## Effectiveness and safety of Finerenone in Chinese CKD patients without diabetes mellitus: A real-world retrospective study



ID: WCN24-AB-933

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## Background

• Finerenone is effective and safe in chronic kidney disease (CKD) with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) in phase III clinical trials. However, no data from clinical trials and real-world is available on the effectiveness of finerenone in CKD patients without DM.





24h UTP showed a significant reduction through follow-up with a median reduction of 2.76g (IQR, 0.2015-2.609, P<0.01), representing a percent change of 60.86% (IQR, 35.625%-87.062%) as shown in (Figure 1a).</li>



 While the decline of eGFR showed no difference through follow-up (Figure 1b).



 For safety analysis, the levels of serum potassium (sK<sup>+</sup>) remained within the range of 3.5-5.0 mmol/L with only minor fluctuations compared to baseline (Figure 1c), which prevented rehospitalization due to hyperkalemia.



Data were presented as mean ± standard deviation or median (interquartile range) according to normality.



## Conclusion

- The reduction in proteinuria among patients who used Finerenone was found to be statistically significant.
  Furthermore, the minimal impact on hyperkalemia suggested both the safety and effectiveness of Finerenone in treating patients with CKD without DM.
- However, sample size in this study was small. Thus, further large-scale investigations will be necessary to validate and strengthen the findings.

SD: standard deviation ; MN: Membranous Nephropathy ; LN: Lupus Nephritis ; HBV-AMN: HBV-Associated Membranous Nephropathy ; FSGS: Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis ; HSPN: Henoch-Schönlein Purpura Nephritis ; AKI: Acute Kidney Injury