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# **Benefit: Risk Assessment**

**Edmund J. Lewis, M.D.**

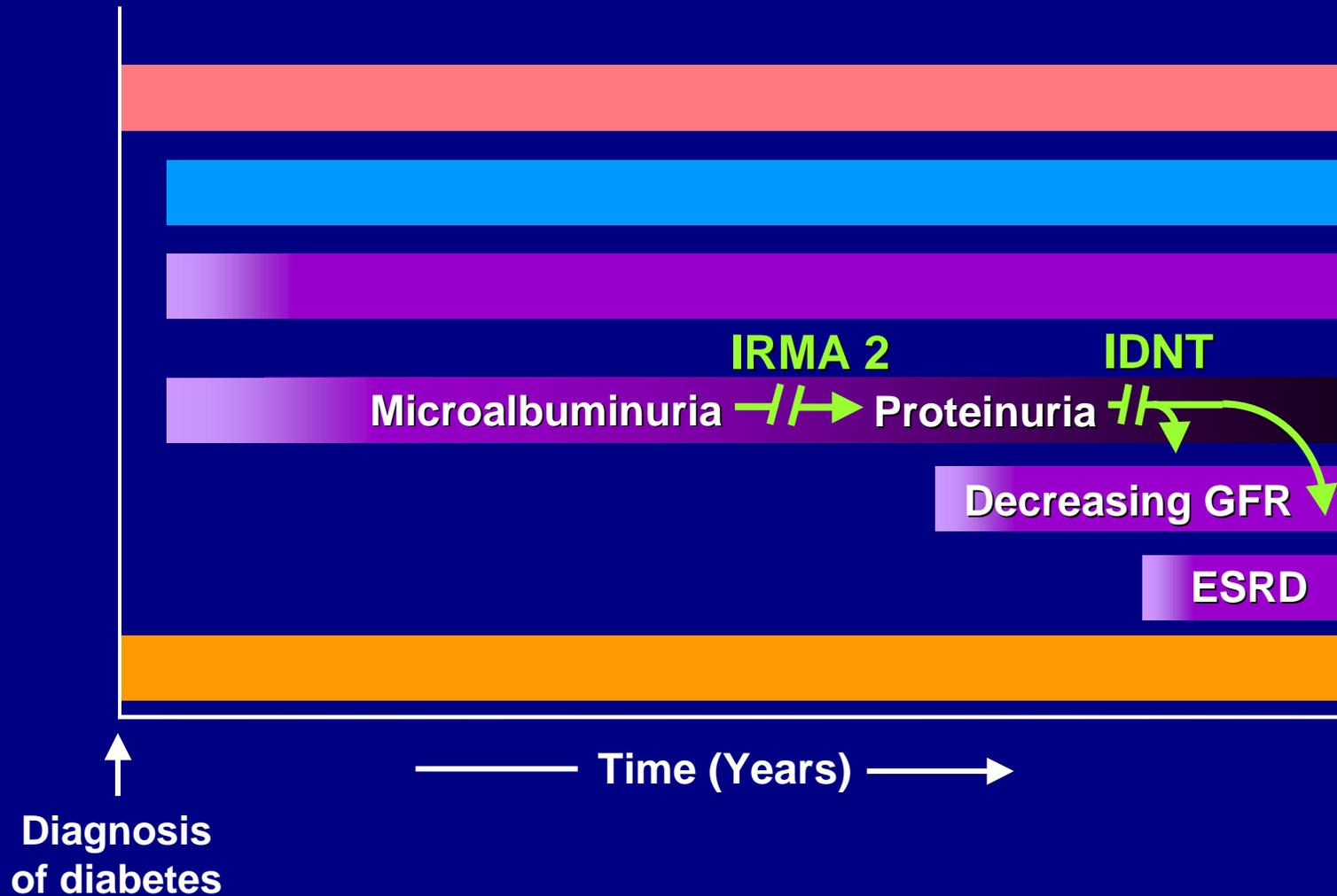
**Muehrcke Professor of Nephrology  
and Director of the Section of Nephrology  
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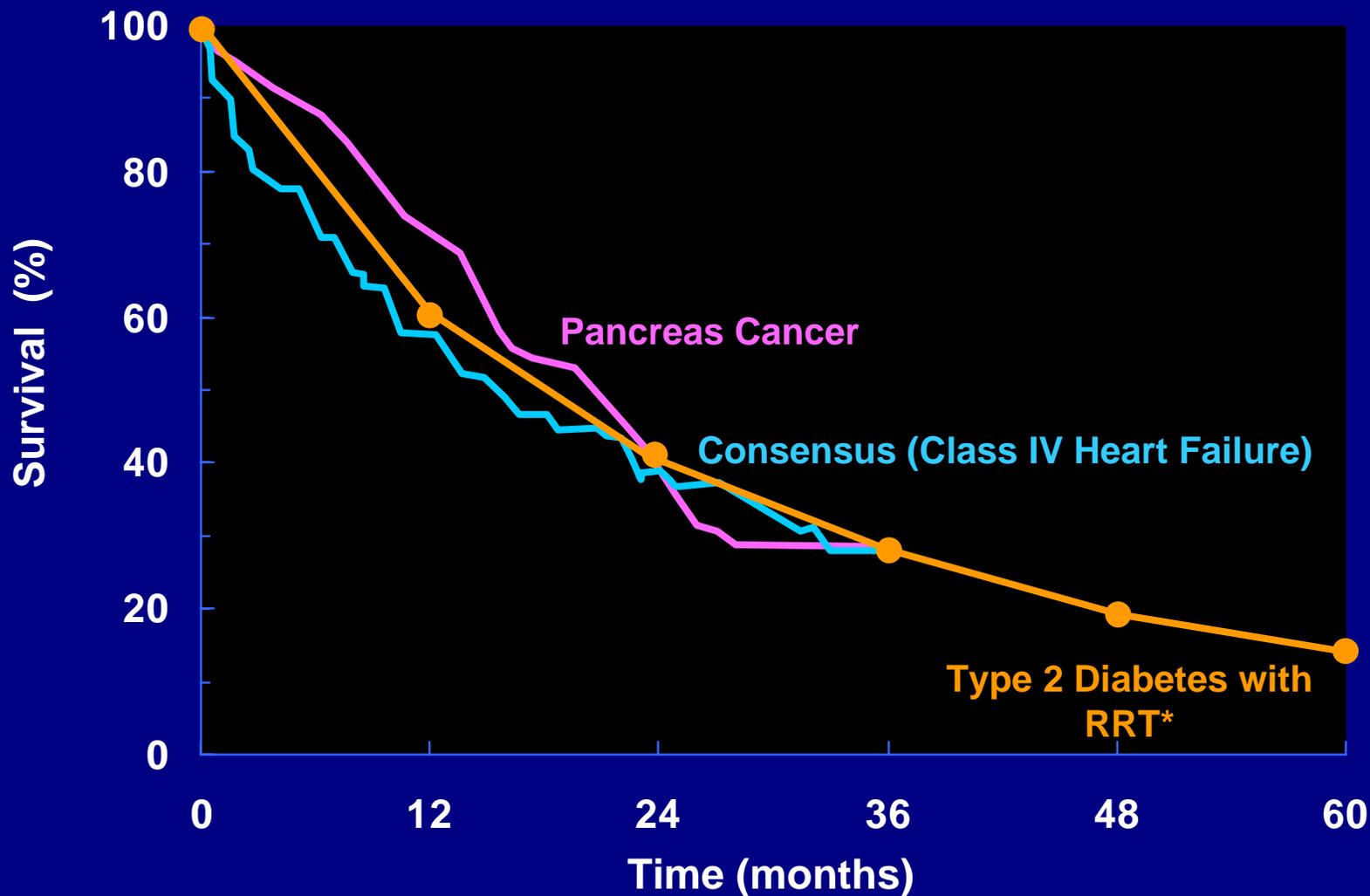
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# Natural History of Type 2 Diabetic Nephropathy

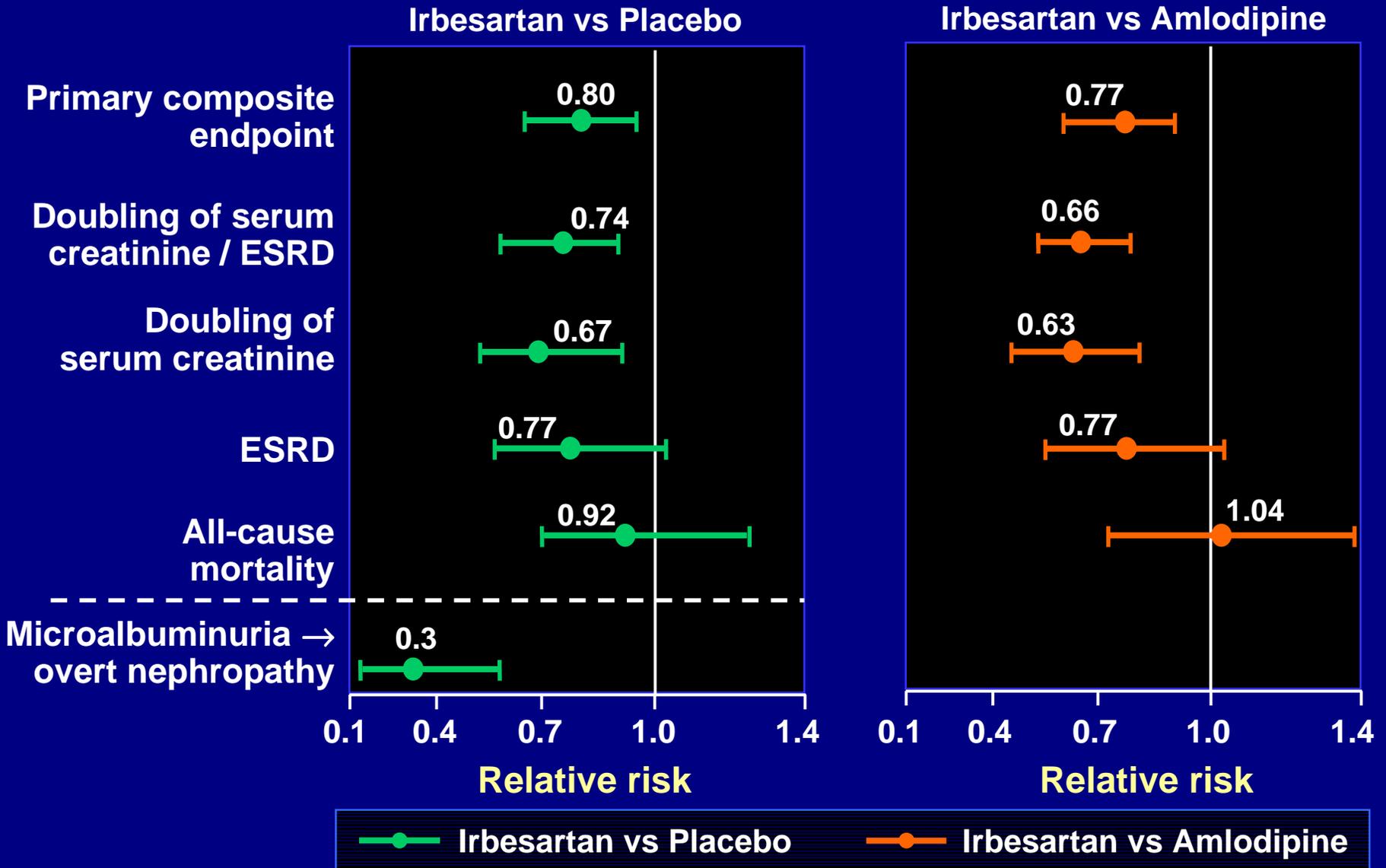


# Survival of Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Receiving Renal Replacement Therapy (RRT)



\* Hirschl, MM et. al., Am. J. Kidney Dis. 1992; 20: 564-568

# Summary of Efficacy of Irbesartan in Type 2 Diabetic Nephropathy



# IDNT: Occurrence of ESRD or Death Based Upon Doubling of Serum Creatinine

Endpoints <sup>a</sup>	Number (%) of Subjects		
	Serum Creatinine Doubled <sup>b</sup> N = 377	Serum Creatinine Not Doubled N = 1,338	Total N = 1,715
ESRD <sup>c</sup>	202 (53.6)	85 (6.4)	287 (16.7)
Death	50 (13.3)	213 (15.9)	263 (15.3)

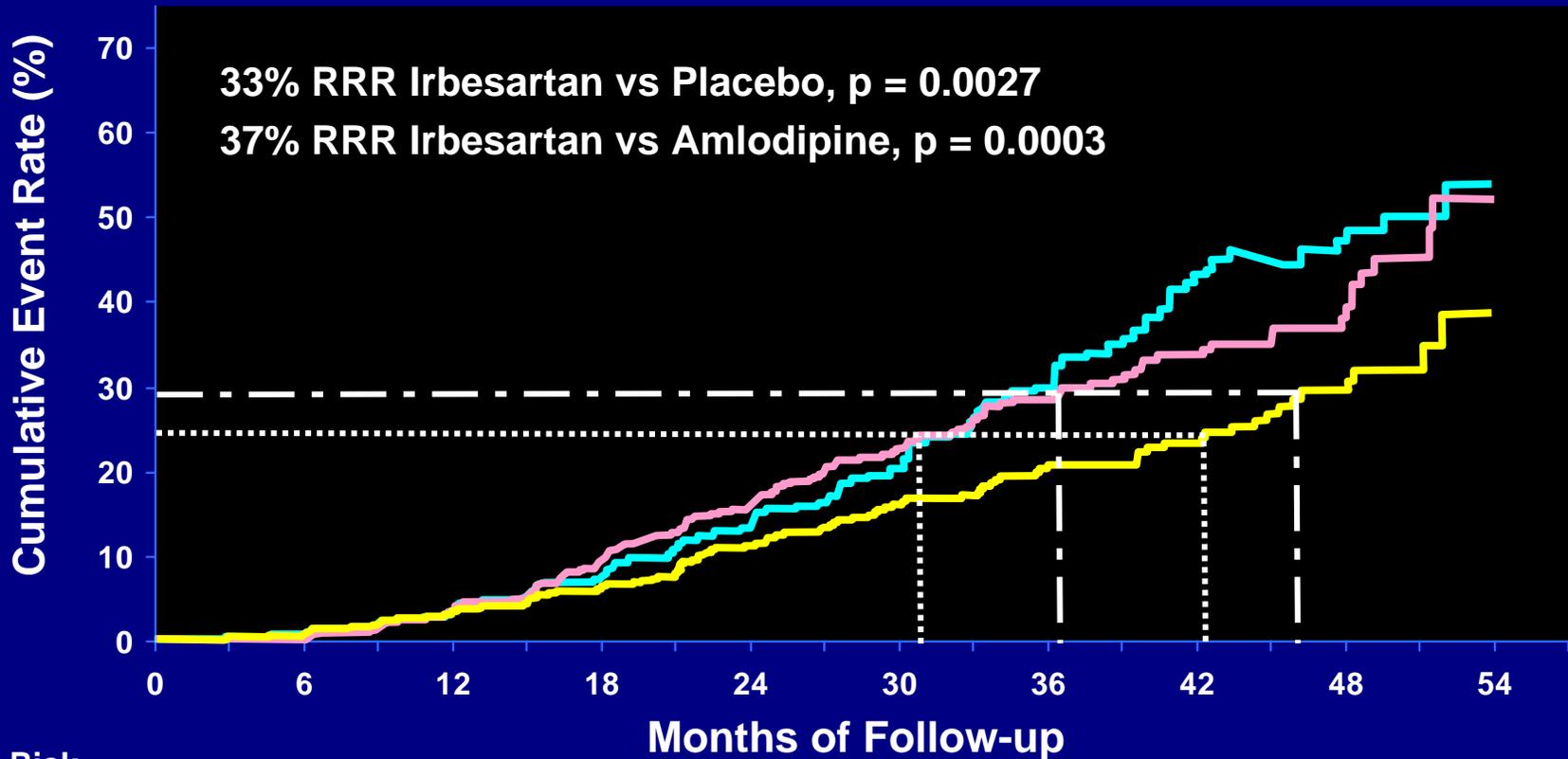
<sup>a</sup> The endpoints are not mutually exclusive

<sup>b</sup> Includes 55 subjects who had simultaneous doubling of SCr and  $Scr \geq 6.0$

<sup>c</sup> Includes  $Scr \geq 6.0$ , dialysis, or transplant

# IDNT: Time to Doubling of Serum Creatinine

Figure S.10.1B

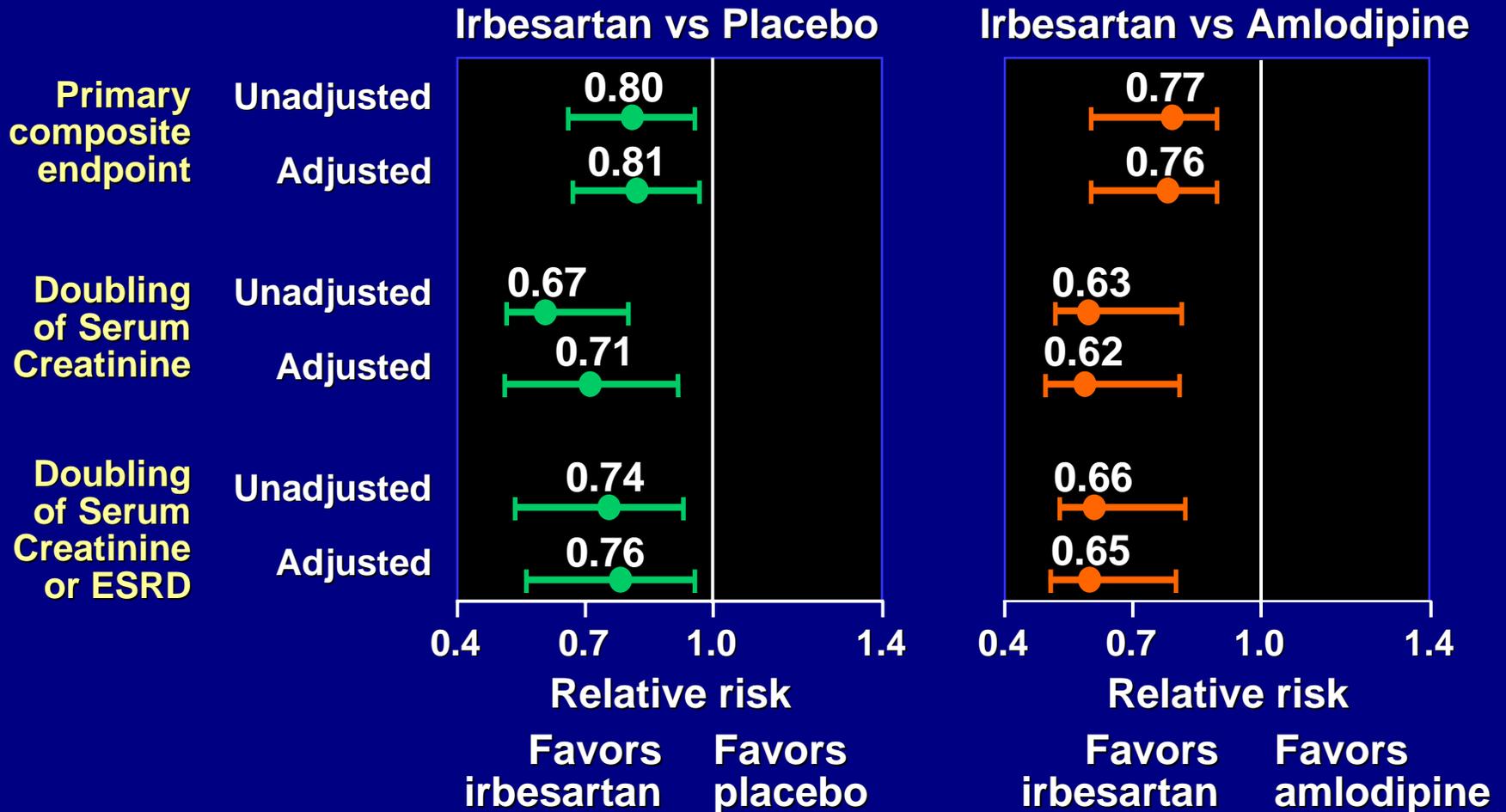


No. at Risk

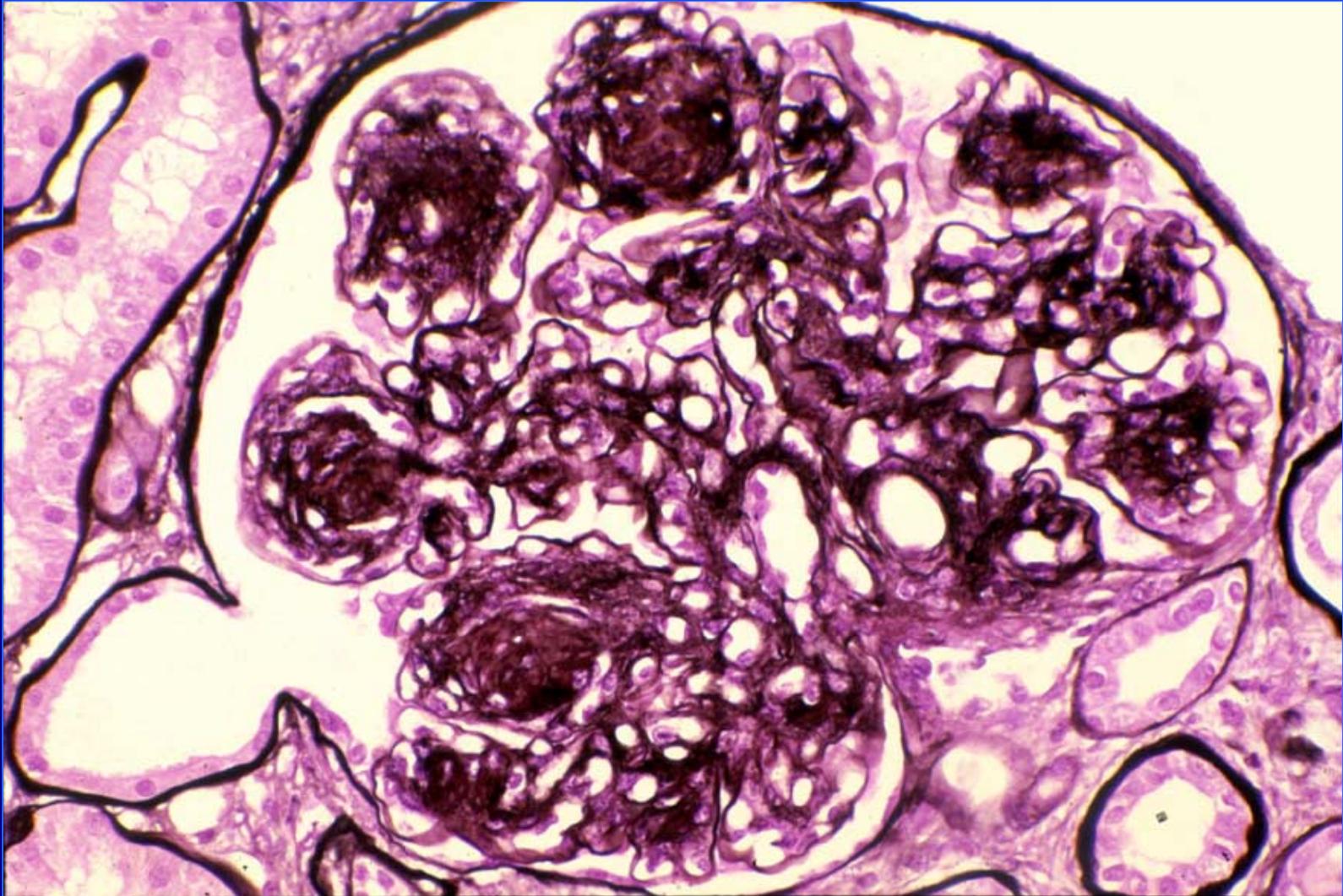
Placebo	569	529	485	438	366	260	177	111	51	2
Irbesartan	579	536	496	457	371	275	194	137	62	5
Amlodipine	567	516	477	440	362	265	171	109	42	6

Dataset: Randomized Subjects, ITT analysis

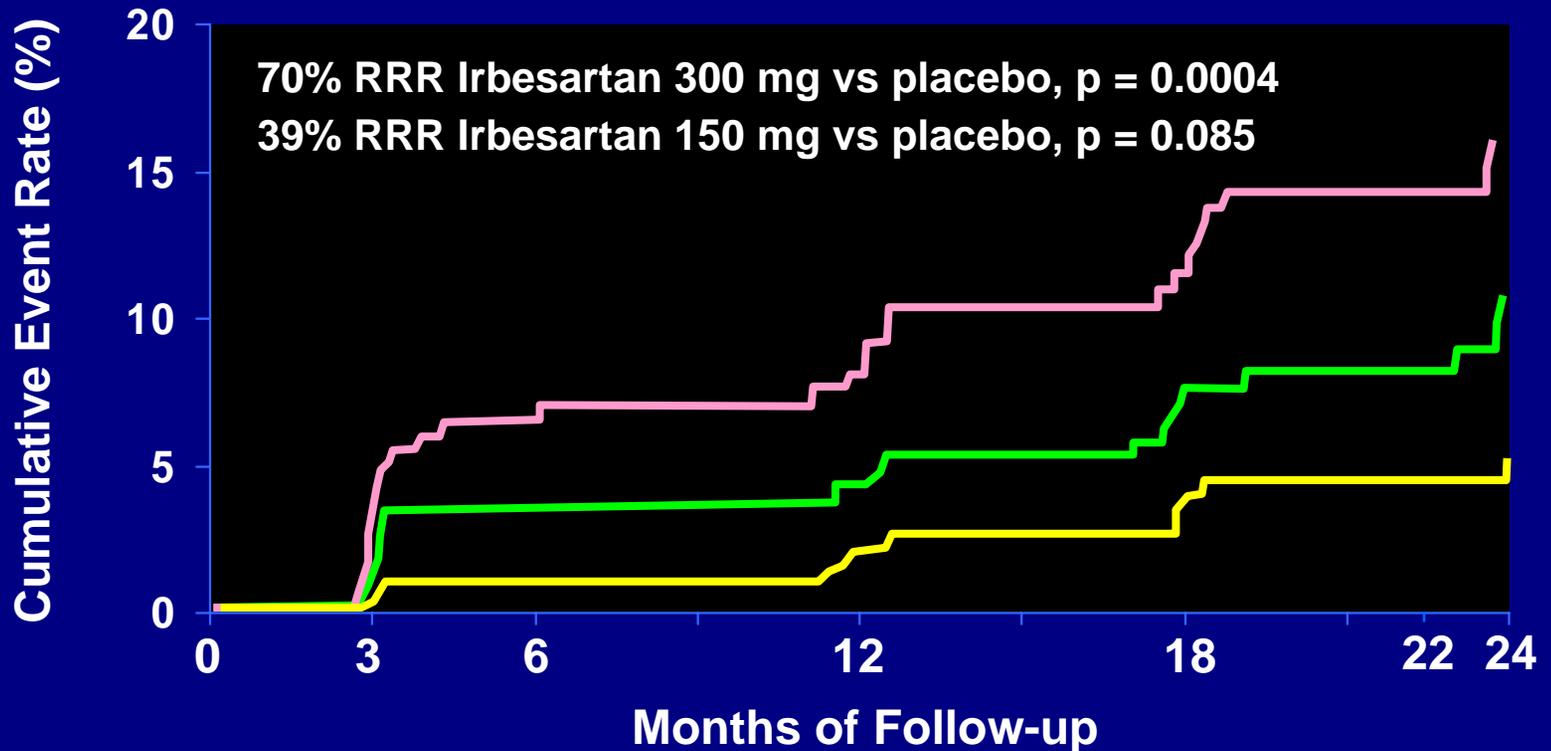
# IDNT: Primary Endpoint – Adjustment for Blood Pressure



# Glomerular Histopathology in Type 2 Diabetic Nephropathy



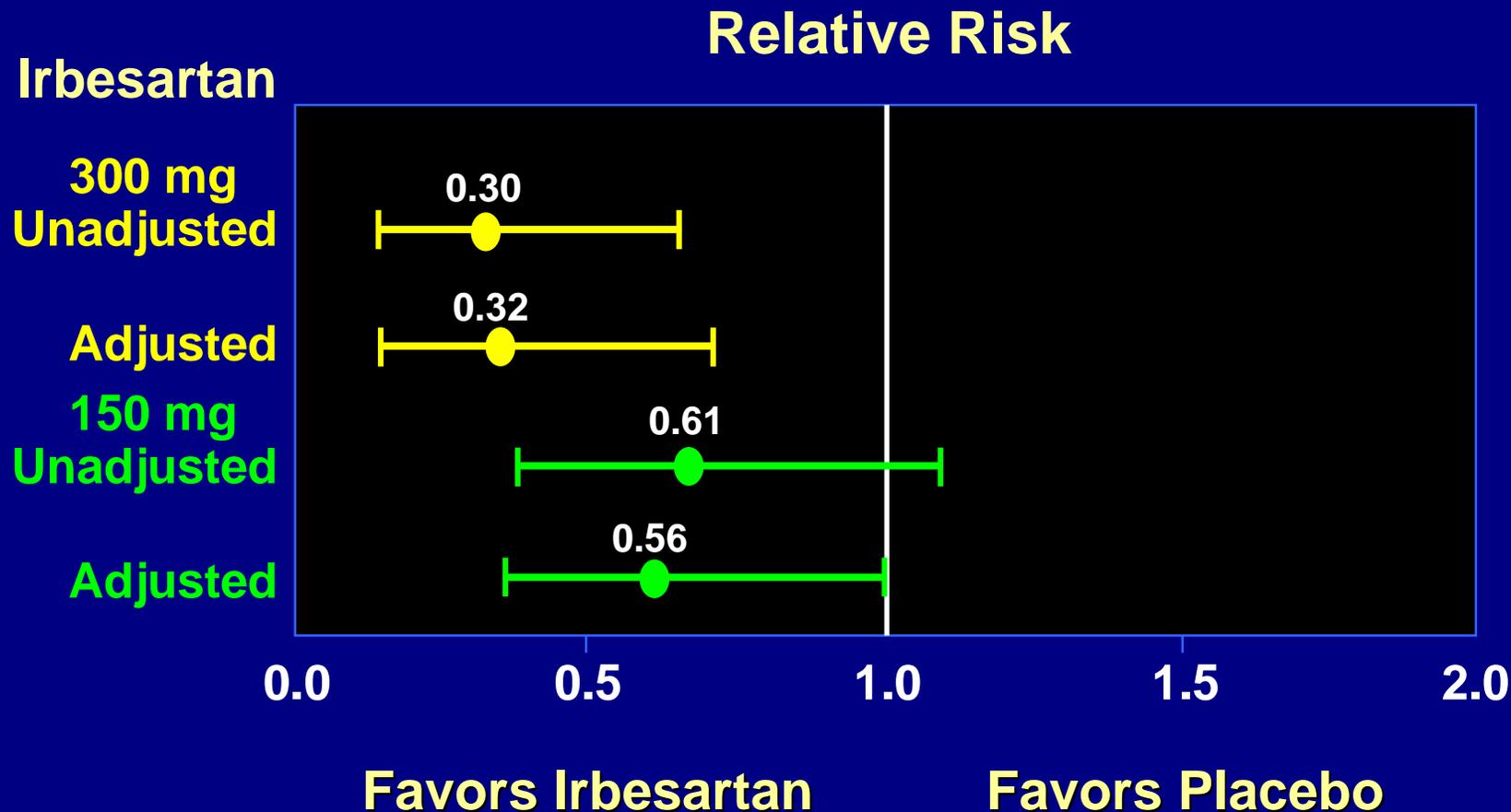
# IRMA 2: Primary End Point – Time to Development of Overt Nephropathy



## No. at Risk

Placebo	201	201	164	154	139	129	36
Irbesartan 150 mg	195	195	167	161	148	142	45
Irbesartan 300 mg	194	194	180	172	159	150	49

# IRMA 2: Primary Endpoint – Adjustment for Blood Pressure



# Conclusion Regarding the Renoprotection Hypothesis

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**Irbesartan retards the progression of both early and overt nephropathy in type 2 diabetes mellitus by a mechanism which is independent of blood pressure control**

# Numbers Needed to Treat

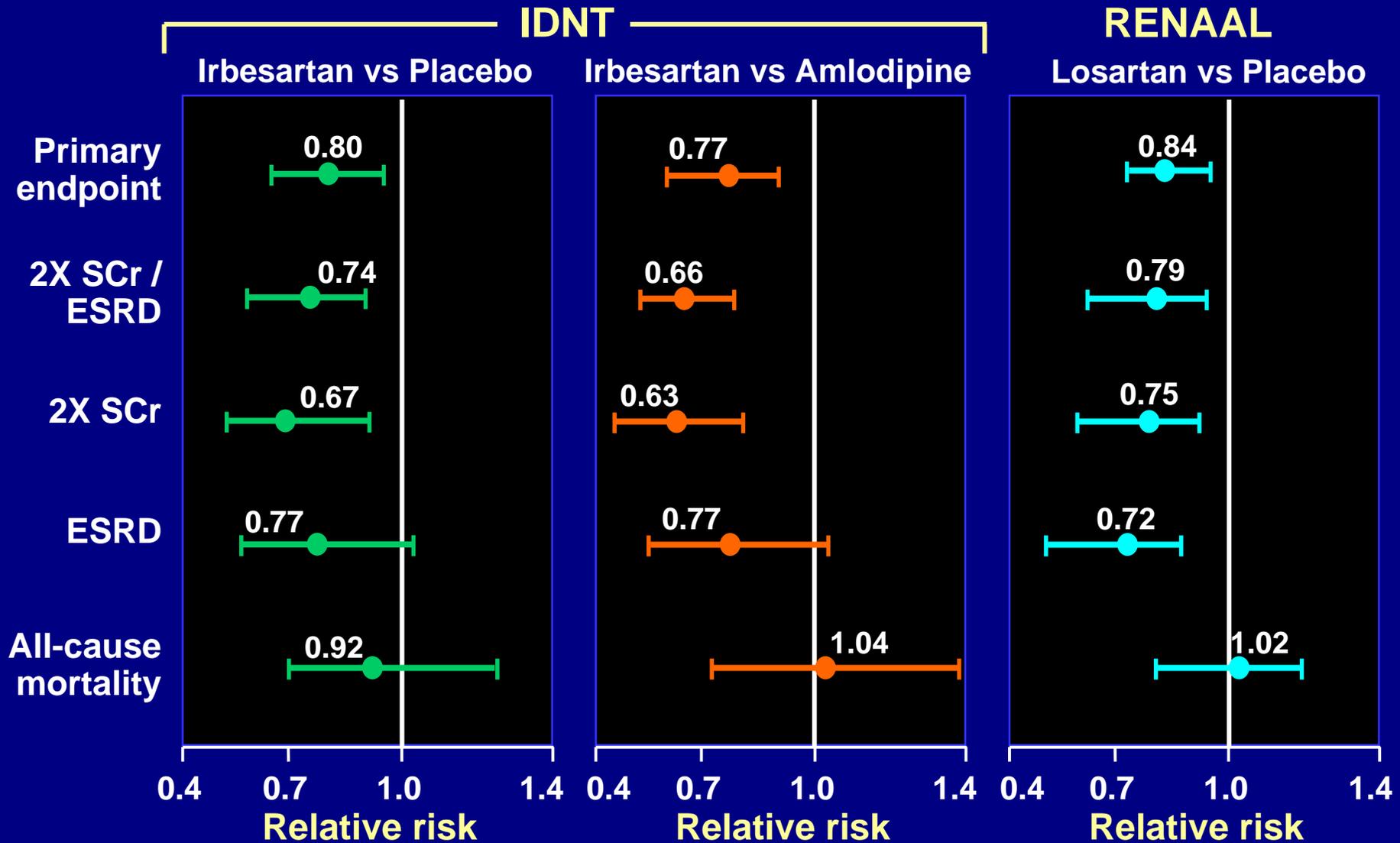
<b>Drug</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Duration of Treatment</b>	<b>NNT*</b>
<b>Irbesartan</b>	<b>Overt nephropathy</b>	<b>Doubling of serum creatinine-ESRD</b>	<b>3 years</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Irbesartan</b>	<b>Microalbuminuria</b>	<b>Overt nephropathy</b>	<b>2 years</b>	<b>10</b>

\* Defined as the number of patients that need to be treated to prevent one event.

# Recent Clinical Trials Demonstrating Renoprotection of ARBs in Type 2 Diabetic Renal Disease

- Lewis, E.J., *et. al.*, Renoprotective Effect of the Angiotensin-Receptor Antagonist Irbesartan in Patients with Nephropathy due to Type 2 Diabetes. NEJM 2001; 345: 851-860. - **(IDNT)**
- Parving, H-H, *et. al.*, The Effect of Irbesartan on the Development of Diabetic Nephropathy in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes. NEJM 2001; 345: 870-878. - **(IRMA2)**
- Brenner, B.M. *et. al.*, Effect of Losartan on Renal and Cardiovascular Outcomes in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes and Nephropathy. NEJM 2001; 345: 861-869. - **(RENAAL)**

# Comparison of Clinical Studies in Overt Type 2 Diabetic Nephropathy



SCr = Serum Creatinine

# Benefit: Risk Assessment

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- **Collectively, these results demonstrate the renoprotective benefits of irbesartan across the continuum of diabetic renal disease**
- **The benefit: risk assessment favors the use of irbesartan across the continuum of diabetic renal disease**