What medication will I receive during the study?
During the 2-week run-in period you will take a daily capsule to give you a chance to get used to the routine of taking study medication. You will then be assigned at random (like flipping a coin) to receive either a daily investigational medication capsule or placebo (which looks the same as the investigational medication but contains no actual medication) for the duration of the treatment phase. Neither you nor the study team will know which one you are taking. The purpose of the placebo group is to ensure that any effects observed with the investigational medication are real effects. Everyone in the study will continue to take their usual diabetes medication, including medication for kidney disease.

What will happen at study visits?
At the beginning of the study you will be given a supply of study medication, equipment to measure your blood sugar and your Patient Diary. During the study you will need to make regular visits to the study center, where a variety of assessments will be done. These will include:
- full physical examination
- monitoring of vital signs (blood pressure and pulse)
- height and weight measurements
- blood and urine tests
- an electrocardiogram (ECG); a painless test that checks the pattern of your heartbeat and heart health
- a check of your Patient Diary to see if there have been any problems with your diabetes control.

What else do I need to consider?
- The study medication, health checks and medical care related to the study will be provided at no cost to you.
- You will continue to take your usual antidiabetic medicine throughout the study.
- The investigational medication may cause side effects. The study doctor will discuss the possible side effects with you.
- The investigational medication may help reduce the progression of kidney disease, although this cannot be guaranteed. The risks and benefits of joining the study will be explained to you by the study staff.

To learn more about the CREDENCE™ Study, please contact the study team using the contact information below.
What is diabetes?
Diabetes is a common, life-long condition where the level of sugar in your blood is too high, putting you at risk of long-term health problems. In order to control blood sugar levels, your body requires a hormone called insulin, which is produced by the pancreas. Insulin helps your body use the sugars in your blood and convert them into energy. Some people are unable to make enough insulin or their body is no longer able to respond to insulin properly, which makes it harder to keep the sugar levels in their blood steady. This type of diabetes is known as type 2 diabetes.

How is it treated?
If you have diabetes it is important to eat a healthy diet and exercise regularly. Sometimes you may require medicines to help your body use the insulin it has, and some people with type 2 diabetes may need insulin injections to help control blood sugar levels.

Diabetes and kidney problems
People with diabetes are particularly prone to developing problems with their kidneys, known as diabetic nephropathy. This condition develops gradually and may not cause problems at first, but later on there may be clear signs of kidney damage. Although there are some treatments for diabetic nephropathy available now, doctors need to find new medicines that can help protect your kidneys and slow down the damage.

What is a clinical research study?
When a new medication is developed, it must be tested in a series of clinical research studies, which are also known as clinical trials. These studies are designed to answer important questions about the medication, such as:
- Does the medication work?
- What side effects does it cause?
- What is the best dose to use?

By answering these questions doctors can gather evidence to show whether the potential new medication is suitable for a specific illness. Clinical research studies follow a strict set of rules, called a protocol, which makes sure that the studies are well designed and as safe as possible for all people who choose to take part.

Without clinical research studies, no new medications would become available to people who need them. Choosing to take part in a clinical research study is a personal choice. This brochure will explain the CREDENCE™ Study and help you decide if you would like to take part.

What is the CREDENCE™ Study?
The purpose of the CREDENCE™ Study is to see if a potential new treatment (investigational medication) can reduce the progression of kidney disease in people with type 2 diabetes and diabetic nephropathy. The study team will also be looking at whether the investigational medication can provide protection from heart and blood vessel disease, which are also more common in people with diabetes.

Who can take part in this study?
You may be able to take part in the CREDENCE™ Study if you:
- are 30 years of age or older
- have a diagnosis of type 2 diabetes
- have kidney problems related to your diabetes
- are currently taking medicines to control your kidney problems.

What will happen in the CREDENCE™ Study?
The CREDENCE™ Study will last for about 5 years and has four phases:

**Screening**
Up to 8 weeks
To check whether the study is suitable for you.

**Run-in period**
2 weeks
You will be shown how to collect blood glucose measurements.
You will receive diet and exercise planning advice.
You will take a daily capsule to give you a chance to get used to the routine of taking study medication.

**Receive study medication**
Up to 5.5 years
You will take either investigational medicine capsules or placebo capsules every day before breakfast.
You will record your blood glucose levels in a diary that will be provided to you.
There will be four visits in the first 6 months. After this you will visit once every 6 months, with one telephone call in between visits.

**Follow-up**
30 days after last dose
We will telephone you and find out how you are after you have stopped taking the study medication.