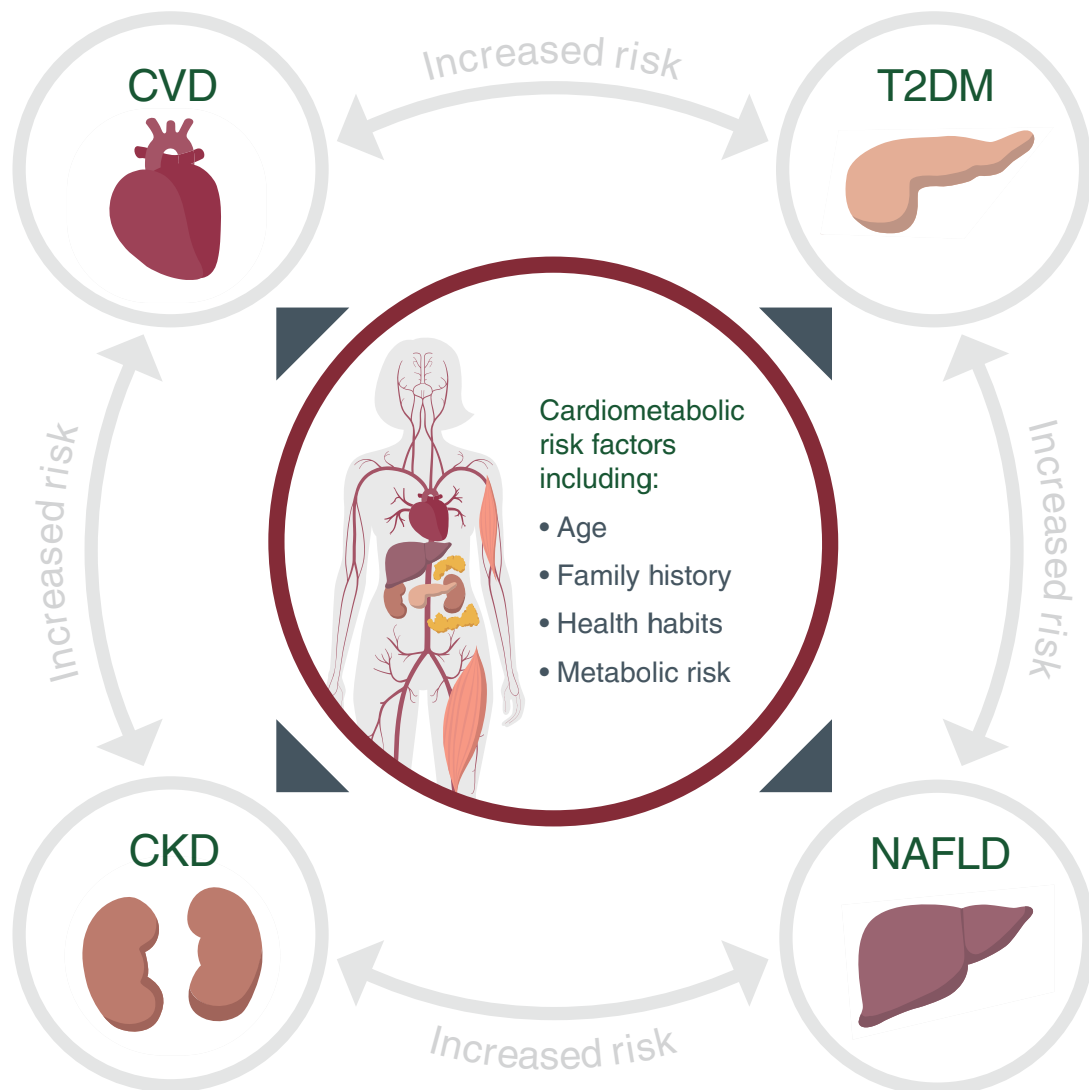# Defining the **intersection of chronic conditions**

The evidence demonstrating the interrelationships between chronic cardiometabolic diseases continues to expand, supporting a personalized approach to reducing risk.

CVD

Increased risk

T2DM

Increased risk

Increased risk

Cardiometabolic risk factors including:

- Age
- Family history
- Health habits
- Metabolic risk

CKD

NAFLD

Increased risk

Cardiovascular disease (CVD) is strongly associated with type 2 diabetes (T2DM), chronic kidney disease (CKD), and nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD). Detection of these conditions in their early stages provides the opportunity for stage-targeted intervention and improved clinical outcomes.

Improve clinical outcomes through early identification and intervention

The 4 related chronic cardiometabolic conditions are characterized by initial stages that may remain clinically silent for years. A comprehensive test menu spanning the continuum from risk identification to disease management provides the opportunity to apply timely evidence-based preventive strategies.

Disease Continuum

Risk for Disease	Disease Diagnosis		Disease Management
Obesity/ dyslipidemia/ insulin resistance	Metabolic syndrome	Prediabetes	Type 2 diabetes
Nonalcoholic fatty liver	Nonalcoholic steatohepatitis	Fibrosis	Cirrhosis
Microalbuminuria	Chronic kidney disease		High risk for end-stage renal disease
Oxidation/ inflammation	Subclinical coronary artery disease	Stable/unstable coronary artery disease	Myocardial infarction/stroke	Heart failure

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