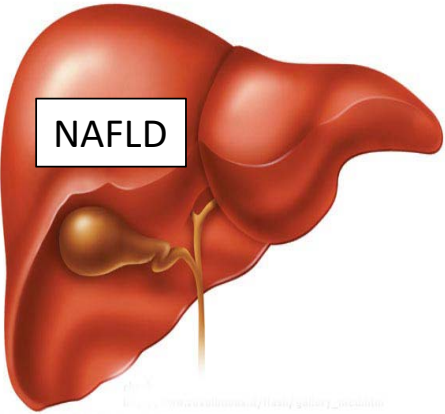


Figure 1



Visceral obesity

Arterial hypertension

Atherogenic dyslipidaemia

Type 2 diabetes mellitus (or prediabetes)

Metabolic syndrome

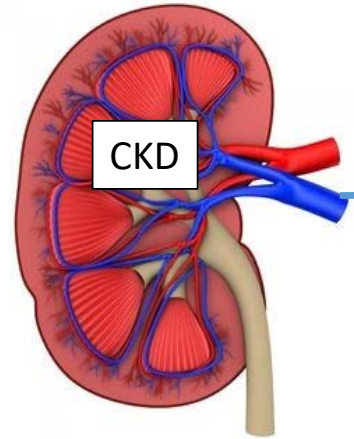
Hepatic/systemic insulin resistance

Low-grade inflammatory state
(e.g. increased C-reactive protein, interleukin-6, TNF-alpha levels and other acute-phase proteins)

Prothrombotic state
(e.g. increased levels of factor VII, fibrinogen, tissue factor, plasminogen activator inhibitor-1, and decreased levels of tissue-plasminogen activator and other fibrinolytic factors)

Increased uric acid levels

Others (e.g. low 25-hydroxy-vitamin D, decreased adiponectin levels)



Stages of CKD	Qualitative description	GFR (ml/min/1.73 m ²)
1	Kidney damage with normal or elevated eGFR	≥90
2	Kidney damage with mild eGFR decrease	60 - 89
3A	Mild to moderate eGFR decrease	45 - 59
3B	Moderate to severe eGFR decrease	30 - 44
4	Severe eGFR decrease	15 - 29
5	Kidney failure	<15 or chronic dialysis

Figure 2

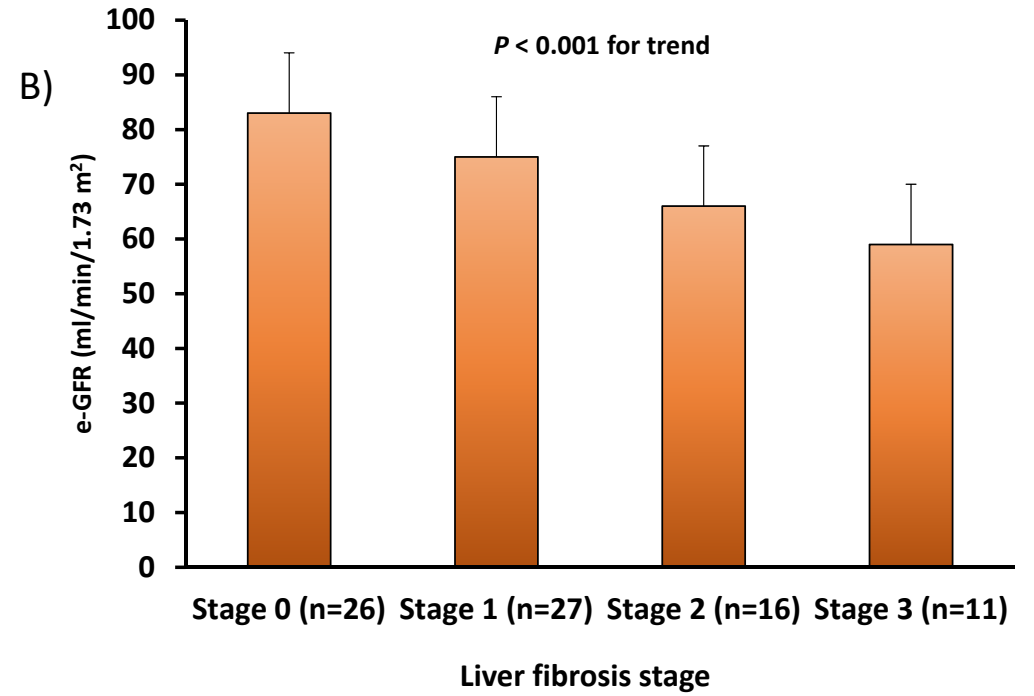
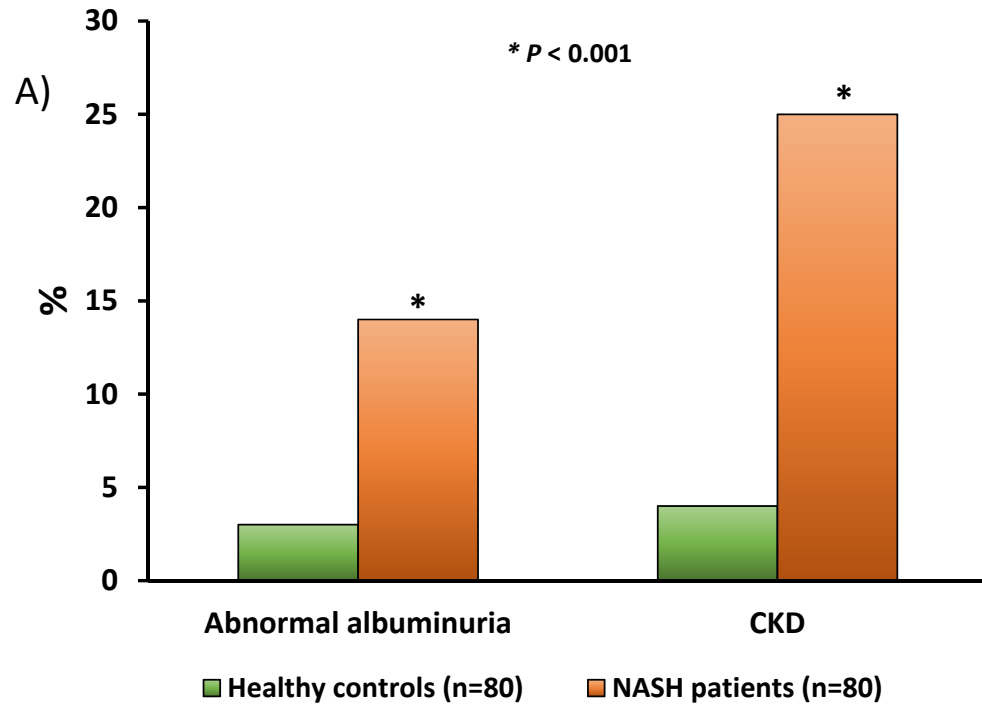
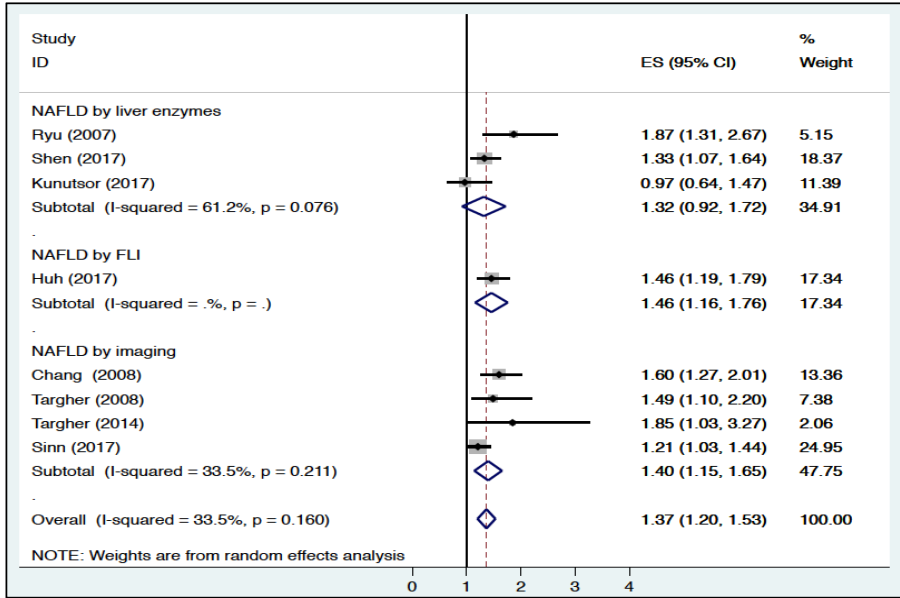
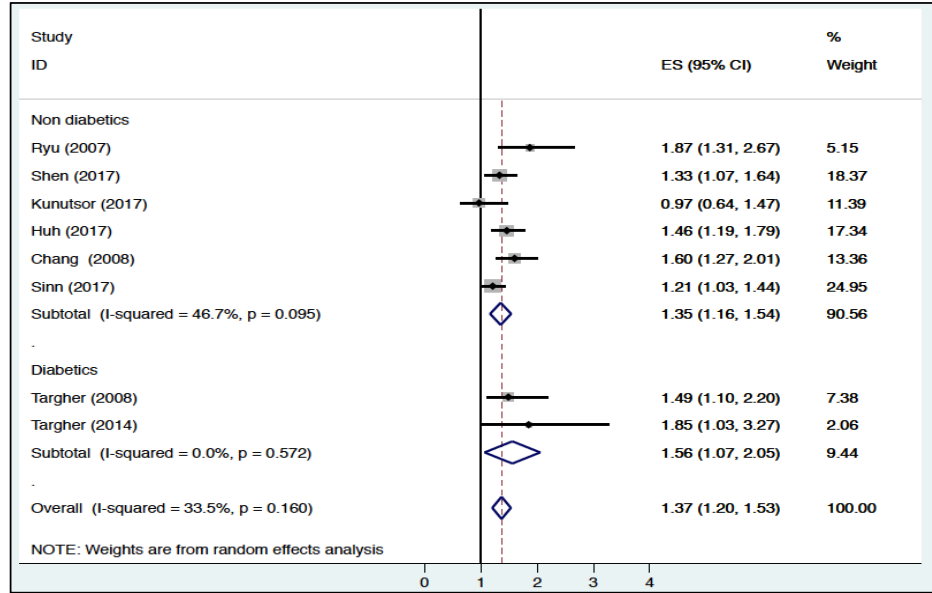


Figure 3

A)



B)



C)

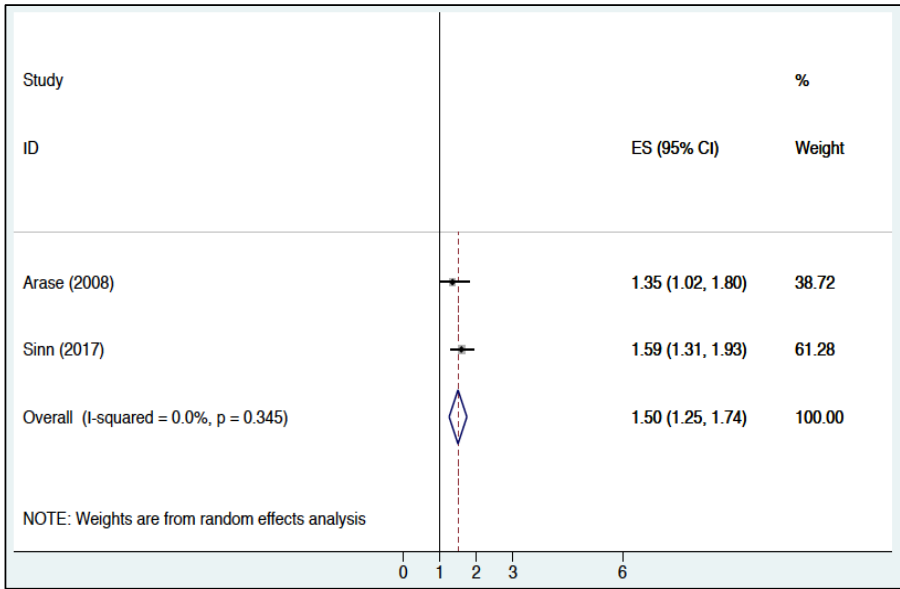


Figure 4

