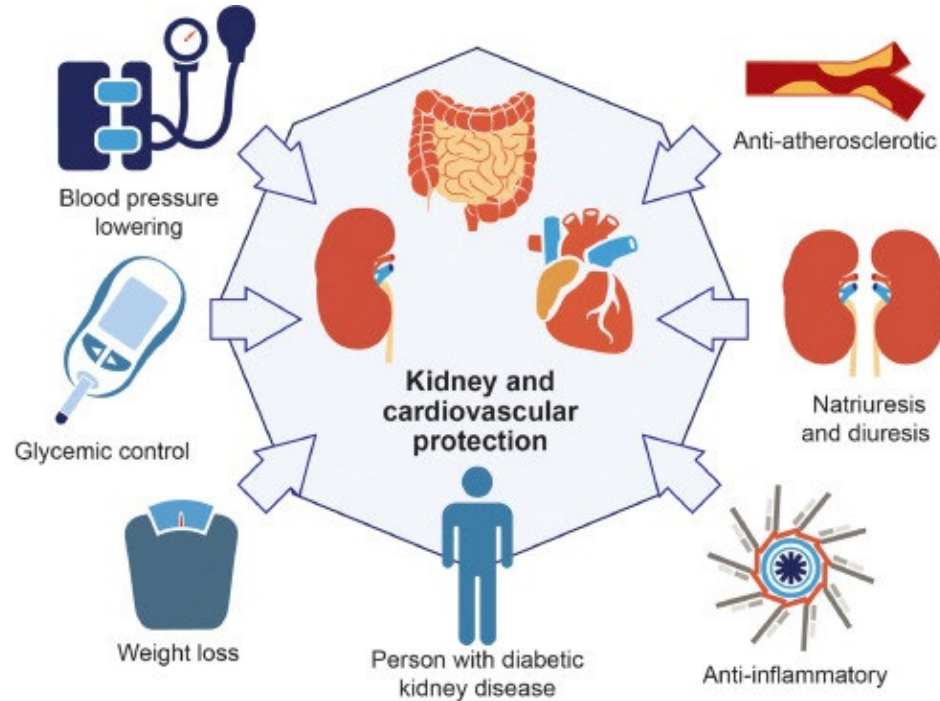


SGLT2 inhibitors and cardiorenal protection

Areas of overlap for clinical trials with Sodium-Glucose Cotransporter-2 inhibitors in patients with Chronic Kidney Disease

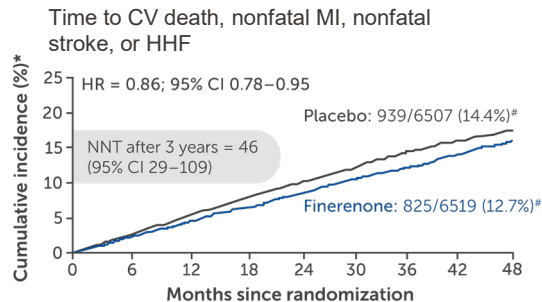


GLP-1 Receptor Agonists in Diabetic Kidney Disease: Cardiorenal-Metabolic Protection



FIDELITY: Reduction in Risk of Composite CV and Kidney Outcomes

CV composite



| No. at risk [‡] | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|--|
| Finerenone | 6519 | 6360 | 6202 | 6009 | 5273 | 4207 | 3065 | 2187 | 1087 | | |
| Placebo | 6507 | 6330 | 6125 | 5938 | 5184 | 4147 | 2969 | 2135 | 1082 | | |

14%

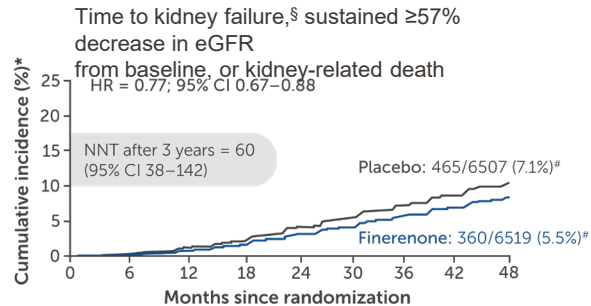
reduced risk of CV morbidity and mortality versus placebo (HR = 0.86; 95% CI 0.78–0.95); $P = 0.0018$

HHF

Reduced risk of HHF vs. placebo (HR, 0.78; 95% CI, 0.66–0.92 [$P = 0.0030$])

22%

Kidney composite



| No. at risk [‡] | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|--|--|--|
| Finerenone | 6519 | 6291 | 6107 | 5848 | 5027 | 3973 | 2815 | 2024 | 959 | | | |
| Placebo | 6507 | 6292 | 6071 | 5815 | 4949 | 3932 | 2798 | 1988 | 962 | | | |

23%

reduced risk of CKD progression* versus placebo (HR = 0.77; 95% CI 0.67–0.88); $P = 0.0002$

ESKD

Reduced risk of ESKD vs. placebo (HR, 0.80; 95% CI, 0.64–0.99; $P = [0.040]$)

23%

* cumulative incidence calculated by Aalen-Johansen estimator using deaths due to other causes as competing risk; # number of patients with an event over a median of 3.0 years of follow-up; ‡ at-risk subjects were calculated at start of time point; § ESKD or an eGFR < 15 mL/min/1.73 m² CKD; chronic kidney disease; CV, cardiovascular; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; HHF, heart failure hospitalization; HR, hazard ratio; MI, myocardial infarction; NNT number needed to treat.

Agarwal R, Fillipatos G, Pitt A, et al. *Eur Heart J.* 2022;43:474-484.



Physicians' Academy
for Cardiovascular
Education

Estimated lifetime cardiovascular, kidney, and mortality benefits of combination treatment in patients with type 2 diabetes and albuminuria

