

Guidelines developed for diabetes management in CKD

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[tobacco products](#) should be advised to quit. Hemoglobin A1c should be used to monitor glycemic control, and individualized targets are recommended, ranging from

(HealthDay)—In a synopsis of the 2020 Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) clinical practice guideline, published online Nov. 10 in the *Annals of Internal Medicine*, recommendations and practice points are presented for clinicians caring for patients with diabetes and chronic kidney disease (CKD).

Sankar D. Navaneethan, M.D., from the Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, and colleagues provide a summary of the KDIGO guidelines for diabetes management in CKD.

The guidelines include 12 recommendations and 48 practice points for clinicians, and relate to comprehensive care needs, glycemic monitoring and targets, lifestyle interventions, antihyperglycemic therapies, and education and integrated care approaches. For patients with diabetes, hypertension, and albuminuria, treatment with an angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor or an angiotensin II receptor blocker should be initiated. Patients with diabetes and CKD who use

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