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Prevalence of undiagnosed chronic kidney disease in diabetic patients and analysis of SGLT2i use**Orozco-Beltran Domingo***Miguel Hernandez University of Elche, Spain*

Introduction: CKD is a very prevalent complication in patients with diabetes, which is often underdiagnosed. This under-diagnosis probably conditions a less use of drugs such as iSGLT2 which are of special indication in these patients. The aim of the study was to analyse the prevalence of patients with undiagnosed CKD (UND-CKD) and to analyse the use of iSGLT2 in these patients compared to patients with diagnosed CKD (D-CKD).

Methods: Multicentre, cross-sectional, observational, multicentre study conducted in primary care, including 70 health centres and 309 investigators from all over Spain with an approximate population of 800,000 people. Twenty patients were randomly selected, using a random number table, from the total number of patients with a diagnosis of type 2 diabetes (DMT2) of each participating investigator. Patients without a diagnosis of CKD in the clinical history but with a Glomerular Filtration Rate of less than 60 ml/min and/or an Albumin-Creatinine Index greater than or equal to 30 mg/g were considered to be UND-CKD.

Results: 5009 patients with DM2 were included, of whom 14.7% had a diagnosis of CKD in the clinical history, and 17.3% had UN-CKD criteria. In other words, there was a 31.9% prevalence of CKD, but 54% of them, did not have a diagnosis of CKD in the clinical history. Forty percent of patients with UND-CKD were treated with SGLT2i compared to 45.2% of patients with D-CKD ($p=0.000$). In UN-CKD patients, the use of SGLT2i was significantly lower in females than in males (30.4% vs. 48.3%; $p=0.00$). Among patients with D-CKD, a lower use of iSGLT2 was also observed in women (34.1% vs. 54.3%; $p=0.000$). Multivariate analysis showed lower use of SGLT2i in older people (OR 0.91 CI95% 0.88-0.95; $p=0.00$), in women (OR 0.44 CI95% 0.19-0.98; $p=0.04$), and in patients with stroke (OR 0.28 CI95% 0.10-0.77; $p=0.00$). UND-CKD, was more frequent in patients under 55 years of age (73.4%; OR 1.27 CI95% 1.02-1.58; $p=0.00$), sex (higher in women, 56.4% vs 52.1%; OR =.79 CI95% 0.72-0.88; $p=0.03$), educational level (OR 1.06 CI95% 1.01-1.10; $p=0.004$) and years of DMT2 evolution (OR=0.91; CI95% 0.85-0.97; $p=0.004$).

Conclusions: More than half of the diabetic patients with impaired renal function don't have CKD diagnosis registered in medical records. Female gender is associated with a lower prescription of SGLT2i in patients with both diagnosed and undiagnosed diabetes and CKD.

Biography

Orozco-Beltran Domingo is a notable researcher at Miguel Hernández University of Elche, Spain, specializing in chronic diseases and public health. His recent work focuses on the prevalence of undiagnosed chronic kidney disease in diabetic patients, aiming to highlight the critical intersection between diabetes management and kidney health. Orozco-Beltran has also conducted an in-depth analysis of the use of SGLT2 inhibitors (SGLT2i) in clinical practice, exploring their efficacy and safety in this patient population. His contributions to the field are aimed at improving patient outcomes and informing healthcare practices, making him a key figure in advancing research on chronic conditions and their implications for overall health.