

SGLT-2 İNHİBİTÖRLERİ



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Antalya

Sunum planı

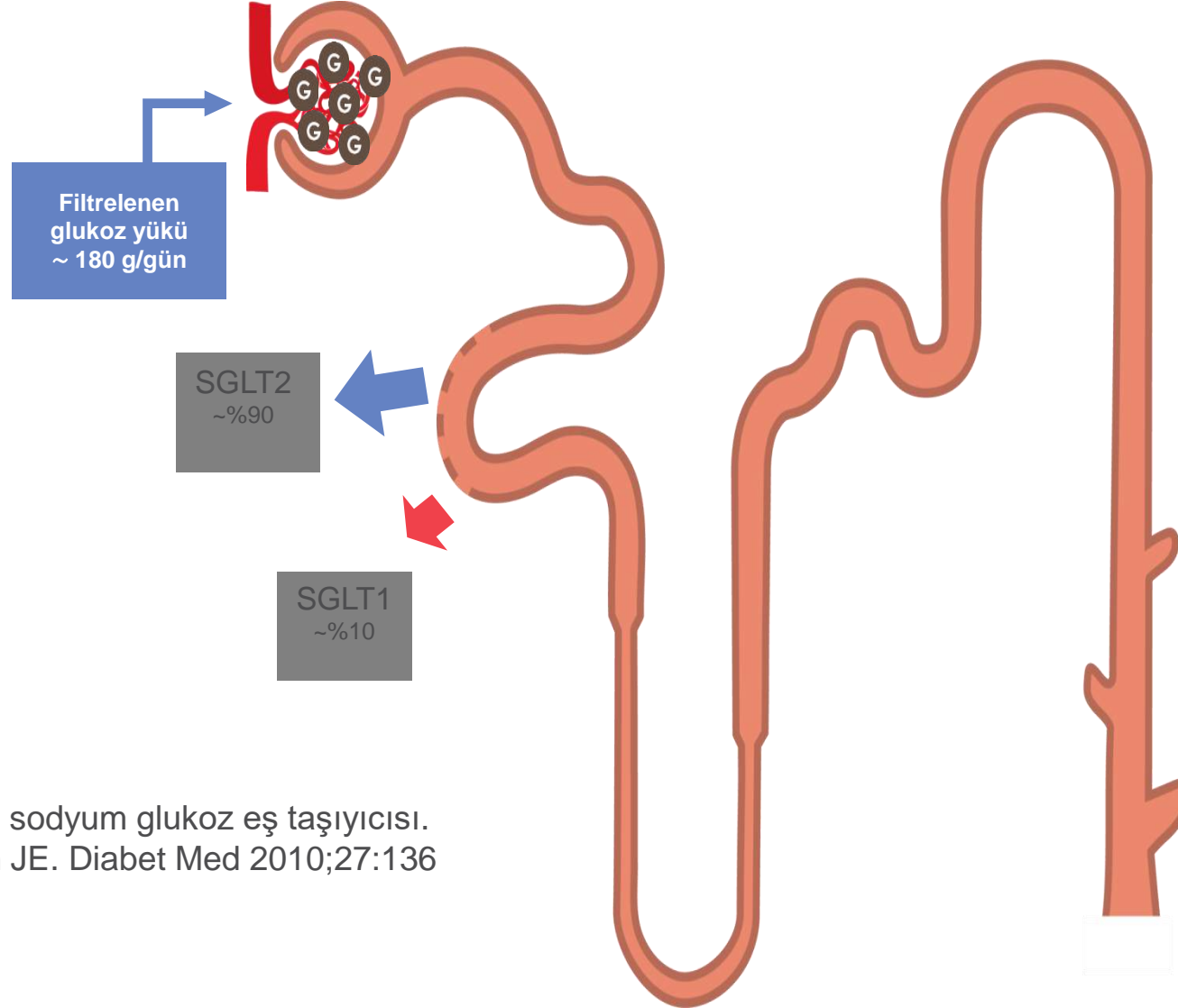
SGLT2 inhibitörlerinin

- Genel özellikleri
- Glisemik etkileri
- Glisemi dışı etkileri
- Komplikasyonlara etkileri
- Klavuzlardaki yerleri

SGLT2 inhibitörlerinin

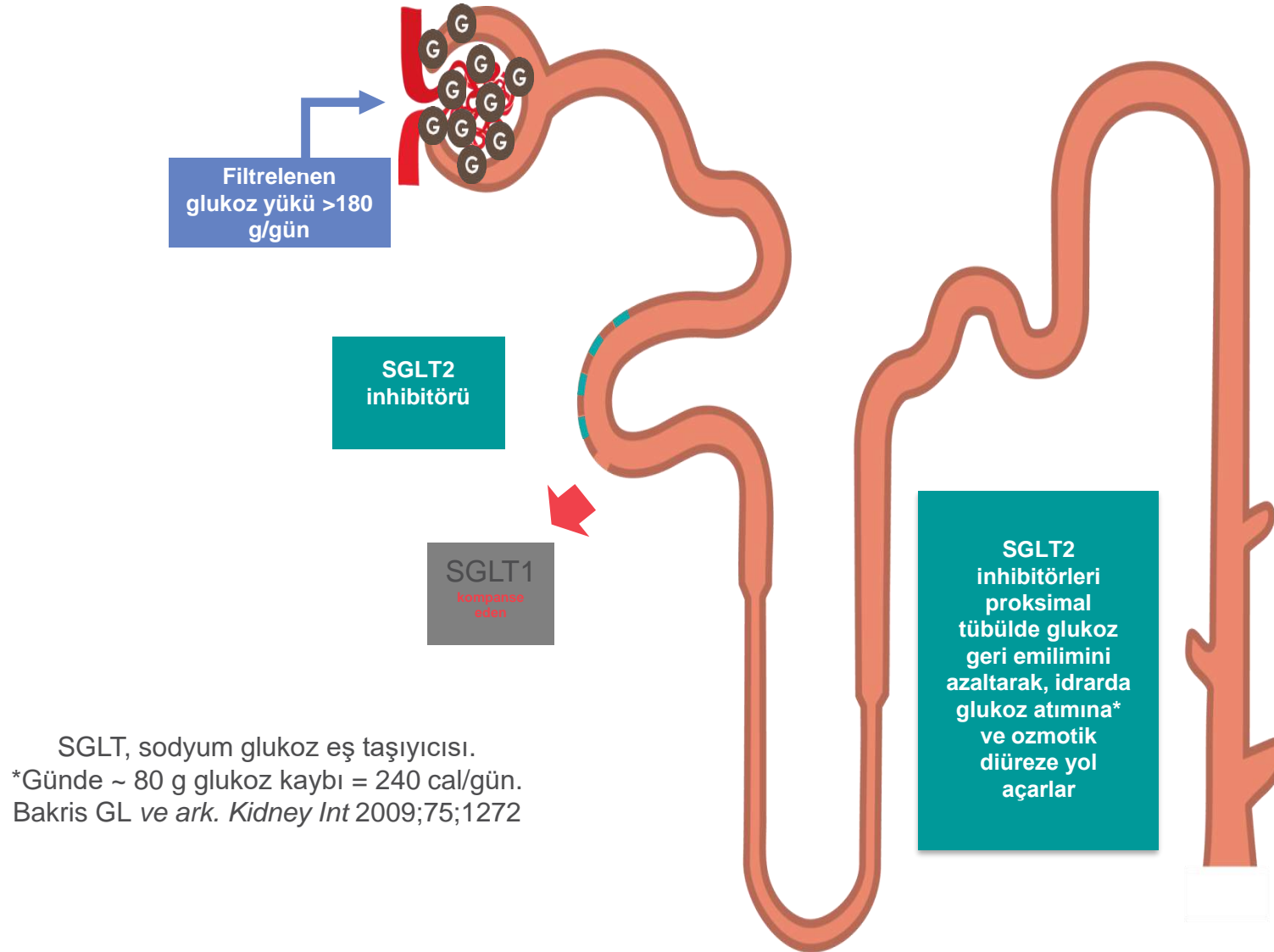
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Sağlıklı kişilerde renal glukoz geri emilimi



SGLT, sodyum glukoz eş taşıyıcısı.
Gerich JE. Diabet Med 2010;27:136

SGLT2 inhibisyonu idrarla glukoz atımını artırır



Tarihsel gelişim

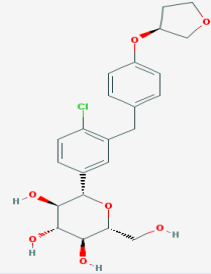
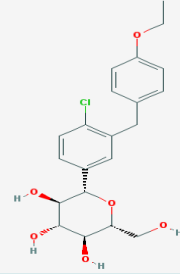
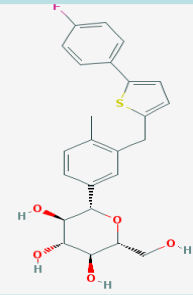
- SGLT1 ve 2'yi doğal olarak inhibe eden Phlorizin elma ağacı kabuğundan Fransız kimyacılar tarafından 1835'de bulunmuş
- 1920'lerde normal hayvanlara verilince glikozüri, polidipsi ve kilo kaybına yol açtığı saptanmış
- 1980'lerde %90 pankreatektomili hayvanlarda glisemide normalizasyon
- GIS'den phlorizin emilimi az olduğu için phlorizin klinik çalışmalarda kullanılamamış.
- Phlorizin analogları araştırılmış
- Barsaklarda disakkaridazlarla parçalanmaya dayanıklı
 - Sergliflozin,
 - Remogliflozin,
 - Dapagliflozin,
 - Canagliflozin
 - Empagliflozin
 - ertugliflozin...

Table 2. Single-dose pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of sotagliflozin and currently available SGLT2 inhibitors

	Empagliflozin 64	Canagliflozin 44	Dapagliflozin 65	Sotagliflozin 41
IC ₅₀ for SGLT1 [*] , nM	8300	710	1400	36
IC ₅₀ for SGLT2 [*] , nM	3.1	2.7	1.2	1.8
C _{max} , nmol/l	245 (10 mg) 606 (25 mg)	2465 (100 mg) 7828 (300 mg)	161 (5 mg) 460 (10 mg)	247 (2 × 150-mg tablets)
T _{max} , h	1.5	1.5	1	3
24-h urinary glucose excretion, g	1.1.1.1 ~90 (10 mg) ~78 (25 mg)	117.3 (100 mg) 113.1 (300 mg)	45.2 (5 mg) 68.4 (10 mg)	73 (2 × 150-mg tablets)
T _{1/2} , h	10.8–11.9	13.7–14.9	12.9 [†]	13.2

C_{max}, peak serum concentration; IC₅₀, half-maximum inhibitory concentration; SGLT, sodium-glucose co-transporter; T_{max}, time to maximum plasma concentration.

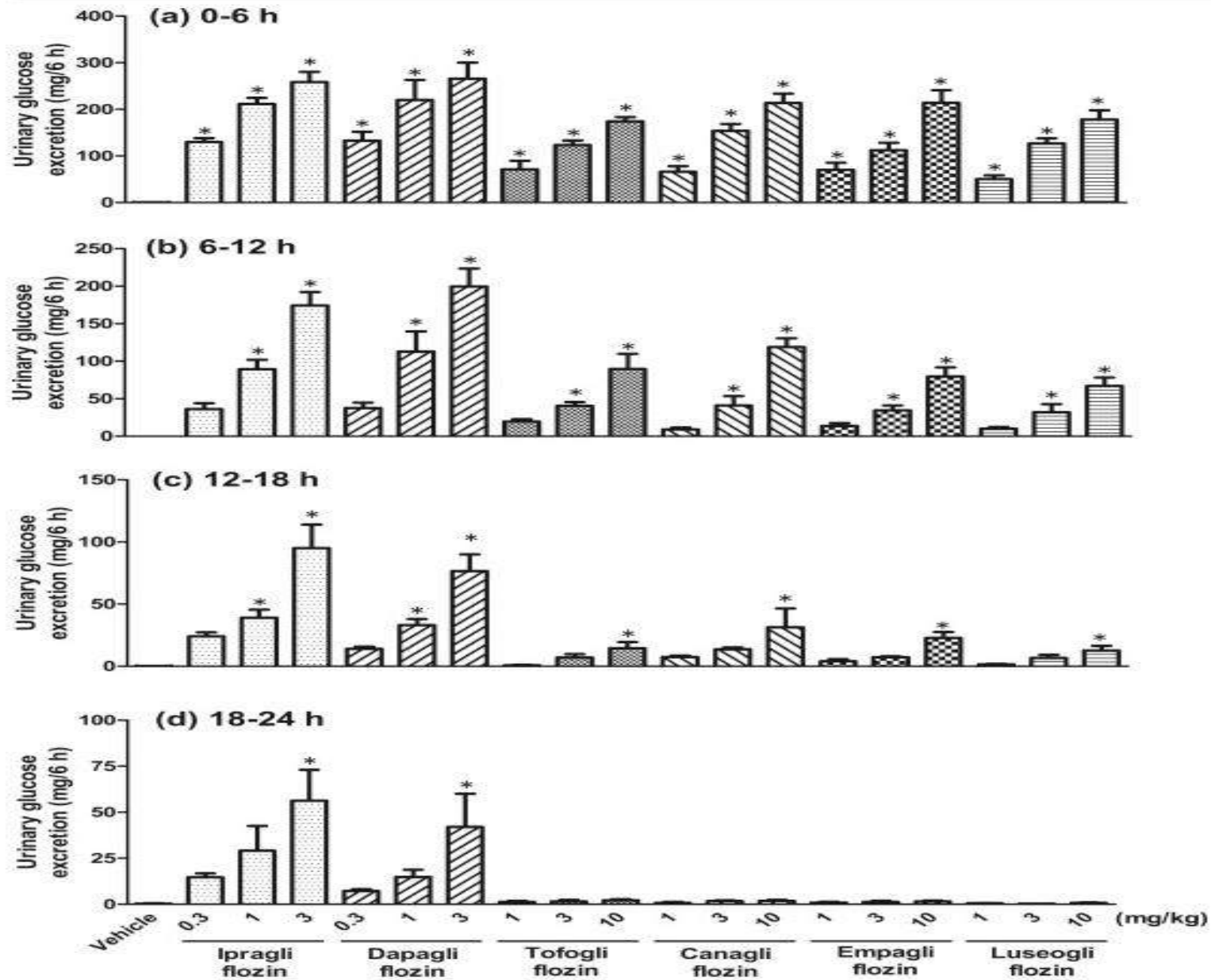
Mevcut SGLT2i'lerinin farmasötik özellikleri

			
	Empagliflozin	Dapagliflozin	Canagliflozin
Terapötik doz (mg/gün) Başlangıç dozu	10–25 10	5–10 10	100–300 100
Uygulama	qd Yemekle birlikte veya tek başına	qd Yemekle birlikte veya tek başına	qd İlk öğünden önce
Tepe plazma konsantrasyonu (doz sonrası saat)	1.5	2 saat içinde	1–2
Eliminasyon (yarılanma-ömrü, saat)	Hepatik:renal 43:57 [12.4]	Hepatik:renal 22:78 [12.9]	Hepatik:renal 67:33 [13.1]*
SGLT1'e kıyasla seçicilik	1:5000	>1:1400	>1:160¹

*300 mg dozu için. qd, günde bir defa; SGLT1, sodyum-glikoz eş-taşıyıcısı-1; SGLT2, sodyum-glikoz eş-taşıyıcısı-2
Veri kaynağı: www.ema.europa.eu (Jardiance KÜB, Forxiga KÜB, Invokana PI, Invokana KÜB, tümüne erişim 20 Şubat 2016); 1. Sha S ve
ark. *Diab Obes Metab* 2015;17:188

1. Preclinical data; adapted from Grempler R. *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2012;14:83

İdrar glikoz atılımı



SGLT2 inhibitörlerinin

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Dapagliflozin ile HbA1c deęiřimi

Ferrannini, 2010 ⁵³	Monotherapy 24 weeks	DAPA 5 mg (64)	7.86 ± 0.94	-0.77 (<i>P</i> < 0.001)
		DAPA 10 mg (70)	8.01 ± 0.96	-0.89 (<i>P</i> < 0.0001)
		PBO (75)	7.84 ± 0.87	-0.23
Rosenstock, 2015 ⁶⁴	Combination + MET 24 weeks	SAXA 5 mg + DAPA 10 mg (179)	8.92 ± 1.18	-1.47
		SAXA 5 mg + PBO (176)	9.03 ± 1.05	-0.88 (<i>P</i> < 0.0001 ^b)
		DAPA 10 mg + PBO (179)	8.87 ± 1.16	-1.20 <i>P</i> = 0.0166 ^c)
Jabbour, 2014 ⁵⁷	Combination SITA ± MET 24 weeks	DAPA 10 mg (225)	7.9 ± 0.8	-0.5 (<i>P</i> < 0.0001)
		PBO (226)	8.0 ± 0.8	0.0
Rosenstock, 2012 ⁵⁸	Combination + PIO 24 weeks	DAPA 5 mg (141)	8.40 ± 1.03	-0.82 (<i>P</i> = 0.0007)
		DAPA 10 mg (140)	8.37 ± 0.96	-0.97 (<i>P</i> < 0.0001)
		PBO (139)	8.34 ± 1.00	-0.42
Wilding, 2012 ⁵⁶	Combination INS ± up to 2 OADs 24 weeks	DAPA 5 mg (212)	8.62 ± 0.89	-0.89 (<i>P</i> < 0.001)
		DAPA 10 mg (196)	8.57 ± 0.82	-0.96 (<i>P</i> < 0.001)
		PBO (197)	8.47 ± 0.77	
Henry, 2012 ⁶² Study 1 Study 2	Initial combination with MET 24 weeks	Study 1 DAPA 5 mg + MET XR ≤2000 mg (194)	9.2 ± 1.3	
		DAPA 5 mg (203)	9.1 ± 1.4	
		MET XR ≤2000 mg (201)	9.2 ± 1.3	
		Study 2 DAPA 10 mg + MET XR ≤2000 mg (211)	9.1 ± 1.3	-1.98 (<i>P</i> < 0.0001 ^{d,e})
		DAPA 10 mg (219)	9.1 ± 1.3	-1.45
		MET XR ≤2000 mg (208)	9.1 ± 1.3	-1.44
Nauck, 2011 ⁶³	Combination + MET 52 weeks	DAPA ≤10 mg (406)	7.69 ± 0.86	-0.52 ^a
		GLIP ≤20 mg (408)	7.74 ± 0.89	-0.52
Strojek, 2011 ⁵⁹	Combination + GLIM 24 weeks	DAPA 5 mg (145)	8.12 ± 0.78	-0.63 (<i>P</i> < 0.0001)
		DAPA 10 mg (151)	8.07 ± 0.79	-0.82 (<i>P</i> < 0.0001)
		PBO (146)	8.15 ± 0.74	-0.13
Bailey, 2010 ⁵⁵	Combination + MET 24 weeks	DAPA 5 mg (137)	8.17 ± 0.96	-0.70 (<i>P</i> < 0.0001)
		DAPA 10 mg (135)	7.92 ± 0.82	-0.84
		PBO (137)	8.11 ± 0.96	(<i>P</i> < 0.0001)-0.30

A1c azalması:
Monoterapide 0.89
Kombinasyonda 0.5-1.2

DAPAGLIFLOZİN

Table 2. Effect of dapagliflozin on glycated haemoglobin, fasting glucose, body weight and blood pressure in randomised double blind placebo controlled trials in type 2 diabetic patients

Author	n	Dapagliflozin mg/day	Duration weeks	Baseline HbA _{1c} % (mmol/mol)	↓ HbA _{1c} % (mmol/mol)	↓ FPG mmol/L (mg/dL)	↓ body Weight kg	↓ SBP/↓ DBP mmHg
Komoroski <i>et al.</i> Clin Pharmacol Ther, 2009 ^[12]	47	Monotherapy 5–100	2	6–10 (42–86)	–	1.0–2.1* (19–39)*	–	–
List <i>et al.</i> Diabetes Care, 2009 ^[13]	389	Monotherapy 2.5–50	12	7.6–8.0 (59–64)	0.55–0.90 (5.5–9.9)	0.9–1.7 (16–31)	2.5–3.4#	2.6–6.4/0.1–2.6
		Placebo subtracted			0.37–0.72 (~3.9–7.8)	0.6–1.4 (10–25)	1.3–2.2#	0.2–4.0/+0.2–2.3
Ferrannini <i>et al.</i> Diabetes Care, 2010 ^[14]	485	Monotherapy 2.5–10	24	7.9 (63)	0.58–0.89 (~6.3–9.8)	0.8–1.6 (15–29)	3.3–3.8	2.3–4.6/1.7–2.8
		Placebo subtracted			0.35–0.66 (~3.8–7.2)	0.61–1.39 (11–25)	1.1–1.6	1.4–3.7/1.0–2.1
Bailey <i>et al.</i> Lancet, 2010 ^[15]	546	Add-on to metformin: 2.5–10	24	8.0 (64)	0.67–0.84 (7.3–9.2)	0.99–1.30 (18–23)	2.2–2.9	2.1–5.1/1.8–2.5
		Placebo subtracted			0.37–0.54 (~3.9–5.9)	0.66–0.97 (12–18)	1.3–2.0	1.9–4.9/1.7–2.4
Wilding <i>et al.</i> Diabetes Care, 2009 ^[16]	71	Add-on to 50% insulin dose: 10 or 20	12	8.4 (68)	0.61–0.70 (~6.7–7.7)	0.83–1.5 (15–27)	4.5–4.3	–
		Placebo subtracted			0.70–0.78 (~7.7–8.5)	0.86–1.52 (15.4–27.4)	2.6–2.4	–

*fasting serum glucose

#percentage decrease in body weight

Key: ↓ = decrease; ~ = approximately

DBP = diastolic blood pressure; FPG = fasting plasma glucose; HbA_{1c} = glycated haemoglobin A_{1c};

AKŞ azalması: 15-39 mg/dl

Empagliflozin İle HbA1c değişimi

EMPAGLIFLOZIN				
Roden, 2013 ⁶⁵	Monotherapy 24 weeks	EMPA 10 mg (224)	7.87 ± 0.88	-0.66 (P < 0.0001)
		EMPA 25 mg (224)	7.86 ± 0.85	-0.78 (P < 0.0001)
		SITA 100 mg (223)	7.85 ± 0.79	-0.66 (P < 0.0001)
		PBO (228)	7.91 ± 0.78	0.08
Ridderstrale, 2014 ⁶⁶	Combination + MET 52/104 weeks	EMPA 25 mg (769)	7.92 ± 0.81	-0.73/-0.66 (P < 0.0001 non-inferiority/P < 0.05 superiority)
		GLIM 1-4 mg (780)	7.92 ± 0.86	-0.66/-0.55
Haring, 2014 ⁶⁷	Combination + MET 24 weeks	EMPA 10 mg (217)	7.94 ± 0.79	-0.70 (P < 0.001)
		EMPA 25 mg (214)	7.86 ± 0.87	-0.77 (P < 0.001)
		PBO (207)	7.90 ± 0.88	-0.13
Haring, 2013 ⁶⁹	Combination + MET + SU24 weeks	EMPA 10 mg (226)	8.07 ± 0.81	-0.82 (P < 0.001)
		EMPA 25 mg (218)	8.10 ± 0.83	-0.77 (P < 0.001)
		PBO (225)	8.15 ± 0.83	-0.17
Kovacs, 2014 ⁶⁸	Combination + PIO ± MET24 weeks	EMPA 10 mg (165)	8.07 ± 0.89	-0.59 (P < 0.001)
		EMPA 25 mg (168)	8.06 ± 0.82	-0.72 (P < 0.001)
		PBO		-0.11
Lewin, 2015 ⁷¹	Initial combination + LINA 24 weeks	EMP.		-1.24 (P < 0.001) ^{g,h}
		EMP.		-1.08 (P < 0.001) ^h
		EMP.		-0.83
		EMPA 25 mg	7.99 ± 0.97	-0.95
		LINA 5 mg	8.05 ± 0.89	-0.67
DeFronzo, 2015 ⁷⁰	Combination + LINA add-on to MET24 weeks	EMPA 10 mg/LINA 5 mg		
		EMPA 25 mg/LINA 5 mg		
		EMPA 10 mg		
		EMPA 25 mg		
		LINA 5 mg	8.02 ± 0.90	-0.70

A1c azalması:

Monoterapide 0.7

Kombinasyonda 0.5-1.2

AKŞ azalması:

Monoterapide 30-36 mg/dl

Kombinasyonda 24-29 mg/dl

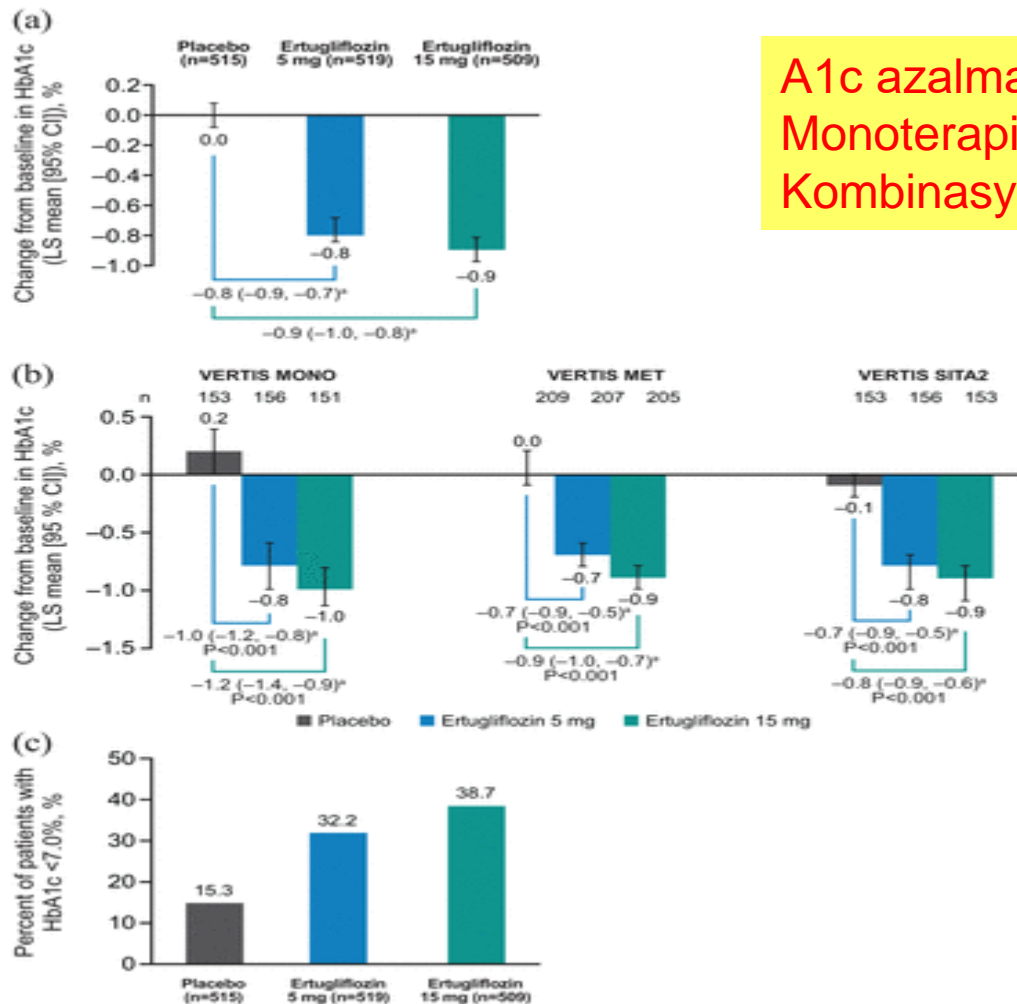
Canagliflozin İle HbA1c değişimi

Study	Monotherapy or Combination Therapy	Treatment (n)	Baseline A1C, %, Mean \pm SD	Change in A1C, %
CANAGLIFLOZIN				
Inagaki, 2014 ⁴³	Monotherapy 24 weeks	CANA 100 mg (90)	7.98 \pm 0.73	-0.74 (<i>P</i> < 0.001)
		PBO (93)	8.04 \pm 0.7	0.29
Stenlof, 2013 ⁴²	Monotherapy 26 weeks	CANA 100 mg (195)	8.1 \pm 1.0	-0.77 (<i>P</i> < 0.001)
		CANA 300 mg (197)	8.0 \pm 1.0	-1.03 (<i>P</i> < 0.001)
		PBO (192)	8.0 \pm 1.0	0.14
Forst, 2014 ⁴⁴	Combination MET + PIO26 weeks	CANA 100 mg (113)	8.0 \pm 0.9	-0.89 (<i>P</i> < 0.001)
		CANA 300 mg (114)	7.9 \pm 0.9	-1.03 (<i>P</i> < 0.001)
		PBO/SITA 100 mg (115) ^b	8.0 \pm 1.0	-0.26
Wilding, 2013 ⁴⁷	Combination MET + SU26 weeks	CANA 100 mg (157)	8.1 \pm 0.9	-0.85 (<i>P</i> < 0.001)
		CANA 300 mg (156)	8.1 \pm 0.9	-1.06 (<i>P</i> < 0.001)
		PBO (156)	8.1 \pm 0.9	-0.13
Lavalle-Gonzalez, 2013 ⁴⁵	Combination + MET 26 weeks	CANA 100 mg (183)	8.0 \pm 0.9	-0.79 (<i>P</i> < 0.001)
		CANA 300 mg (183)	8.0 \pm 0.9	-0.94 (<i>P</i> < 0.001)
		PBO/SITA 100 mg (183)	8.0 \pm 0.9	-0.82 NA
		PBO (183)	8.0 \pm 0.9	-0.17
Cefalu, 2013 ⁴⁸	Combination + MET 52 weeks	CANA 100 mg (483)	7.8 \pm 0.8	-0.82 NA ^a
		CANA 300 mg (485)	7.8 \pm 0.8	-0.93 NA ^a
		GLIM 6-8 mg (484)	7.8 \pm 0.8	-0.81
Scherthaner, 2013 ⁵⁰	Combination MET + SU52 weeks	CANA 300 mg (378)	8.1 \pm 0.9	-1.03 NA ^a
		SITA 100 mg (378)	8.1 \pm 0.9	-0.66 NA ^a

A1c azalması:
 Monoterapide 0.7-1
 Kombinasyonda 0.8-1

Efficacy of ertugliflozin in monotherapy or combination therapy in patients with type 2 diabetes: A pooled analysis of placebo-controlled studies

Jie Liu¹, Lisa Tarasenko², Steven G Terra³, Susan Huyck¹, Larry Wu¹, Annpey Pong¹, Roberto A Calle⁴, Silvina Gallo⁵, Amanda Darekar⁶, James P Mancuso⁷



A1c azalması:
Monoterapide 0.8-1
Kombinasyonda 0.7-0.9

TABLO 7.8: Monoterapide anti-hiperglisemik ilaçlara yanıt

	APG'de azalma	A1C'de azalma
Yaşam tarzı deęiřimi	40-60 mg/dl	%1.0-2.0
Metformin	50 mg/dl	%1.0-1.5
İnsülinler	50-80 mg/dl	%1.5-3.5
Sulfonilüreler	40-60 mg/dl	%1.0-2.0
Glinidler	30 mg/dl	%0.5-1.5
Tiazolidindionlar	25-55 mg/dl	%0.5-1.4
Alfa glukozidaz inhibitörleri	20-30 mg/dl	%0.5-0.8
GLP-1 agonistleri	20-30 mg/dl	%1.0-1.5
DPP-4 inhibitörleri	20-30 mg/dl	%0.5-1.0
SGLT-2 inhibitörleri	20-30 mg/dl	%0.5-1.0

Bazal KŞ yüksek olanlarda daha fazla glisemik etki

What Next After Metformin in Type 2 Diabetes? Selecting the Right Drug for the Right Patient

[W. David Strain](#),¹ [Carmen Tsang](#),² [Michael Hurst](#),² [Phil McEwan](#),² [Minesh Unadkat](#),³ [Simon Meadowcroft](#),³ [Richard Shardlow](#),³ and [Marc Evans](#)^{✉4}

Change in HbA1c at 6 months and 12 months from baseline by drug class

	Overall	SU	DPP4i	TZD	SGLT2i
At month 0 (latest value ≤ 6 months prior to 2L initiation)					
On second-line therapy, <i>N</i>	7170	3521	2981	178	490
With measurement HbA1c [%]					
<i>N</i> (%)	7170 (100.00%)	3521 (100.00%)	2981 (100.00%)	178 (100.00%)	490 (100.00%)
HbA1c [%], mean (SD)	8.34 (0.78)	8.40 (0.78)	8.26 (0.76)	8.37 (0.81)	8.38 (0.80)
HbA1c < 7.5%, <i>N</i> (%)	944 (13.17%)	398 (11.30%)	460 (15.43%)	24 (13.48%)	62 (12.65%)
At month 6^a					
On therapy, <i>N</i>	6238 (87.00%)	3103 (88.13%)	2573 (86.31%)	155 (87.08%)	407 (83.06%)
With measurement					
<i>N</i> (%)	4803 (77.00%)	2371 (76.41%)	2008 (78.04%)	115 (74.19%)	309 (75.92%)
HbA1c [%], mean (SD)	7.33 (0.97)	7.25 (1.01)	7.42 (0.93)	7.44 (0.91)	7.38 (0.79)
HbA1c < 7.5%, <i>N</i> (%)	3177 (66.15%)	1663 (70.14%)	1261 (62.80%)	71 (61.74%)	182 (58.90%)
Change at 6 months (for patients with recorded values at initiation and month 6)					
Mean Δ HbA1c [%], (SD)	-1.01 (0.98)	-1.18 (1.05)	-0.81 (0.89)	-0.98 (0.82)	-1.03 (0.86)
At month 12^b					
On therapy, <i>N</i>	5402 (75.34%)	2750 (78.10%)	2166 (72.66%)	138 (77.53%)	348 (71.02%)
With measurement					
<i>N</i> (%)	4068 (75.31%)	2059 (74.87%)	1645 (75.95%)	106 (76.81%)	258 (74.14%)
HbA1c [%], mean (SD)	7.44 (1.07)	7.46 (1.12)	7.43 (1.02)	7.44 (1.20)	7.29 (0.88)
HbA1c < 7.5%, <i>N</i> (%)	2,522 (62.00%)	1,247 (60.56%)	1,034 (62.86%)	67 (63.21%)	174 (67.44%)
Change at 12 months (for patients with recorded values at initiation and month 12)					
Mean Δ HbA1c [%], (SD)	-0.88 (1.07)	-0.97 (1.11)	-0.74 (1.00)	-0.99 (1.23)	-1.08 (0.98)

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34 RKÇ metaanalizi

Table 2. Number of included patients, mean difference and heterogeneity in meta-analyses of double blind, randomised controlled trials comparing SGLT2-i versus placebo.

SGLT2-i	Total n	Mean difference(confidence interval)	I ² (Q)%	Subgroup differences
Fasting plasma glucose (mg/dL)	8,914	-28.1 (-31.1; -25.1)	79.1	P = 0.04
Body weight (kg)	9,612	-2.1 (-2.3; -2.0)	44.5	P < 0.01
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	9,336	-3.9 (-4.6; -3.3)	33.6	P = 0.03
Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)	7,402	-2.0 (-2.4; -1.6)	6.3	P = 0.82
Heart rate (bpm)	4,587	-0.6 (-1.3; 0.0)	48.4	P = 0.04
HDL cholesterol (mmol/L)	4,698	0.05 (0.04; 0.07)	31.0	P = 0.03
Triglycerides (mmol/L)	4,704	-0.09 (-0.16; 0.02)	29.8	P < 0.01
LDL cholesterol (mmol/L)	5,431	0.09 (0.04; 0.14)	55.5	P < 0.01
Alanine aminotransferase (U/L)	3,719	-2.8 (-4.0; -1.7)	44.3	P = 0.59
Creatinine (µmol/L)	5,445	0.6 (0.1; 1.1)	11.3	P = 0.05

Kilo Kaybı: 1-3 kg

Bazal VKİ yüksek olanlarda daha fazla kilo kaybı

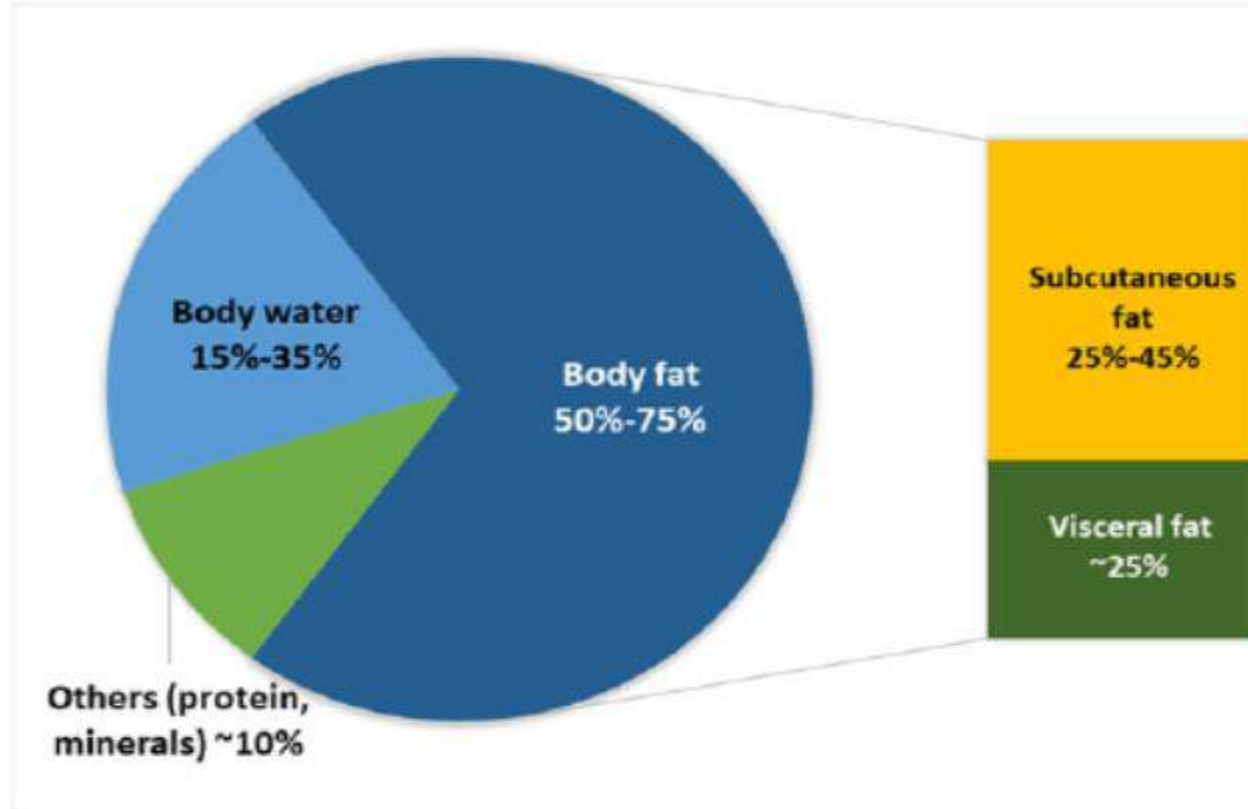


Figure 1 Approximate composition of body weight reduction in sodium-glucose cotransporter-2 inhibitor therapy at around 16 weeks (11,15–18).

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KV sonlanım çalışmaları:SGLT-2 inh

Table 10.3C—Cardiovascular and cardiorenal outcomes trials of available antihyperglycemic medications completed after the issuance of the FDA 2008 guidelines: SGLT2 inhibitors

	EMPA-REG OUTCOME (8) (n = 7,020)	CANVAS Program (9) (n = 10,142)	DECLARE-TIMI 58 (176) (n = 17,160)	CREDESCENCE (174) (n = 4,401)	DAPA-HF (177) (n = 4,744; 1,983 with diabetes)
Intervention	Empagliflozin/placebo	Canagliflozin/placebo	Dapagliflozin/placebo	Canagliflozin/ placebo	Dapagliflozin/ placebo
Main inclusion criteria	Type 2 diabetes and preexisting CVD	Type 2 diabetes and preexisting CVD at ≥ 30 years of age or > 2 CV risk factors at ≥ 50 years of age	Type 2 diabetes and established ASCVD or multiple risk factors for ASCVD	Type 2 diabetes and albuminuric kidney disease	NYHA class II, III, or IV heart failure and an ejection fraction $\leq 40\%$, with or without diabetes
A1C inclusion criteria (%)	7.0–10.0	7.0–10.5	≥ 6.5	6.5–12	—
Age (years)††	63.1	63.3	64.0	63	66
Race (% White)	72.4	78.3	79.6	66.6	70.3
Sex (% male)	71.5	64.2	62.6	66.1	76.6
Diabetes duration (years)††	57% > 10	13.5	11.0	15.8	N/A
Median follow-up (years)	3.1	3.6	4.2	2.6	1.5
Statin use (%)	77	75	75 (statin or ezetimibe use)	69	—
Metformin use (%)	74	77	82	57.8	51.2% (of patients with diabetes)
Prior CVD/CHF (%)	99/10	65.6/14.4	40/10	50.4/14.8	100% with CHF
Mean baseline A1C (%)	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.3	—
Mean difference in A1C between groups at end of treatment (%)	−0.3% [‡]	−0.58 [‡]	−0.43 [‡]	−0.31	N/A
Year started/ reported	2010/2015	2009/2017	2013/2018	2017/2019	2017/2019
Primary outcome§	3-point MACE 0.86 (0.74–0.99)	3-point MACE 0.86 (0.75–0.97)§	3-point MACE 0.93 (0.84–1.03) CV death or HF hospitalization 0.83 (0.73–0.95)	ESRD, doubling of creatinine, or death from renal or CV cause 0.70 (0.59–0.82)	Worsening heart failure or death from CV causes 0.74 (0.65–0.85) Results did not differ by diabetes status
Key secondary outcome§	4-point MACE 0.89 (0.78–1.01)	All-cause and CV mortality (see below)	Death from any cause 0.93 (0.82–1.04) Renal composite ($\geq 40\%$ decrease in eGFR rate to < 60 mL/min/1.73 m ² , new ESRD, or death from renal or CV causes) 0.76 (0.67–0.87)	CV death or HF hospitalization 0.69 (0.57–0.83) 3-point MACE 0.80 (0.67–0.95)	CV death or HF hospitalization 0.75 (0.65–0.85)
Cardiovascular death§	0.62 (0.49–0.77)	0.87 (0.72–1.05)	0.98 (0.82–1.17)	0.78 (0.61–1.00)	0.82 (0.69–0.98)
MI§	0.87 (0.70–1.09)	0.89 (0.73–1.09)	0.89 (0.77–1.01)	—	—
Stroke§	1.18 (0.89–1.56)	0.87 (0.69–1.09)	1.01 (0.84–1.21)	—	—
HF hospitalization§	0.65 (0.50–0.85)	0.67 (0.52–0.87)	0.73 (0.61–0.88)	0.61 (0.47–0.80)	0.70 (0.59–0.83)
Unstable angina hospitalization§	0.99 (0.74–1.34)	—	—	—	—
All-cause mortality§	0.68 (0.57–0.82)	0.87 (0.74–1.01)	0.93 (0.82–1.04)	0.83 (0.68–1.02)	0.83 (0.71–0.97)
Worsening nephropathy§	0.61 (0.53–0.70)	0.60 (0.47–0.77)	0.53 (0.43–0.66)	(See primary outcome)	0.71 (0.44–1.16)

—, not assessed/reported; CHF, congestive heart failure; CV, cardiovascular; CVD, cardiovascular disease; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; ESRD, end-stage renal disease; HF, heart failure; MACE, major adverse cardiovascular event; MI, myocardial infarction; SGLT2, sodium–glucose cotransporter 2; NYHA, New York Heart Association. Data from this table was adapted from Cefalu et al. (2023) in the January 2018 issue of *Diabetes Care*. ††Age was reported as means in all trials; diabetes duration was reported as means in all trials except EMPA-REG OUTCOME, which reported as percentage of population with diabetes duration > 10 years, and DECLARE-TIMI 58, which reported median. ‡A1C change of 0.30 in EMPA-REG OUTCOME is based on pooled results for both doses (i.e., 0.24% for 10 mg and 0.36% for 25 mg of empagliflozin). §Outcomes reported as hazard ratio (95% CI). ||Definitions of worsening nephropathy differed between trials. ¶Significant difference in A1C between groups ($P < 0.05$).

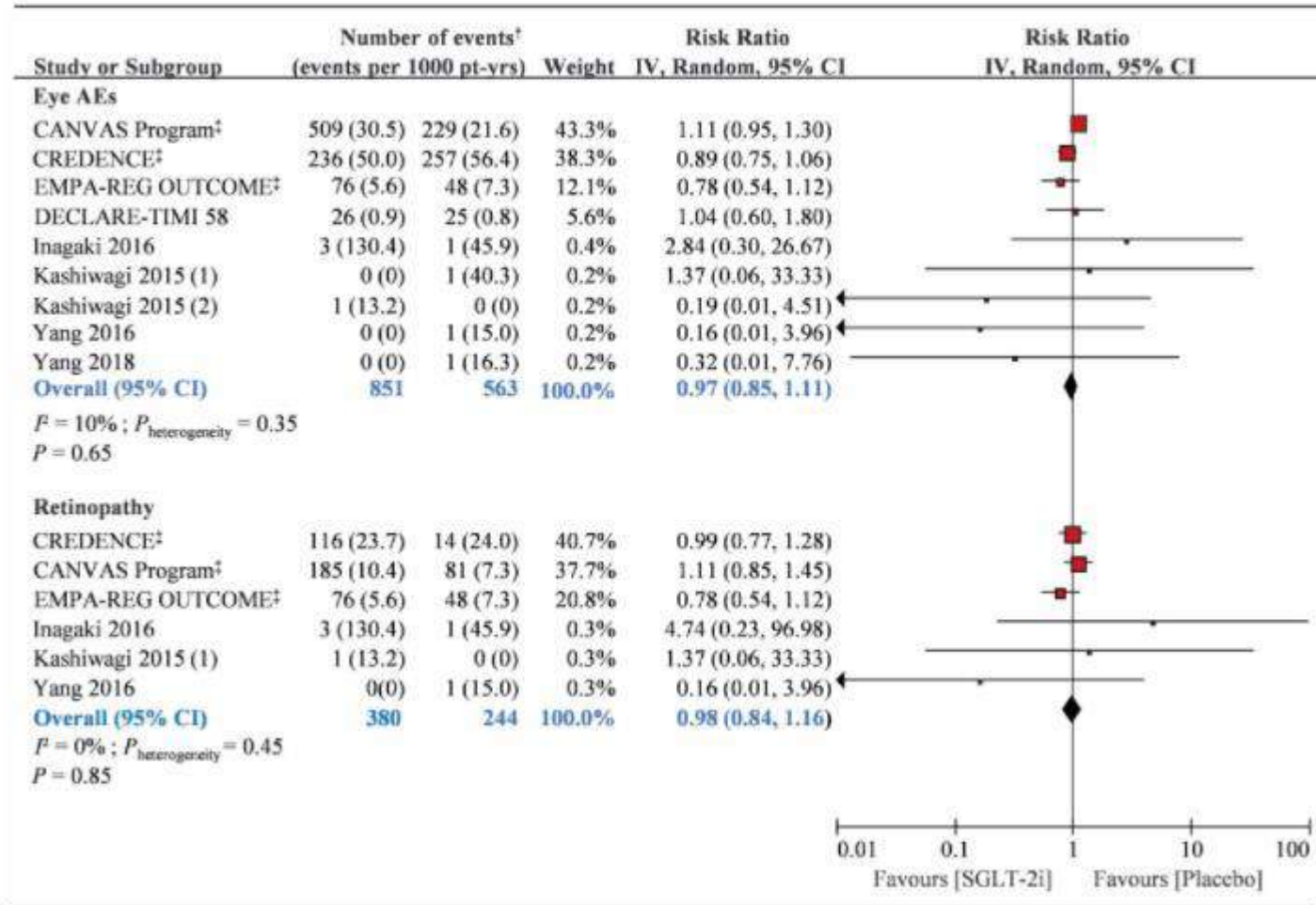
3'lü MACE azalması:
EMPA-REG, CANVAS,
CREDESCENCE

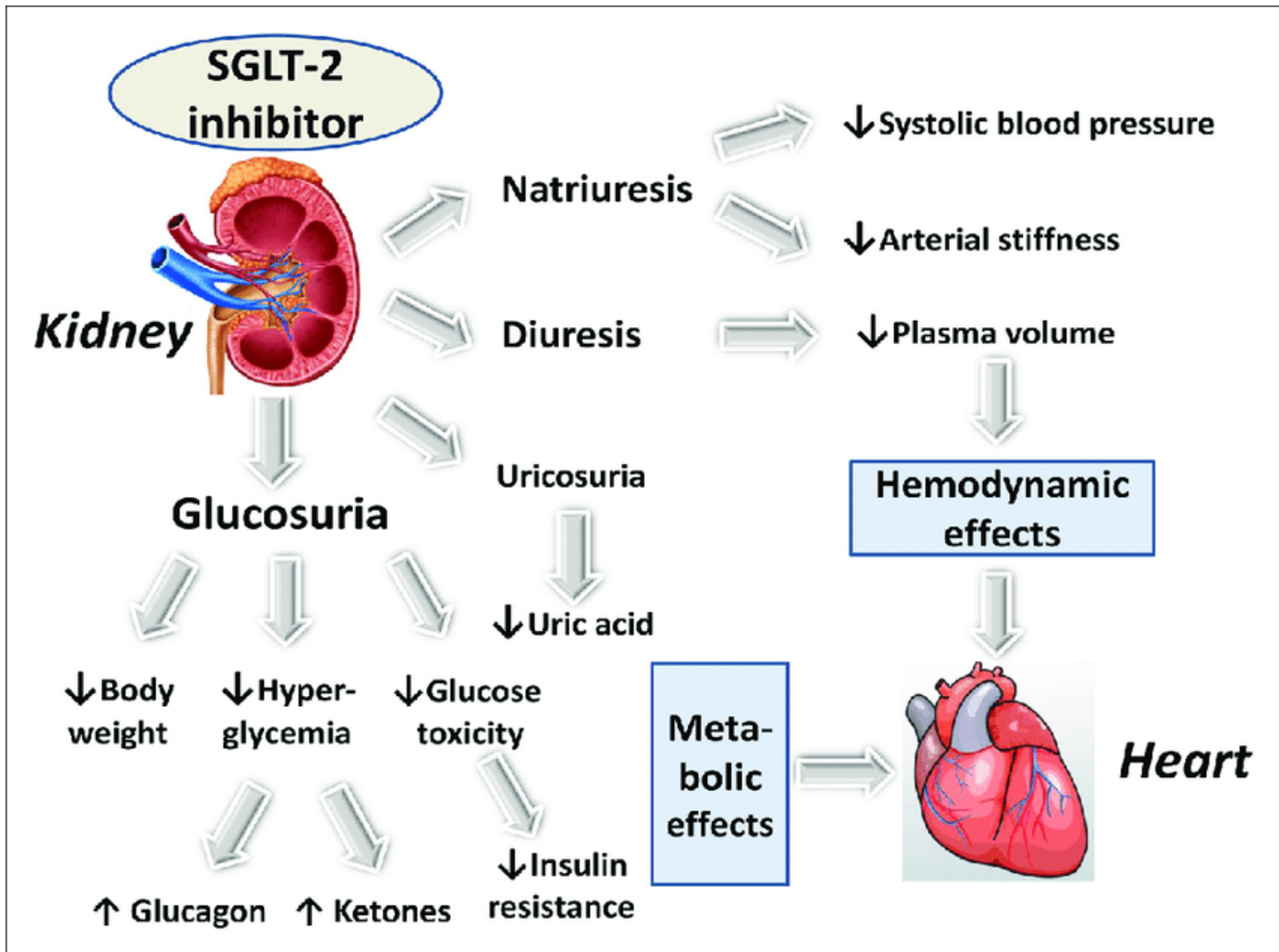
EMPA-REG:
KV ve tüm nedenlere bağlı
ölüm azalması

Tüm grup KY açısından
 faydalı

Ertugliflozin dışında
hepsinde renal fayda

Göz, Retinopati





SGLT2 inhibitörlerinin

- Genel özellikleri
- Glisemik etkileri
- Glisemi dışı etkileri
- Komplikasyonlara etkileri
- Klavuzlardaki yerleri

TEMD Önerileri

A1C <%8.5	Yaşam biçimi düzenleme (beslenme, fiziksel aktivite, kilo kontrolü vb.) önerileri	Monoterapi (KE/İntolerans yoksa MET)	OAD ilaçlar* AGİ DPP4-İ GLP-1A MET SGLT2-İ SU/GLN PiO
A1C %8.5-9.9		İkili OAD tedavi MET + Listedeki ilaçlardan biri*	
A1C %8.5-9.9		Üçlü OAD tedavi MET + Listedeki ilaçlardan ikisi*	
A1C ≥%10		İnsülinli tedavi ver**	MET + Bazal insülin*** İkili/üçlü OAD + Bazal insülin GLP-1A + Bazal insülin Karışım insülin Bazal + Bolus insülin İnsülin pompası

Takip:
3 ay sonra A1C kontrol
(Bknz Şekil 9. 2)

	AVANTAJ	DEZAVANTAJ
Etkinlik	İnsülin, SU, MET, GLP-1A, PiO	AGİ, GLN, DPP-4i, SGLT2-İ
Hipoglisemi riski	AGİ, DPP4-İ, GLP-1A, SGLT2-İ, PiO, MET	İnsülin, SU, GLN
Kilo değişimi	GLP-1A, SGLT2-İ	İnsülin, SU, GLN, PiO
Maliyet	MET, SU, AGİ	GLP-1A
Yağlı KC hast	PiO	
KKY	SGLT2-İ	PiO, Saksagliptin
Kardiyore-nal koruma	GLP-1A, SGLT2-İ	

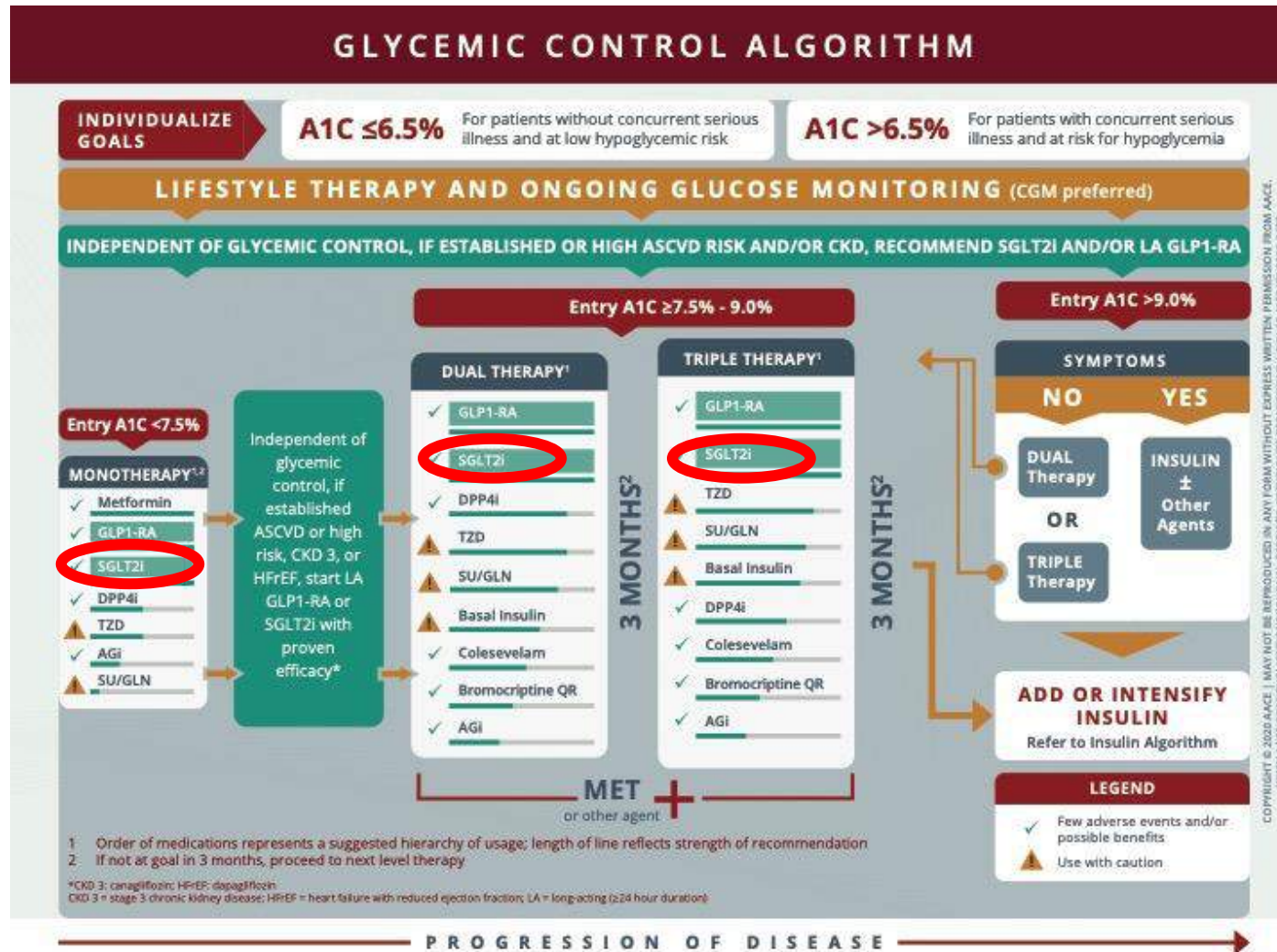
*İlaçlar harf sırasına göre dizilmiştir. Avantaj/dezavantajları dikkate alınarak uygun kombinasyon yapılabilir. Kombinasyonu uygun olmayan ilaçlar: SU ile GLN, GLP-1A ile DPP4-İ, SU ile hızlı/kısa etkili insülin içeren protokollerdir. Üç OAD'den fazlasının kombinasyonu önerilmez. KVH, KKY veya KBH olan hastalarda (renal fonksiyonlar dikkate alınarak) kanıtı olan GLP-1A veya SGLT2-İ grubu ilaçlar öncelikli seçilebilir.

**Hastada insülin endikasyonu varsa [Bknz. Bölüm 8] A1C kaç olursa olsun tedaviye insülin eklenir veya tamamen insülin tedavisi ile başlanır.

***Yüksek A1C nedeni ile insülin başlanan hastalarda genellikle tek başına insülin veya MET + İnsülin (Bazal, karışım veya bazal bolus) başlanıp zaman içinde tedavi düzenlenir.

KE: Kontrendikasyon, OAD: Oral antidiyabetik, MET: Metformin, SU: Sulfonilüre grubu ilaçlar, GLN: Glinid grubu ilaçlar, PiO: Pioglitazon, DPP4-İ: Dipeptidil peptidaz 4 inhibitörleri, GLP-1A: Glukagon benzeri peptid-1 analogları, SGLT2-İ: Sodyum glukoz ko-transporter 2 inhibitörleri, AGİ: Alfa glukozidaz inhibitörleri, KVH: Kardiyovasküler hastalık, KKY: Konjestif kalp yetersizliği, KBH: Kronik böbrek hastalığı.

AACE / ACE 2020



PROGRESSION OF DISEASE →

1 Order of medications represents a suggested hierarchy of usage; length of line reflects strength of recommendation

2 If not at goal in 3 months, proceed to next level therapy

*CKD 3: canagliflozin; HFrEF: dapagliflozin

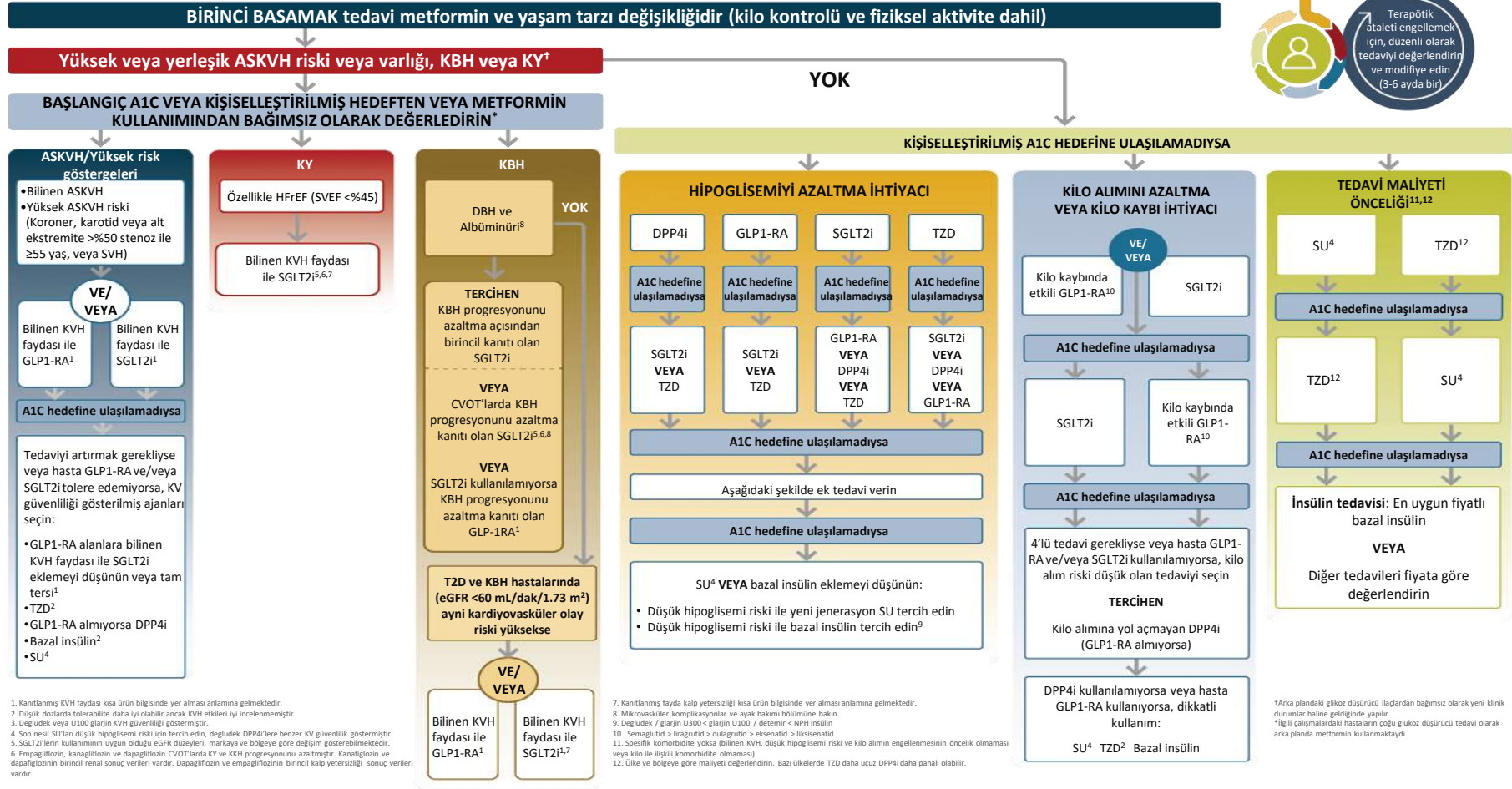
CKD 3 = stage 3 chronic kidney disease; HFrEF = heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; LA = long-acting (≥24 hour duration)

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LEGEND

- ✓ Few adverse events and/or possible benefits
- ▲ Use with caution

ADA-2021



Şekil 1 numaralı referanstan uyarlanmıştır. ASKVH, aterosklerotik kardiyovasküler hastalık; KBH, kronik böbrek hastalığı; KVH, kardiyovasküler hastalık; CVOT, kardiyovasküler sonuç çalışması; DPP-4i, dipeptidil peptidaz 4 inhibitörü; eGFR, tahmini glomerüler filtrasyon hızı; GLP-1 RA, glukagon benzeri peptid 1 reseptör agonisti; KY, kalp yetersizliği; HFrEF, düşük ejeksiyon fraksiyonlu kalp yetersizliği; SVEF, sol ventrikül ejeksiyon fraksiyonu; SVH, sol ventrikül hipertrofi; SGLT2i, sodyum-glukoz kotransporter 2 inhibitörü; SU, sülfonilüre; TZD, tiazolidindion.

1. Diabetes Care 2021;44(Suppl. 1):S1-S232.

Avrupa Kardiyoloji Derneği (ESC) – Avrupa Diyabet Çalışma Grubu (EASD)

2019 ESC – EASD Diyabet, prediyabet ve kardiyovasküler hastalıklar Kılavuzu

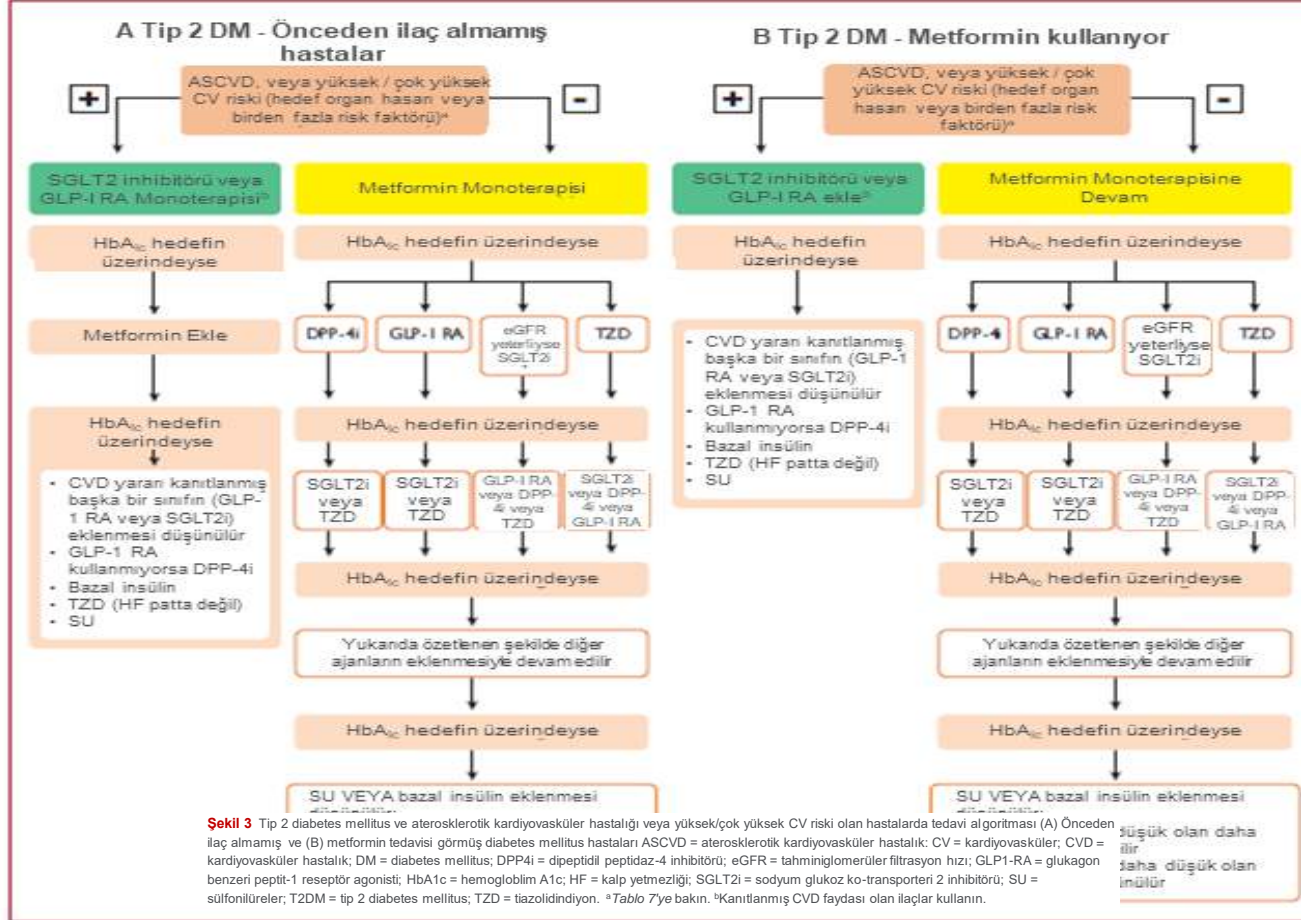


Figure 3 Treatment algorithm in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, or high/very high CV risk Treatment algorithms for (A) drug-naïve and (B) metformin-treated patients with diabetes mellitus. ASCVD = atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease; CV = cardiovascular; CVD = cardiovascular disease; DM = diabetes mellitus; DPP4i = dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitor; eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate; GLP1-RA = glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist; HbA1c = haemoglobin A1c; HF = heart failure; SGLT2i = sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 inhibitor; SU = sulphonylureas; T2DM = type 2 diabetes mellitus; TZD = thiazolidinedione. *See Table 7. ^bUse drugs with proven CVD benefit.

ESC – EASD Diyabet, Prediyabet ve Kardiyovasküler Hastalıklar Kılavuzu

Diyabet hastaları için glukoz düşürücü tedavi önerileri¹

SGLT2 inhibitörleri

Empagliflozin, Kanagliflozin veya dapagliflozin, KV olaylarını azaltmak için çok yüksek / yüksek KV c risk taşıyan veya KVH'si bulunan T2DM hastalarında önerilir.

I

A

Empagliflozin, ölüm riskini azaltmak için T2DM ve KVH hastalarında önerilir.

I

B

GLP1-RA'lar

Liraglutid, semaglutid veya dulaglutid, KV olaylarını azaltmak için çok yüksek / yüksek KV c risk taşıyan veya KVH'si bulunan T2DM hastalarında önerilir.

I

A

Liraglutid, ölüm riskini azaltmak için çok yüksek / yüksek KV c risk taşıyan veya KVH'si bulunan T2DM hastalarında önerilir.

I

B

Biguanidler

Metformin, KVH'si bulunmayan ve orta KV risk taşıyan aşırı kilolu T2DM hastalarında düşünülmelidir.

IIa

C

İnsülin

İnsülin-bazlı glisemik kontrol, anlamlı hiperglisemi ile birlikte ACS'si bulunan hastalarda düşünülmelidir. Hedef, eşzamanlı hastalıklara göre uyarlanır.

IIa

C

Tiazolidinedionlar

Tiazolidinedionlar, KV'si bulunan hastalarda önerilmez.

III

A

DPP4 inhibitörleri

Saksagliptin, KV riski yüksek olan T2DM hastalarında önerilmez.

III

B

European Heart Journal (2019) 00, 1-69. doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehz486

ESC – EASD Diyabet, Prediyabet ve Kardiyovasküler Hastalıklar Kılavuzu

Kalp yetmezliği riskinin azaltılması için diyabet hastalarına yönelik tedavi önerileri^a

Öneriler	Sınıf ^a	Seviye ^b
SGLT2 inhibitörleri (empagliflozin, canagliflozin ve dapagliflozin). DM hastalarında KY nedeniyle daha düşük hastaneye yatış riski ile ilişkilidir ve önerilir.	I	A
Metformin, eGFR stabil ise ve >30 mL/dakika/1.73 m ² ise, KY hastalarında DM tedavisi için düşünülmelidir.	IIa	C
GLP1-RAların (liksisenatid, liraglutid, semaglutid, eksenatid ve dulaglutid), KY nedeniyle hastaneye yatış riski üzerindeki etkisi nötrdür ve bu ilaçlar, KY hastalarında DM tedavisi için düşünülebilir.	IIb	A
DPP4 inhibitörlerinden olan sitagliptin ve linagliptin ilaçlarının KY nedeniyle hastaneye yatış riski üzerindeki etkisi nötrdür ve bu ilaçlar, KY hastalarında DM tedavisi için düşünülebilir.	IIb	B

İnsülin, ilerlemiş sistolik düşük ejeksiyon fraksiyonlu KY bulunan hastalarda düşünülebilir.	IIb	C
Tiazolidinedionlar (pioglitazon ve rosiglitazon), DM hastalarında artan KY insidansı riski ile ilişkilidir ve KY riski taşıyan (veya daha önceden KY'si bulunan) hastalarda DM tedavisi için önerilmez.	III	A
DPP4 inhibitörü olan saksgliptin, KY nedeniyle artan hastaneye yatış riski ile ilişkilidir ve KY riski taşıyan (veya daha önceden KY'si bulunan) hastalarda DM tedavisi için önerilmez.	III	B

DM = diyabet mellitus; DPP4 = dipeptidil peptidaz-4; eGFR = tahmini glomerüler filtrasyon hızı; GLP1-RA = glukagon benzeri peptid-1 reseptör agonisti; KY = kalp yetmezliği; düşük ejeksiyon fraksiyonlu KY = azalmış ejeksiyon fraksiyonu ile kalp yetmezliği; SGLT2 = sodyum-glukoz ko-transporter tip 2; T2DM = tip 2 diyabet mellitus.
a Öneri sınıfı.
b Kanıt seviyesi.

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DİKKAT!!!

- **Enfeksiyon** → vulvovajinal candidiasis 2-4 kat risk artışı (%10-15)
 - Ürosepsis ve pyelonefrit
 - Fournier gangreni
- **Hipotansiyon**
- **Akut böbrek hasarı** → Dapa, cana
- **Kemik kırığı** → Cana
- **DKA** → DPP4 ile kıyaslandığında 2.85 kat risk artışı, en fazla Cana
- **Amputasyon** → yaklaşık 2 kat risk artışı cana ile

SGLT2 inhibitors as adjunctive therapy for type 1 diabetes: balancing benefits and risks

Simeon I Taylor Prof, Jenny E Blau MD, Kristina I Rother MD and Amber L Beitelshes PharmD

Lancet Diabetes & Endocrinology, The, 2019-12-01, Volume 7, Issue 12, Pages 949-958, Copyright © 2019 Elsevier Ltd

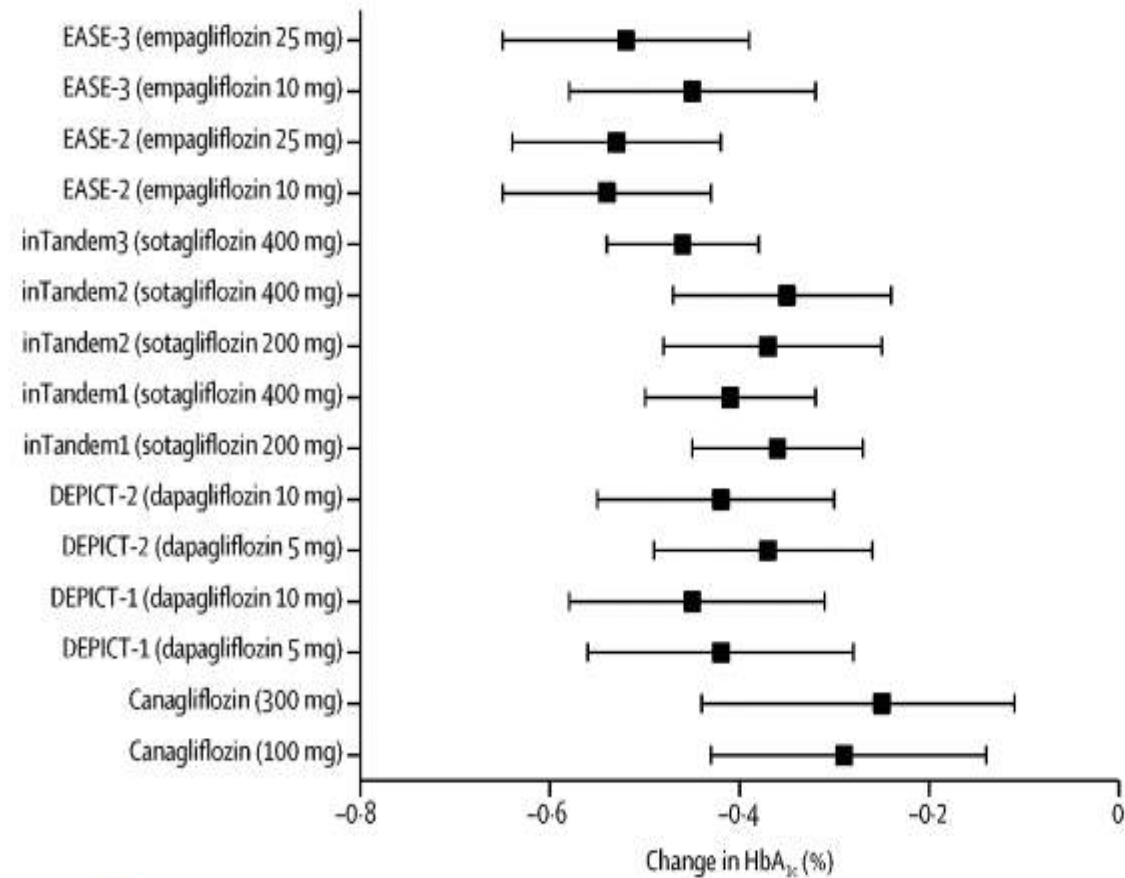
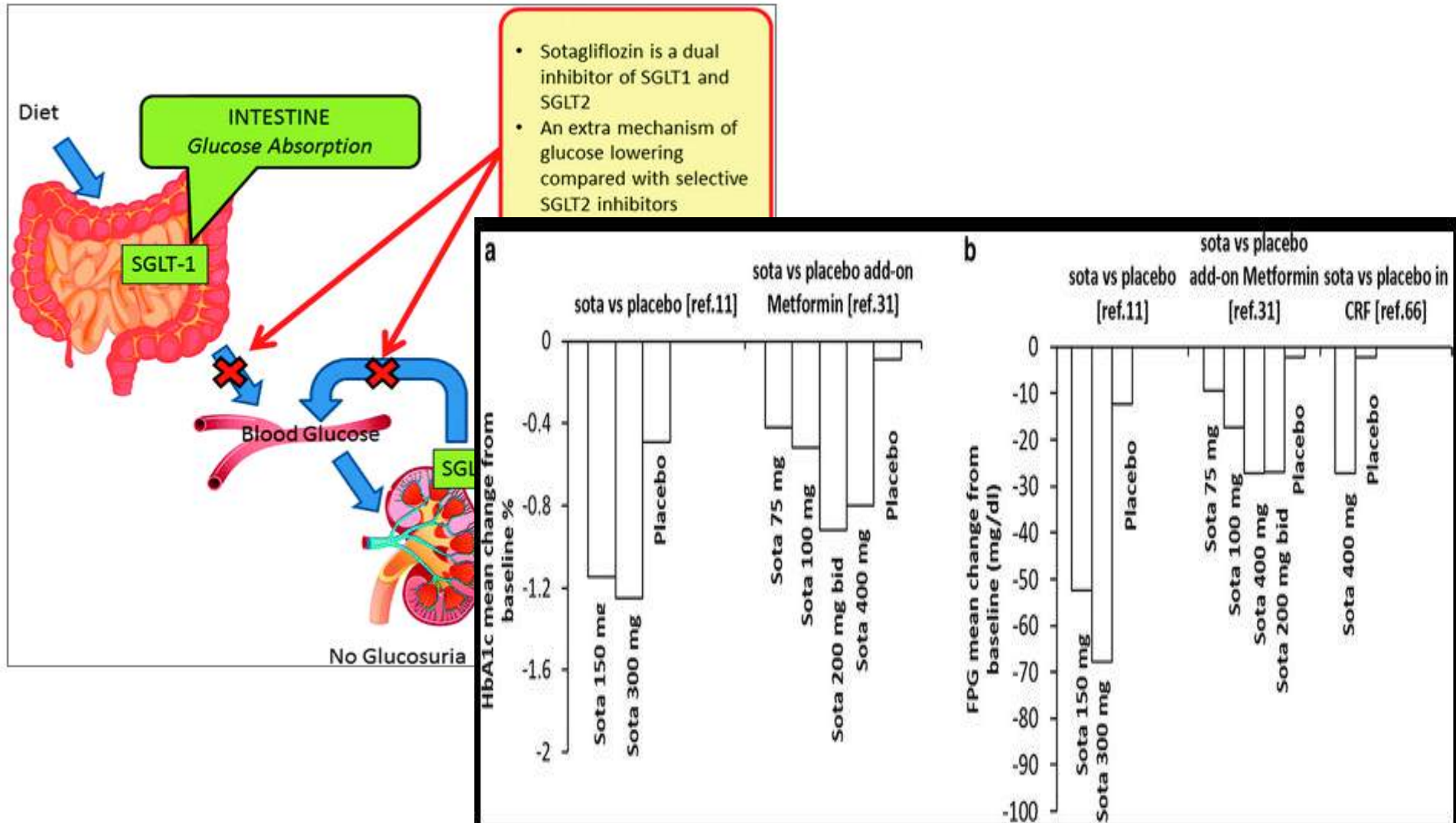


Figure 1

HbA_{1c} lowering in eight clinical trials of SGLT2 inhibitors as adjunctive therapy in combination with insulin in patients with type 1 diabetes

Sotagliflozin, the first dual SGLT inhibitor: current outlook and perspectives

Chiara Maria Assunta Cefalo^{1 2}, Francesca Cinti^{1 2}, Simona Moffa^{1 2}, Flavia Impronta^{1 2}, Gian Pio Sorice^{1 2}, Teresa Mezza^{1 2}, Alfredo Pontecorvi^{1 2}, Andrea Giaccari^{3 4}



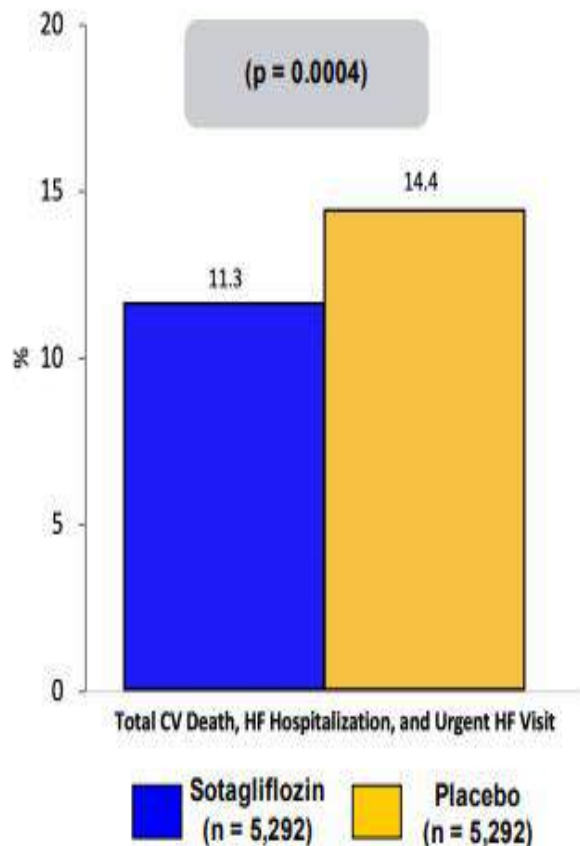
SCORED

#AHA20



AMERICAN
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CARDIOLOGY

Trial Description: Multicenter, double-blind trial in which 10,584 patients with T2DM, CKD, and risks for CVD were randomly assigned in a 1:1 ratio to receive either sotagliflozin 400 mg daily (n = 5292) or placebo (n = 5292).



RESULTS

- Primary endpoint, CV death, HF hospitalization, urgent visit for HF for sotagliflozin vs. placebo: 11.3% vs. 14.4% (HR 0.74, 95% CI 0.63-0.88, $p = 0.0004$)
- MACE (CV death, MI, stroke) for sotagliflozin vs. placebo: 8.4% vs. 8.9% (HR 0.84, 95% CI 0.72 – 0.99, $p = 0.035$)
- Secondary outcomes for sotagliflozin vs. placebo: CV death: 2.2% vs. 2.4% ($p = 0.35$); first sustained $\geq 50\%$ decrease in eGFR, chronic dialysis, renal transplant, or sustained eGFR < 15 : 0.5% vs. 0.7% ($p = 0.11$)
- Volume depletion: 5.3% vs. 4.0% ($p = 0.003$)

CONCLUSIONS

- Sotagliflozin has salutary effects on CV outcomes among patients with DM2 and CKD. Primary benefit in HF, but also in MI. A reduction in renal events was not observed, likely due to early cessation of the trial due to loss of funding.
- Results are similar to other trials with SGLT2 inhibitors in patients with CKD. As a class, these agents will likely play a prominent role among patients with CKD and HF, likely even in the absence of DM2.

Bhatt DL, et al. *N Engl J Med* 2020;Nov 16:[Epub]

SGLT2 inh-Özet

- Gerektiğinde monoterapide
- Her türlü kombinasyonda
- Orta düzeyde HbA1c azalması
- Hipoglisemi riski az
- Kilo kaybı, KB azalması, ürik asit azalması vb KV risk faktörlerine olumlu etki
- KV olumlu sonuç
- Nefropati ve kalp yetmezliğinde yararlı

