

London  
Conference

**PCDO**  
Society

# Session 4 : Established Type 2 diabetes, CVD and other complications

2 July 2025 | Royal College of General Practitioners



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## Disclaimer/disclosure



**Pam Brown**

**GP with an interest in diabetes, weight management and lifestyle medicine, Swansea**

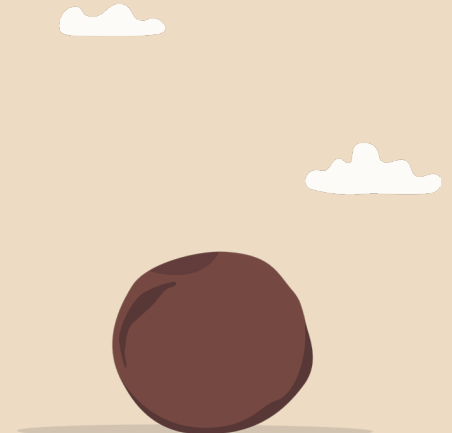
Educator in diabetes, weight management and lifestyle medicine

Editor in chief, *Diabetes Distilled* journal

Tutor, Global MSc Diabetes, University of Warwick/iHeed

Received funding for providing educational sessions, writing and teaching, and attending conferences and advisory boards:

Abbott, Bayer, AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, Eli Lilly, Menarini, Novo Nordisk, Roche, Sherborne Gibbs Limited and OmniaMed.



## Disclaimer/disclosure



**Caroline Ashwood**

**Advanced Nurse Practitioner, SA1 Medical Centre**

No Disclosures

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# Meet Susan age 63

## PMH

Hypertension since 2018  
Painful diabetic peripheral neuropathy  
Depression many years

## Height, weight, WC and BMI

Height 161cm, weight 89.5kg, WC 104cm, BMI 34.6

## Blood pressure

160/82mmHg

## HbA1c

58mmol/mol (52mmol/mol at diagnosis)

## eGFR and ACR

70mL/min/1.73m<sup>2</sup> (G2) 2.8mg/mmol (A1)

## Lipids

TC 4.9, TG 1.6, HDL 1.3, non-HDL 3.6, TC:HDL ratio 3.8. LDL 2.9 (declined statin previously)

## Current medication

Metformin 500mg 2 twice daily,  
Sitagliptin 100mg  
Ramipril 5mg,  
Amlodipine 5mg  
Duloxetine 60mg  
Co-codamol 30/500mg

## Lifestyle

Ex-smoker. Married. Alcohol 3-4 units/week

## Long-term conditions

- ✓ Hypertension
- ✓ Type 2 diabetes
- ✓ Obesity
- ✓ Depression
- ✓ Painful diabetic neuropathy/chronic pain



Free stock photo; fictional case not based on real patients

# Our concerns

- ✓ Hypertension
- ✓ Lipids
- ✓ Suboptimal glycaemia
- ✓ CVD risk (refused statins)
- ✓ Possible previous non engagement



Free stock photo; fictional case not based on real patients

# Susan's concerns

- ✓ Pain
- ✓ Depression/low mood
- ✓ Poor sleep and daytime tiredness
- ✓ Increasing weight
- ✓ Family concerns, husband recent diagnosis, 'carent' role

## What's In It For Me?



Free stock photo; fictional case not based on real patients

How can we help with Susan's pain?



# NICE Chronic pain NG193, Neuropathic pain NG173

## Neuropathic pain

- Choice of amitriptyline, duloxetine, gabapentin or pregabalin and titrate
- Switch if not effective, cross taper
- Tramadol short term rescue therapy only
- Capsaicin cream - 'only under specialist care', if unable to tolerate or unwilling to take oral therapy

OPTION-DM double blind randomised crossover trial  
diabetic peripheral neuropathy – 3 treatments similar  
efficacy; adding second effective

Tesfaye et al Lancet 2022;  
400:680-90

- Enjoyed opportunity to talk about her pain and its impact
- Keen for referral to pain clinic
- Chose pregabalin; titrated to 600mg
- Resisted tramadol and patches request 'like her friend takes'

NICE Chronic pain <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/ng193/>

NICE Neuropathic pain <https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg173>

## Lifestyle and Chronic Pain



Nils and Reis Key role of lifestyle factors in  
perpetuating chronic pain: towards  
precision pain medicine 2022 J Clin Med;  
11: 2732



Check for history drug abuse  
prior to offering gabapentin  
or pregabalin; care during Rx



## 3/12 Review DNA

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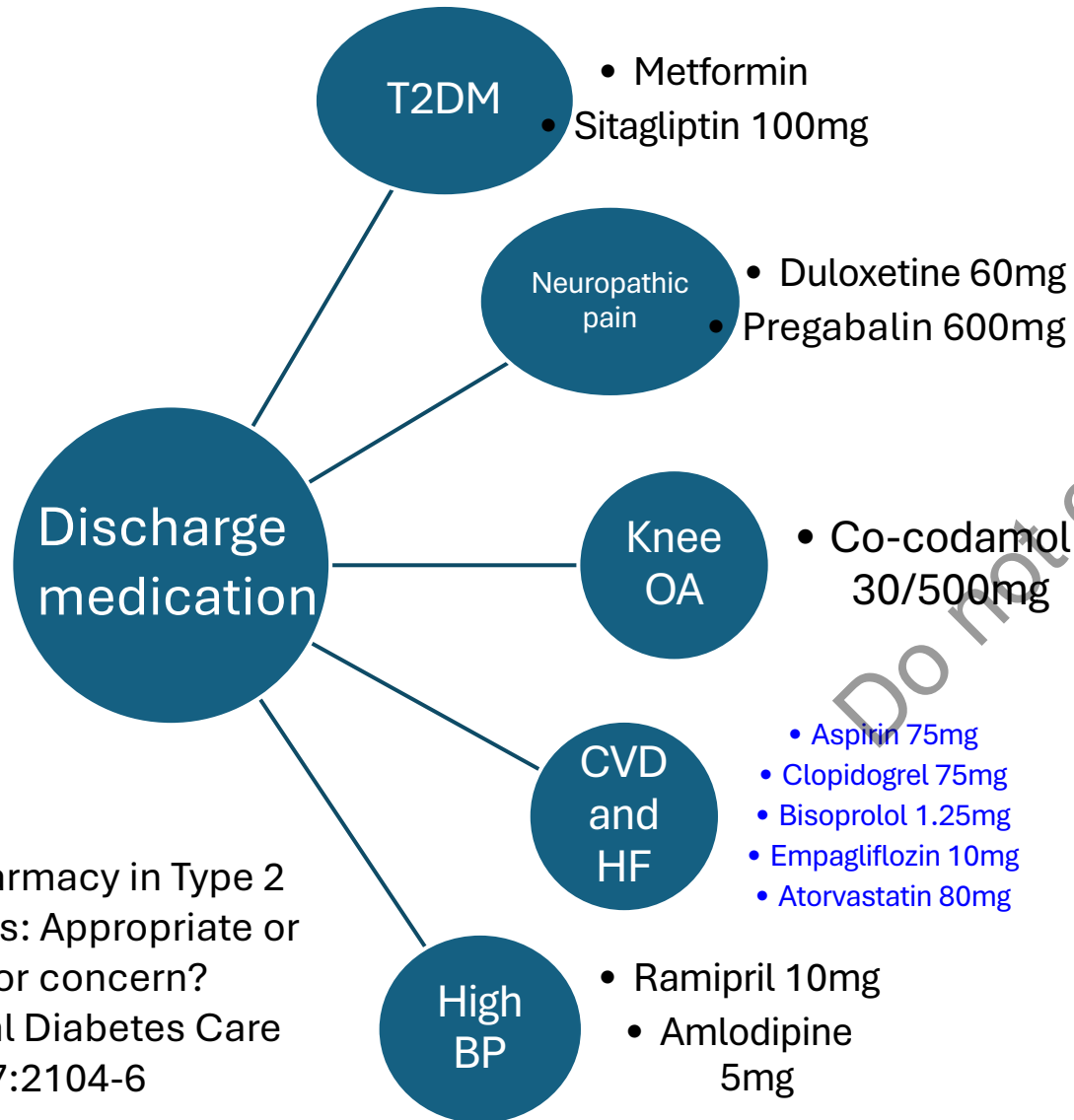
# Susan 5 months later, post discharge

Age	63 years
PMH	T2DM 5 years Hypertension since 2018 Painful diabetic peripheral neuropathy Depression many years NSTEMI , stenting, mild HFrEF
Height, weight, BMI	Height 161cm, weight 89.5kg, BMI 34.6
Blood pressure	118/75mmHg
HbA1c	50mmol/mol (58mmol/mol last review)
eGFR and ACR	58mL/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup> (<60 for >3 months)(G3a) 2.8mg/mmol (A1)
Lipids	TC 3.4, TG 3.2, HDL 0.7. non-HDL 2.7, TC; HDL ratio 4.9, LDL 1.7 on admission

## Long-term conditions:

- ✓ Hypertension
- ✓ Type 2 diabetes
- ✓ Obesity
- ✓ Depression
- ✓ Painful diabetic neuropathy/chronic pain
- ✓ ASCVD and NSTEMI
- ✓ HFrEF

# Susan's discharge medication

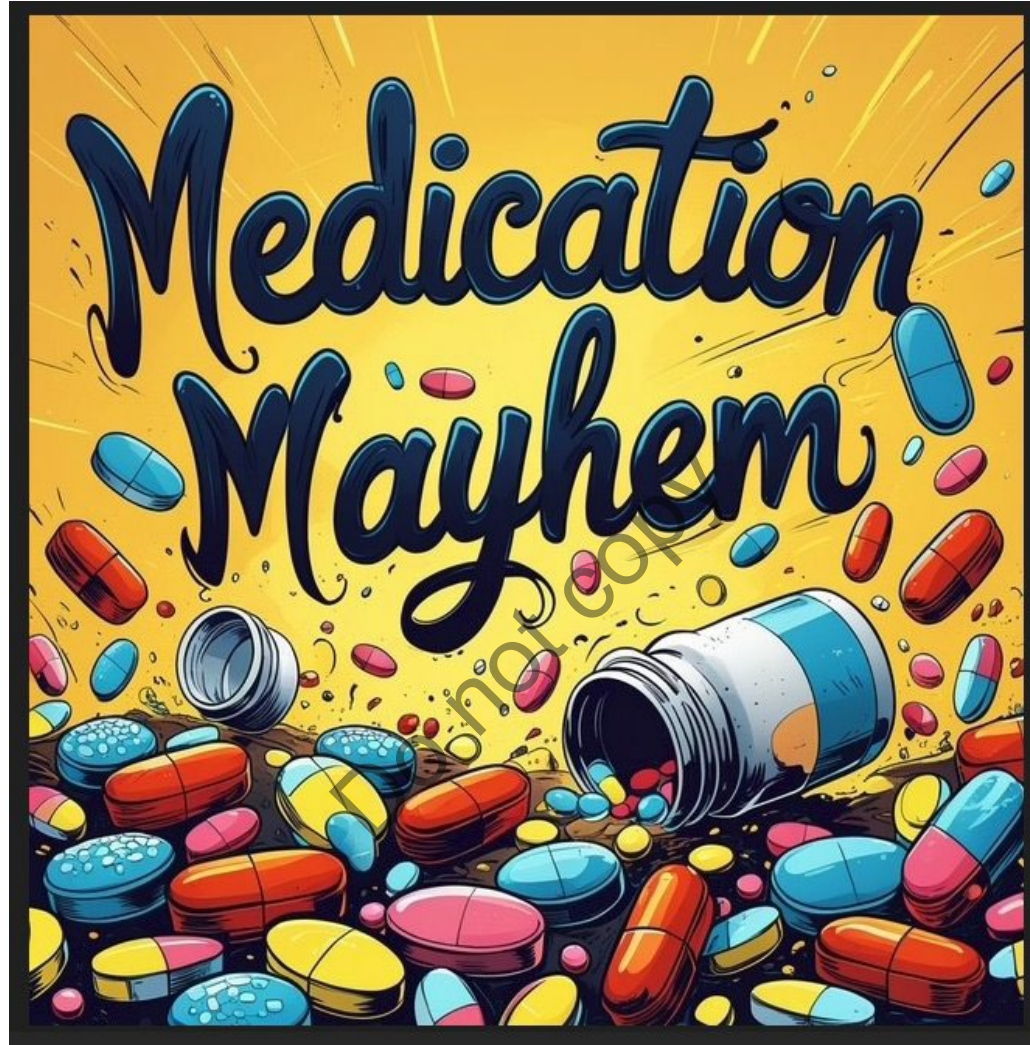


Polypharmacy in Type 2 diabetes: Appropriate or cause for concern?  
Zeb et al Diabetes Care 2024;47:2104-6



- ✓ Discharged on individualised regimen – titration often needed eg bisoprolol
- ✓ In hospital full medication discussion often not possible
- ✓ Medicine review and reconciliation may identify pre-existing interactions

Our role – encourage safe use, titrate, test, stop therapies when recommended



Our goal – help Susan understand the benefits of her medications and how to take them safely – possible short-term inconvenience for short and long-term benefit

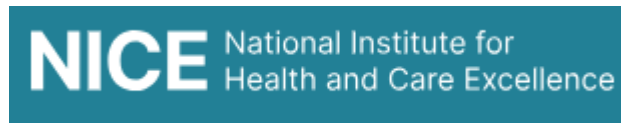
# NHS England National guidance for Lipid Management

## Secondary prevention

- ✓ Identify and address modifiable risk factors
- ✓ Start atorvastatin 80mg - lower dose if interaction risk, high risk side effects, preference
- ✓ Statin, ezetimibe, bempedoic acid, referral

### Susan on admission

- ✓ Total cholesterol 3.4mmol/L
- ✓ Non-HDL 2.7mmol/L
- ✓ LDL 1.7mmol/L



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- ✓  $LDL \leq 2.0\text{mmol/L}$
- ✓  $\text{non-HDL} \leq 2.6\text{mmol/L}$

- ✓  $LDL < 1.4\text{mmol/L}$



## Risk factors statin-related MSK symptoms/statin intolerance

- ✓ Female
- ✓ Age >75 years
- ✓ Frailty/reduced lean body mass
- ✓ History muscle disorder
- ✓ Impaired renal or hepatic function
- ✓ Person/family history intolerance
- ✓ Hypothyroidism
- ✓ Excessive alcohol
- ✓ High intensity exercise
- ✓ Dehydration
- ✓ Drug interactions
- ✓ Vitamin D deficiency

## Options:

- ✓ Can re-challenge/de-challenge, try different statins
- ✓ Lower dose preferable to no statin
- ✓ Alternate day/twice weekly rosuvastatin or atorvastatin
- ✓ Add ezetimibe +/- bempedoic acid + lower dose statin
- ✓ Consider inclisiran/ PCSK9 if meets criteria



Has Susan had her kidney health check?



# CKD coding and monitoring – ACR important

Prognosis of CKD by GFR and albuminuria categories: KDIGO 2012				Persistent albuminuria categories			<div><div></div>Low Risk (if no other markers of kidney disease, no CKD)</div> <div><div></div>Moderately increased risk</div> <div><div></div>High risk</div> <div><div></div>Very high risk</div>
Guide to frequency of assessment for CKD progression and timely referral to nephrology service				Description and range			
				A1	A2	A3	
				Normal to mildly increased	Moderately increased	Severely increased	
				<30 mg/g <3 mg/mmol	30-300 mg/g 3-30 mg/mmol	>300 mg/g >30 mg/mmol	
GFR categories (mL/min per 1.73 m²) Description and range	G1	Normal or high	≥90	Low Risk (1 if CKD)	Moderately increased risk Monitor (1)	High risk Refer* (2)	
	G2	Mildly decreased	60-89	Low Risk (1 if CKD)	Moderately increased risk Monitor (1)	High risk Refer* (2)	
	G3a	Mildly to moderately decreased	45-59	Moderately increased risk Monitor (1)	High risk Monitor (2)	Very high risk Refer (3)	
	G3b	Moderately to severely decreased	30-44	High risk Monitor (2)	Very high risk Monitor (3)	Very high risk Refer (3)	
	G4	Severely decreased	15-29	Very high risk Refer* (3)	Very high risk Refer* (3)	Very high risk Refer (4+)	
	G5	Kidney failure	<15	Very high risk Refer (4+)	Very high risk Refer (4+)	Very high risk Refer (4+)	

Susan G3a A2

eGFR 55

ACR 3.4mg/mmol

Susan G3a A2  
eGFR 55  
ACR 3.4mg/mmol

If we code accurately we can find and manage people

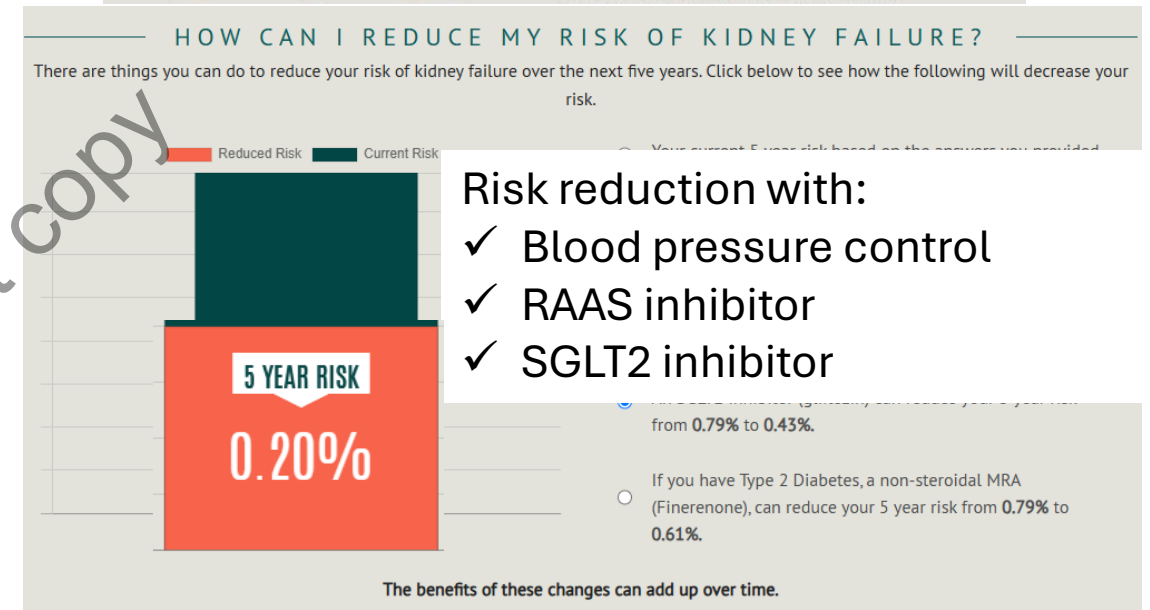
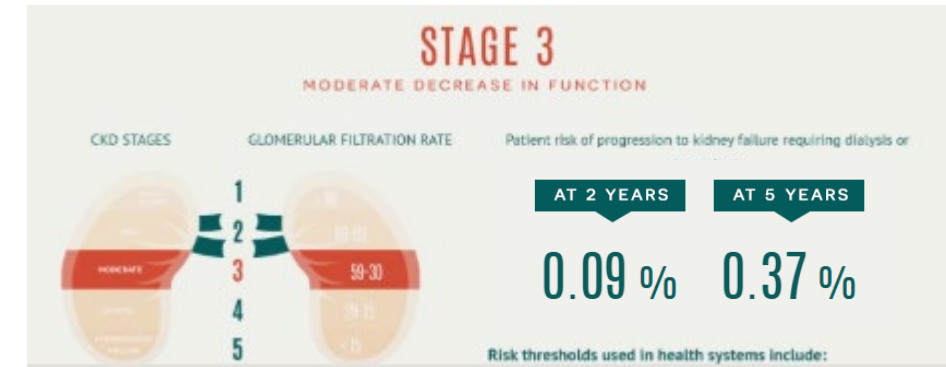


# Kidney failure risk equation

<https://kidneyfailurerisk.com/>

## NICE referral criteria

- ✓ 5% 5 year risk of renal replacement therapy
- ✓ ACR > 70mg/mmol unless caused by diabetes
- ✓ ACR < 30mg/mmol and haematuria
- ✓ Sustained 25%+ decrease eGFR and change in category in 12 months
- ✓ Hypertension poorly controlled on 4 medicines at therapeutic doses
- ✓ Suspected renal artery stenosis



Susan - risk is low at 0.37% at 5 years

NICE CKD NG203 2021

NICE offers pragmatic guidance on management of eGFR in ACEI/ARB titration

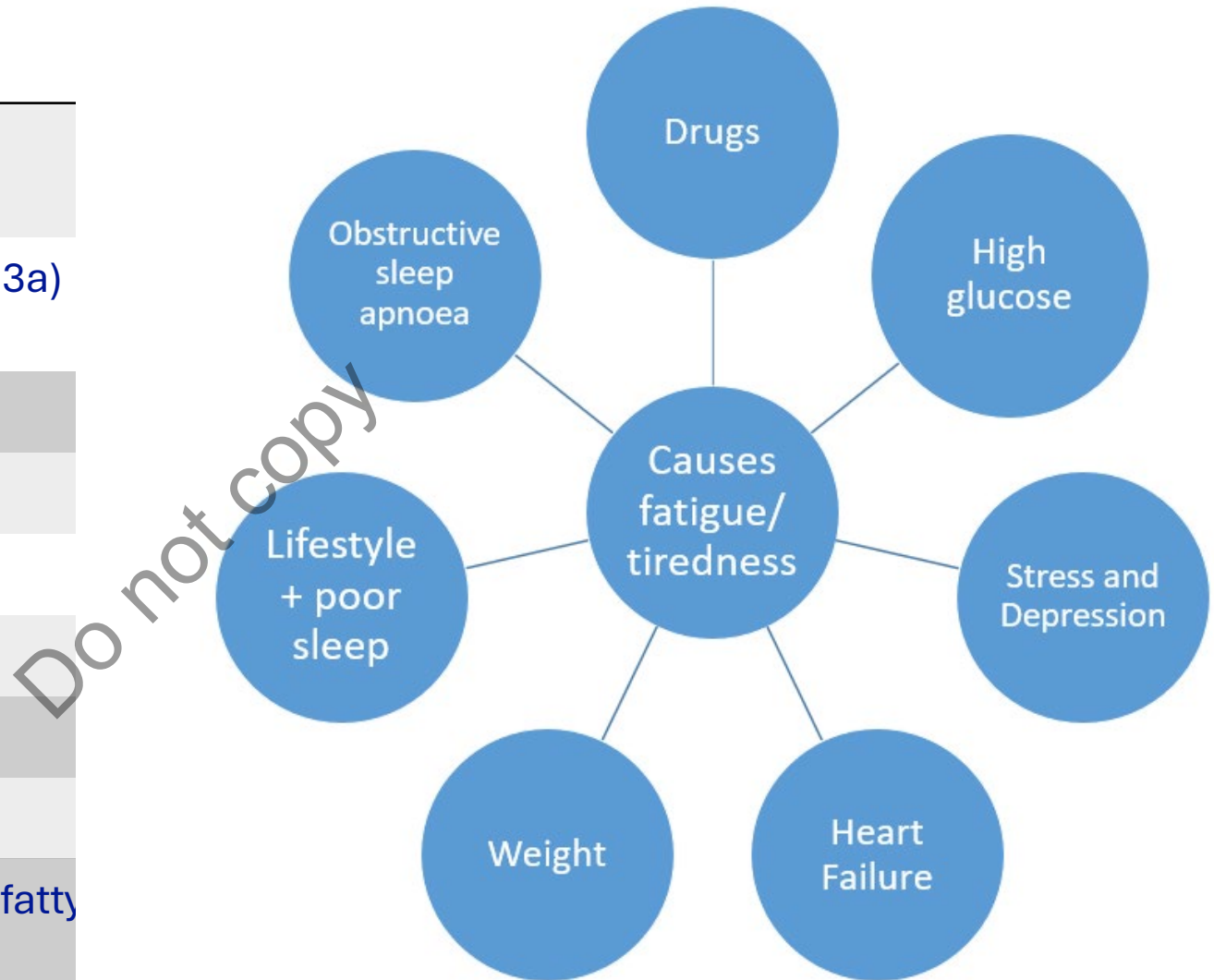
**Why is Susan tired?**

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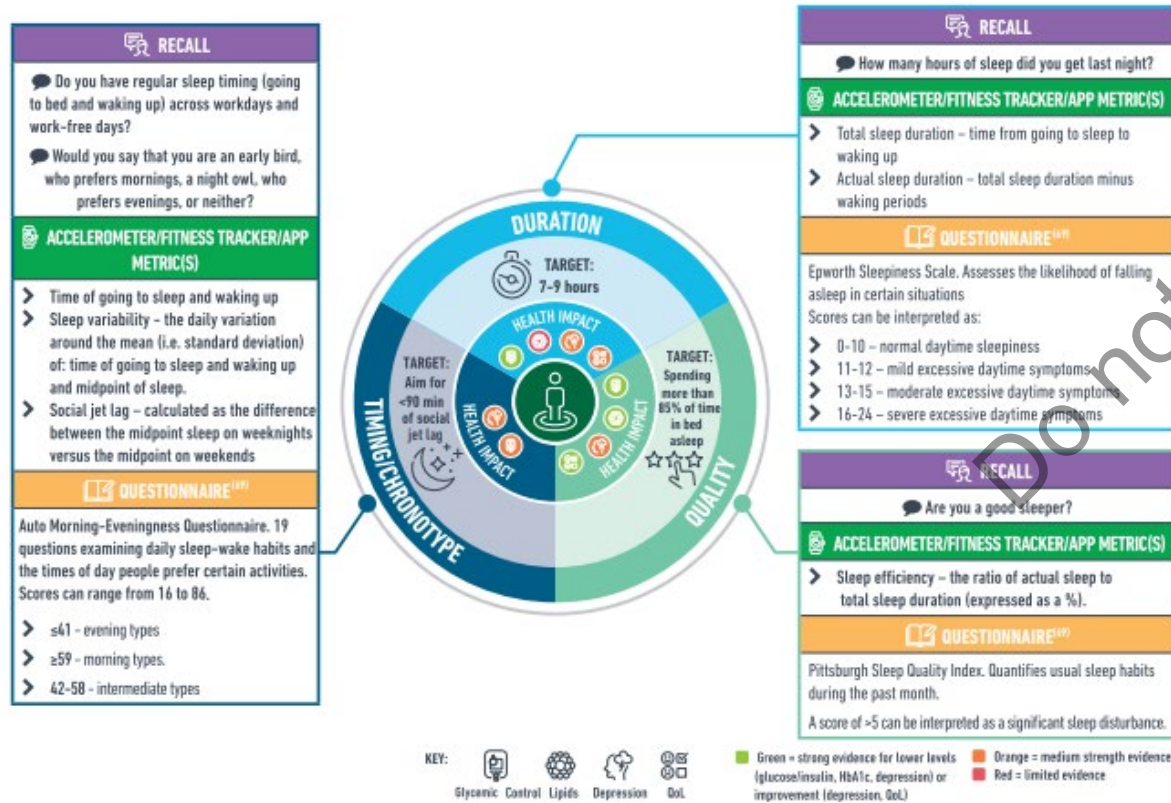
# Daytime tiredness

Thyroid function tests	Normal
eGFR and ACR	eGFR 48mL/min/1.73m <sup>2</sup> (G3a) 3.2mg/mmol ACR (A2)
FBC, Platelets	Normal, platelets 257
B12 and folate	Normal
AST	48 (High)
ALT	40 (High)
GGT	68
HbA1c	60mmol/mol
Ultrasound scan	Previously - no gall stones; fatty liver



# Sleep and diabetes

## Waking Up to the Importance of Sleep in Type 2 Diabetes Management: A Narrative Review



Do you sleep well?

### *Insomnia*

Any difficulty getting to sleep or staying asleep?

### *Obstructive sleep apnoea*

Do you snore? Does anyone tell you that you stop breathing?

### *Duration*

How many hours of sleep did you get last night?

### *Timing/chronotype*

Do you have regular sleep timing? Any difference on work and non-work days?

# Obstructive sleep apnoea?

## STOP-BANG

- ✓ Snoring
  - ✓ Tired
  - ✓ Observed stop breathing/choking
  - ✓ Pressure – high blood pressure
  - ✓ BMI >35
  - ✓ Age >50
  - ✓ Neck size >40cm
  - ✓ Gender male
- 
- ✓ Low risk 0-2
  - ✓ Intermediate risk 3-4
  - ✓ High risk 5-8 OR
  - ✓ Yes to 2+ STOP questions and at least one of male, BMI>35 or neck >40cm

Chung F et al Anesthesiology 2008; 108:812-821

Susan scored 6 High risk

## Epworth sleepiness score

How likely are you to doze?

0 Never

1 Slight chance

2 Moderate chance

3 High chance

Situation

- ✓ Sitting and reading
- ✓ Watching TV
- ✓ Sitting inactive in public place
- ✓ Passenger in car for an hour
- ✓ Lying down in the afternoon
- ✓ Sitting talking to someone
- ✓ Sitting quietly after lunch without alcohol
- ✓ In a car stopped for a few minutes in traffic

Susan scored 16 out of 24

# Obstructive Sleep Apnoea/Hypopnoea Syndrome and diabetes

- ✓ Bidirectional relationship with diabetes
- ✓ Hypoxia, sleep fragmentation – 'restless' or 'non-restorative sleep'
- ✓ Associated with hypertension which is difficult to treat
- ✓ Increased risk neuropathy, retinopathy, CVD and some cancers v T2DM alone

## Prioritise for rapid assessment

- ✓ vocational driving or vigilance critical job
- ✓ unstable cardiovascular disease
- ✓ pregnancy
- ✓ preoperative assessment for major surgery

## Classification:

Mild 5-15 events per hour

Moderate >15-30

Severe >30

Share DVLA Fitness to practice guidance – assess if 'sleepiness affects driving'

Has Susan got MASLD?

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# Metabolic dysfunction-associated steatotic liver disease (MASLD)

**Adult criteria**

At least 1 out of 5:

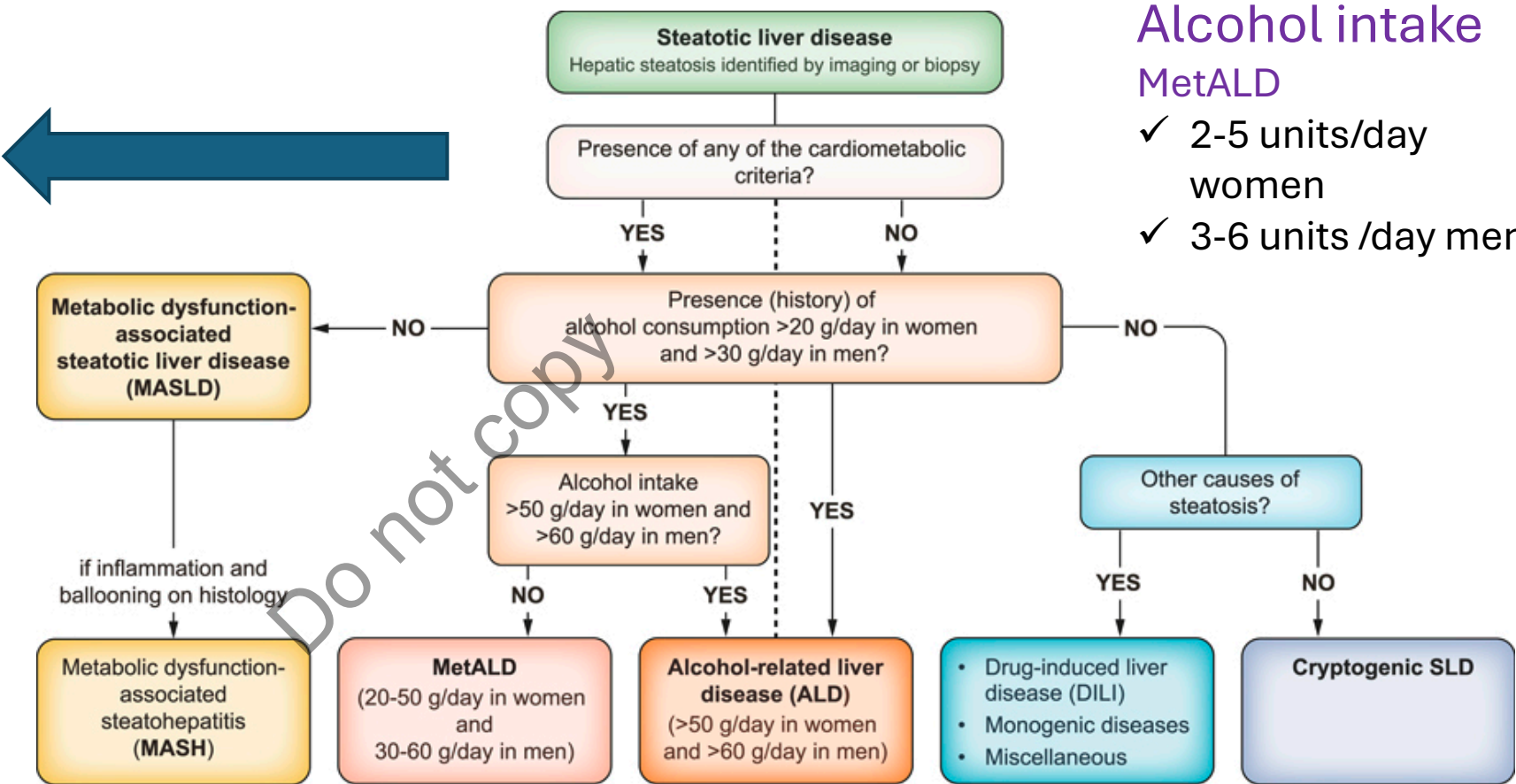
☐ BMI ≥25 kg/m² [23 Asia] **OR** WC >94 cm (M) 80 cm (F) **OR** ethnicity adjusted equivalent

☐ Fasting serum glucose ≥5.6 mmol/L [100 mg/dl] **OR** 2-hour post-load glucose levels ≥7.8 mmol/L [≥140 mg/dl] **OR** HbA1c ≥5.7% [39 mmol/L] **OR** type 2 diabetes **OR** treatment for type 2 diabetes

☐ Blood pressure ≥130/85 mmHg **OR** specific antihypertensive drug treatment

☐ Plasma triglycerides ≥1.70 mmol/L [150 mg/dl] **OR** lipid lowering treatment

☐ Plasma HDL-cholesterol ≤1.0 mmol/L [40 mg/dl] (M) and ≤1.3 mmol/L [50 mg/dl] (F) **OR** lipid lowering treatment



Fib-4 fibrosis score – assess need for further investigation



# Why is it important to diagnose and manage MASLD?

- ✓ Increased CVD risk
- ✓ Liver - progression to cirrhosis
- ✓ Increased cancers

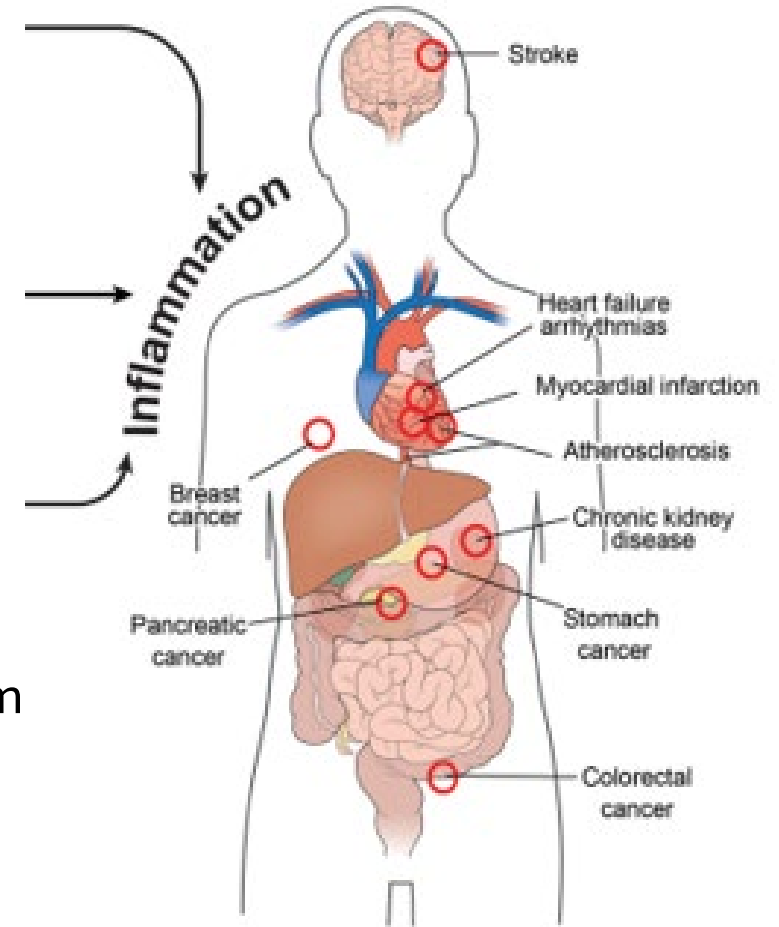
Fib-4 <1.3 – repeat 1-4 years

≥1.3 – ELF test or refer for fibroscan

## Management:

- Weight loss Mediterranean diet or similar; ↓ UPF/sugar/fizzy drinks
- Aerobic and resistance physical activity
- Drugs not yet licensed – pioglitazone, high dose semaglutide (ESSENCE), tirzepatide (SYNERGY-NASH), survodutide, resmetirom (thyroid hormone receptor – $\beta$  agonist)

Susan Fib-4 1.86 – referred for fibroscan; lifestyle and weight loss



practice patients

le motivation to at

Clinician Education programme – toolkit to assist future management and coding  
F2F group education sessions for cluster practice patients

## Challenges:

- ✓ Few aware of fatty liver diagnosis so little motivation to attend; prompting ++

## Outcomes:

- ✓ 80% lost weight and made changes, 95% returned for follow up visit
- ✓ Clinician education well-received and patient group education sessions planned
- ✓ Close liaison with hepatology team
- ✓ Toolkit for health board-wide dissemination still in development



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**What else can we offer Susan?**



## How to choose medicines for further treatment

**NICE** National Institute for Health and Care Excellence

### Rescue therapy

For symptomatic hyperglycaemia, consider insulin or a sulfonylurea and review when blood glucose control has been achieved.

### Treatment options if further interventions are needed

#### At any point

HbA1c not controlled below individually agreed threshold

#### At any point

Cardiovascular risk or status change

### GLP-1 mimetic treatments

If triple therapy with metformin and 2 other oral drugs is not effective, not tolerated or contraindicated, consider triple therapy by switching one drug for a GLP-1 mimetic for adults with type 2 diabetes who:

- have a body mass index (BMI) of 35 kg/m<sup>2</sup> or higher (adjust accordingly for people from Black, Asian and other minority ethnic groups) and specific psychological or other medical problems associated with obesity **or**
- have a BMI lower than 35 kg/m<sup>2</sup> **and**:
  - for whom insulin therapy would have significant occupational implications **or**
  - weight loss would benefit other significant obesity related comorbidities.

Susan  
HbA1c 60 mmol/mol  
CVD and CKD  
On metformin,  
sitagliptin and  
empagliflozin

**Diabetes Distilled: Heart and SOUL – oral semaglutide demonstrates cardiovascular benefit in high-risk people with type 2 diabetes**

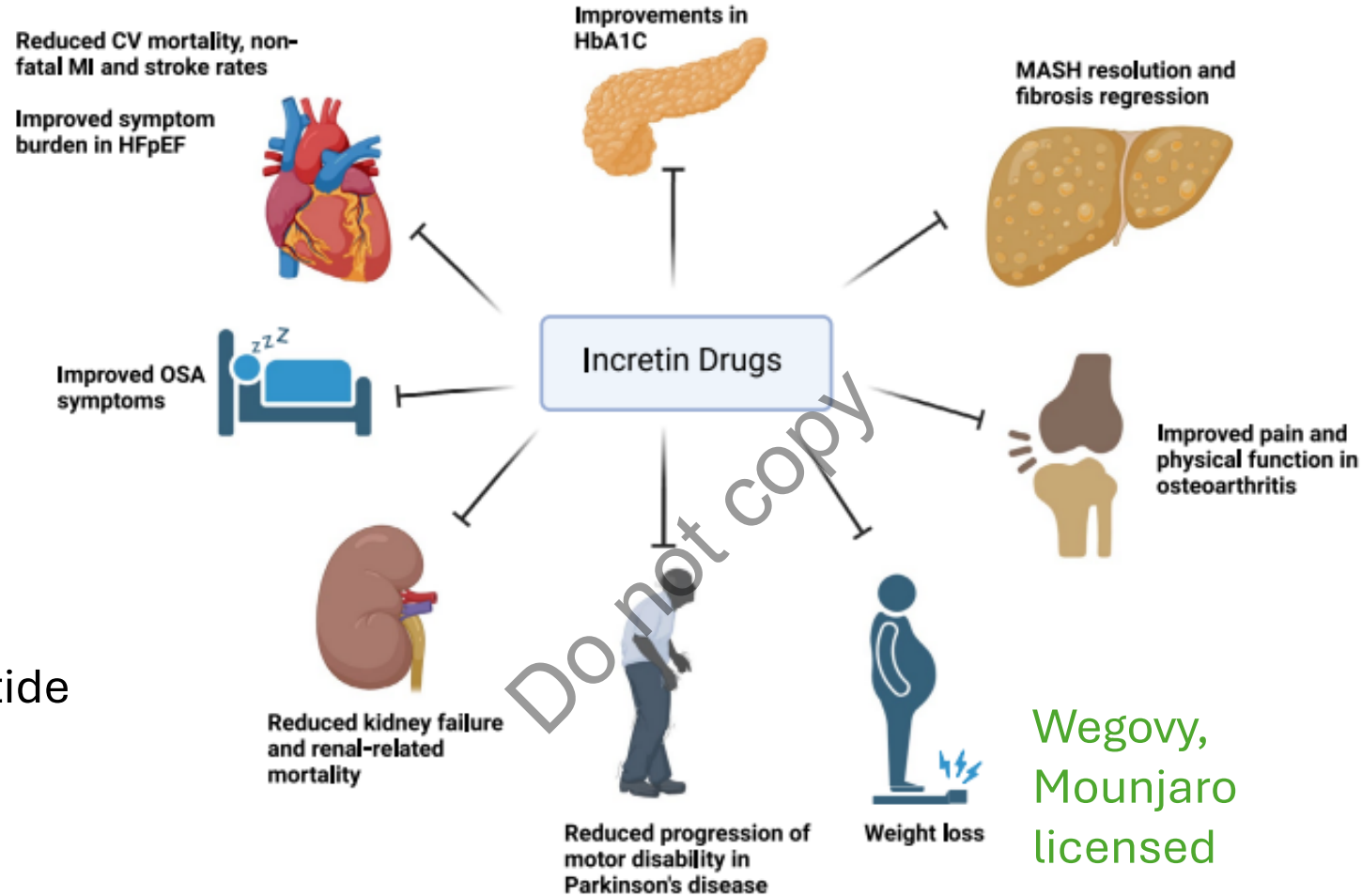
Effects of semaglutide on CKD in patients with T2DM  
Percovik et al FLOW trial  
N Engl J Med 2024;391:109-121  
DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa2403347

# Expanding evidence base for incretin-based drugs

Semaglutide  
oral and  
injectable,  
dulaglutide,  
liraglutide

STEP HFpEF  
SUSTAIN-7  
semaglutide

FLOW  
semaglutide



## Evidence base versus licensed indications

# Susan's success story



<b>BP</b>	128/75
<b>eGFR, ACR</b>	59 and 3.2mg/mmol
<b>LDL</b>	1.3mmol/L
<b>WC and BMI</b>	95cm, 29kg/m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Drug therapy</b>	Atorvastatin 80mg
	Aspirin 75mg, clopidogrel 75mg
	Bisoprolol 10mg, Ramipril 10mg
	Metformin/empagliflozin 1g/5mg twice daily, semaglutide 1mg once weekly
	Duloxetine 60mg, pregabalin 300mg

## Multiple long-term conditions

- ✓ Hypertension
- ✓ T2DM
- ✓ Obesity
- ✓ Depression
- ✓ Painful diabetic neuropathy/pain
- ✓ OA
- ✓ CVD
- ✓ CKD
- ✓ Obstructive sleep apnoea
- ✓ MASLD

# Susan's success story



BP	128/75
eGFR, ACR	59 and 3.2mg/mmol
LDL	1.3mmol/L
WC and	
Drug therapy	
	Aspirin 75mg daily
	Bisoprolol 10mg daily
	Metformin/erectile dysfunction tablets twice daily, vitamin D weekly
	Duloxetine 60mg daily, gabapalin 300mg

Multiple long-term conditions  
All optimised

Optimised,  
happy and  
engaged

- ✓ Obstructive sleep apnoea
- ✓ MASLD

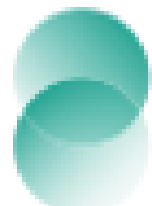
# Take home messages

Patient-centred care and shared decision-making with MDT may improve outcomes

Polypharmacy *is* appropriate in people with T2DM, CVD and multiple long-term conditions

SGLT2 inhibitors and GLP-1 receptor agonists provide multiple benefits – initiate as soon as CVD, HF or CKD diagnosed, *even if not needed for glycaemia*





# Diabetes Distilled

Diabetes Distilled is an e-newsletter from the Primary Care Diabetes & Obesity Society designed to share the latest developments in diabetes and obesity for primary care teams. We summarise the latest papers that matter.

Sign up to receive the Diabetes Distilled newsletter at the link below



## **Diabetes Distilled: Heart and SOUL – oral semaglutide demonstrates cardiovascular benefit in high-risk people with type 2 diabetes**

Results of SOUL trial suggest oral semaglutide offers similar cardiovascular benefits to the injectable formulation.

22 Apr 2025



## **Diabetes Distilled: Time to intensify blood pressure treatment in people with type 2 diabetes?**

BPROAD study: Reducing systolic blood pressure to <120 mmHg versus <140 mmHg in... people with type 2 diabetes

3 Apr 2025



## **Diabetes Distilled: Preserving muscle is important when using incretin mimetics for weight loss**

How to minimise loss of muscle mass when using GLP-1-based therapies for weight loss.

26 Mar 2025



## **Diabetes Distilled: Finerenone reduces new diabetes and improves heart failure outcomes in the FINEARTS-HF trial**

Some of the known excess risk of type 2 diabetes in people with heart failure attenuated, and outcomes improved.

3 Mar 2025



## **Diabetes Distilled: Reframing the definition and diagnosis of clinical obesity**

Consensus report advises definitions of clinical and pre-clinical obesity, according to... the presence of obesity-related

3 Mar 2025



## **Diabetes Distilled: The 4S Pathway – realigning management for older people with diabetes**

Practical guidance from the International Geriatric Diabetes Society on the management of... diabetes in older people.

3 Mar 2025

Thank you.

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