

**【TSN-MSN-NST Joint Symposium 2-1】**

**Retard the progression of DKD to ESKD: MyKidney Health 2030**

Prof. Soo Kun Lim

President, Malaysian Society of Nephrology

Diabetic kidney disease (DKD) is a leading cause of end-stage kidney disease (ESKD), a condition with substantial morbidity, mortality, and healthcare costs. While clinical advances have provided new pharmacologic interventions and lifestyle modifications to slow DKD progression, significant challenges remain in bridging research to effective implementation at scale. This presentation will focus on an integrative approach to halting DKD progression, emphasizing the intersection of policy, evidence-based clinical practices, and community-level implementation strategies.

We will examine recent evidence supporting the efficacy of novel therapies, including SGLT2 inhibitors, Mineralocorticoids Receptor Antagonists (MRA), GLP-1 receptor agonists, in reducing the risk of ESKD among patients with diabetes. Beyond pharmacology, we'll address the importance of integrated care models and multidisciplinary approaches that combine nephrology, endocrinology, and primary care to optimize patient outcomes.

However, a major gap persists in translating these advances into broad, equitable access. Through a policy lens, we will explore existing barriers in healthcare policy and funding that limit patient access to recommended therapies and comprehensive care. Additionally, we will discuss innovative approaches for implementing DKD management at the community level, particularly for populations disproportionately affected by diabetes and kidney disease, including racial minorities and low-income groups.

Finally, the session will highlight key metrics and quality improvement strategies for healthcare systems and providers aiming to prevent DKD progression. By blending policy insights with practical tools for real-world application, this talk aims to provide a roadmap for transforming evidence-based guidelines into practice, ultimately reducing the incidence of ESKD among individuals with diabetes.

