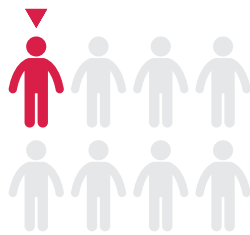


Understanding anaemia of chronic kidney disease

Chronic Kidney Disease (CKD) is a highly prevalent disease

1 in 10 people have **CKD globally**.¹



1 in 8 people in Europe, East Asia (including Japan) and the Middle East **have CKD**.¹

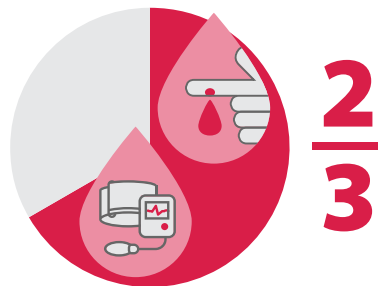
Since 1990, the prevalence and incidence of CKD has almost **doubled**.²



CKD is projected to be the **fifth most common cause** of premature death **by 2040**.^{3,4}

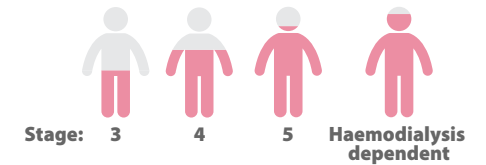


Diabetes and **high blood pressure** are the main reasons people develop CKD and are responsible for up to **two-thirds** of all cases.⁵



Anaemia can be a serious complication of CKD

Based on UK data, **1 in 5** people with CKD **develop anaemia**,⁶ which often becomes more prevalent as the disease progresses.



Anaemia **generally increases** in frequency and severity in the more advanced stages of **CKD**.⁷

x2

Anaemia of CKD **doubles the risk** of death⁸ compared with patients without anaemia of CKD and accelerates the progression of CKD.⁹

The **physical symptoms of anaemia of CKD** can include:¹⁰



Rapid heartbeat



Shortness of breath



Feeling dizzy



Headaches



Poor appetite



Fatigue



Feeling depressed



Having trouble thinking clearly

Anaemia of CKD can have a significant physical and emotional impact on patients

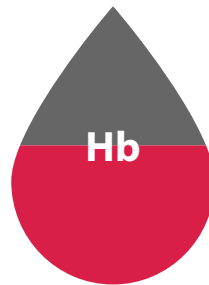
People with anaemia of CKD often have more challenges with **mobility, self-care, day-to-day living**, experience more **pain and discomfort**, and suffer greater **anxiety and depression** compared with patients with CKD who do not have anaemia.¹¹



Anaemia of CKD is often untreated or not treated to target

Many patients are not receiving any treatment.¹²

As many as **half of anaemia** of CKD patients may have **haemoglobin levels outside the recommended range**^{13,14} putting them at risk of serious complications.^{9,11}



Concerns about the **side effects** of current treatments can lead to a **conservative approach** to treating CKD.^{15,16}



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