



Summary



Primary Care
Cardiovascular
Society

Empowering primary care to deliver
the best in cardiovascular health

- CVD risk management should be initiated early in patients with CKD¹
- CKD management should include optimisation of BP, anaemia and comorbidities (e.g., diabetes)²
- Management options for type 2 diabetes and CKD include:
 - ACE inhibitors and ARB, dapagliflozin, empagliflozin and finerenone³⁻⁶
- Virtual CKD clinics may help to improve identification and management of CKD⁷
- Management of patients with CKD is ultimately the decision of the individual clinician

ACE, angiotension-converting enzyme; ARB, angiotensin receptor blocker; BP, blood pressure; CKD, chronic kidney disease; CVD, cardiovascular disease.

1. Healthy.io. Home page. [Healthy.io | Healthcare at the speed of life](https://www.healthy.io/). Accessed January 2023; 2. NICE Guideline (NG203). <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng203>. Accessed January 2023; 3. NICE Guideline (NG28). <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng28>. Accessed January 2023; 4. NICE Guideline (TA775). <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta775>. Accessed January 2023; 5. NICE Guideline (TA942). <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta942>. Accessed April 2024; 6. NICE Guideline (TA877). <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ta877>. Accessed April 2024; 7. Clinical Effectiveness Group, Queen Mary University of London. The Health Foundation. Innovating for Improvement: Development and evaluation of a renal learning health system across inner east London. 2018. Available from: <https://www.health.org.uk/sites/default/files/2019-05/IF1%20R6%20Queen%20Mary%20final%20report.pdf>. Accessed March 2022.