

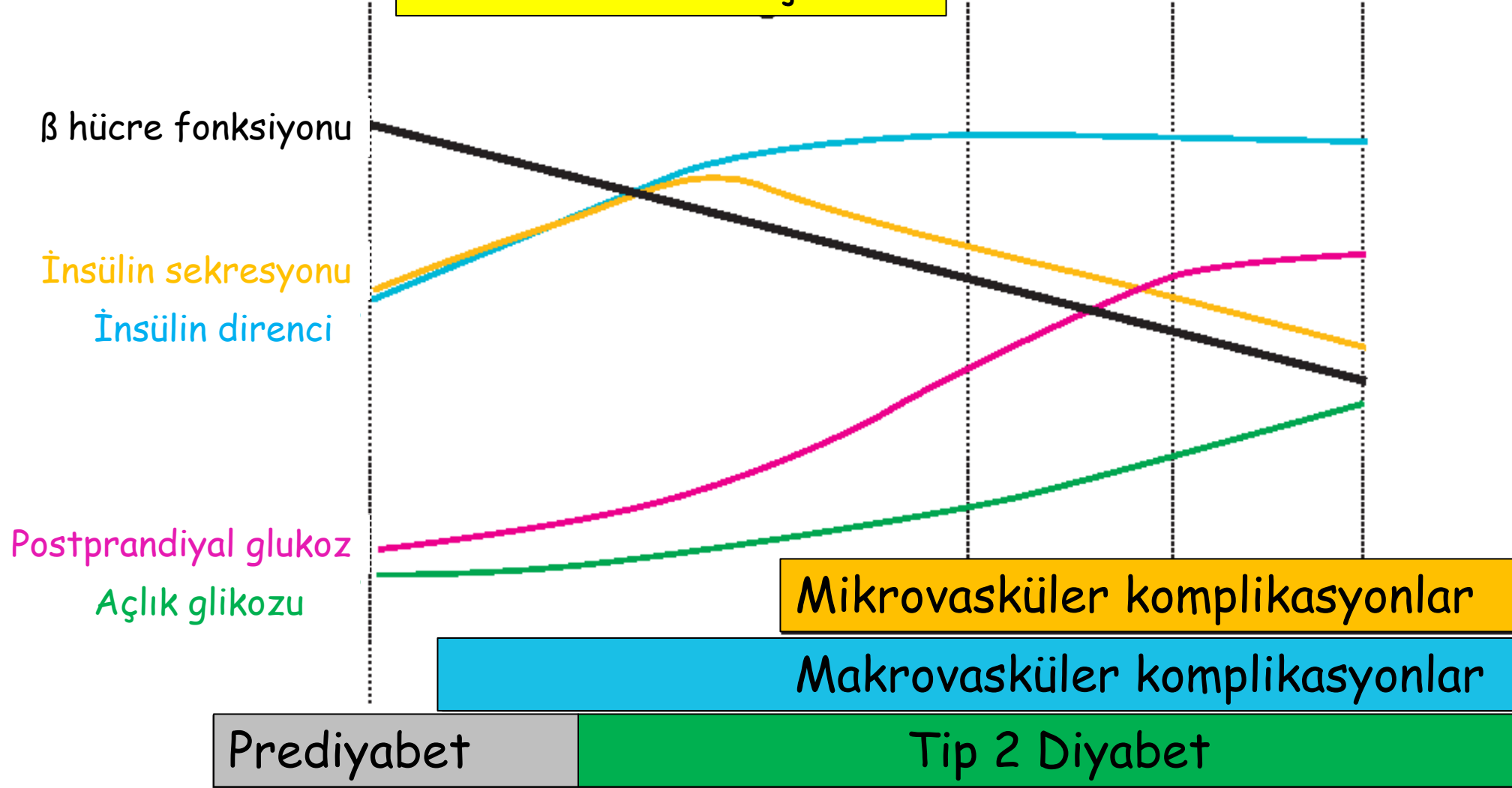


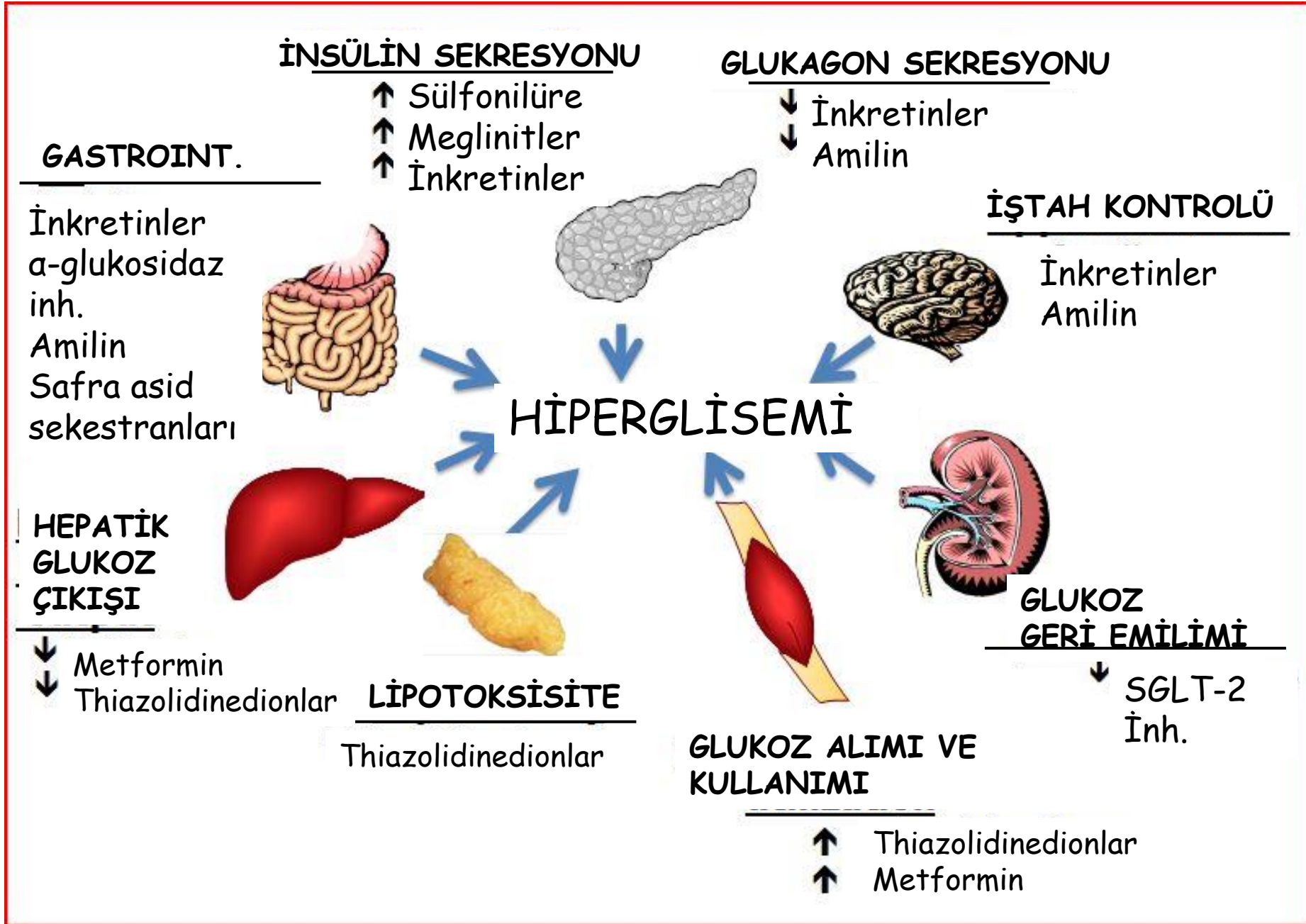
Ne Zaman / Nasıl Yoğun İnsülin Tedavisinden,  
OAD/GLP-1 RA/Bazal İnsüline Geçilebilir ?

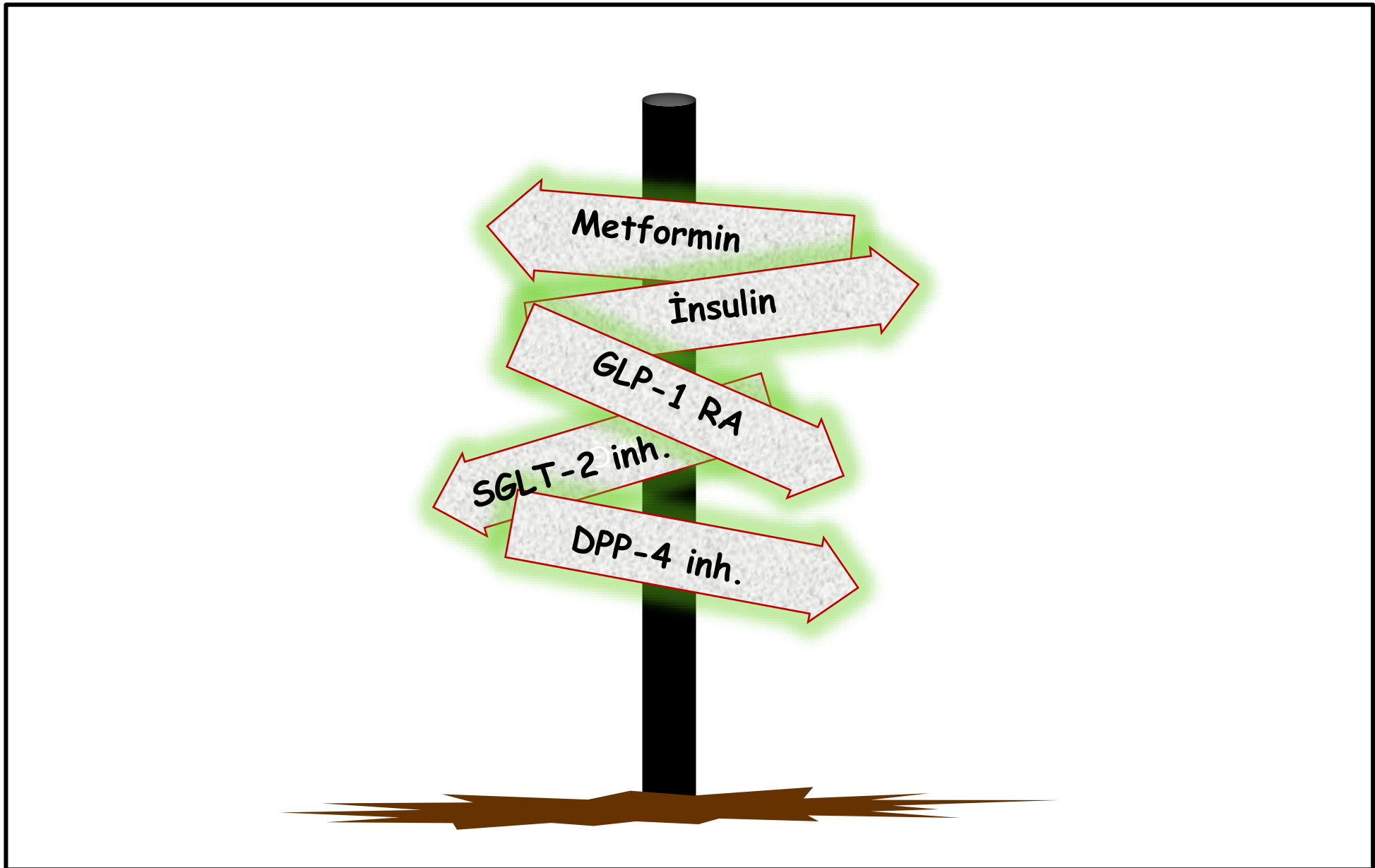
**Prof. Dr. Sibel Güldiken**

TÜTF, İç Hastalıkları AD,  
Endokrinoloji ve Metabolizma Hastalıkları BD

# DIYABET GELİŞİMİ







Metformin

Insulin

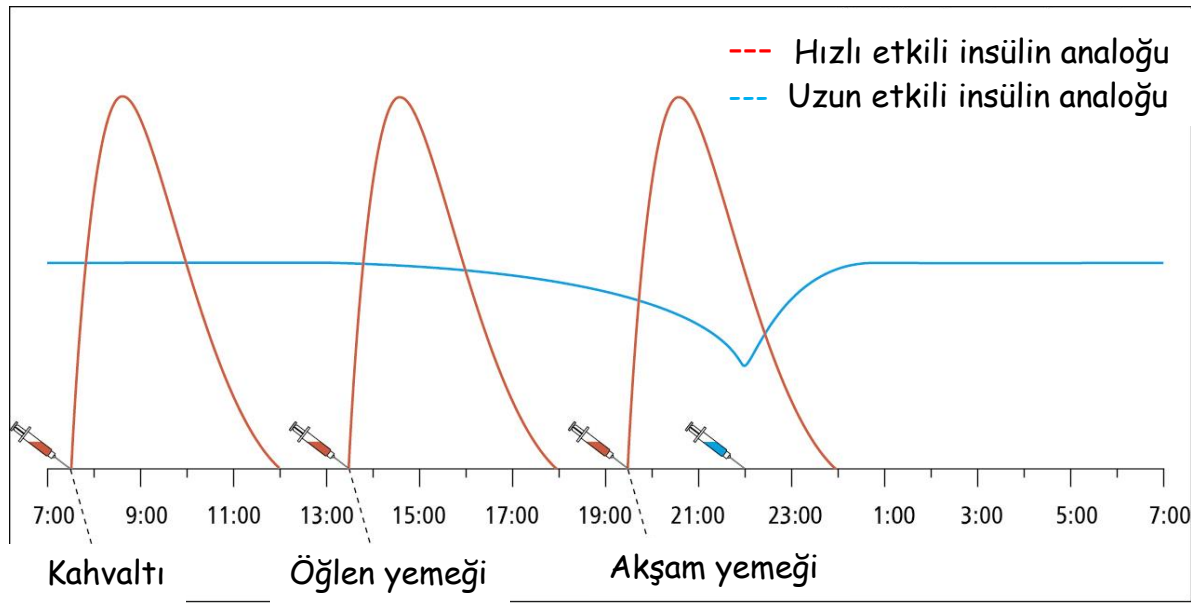
GLP-1 RA

SGLT-2 inh.

DPP-4 inh.

## İNSÜLİN TEDAVİSİNE NE ZAMAN BAŞLANMALI ?

- Ciddi insülin eksikliği olan grup (çoğunluğu genç ve zayıf)
- Ciddi otoimmün diyabet/LADA
- Diyabetin komplikasyonları hızla gelişirse ve  
iki veya üçlü OAD ve GLP1-RA kullanımına rağmen HbA1c hedefi sağlanamamışsa
- İkili/üçlü OAD kombinasyonuna rağmen 6 ay içinde HbA1c artışa devam ediyorsa
- Sarkopeni, kaşeksi ve kronik enfeksiyon varsa
- Hiperglisemiye eşlik eden bulgular devam ediyorsa  
(zayıflık, enfeksiyon, dermatolojik sorunlar, erektil disfonksiyon, niktüri..)
- Yeni tanı alan yüksek glukoz toksisitesine maruz kalanlar

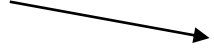


## YOĞUN İNSÜLİN TEDAVİSİ NE KAZANDIRIR ?

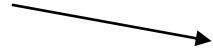
- Pankreas beta hücre rezervini korur.
- Hipergliseminin neden olduğu endotel ve hedef doku hasarını önler.
- HbA1c > %9-10 olduğunda glukotoksisite ve lipotoksisiyi engeller.
- Periferik insülin direncin azalmasına neden olur.
- Hepatik glukojenez ve adipoz dokunun lipolitik aktivitesini düzenler.
- Subklinik inflamasyonu engeller.
- Uzun vadede KVH önlenir (DIGAMI 1, UKPDS Legacy, ORIGIN).

**KILO ALMA  
HIPOGLİSEMİ ???**

DIYET VE EGZERSİZ



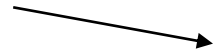
ORAL ANTİDİYABETİKLER



OAD+BAZAL İNSÜLİN



BAZAL-BOLUS İNSÜLİN



EMPA-REG (empagliflozin)  
CANVAS (canagliflozin)  
CREDENCE (canagliflozin)  
DECLARE (dapagliflozin)  
LEADER (liraglutide)  
SUSTAIN-6 (semaglutide)  
HARMONY-outcomes (albiglutide)  
REWIND (dulaglutide)

....



**MACE**

(MI, inme, KVH ölüm, KY)

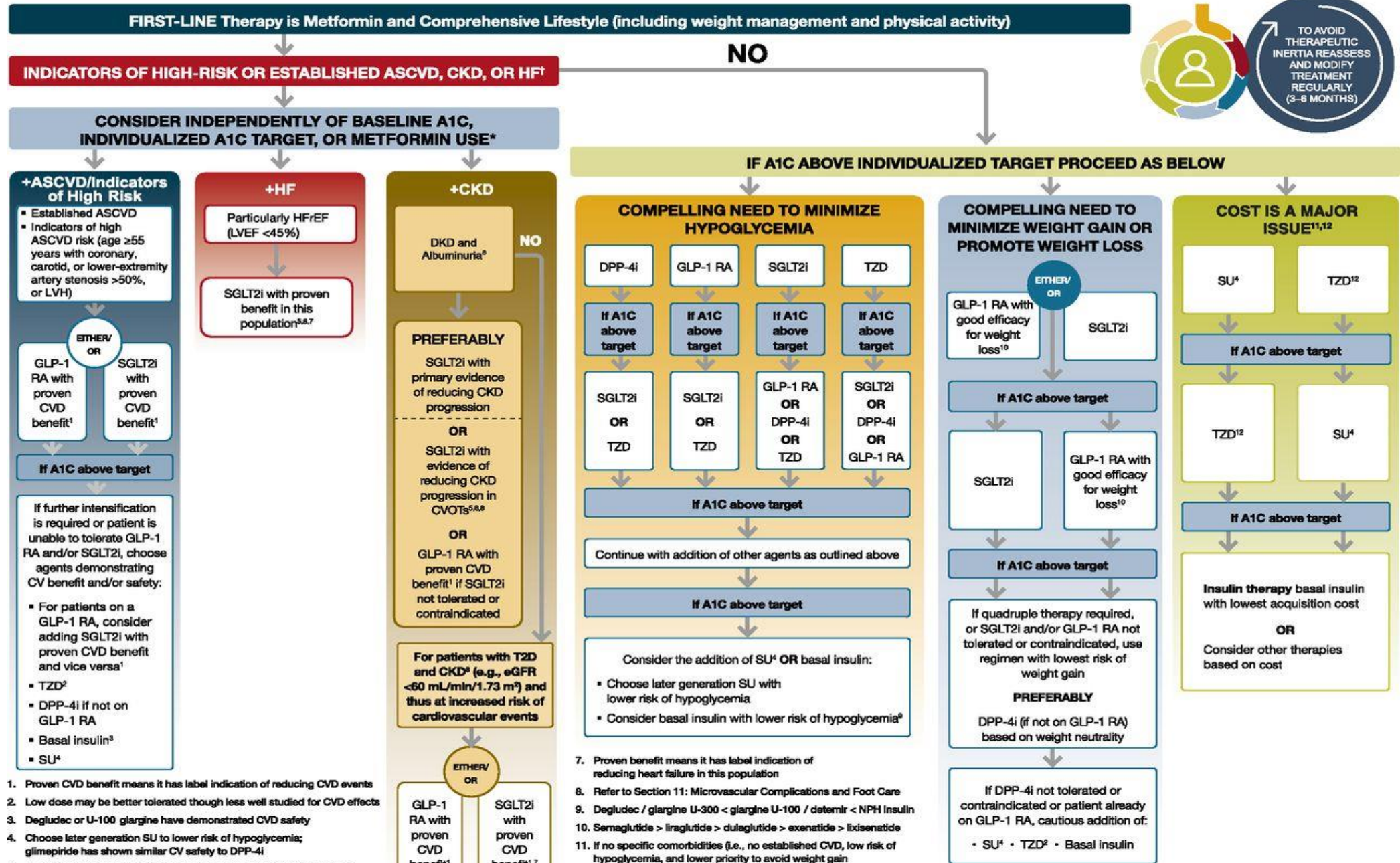


- Diyabet hastalarının tedavileri hasta odaklı olmalı.
- Kardiyovasküler hastalıklar, böbrek yetersizliği, hipoglisemi riski, yaşı, kilo alımı yan etkiler, maliyet gibi durumlar tedavi seçeneğinde önemli (A, ADA 2021)

- Tip 2 diyabetikler aterosklerotik kalp hastalığı varsa veya yüksek riskli grupta yer alıyorsa, böbrek ve kalp yetersizliği söz konusu ise SGLT-2 inhibitörleri veya GLP-1 reseptör agonistleri KVH koruyucu etkileri nedeniyle tercih edilmeli (A, ADA 2021)

- Tip 2 diyabetikler mümkünse insülin tedavisi yerine GLP-1 reseptör agonist ile tedavi edilmeli (A, ADA 2021)

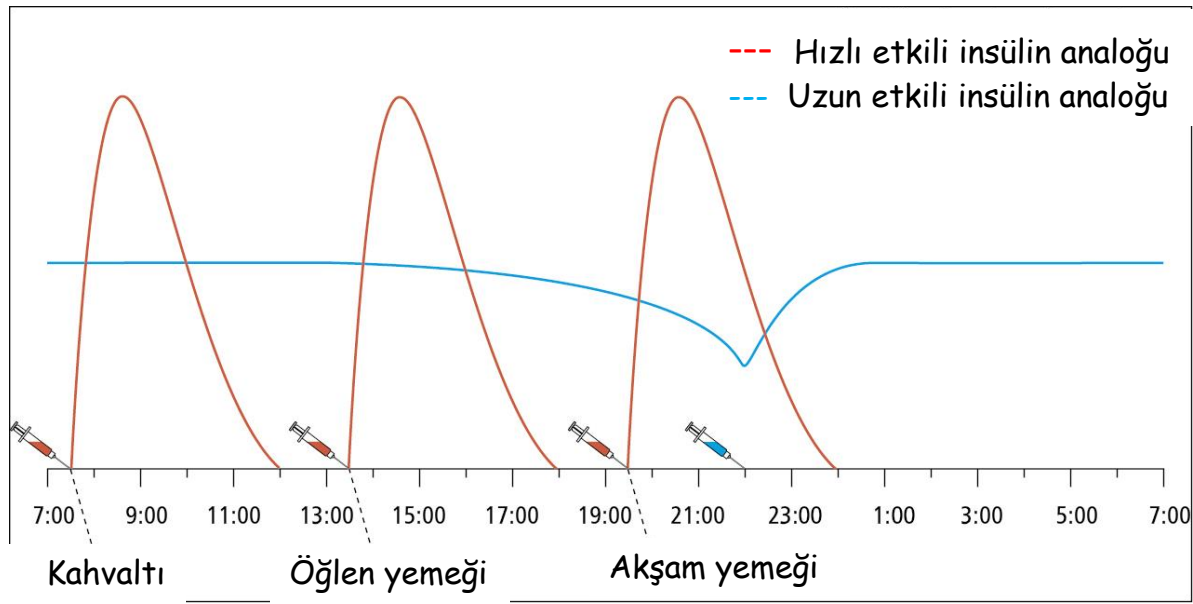
Pharmacologic Approaches to Glycemic Treatment: Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes—2021



- Proven CVD benefit means it has label indication of reducing CVD events
- Low dose may be better tolerated though less well studied for CVD effects
- Degludec or U-100 glargine have demonstrated CVD safety
- Choose later generation SU to lower risk of hypoglycemia; glimepiride has shown similar CV safety to DPP-4i
- Be aware that SGLT2i labelling varies by region and individual agent with regard to indicated level of eGFR for initiation and continued use
- Empagliflozin, canagliflozin, and dapagliflozin have shown reduction in HF and to reduce CKD progression in CVOTs. Canagliflozin and dapagliflozin have primary renal outcome data. Dapagliflozin and empagliflozin have primary heart failure outcome data.

- Proven benefit means it has label indication of reducing heart failure in this population
- Refer to Section 11: Microvascular Complications and Foot Care
- Degludec / glargine U-300 < glargine U-100 / detemir < NPH Insulin
- Semaglutide > liraglutide > dulaglutide > exenatide > lixisenatide
- If no specific comorbidities (i.e., no established CVD, low risk of hypoglycemia, and lower priority to avoid weight gain or no weight-related comorbidities)
- Consider country- and region-specific cost of drugs. In some countries TZDs are relatively more expensive and DPP-4i are relatively cheaper.

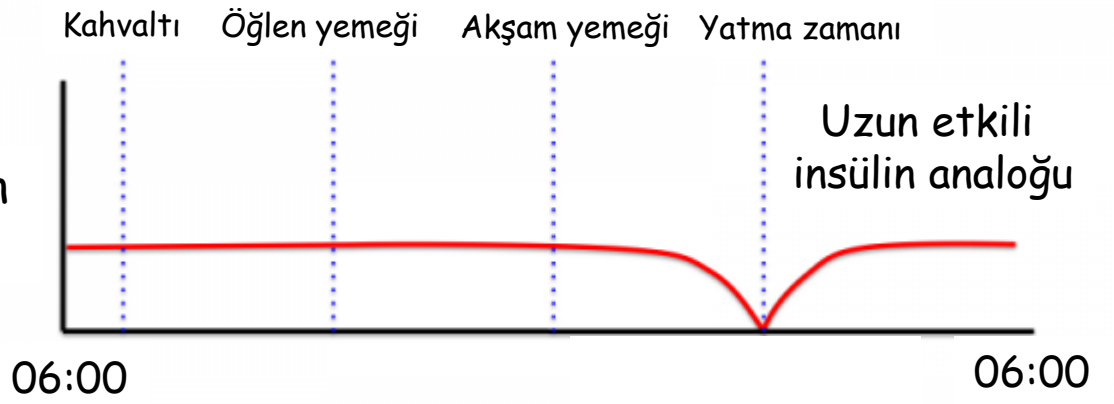
† Acted whenever these become new clinical considerations regardless of background glucose-lowering medications.  
 \* Most patients enrolled in the relevant trials were on metformin at baseline as glucose-lowering therapy.



Yoğun İnsülin Tedavisinden,  
 OAD/GLP-1 RA/Bazal İnsüline Geçilebilir mi ?



**A**  
 İnsülin etkisi



ORIGINAL

Predictive factors for the efficacy of switch to oral hypoglycemic agents in Japanese type 2 diabetic patients with intensive insulin therapy temporarily introduced

Yuichi Yamamoto<sup>1)</sup>, Mitsuyoshi Takahara<sup>1)</sup>, Tetsuyuki Yasuda<sup>1)</sup>, Naoto Katakami<sup>1), 2)</sup>, Taka-aki Matsuoka<sup>1)</sup>, Hideaki Kaneto<sup>1)</sup> and Ichiro Shimomura<sup>1)</sup>

108 Tip 2 diyabet vakası  
ort. 59 yaş  
ort. diyabet süresi 9,6 yıl  
ort. HbA1c %9

Kısa süreli yoğun insülin tedavisi sonrası OAD etkinliği  
(SÜ, metformin, DPP4, glinid, akarboz, tiozolidionlar)

**Table 2** Association of baseline characteristics with the efficacy of OHA

	Univariate model Unadjusted OR	Full model Adjusted OR	Base model Adjusted OR
Age	0.59 [0.37, 0.88] ( $p = 0.011$ )	1.21 [0.65, 2.24] ( $p = 0.546$ )	-
Diabetic duration	0.44 [0.27, 0.67] ( $p < 0.001$ )	0.34 [0.16, 0.65] ( $p < 0.001$ )	0.34 [0.17, 0.62] ( $p < 0.001$ )
BMI	3.99 [2.22, 7.98] ( $p < 0.001$ )	5.23 [2.39, 13.6] ( $p < 0.001$ )	6.17 [2.88, 15.9] ( $p < 0.001$ )
Pre-meal glucose levels	0.36 [0.21, 0.57] ( $p < 0.001$ )	0.63 [0.32, 1.16] ( $p = 0.137$ )	
2-h post-meal glucose levels	0.48 [0.29, 0.74] ( $p = 0.002$ )	0.50 [0.25, 0.93] ( $p = 0.027$ )	0.44 [0.23, 0.78] ( $p = 0.004$ )
Total daily dose of insulin / body weight	0.66 [0.44, 0.98] ( $p = 0.038$ )	0.83 [0.47, 1.45] ( $p = 0.509$ )	-

Yoğun insülin tedavisinden sonra OAD EN İYİ YANIT VEREN GRUP

Kısa diyabet yaşı (12y/7y), yüksek VKİ (23/27 kg/m<sup>2</sup>), düşük postprandial glukoz (182 mg/160 mg)

# Long-term effect of combination therapy with mitiglinide and once daily insulin glargine in patients who were successfully switched from intensive insulin therapy in short-term study.

Kumashiro N et al. Endoc J 2007;54(1):1

*Hastanede yoğun insülin tedavisi alan 30 hasta taburcu edilirken Miglinid+bazal insülin ve yoğun insülin tedavileri ile taburcu ediliyor.*

	Mitiglinide regimen	Intensive regimen
n	9	15
Male/female	4/5	11/4
Age	53.1 ± 5.5	57.3 ± 2.8
Body Weight (kg)	67.0 ± 6.4	65.6 ± 2.1
BMI	25.2 ± 1.3	24.7 ± 0.7
Duration of DM (years)	8.8 ± 1.9	6.4 ± 1.6
HbA <sub>1c</sub>	9.2 ± 0.8	9.7 ± 0.5
Daily dose of Aspart insulin (U/day)	16.4 ± 2.0	21.2 ± 1.4
Daily dose of Glargine (U/day)	10.4 ± 2.1	7.0 ± 0.9
Daily dose of Aspart per kgBW (U/day/kg)	0.26 ± 0.04	0.31 ± 0.02
Daily dose of Glargine per kgBW (U/day/kg)	0.15 ± 0.03	0.11 ± 0.01
History of SU treatment (yes/no)	4/5	7/8
History of insulin treatment (yes/no)	3/6	3/12

Data are mean ± SE or number.

All data between mitiglinide regimen and intensive regimen showed no significant differences.

6 AY

HbA<sub>1c</sub>  
p>0,05

(daha önceki çalışmalarına da dayanarak):

Mitiglinid+bazal insülin tedavisi yoğun insülin tedavisi ile BENZER sonuçlara yol açmakta..

Özellikle genç ve VKİ yüksek olanlarda tercih edilmeli...

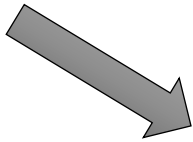
## Dapagliflozin in patients with type 2 diabetes receiving high doses of insulin: efficacy and safety over 2 years

J. P. H. Wilding<sup>1</sup>, V. Woo<sup>2</sup>, K. Rohwedder<sup>3</sup>, J. Sugg<sup>4</sup> & S. Parikh<sup>4</sup> for the Dapagliflozin 006 Study Group<sup>†</sup>

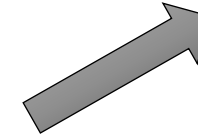
808 tip 2 diyabetik vaka  
24 hafta  
Çift kör, plasebo kontrollü  
>30 U insülin kullanan vakalar  
5 mg, 10 mg dapagliflozin

YÜKSEK DOZ İNSÜLİN KULLANANLARDA  
SGLT-2 TEDAVİSİ:

- Daha iyi HbA1c
- Daha çok kilo kaybı
- İnsülin doz artışından korunma

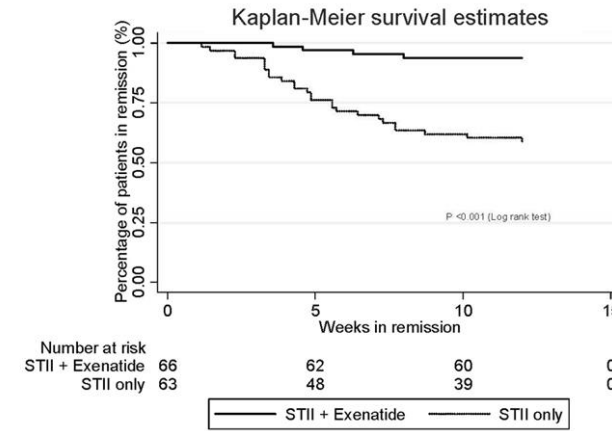
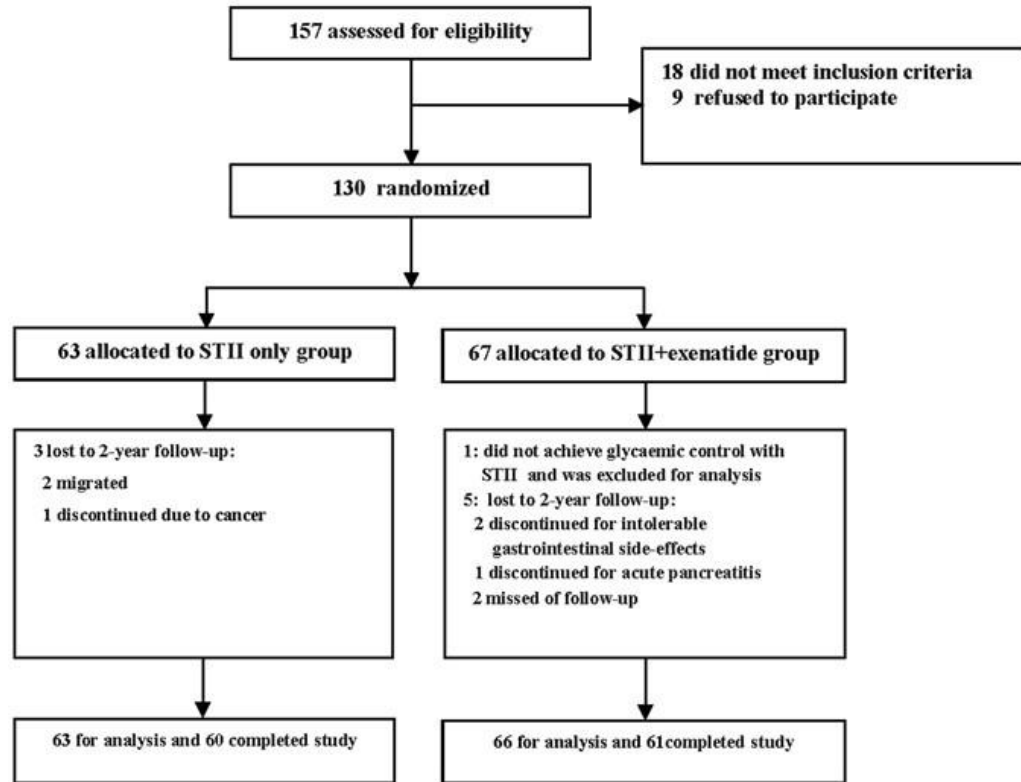


	<u>Plasebo grubu</u>	<u>Dapagliflozin grubu</u>
HbA1c azalma	%0,4	%0,6-0,8
İnsülin ihtiyacı	18,3 U artış	stabil
Kilo	1,8 kg artma	0,9/1,4 kg azalma
Hipoglisemi sıklığı	benzer	

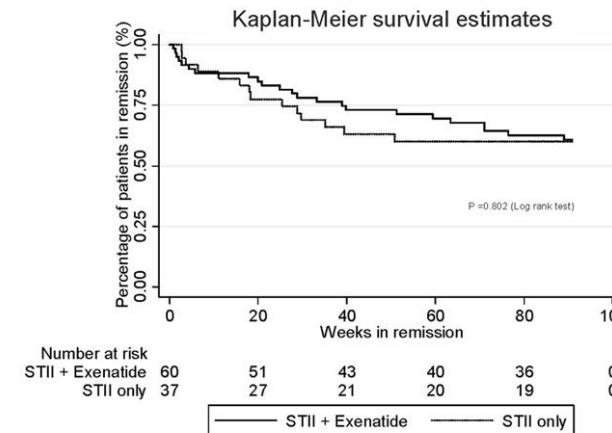


# Effect of exenatide after short-time intensive insulin therapy on glycaemic remission maintenance in type 2 diabetes patients: a randomized controlled trial

Shi X et al. Sci Rep 2017;7(1):2383.



a



b

Yeni tanı alan Tip 2  
diyabetiklerde;  
yoğun insülin tedavisi sonrası

exenatid tedavisi ile  
daha düşük HbA1c,  
daha düşük bel çevresi,  
daha uzun süre tedavi  
hedeflerinde kalabilmek  
mümkün.....



# Impact of a Weekly Glucagon-Like Peptide 1 Receptor Agonist, Albiglutide, on Glycemic Control and on Reducing Prandial Insulin Use in Type 2 Diabetes Inadequately Controlled on Multiple Insulin Therapy: A Randomized Trial

Julio Rosenstock,<sup>1</sup> Antonio Nino,<sup>2</sup> Joseph Soffer,<sup>3</sup> Lois Erskine,<sup>4</sup> Andre Acosta,<sup>5</sup> Jo Dole,<sup>3</sup> Molly C. Carr,<sup>3</sup> Jason Mallory,<sup>4</sup> and Philip Home<sup>6</sup>

Diabetes Care 2020;43:2509–2518 | <https://doi.org/10.2337/dc19-2316>

## Bazal-bolus tedavisi alan 814 diyabetik

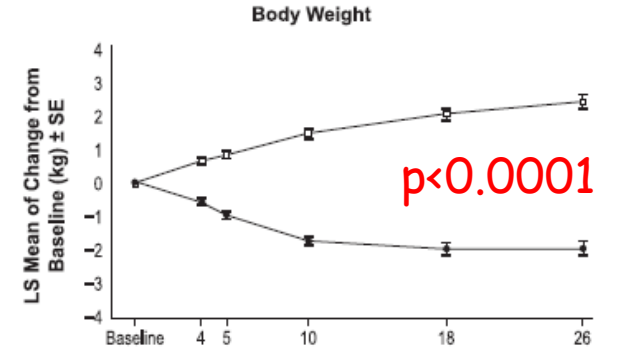
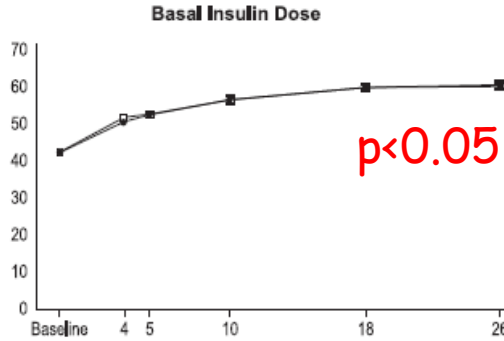
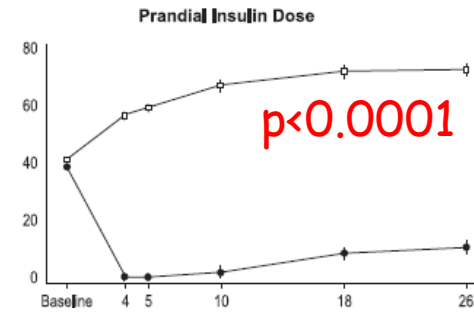
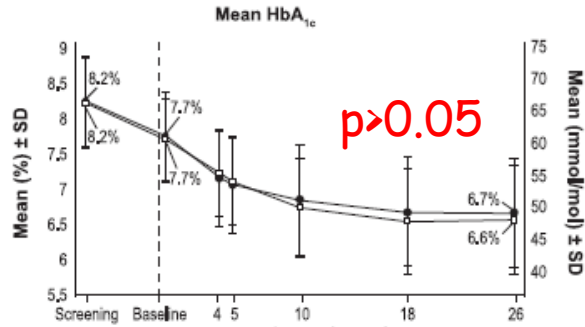
(n=402)  
Albiglutid+lispro+glarjin (4 hafta)

(n=412)  
lispro+glarjin

Albiglutid+glarjin

(Albiglutid haftalık tedavi)

A



	Albiglutide + glargine	Lispro + glargine
Hypoglycemia (full analysis population) incidence to week 26		
n	402	412
Documented symptomatic or severe		
Participants, n (%)	230 (57.2)	309 (75.0)
Odds ratio (95% CI)*		0.43 (0.31–0.60)***

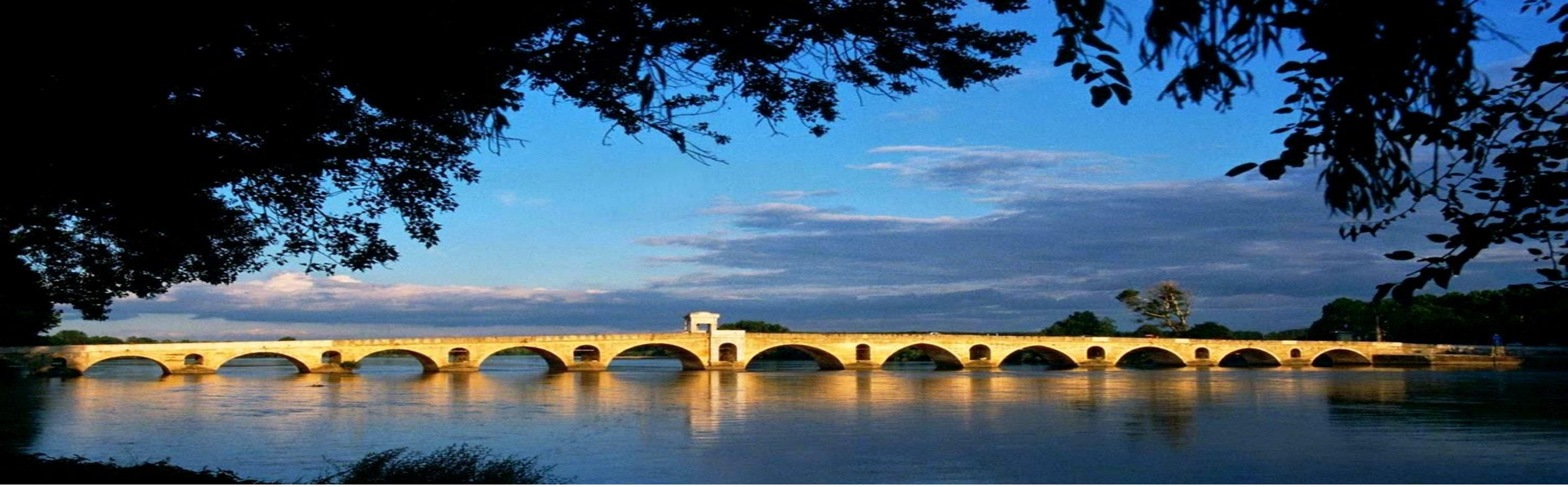
%54 vakada lispro kesildi  
%18 vakada lispro dozu azaldı  
%57 daha az hipoglisemi  
>4kg kilo kaybı

- Daha az insülin dozu
- Daha az enjeksiyon sayısı
- Daha az kilo
- Daha az hipoglisemi
- **Daha çok memnuniyet**



## Sonuç

- İnsülin tedavide çok önemli bir seçenektir. Ancak hipoglisemi, kilo artışı ve uyum sorunu yaratmakta.
- Diyabetin erken dönemlerinde yoğun insülin tedavisi kullanımı yerine bazal insülin ile AOD/GLP-1RA tercih edilirse, daha az enjeksiyon, daha az insülin dozu, daha az hipoglisemi, daha az kilo sorunu ile benzer HbA1c düzeyi sağlamak mümkün.
- Diyabetin erken evrelerinde, obez vakalarda, postprandial glukozu yüksek olanlarda bazal insülin ile AOD/GLP-1 RA tedavileri tercih edilebilir.
- Geniş kapsamlı çalışmalarla desteklenirse insülin tedavisi alan Tip 2 diyabetiklerin (tüm dünyada 20 milyon vaka) tedavisi şemaları değişecektir.



**TEŞEKKÜRLER**