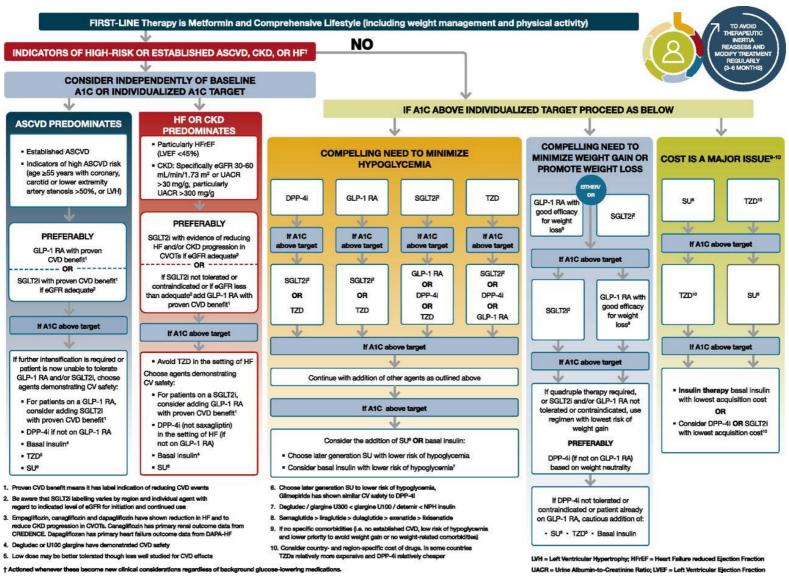
## Risk of CKD progression, frequency of visits, and referral to nephrology according to GFR and albuminuria.

CKD is classified based on:  Cause (C) GFR (G) Albuminuria (A)				Albuminuria categories 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
GFR categories (ml/min/1.73m²) Description and range	G1	Normal or high	≥90	1 if CKD	Treat 1	Refer*
	G2	Mildly decreased	60-89	1 if CKD	Treat 1	Refer*
	G3a	Mildly to moderately decreased	45-59	Treat 1	Treat 2	Refer 3
	G3b	Moderately to severely decreased	30-44	Treat 2	Treat 3	Refer 3
	G4	Severely decreased	15-29	Refer*	Refer*	Refer 4+
	G5	Kidney failure	<15	Refer 4+	Refer 4+	Refer 4+

American Diabetes Association Clin Diabetes 2020;38:10-38



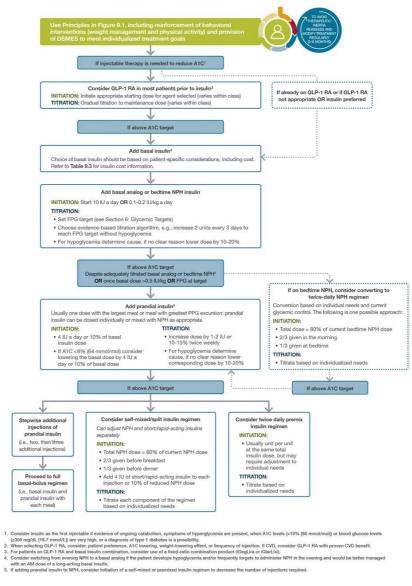
## Glucose-lowering medication in type 2 diabetes: overall approach.



American Diabetes Association Dia Care 2020;43:S98-S110

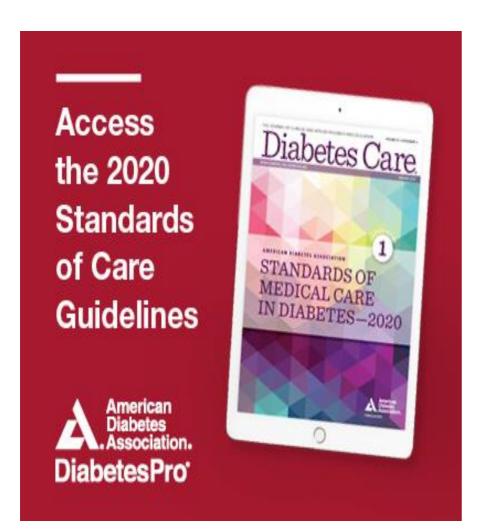


## Intensifying to injectable therapies.



American Diabetes Association Clin Diabetes 2020;38:10-38





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- Pocket cards with key figures
- Free webcast for continuing education credit

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