



Diabetic Kidney Disease

Screening for Diabetic Kidney Disease



Who?

- ✓ Everyone with type 2 diabetes
- ✓ Everyone with type 1 diabetes for ≥ 5 years



How?

UACR and eGFR



Frequency?

Annually

Monitoring Established Diabetic Kidney Disease

How? UACR and eGFR

Frequency? 1–4 times per year, depending on the stage of the disease



Classification of Chronic Kidney Disease

Albuminuria categories: Description and range

CKD is classified based on:

- GFR (G)
- Albuminuria (A)

GFR categories (mL/min/1.73m ²) Description and range				A1	A2	A3
				Normal to mildly increased	Moderately increased	Severely increased
				<30 mg/g <3 mg/mmol	30-299 mg/g 3-29 mg/mmol	≥ 300 mg/g ≥ 30 mg/mmol
	G1	Normal to high	≥ 90	Screen 1	Treat 1	Treat 2
	G2	Mildly decreased	60-89	Screen 1	Treat 1	Treat 2
	G3a	Mildly to moderately decreased	45-59	Treat 1	Treat 2	Treat and refer 3
	G3b	Moderately to severely decreased	30-44	Treat 2	Treat and refer 3	Treat and refer 3
	G4	Severely decreased	15-29	Treat and refer* 3	Treat and refer* 3	Treat and refer 4+
	G5	Kidney failure	<15	Treat and refer 4+	Treat and refer 4+	Treat and refer 4+

Colors: Represents the risk for progression, morbidity and mortality by color from best to worst.

Green: low risk (if no other markers of kidney disease, no CKD); Yellow: moderately increased risk; Orange: high risk; Red: very high risk.

Numbers: Represent a recommendation for the number of times per year the patient should be monitored.

Refer: Indicates that nephrology referral and services are recommended.