



Letter to the Editor

Q1 Eligibility for finerenone in real-world patients with diabetes and chronic kidney disease: Insights from the FIDELITY pooled analysis

Dear Editor,

Finerenone is a selective nonsteroidal mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist (MRA) with anti-inflammatory and anti-fibrotic effects, which may translate into a prognostic benefit with fewer adverse effects than other MRAs.¹ In patients with type 2 diabetes (T2D) and chronic kidney disease (CKD), finerenone has been shown to reduce fatal and nonfatal cardiovascular (CV) events, hospitalisations for heart failure (HF), and CKD progression.^{2,3}

The FIDELITY pooled analysis, which included 13,026 patients followed for three years, demonstrated that composite CV and kidney outcomes were significantly reduced in the finerenone group compared to placebo (HR 0.86; 95% CI 0.78–0.95 and HR 0.77; 95% CI 0.67–0.88, respectively), with similar safety outcomes between both groups.¹ Based on this evidence, finerenone was approved in Spain in 2024 for treating T2D patients with CKD and albuminuria.

Patients with T2D and CKD are at high risk for CV events and kidney progression, with a worse prognosis associated with the severity and stage of CKD.⁴ Early treatment with renin-angiotensin-aldosterone inhibitors (RAASi), sodium-glucose cotransporter-2 inhibitors (SGLT2i), and finerenone can reduce CV outcomes and kidney disease progression.⁴ However, the current clinical practice of treating these patients and the potential population who could benefit from new therapies is poorly understood.

We conducted a retrospective analysis to identify potential candidates for finerenone treatment according to current local recommendations: CKD (estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) ≥ 25 mL/min/1.73 m²), T2D, and urine albumin-creatinine ratio (uACR) ≥ 30 mg/g despite treatment with optimised stable doses of RAASi and/or SGLT2i, or patients who are intolerant to these drugs. According to 2024 KDIGO guidelines, CKD was defined as eGFR < 60 mL/min/1.73 m² and/or the presence of uACR ≥ 30 mg/g (a marker of kidney damage) for a minimum of 3 months.⁴ We analysed various variables: (a) clinical characteristics (sex, age, CV risk factors,

Table 1 – Clinical characteristics of patients suitable for finerenone treatment.

Characteristics	Frequency (n = 1131)
<i>Clinical characteristics</i>	
Sex (male), n (%)	689 (60.9)
Age (years)	74.1 (10.6)
Arterial hypertension, n (%)	954 (84.4)
Dyslipidemia, n (%)	891 (78.8)
Ischemic cardiomyopathy, n (%)	202 (17.9)
Heart failure history, n (%)	179 (15.8)
<i>Blood parameters</i>	
Creatinin (mg/dL)	0.92 [0.74;1.12]
eGFR (CKD-EPI) (mL/min)	75.7 [56.6;88.1]
Sodium (mEq/L)	141.0 [139.0;142.0]
Potassium (mEq/L)	4.6 [4.3;4.8]
Urine albumin-creatinine ratio (mg/g)	61.76 [40.91;129.79]
<i>Medical treatment</i>	
RAASi, n (%)	827 (73.1)
SGLT2i, n (%)	476 (42.1)
RAASi and SGLT2i, n (%)	367 (32.4)
MRA, n (%)	96 (8.5)
Diuretics, n (%)	429 (37.9)
Statins, n (%)	849 (75.1)

eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; MRA: mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist; RAASi: renin-angiotensin-aldosterone inhibitors; SGLT2i: sodium-glucose cotransporter-2 inhibitors (SGLT2i).

previous HF and ischemic disease, CKD stage⁴); (b) chronic pharmacological treatment (RAASi, MRA, SGLT2i, diuretics, statins); and (c) analytical parameters (creatinine, eGFR, Na, K and uACR). The analysis was based on all uACR determinations performed at the laboratory of a two-level hospital during 2023 (194,731 population), including those referred from primary care. The ethics committee approved the study. The analysis was performed using STATA 17.0.

We identified 29,574 single uACR determinations, 8734 of which were from DT2 patients (29.5%). Of these, 1131 had

Table 2 – Distribution of patients according to chronic kidney disease severity.

	Albuminuria categories			Total
	A1 (uACR <30)	A2 (uACR 30–299)	A3 (uACR >300)	
<i>eGFR categories</i>				
G1 (eGFR ≥90)	–	238 (95.2)	12 (4.8)	250 (22.1)
G2 (eGFR 60–89)	–	499 (91.1)	49 (8.9)	548 (48.5)
G3a (eGFR 45–59)	–	175 (87.1)	26 (12.9)	201 (17.8)
G3b (eGFR 30–44)	–	89 (83.2)	18 (16.8)	107 (9.5)
G4 (eGFR 15–29)	–	21 (84.0)	4 (16.0)	25 (2.2)
G5 (eGFR <15)	–	–	–	0
Total	0	1022 (90.4)	109 (9.6)	1131

The classification was based on KDIGO 2024 guidelines⁴. eGFR is expressed in mL/min/1.73 m² and uACR in mg/g. eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate; uACR: urine albumin–creatinine ratio.

an eGFR ≥25 mL/min/1.73 m² and uACR ≥30 mg/g (12.9%). These 1131 patients met the criteria for initiation of treatment with finerenone. The cohort was predominantly male, with a mean age of 74 years and a high prevalence of CV risk factors (Table 1). The mean eGFR was 75.7 mL/min, and the uACR was 61.76 mg/g. According to the KDIGO classification,⁴ most patients were in the A2 category (90.4%) and the G2 (48.5%) and G3a (17.8%) categories (Table 2). Regarding pharmacological treatment, most patients were treated with RAASi (73.1%), while SGLT2i were less frequently prescribed (42.1%). Only 32.4% of patients were treated with both therapies.

Finerenone has demonstrated a reduction in CV events and CKD progression in patients with T2D and CKD with albuminuria. Our single-centre study identified 1131 patients over one year who could benefit from finerenone to improve prognosis. Our cohort was older than the FIDELIO pooled population (74.1 vs 64.8 years), with a higher proportion of patients with a history of HF (15.8 vs 7.7%). Our patients also had better renal function, although the percentage of patients with advanced CKD (eGFR <25) was slightly higher in our cohort (2.2 vs 1.2%). Regarding albuminuria, most of our patients had a uACR between 30 and 300 mg/g and in FIDELIO pooled, the majority had proteinuria ≥300 mg/g. Potassium levels were slightly higher in our population (4.6 vs 4.4 mEq/L). Finally, the treatment patterns differed: our patients had lower rates of RAASi (73.1% vs 99.8%) and diuretics (37.9% vs 51.5%) but higher rates of SGLT2i (42.1% vs 6.7%).

Our study highlights the significant number of T2D patients with CKD who, based solely on albuminuria, remain at residual risk for CV events, renal disease progression and HF onset.^{1,5} Current evidence supports the use of RAASi and SGLT2i in these patients, but these therapies are still underused. Finerenone can potentially optimise treatment in these patients further, offering an additional benefit. The only attention that needs to be paid is to potassium levels, which should be ≤4.8 mEq/L at baseline (most of the patients in our cohort), although the use of potassium binders should be considered to facilitate the initiation and titration of MRA.⁶ The starting dose is 10 mg, which can be increased to 20 mg depending on eGFR.

CRediT authorship contribution statement

Study design: AEF, GRM. Data collection: CBR, MFU, EGP, BLG. Data review and statistical analysis: AEF. Manuscript drafting: AEF. Review, editing, and acceptance of the manuscript: all authors.

Funding

There are no sources of funding for this work.

Conflicts of interest

AEF has received payments from Bayer for his participation as a speaker at scientific meetings. The rest of the participants declare that they have no conflict of interest.




Data availability

The datasets generated and analysed during the current study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

REFERENCES

- Agarwal R, Filippatos G, Pitt B, et al. Cardiovascular and kidney outcomes with finerenone in patients with type 2 diabetes and chronic kidney disease: the FIDELITY pooled analysis. *Eur Heart J*. 2022;43:474–84.
- Bakris GL, Agarwal R, Anker SD, et al. Effect of finerenone on chronic kidney disease outcomes in type 2 diabetes. *N Engl J Med*. 2020;383:2219–29.
- Pitt B, Filippatos G, Agarwal R, et al. Cardiovascular events with finerenone in kidney disease and type 2 diabetes. *N Engl J Med*. 2021;385:2252–63.
- Levin A, Ahmed SB, Carrero JJ, et al. Executive summary of the KDIGO 2024 clinical practice guideline for the evaluation and management of chronic kidney disease: known knowns and known unknowns. *Kidney Int*. 2024;105:684–701.

- 119 5. Filippatos G, Anker SD, Agarwal R, et al. Finerenone reduces
120 risk of incident heart failure in patients with chronic kidney
121 disease and type 2 diabetes: analyses from the FIGARO-DKD
122 trial. *Circulation*. 2021;145:437.
- 123 6. Esteban-Fernández A, Ortiz Cortés C, López-Fernández S, et al.
124 Experience with the potassium binder patiomer in
125 hyperkalaemia management in heart failure patients in real
126 life. *ESC Heart Fail*. 2022;9:3071–8.

Q2 Alberto Esteban-Fernández ^{a,*}, Carlos de Blas-Ruiz ^a,
Maitane Fernández-Ustoa ^b, Elena Gabaldón-Perucha ^b,
Beatriz López-Gómez ^b, Guadalupe Ruiz-Martín ^c

^a Cardiology Service, Hospital Universitario Severo Ochoa, Leganés,
Madrid, Spain

^b Internal Medicine Service, Hospital Universitario Severo Ochoa,
Leganés, Madrid, Spain

^c Clinical Analysis and Biochemistry Service, Hospital Universitario
Severo Ochoa, Leganés, Madrid, Spain

*Corresponding author.

E-mail address: athalbertus@gmail.com

(A. Esteban-Fernández).

0211-6995/© 2025 Sociedad Española de Nefrología. Published
by Elsevier España, S.L.U. This is an open access article under
the CC BY license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nefro.2025.01.001>

UNCORRECTED PROOF