**DIABETOLOGY &
METABOLIC SYNDROME**

MEETING ABSTRACT

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Prevalence and profile of diabetes kidney disease according to different diagnostic criteria in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients

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From 20th Brazilian Diabetes Society Congress
Porto Alegre, Brazil. 11-18 November 2015

Background

Diabetes kidney disease (DKD) is the worldwide leading cause of end-stage renal disease. Diagnostic criteria have been recently revised.

Objective

The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence and clinical profile of type 2 DM patients according to the employed definition of DKD: previous diagnostic criteria as compared to the present one.

Materials and methods

566 type 2 DM outpatients from the Endocrine Unit ambulatory were included. DKD was defined by the presence of elevated urinary albumin excretion alone (UAE; >14 mg/l) -previous definition- or by the presence of elevated UAE and/or reduced (<60 ml/min/1.73 m2) glomerular filtration rate (GFR) -present definition.

Results

Mean age was 63±11 yrs., 37% men, 86% white, 10% smokers, DM duration 16 yrs. When evaluated by elevated UAE only, 50% of the patients presented DKD. Table 1 shows the profile of these patients (Fig 1). When defined by both UAE and GFR, 57% presented DKD, and Table 2 shows the profile of these patients (Fig 2).

	No DKD (N=283)	DKD (N=283)	P
Age (y)	63±10	63±11	0.758
Duration of DM (y)	16 (2-42)	16 (2-52)	0.490
Gender (men)	82 (29%)	125 (44%)	<0.001
Ethnicity (W/B)	248/35	240/43	0.172
BMI (kg/m²)	30±5	31±5	0.001
SBP (mmHg)	130 (80-205)	140 (80-230)	<0.001
DBP (mmHg)	80 (50-110)	80 (50-130)	0.002
HbA1c (%)	8.0 (5.1-14.8)	8.2 (4.3-15.2)	0.048
eGFR (ml/min/1.73 m²)	97 (19-157)	81 (7-160)	<0.001
TG (mg/dl)	137 (28-696)	153 (36-2742)	0.001
HDL (mg/dl)	40 (23-94)	38 (19-87)	0.014
TC (mg/dl)	161 (45-281)	165 (64-350)	0.664

DKD: diabetic kidney disease; BMI: body mass index; SBP: systolic blood pressure; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; HbA1c: glycated hemoglobin; eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration; TG: triglycerides; TC: total cholesterol.

Figure 1 Clinical and laboratory characteristics of DKD patients according to the presence of elevated UAE only.

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	No DKD (N=246)	DKD (N=320)	P
Age (years)	62±10	64±11	0.033
Duration of DM (y)	15 (2-42)	16 (2-52)	0.176
Gender (man)	53 (21%)	154 (48%)	<0.001
Ethnicity(W/B)	215/31	273/47	0.271
BMI (kg/m²)	30±5	31±5	0.079
SBP (mmHg)	130 (80-205)	140 (80-240)	0.001
DBP (mmHg)	80 (50-110)	80 (50-130)	0.020
HbA1c (%)	8.0 (5.1-14.8)	8.0 (4.3-15.2)	0.175
eGFR (ml/min/1.73 m²)	100 (61-157)	75 (7-160)	<0.001
TG (mg/dl)	138 (28-696)	151 (36-2742)	0.006
HDL (mg/dl)	41 (23-94)	38 (19-87)	0.001
TC (mg/dl)	164 (94-281)	162 (45-350)	0.434

DKD: diabetic kidney disease; BMI: body mass index; SBP: systolic blood pressure; DBP: diastolic blood pressure; HbA1c: glycated hemoglobin; eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration; TG: triglycerides; TC: total cholesterol.

Figure 2 Clinical and laboratory characteristics of DKD patients according to the presence of elevated UAE and/or reduced GFR.

Conclusion

DKD cases would be missed if only UAE is taken into account.

Published: 11 November 2015