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# **Gli inibitori SGLT2: dalla farmacologia alla clinica**

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## DUALITY OF INTEREST DISCLOSURE

*Dr Mannucci has received speaking and/or consulting fees from:*

Abbott, AstraZeneca, BMS, Boehringer Ingelheim, Eli Lilly, Janssen, Lifescan, Novartis, Novo Nordisk, Sanofi, Takeda

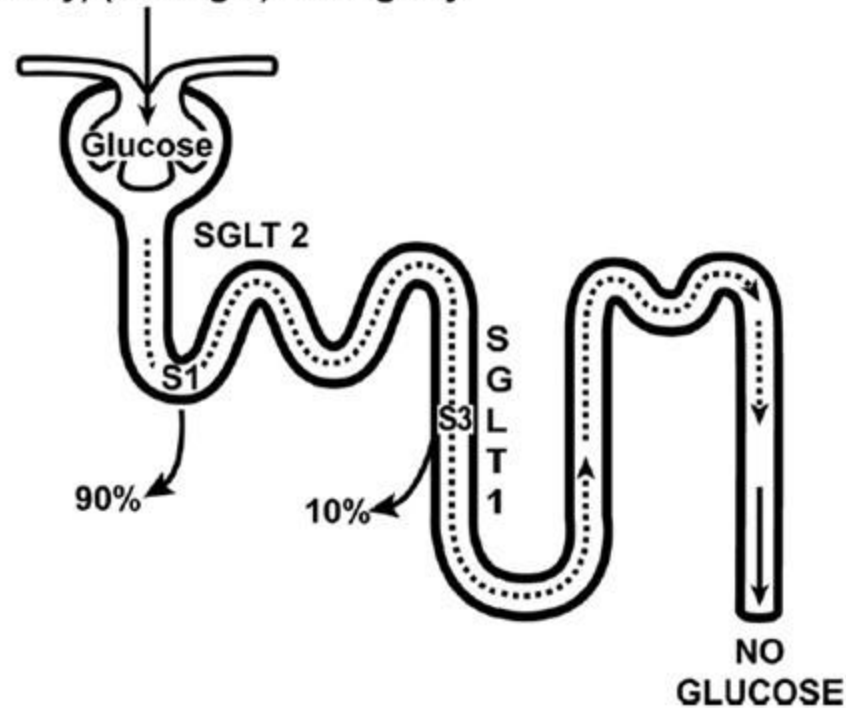
*Dr Mannucci and his research unit received research grants from:*

AstraZeneca, BMS, Boehringer Ingelheim, Eli Lilly, Janssen, Novartis, Novo Nordisk

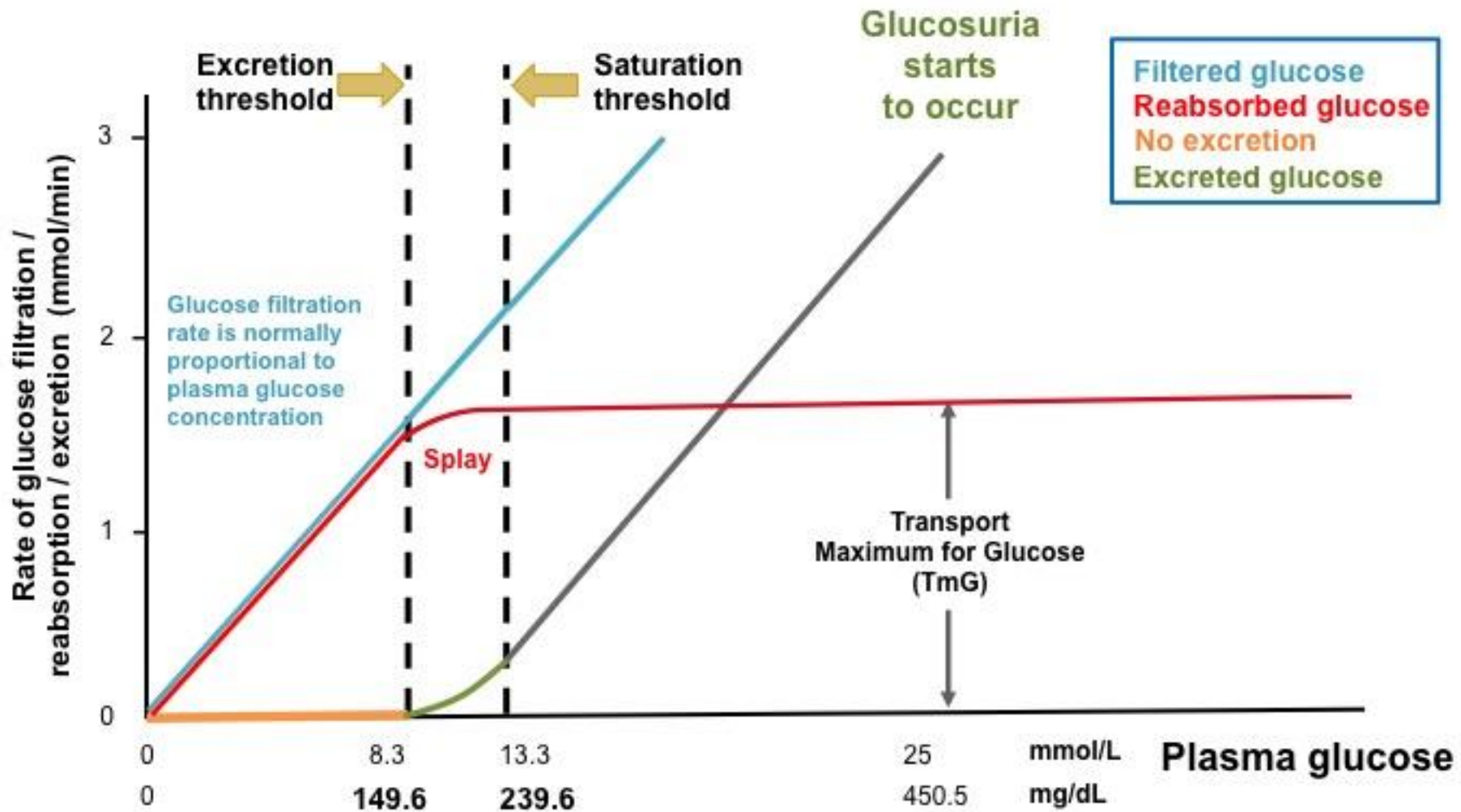
# SGLT-2 MOA

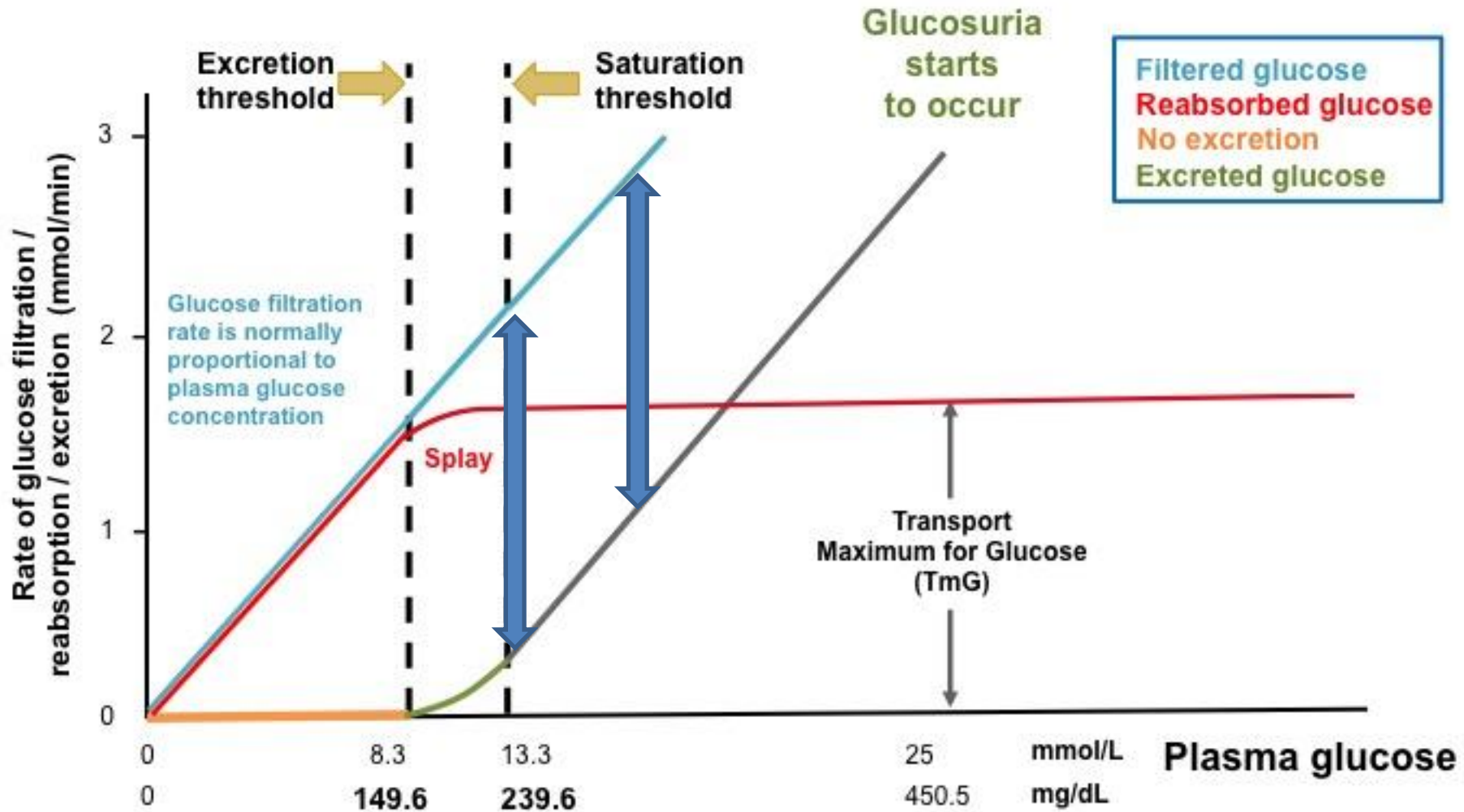
## Tubular reabsorption of glucose

$(180 \text{ L/day}) (900 \text{ mg/L}) = 162 \text{ g/day}$



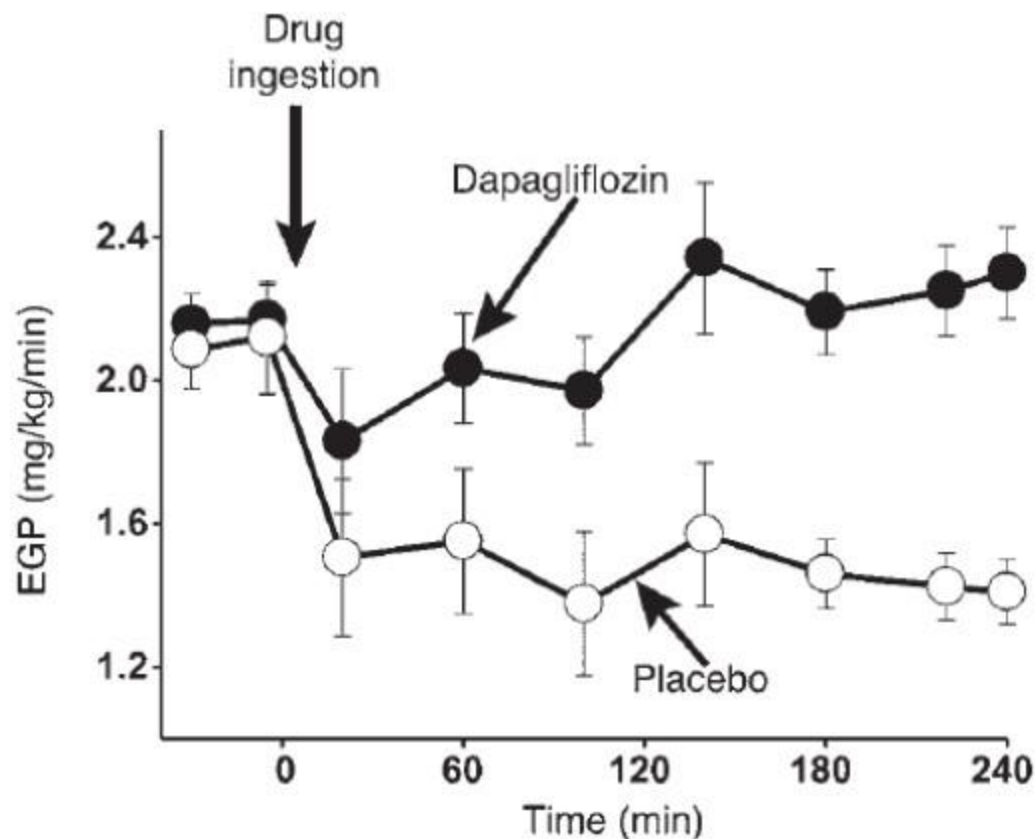
# Renal glucose reabsorption





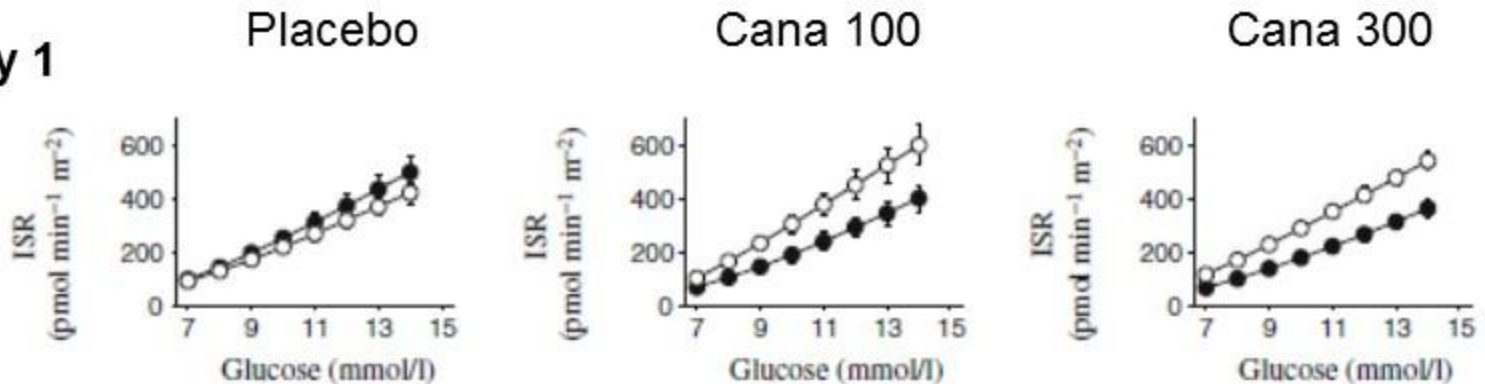
# SGLT-2 inhibition

## Effects on endogenous glucose production

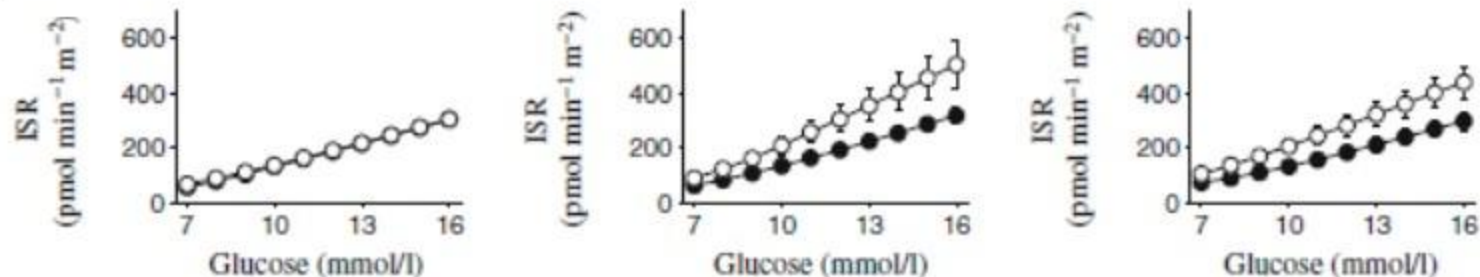


## Insulin secretion rate vs placebo

### Study 1

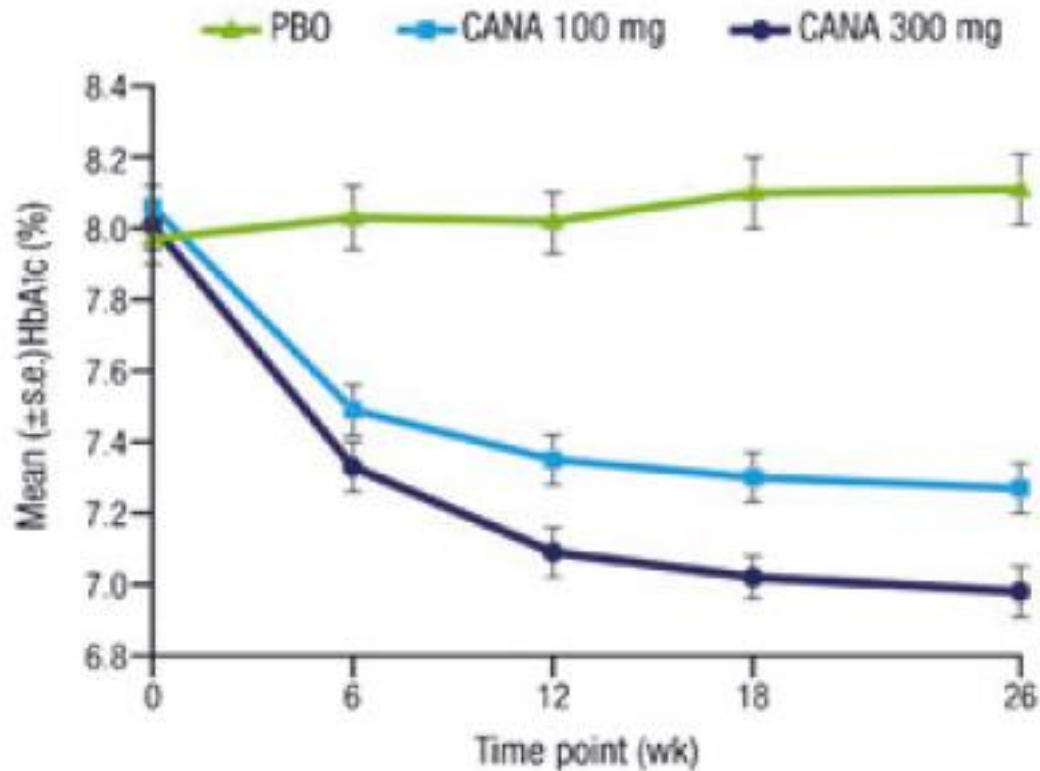


### Study 2



# Canagliflozin vs placebo

## Monotherapy

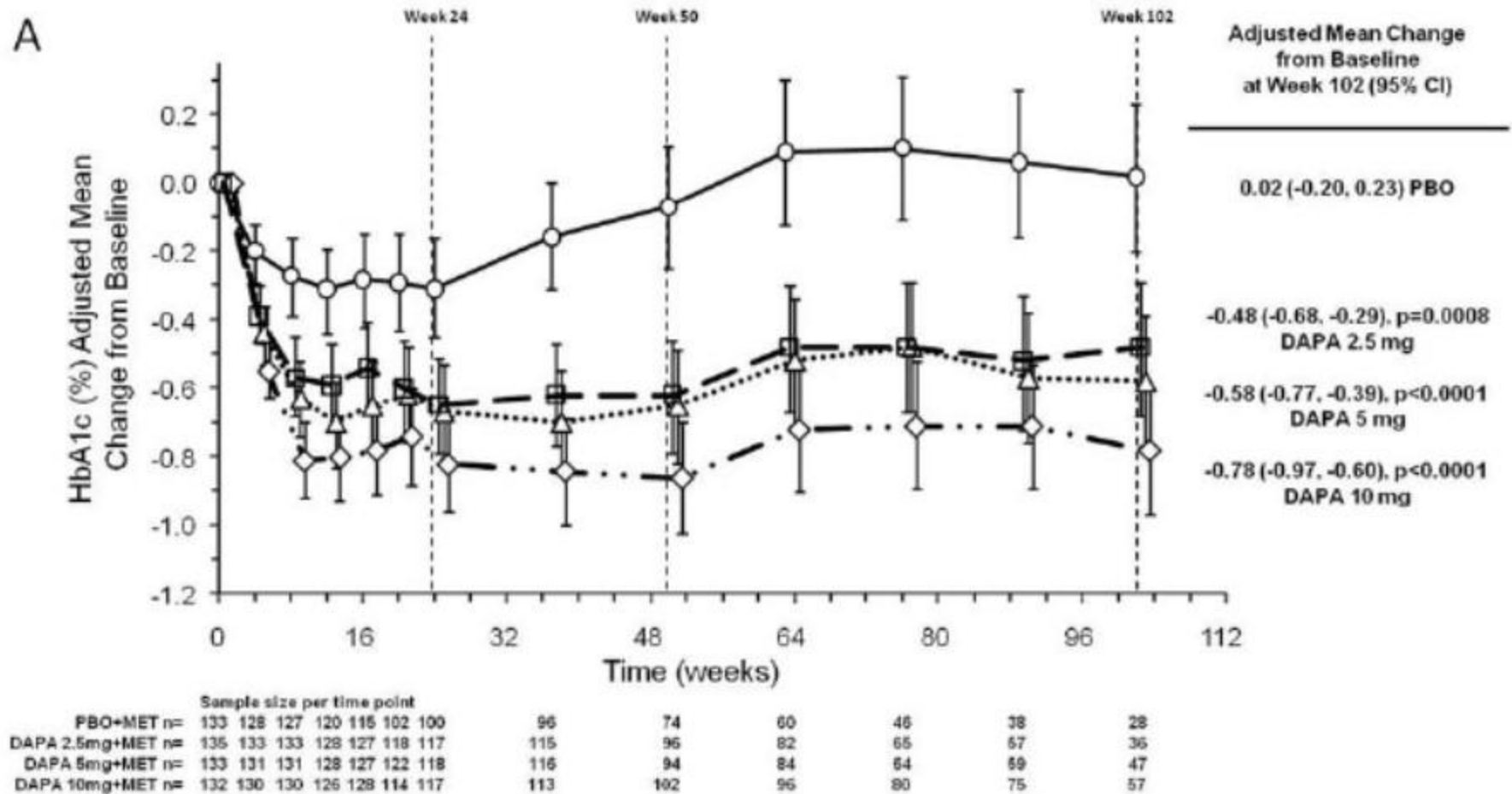




# Dapagliflozin vs placebo

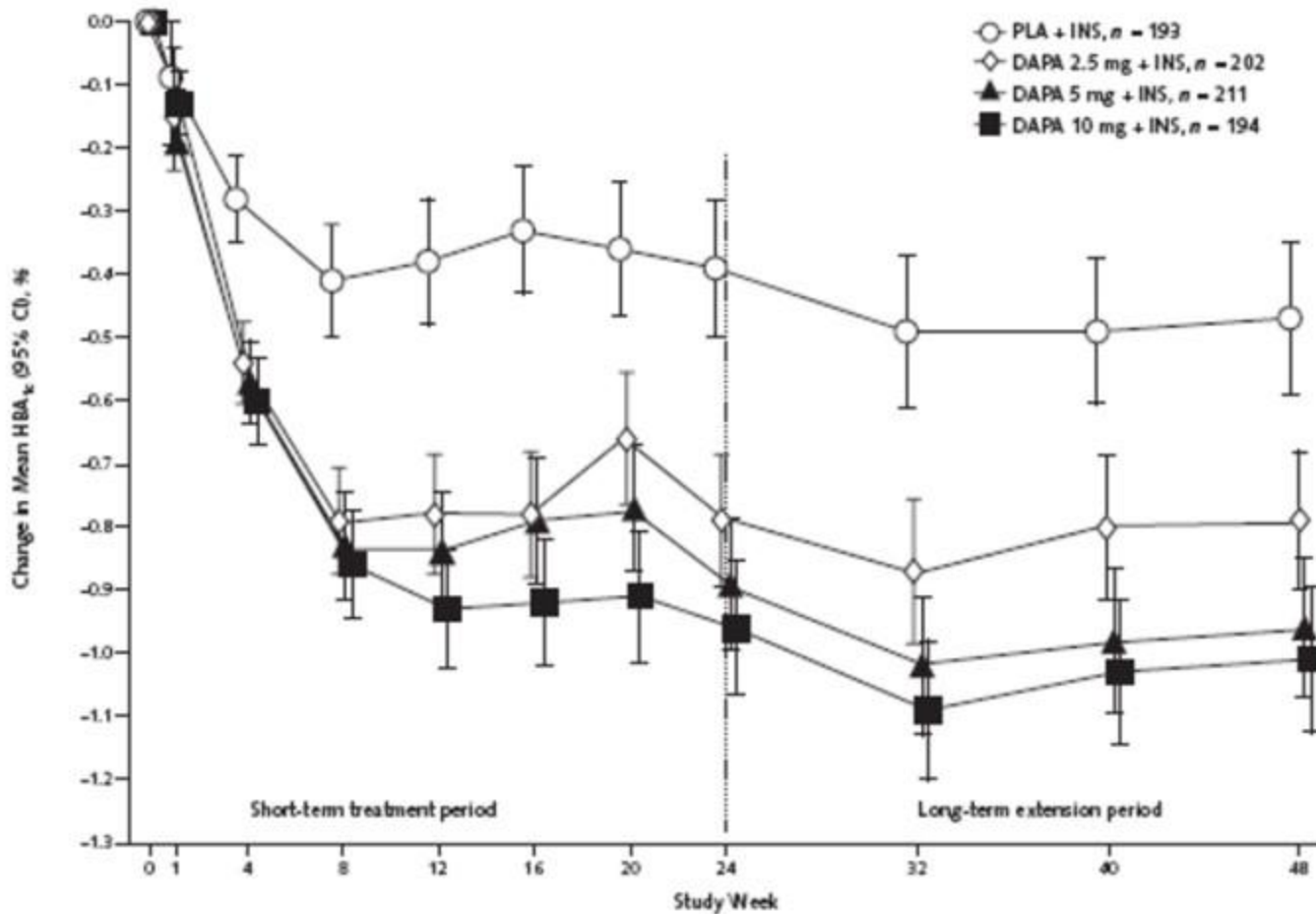
## 104-wk RCT, add-on to met

A



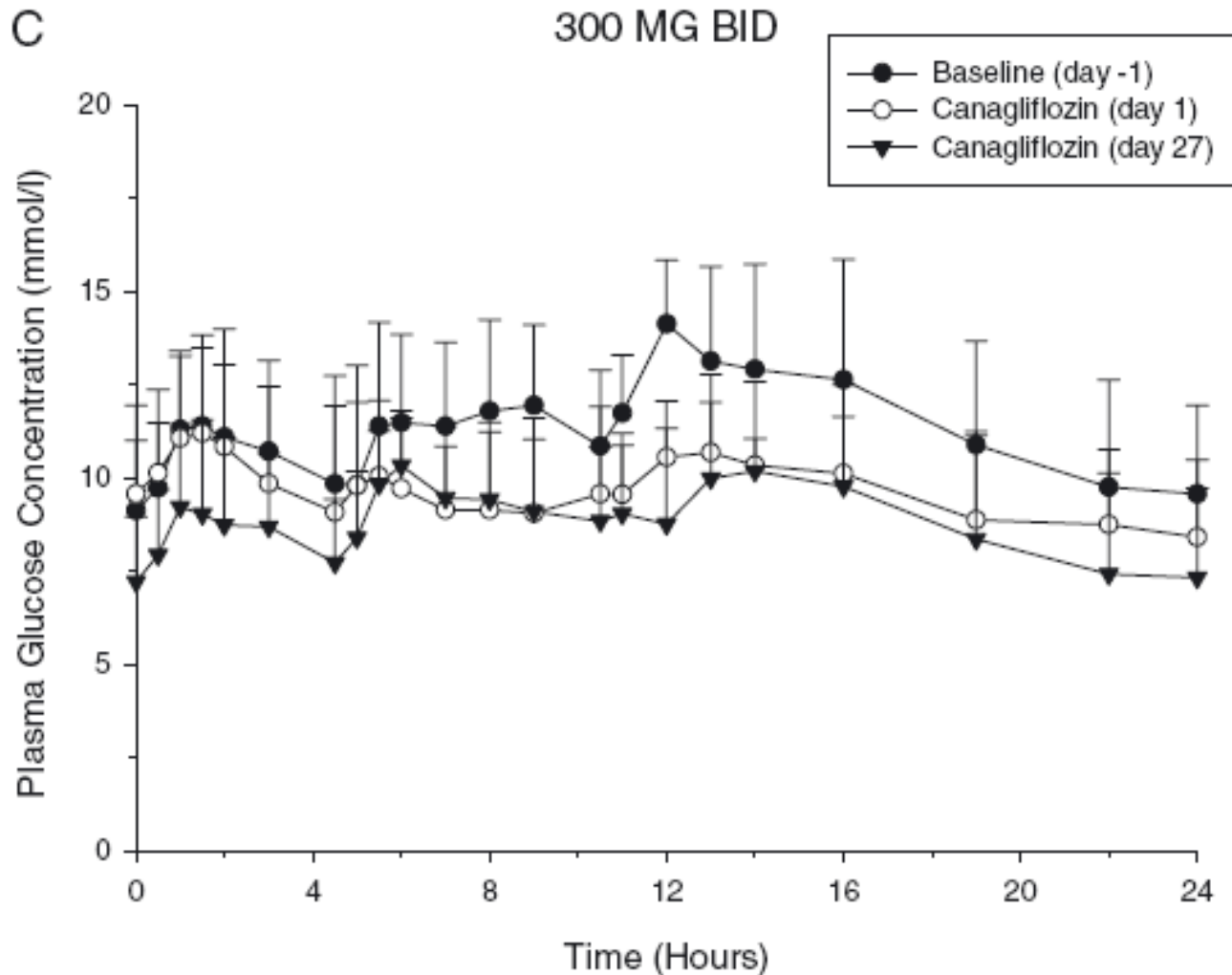
# Dapagliflozin vs placebo

## RCT add-on to insulin



# Canagliflozin vs placebo

## RCT, add-on to Insulin, 28 d





# Canagliflozin vs placebo



## RCT, add-on to Insulin, 28 d

Parameter	Mean (s.d.)		
	Placebo (n = 7)*	Canagliflozin 100 mg QD (n = 10)	Canagliflozin 300 mg BID (n = 10)
Baseline 24-h PG (mmol/l)	9.82 (2.19)	9.30 (1.67)	11.29 (1.62)
Δ 24-h PG (mmol/l)	0.07 (2.09)	-1.64 (1.47)	-2.46 (1.51)
Baseline FPG (mmol/l)	8.14 (2.38)	9.03 (1.49)	9.55 (2.38)
ΔFPG (mmol/l)	0.48 (2.29)	-2.11 (1.26)	-2.35 (1.59)
Baseline HbA1c (%)	7.99 (0.52)	8.38 (0.88)	8.42 (1.02)
ΔHbA1c (%)	-0.19 (0.49)	-0.73 (0.50)	-0.92 (0.66)
Baseline UGE (g/day)	11.30 (15.88)	5.21 (9.89)	27.50 (38.48)
ΔUGE (g/day)	-3.2 (15.64)	71.9 (33.85)	129.2 (65.89)
Baseline 24-h RT <sub>G</sub> (mmol/l)	12.70 (1.64)‡	12.40 (1.77)	12.35 (0.85)
Δ24-h RT <sub>G</sub> (mmol/l)	0.62 (1.19)‡	-6.62 (1.59)	-8.94 (0.66)
Baseline body weight (kg)	97.97 (14.01)	108.80 (23.33)	94.41 (15.73)
Δbody weight (kg)	0.03 (0.61)	-0.73 (0.89)	-1.19 (1.40)

# Effect of SGLT2 inhibitors

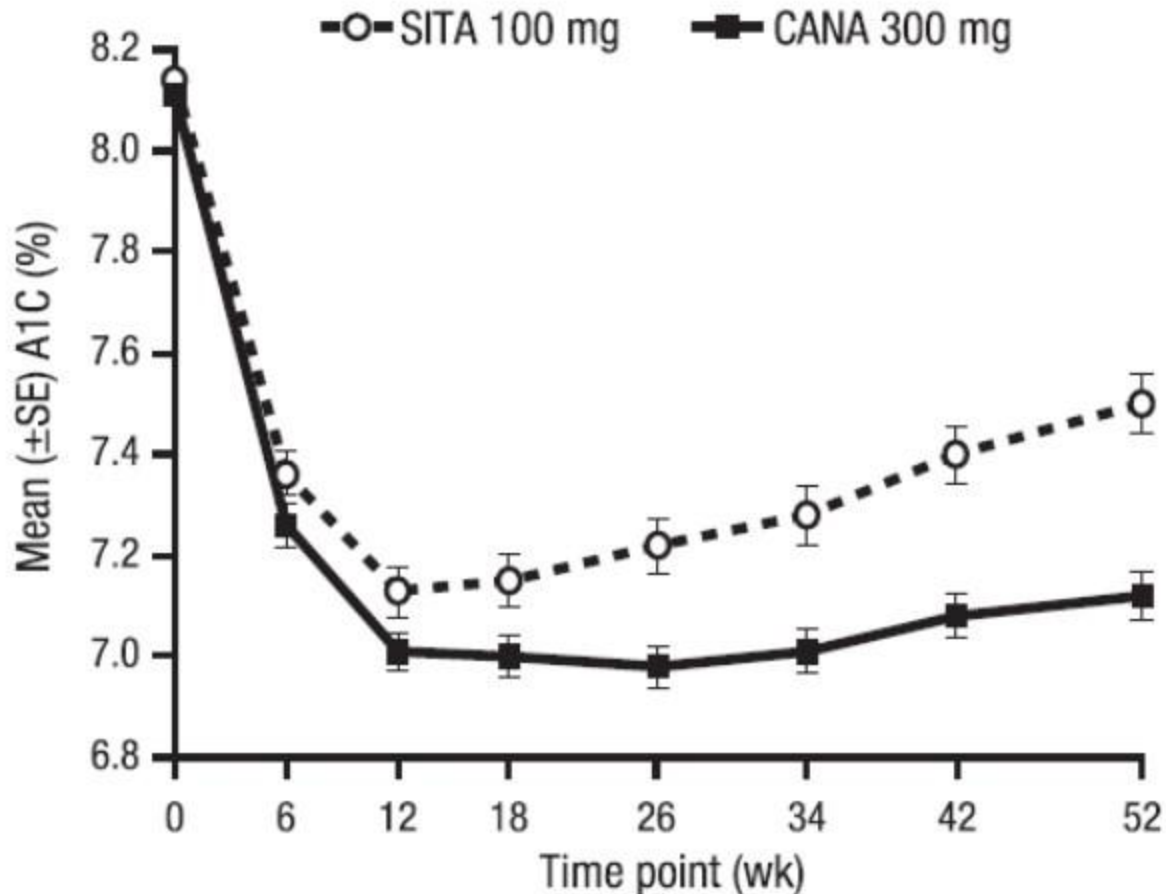
## Meta-analysis of available RCTs

### Predictors of placebo-subtracted HbA1c variation from baseline

Parameter	unit	% A1c difference for each unit
Age (lower)	years	0.06 [0.05;0.07]
Duration of diabetes (lower)	years	0.05 [0.04;0.06]
Baseline A1c (higher)	%	-0.37 [-0.46;-0.27]
Baseline FPG (higher)	mmol/l	-0.34 [-0.42;-0.27]
Baseline BMI (higher)	Kg/m <sup>2</sup>	-0.28 [-0.37;-0.19]

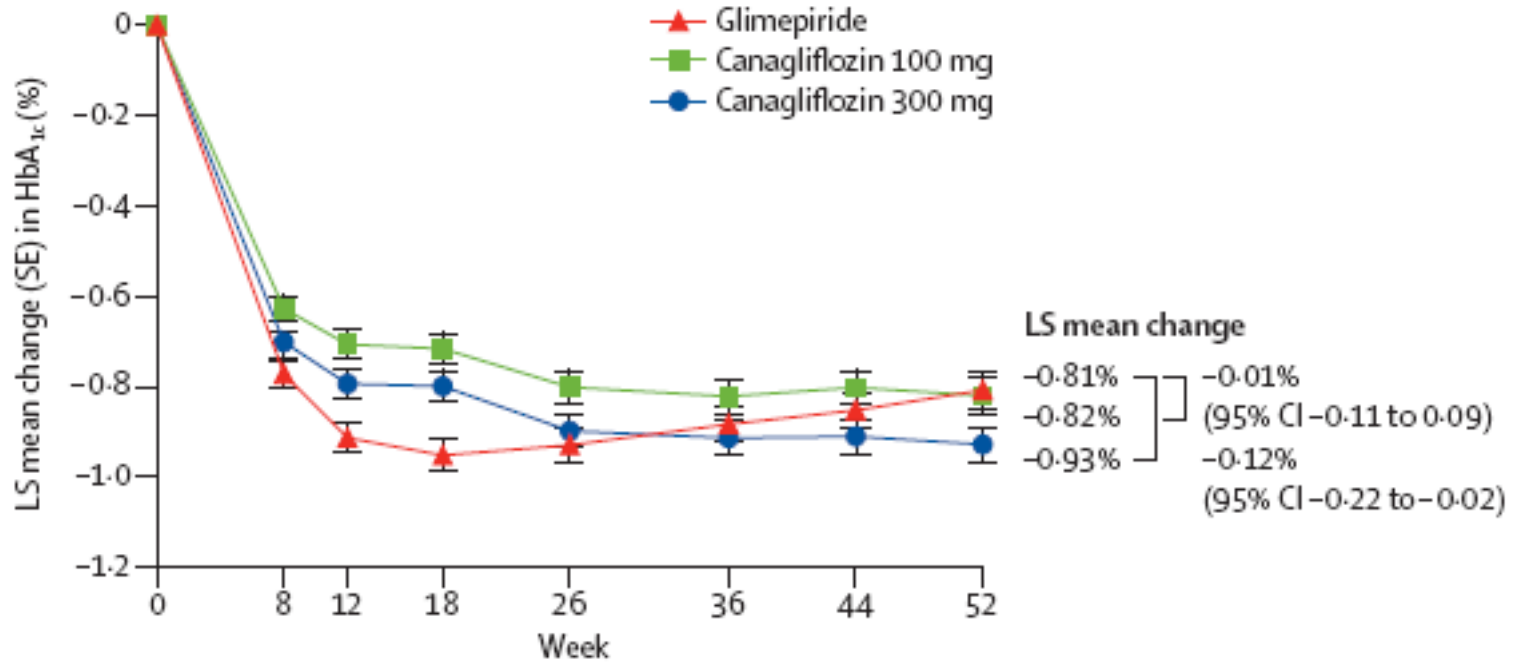
# Canagliflozin vs sitagliptin

## RCT add-on to metformin and SU



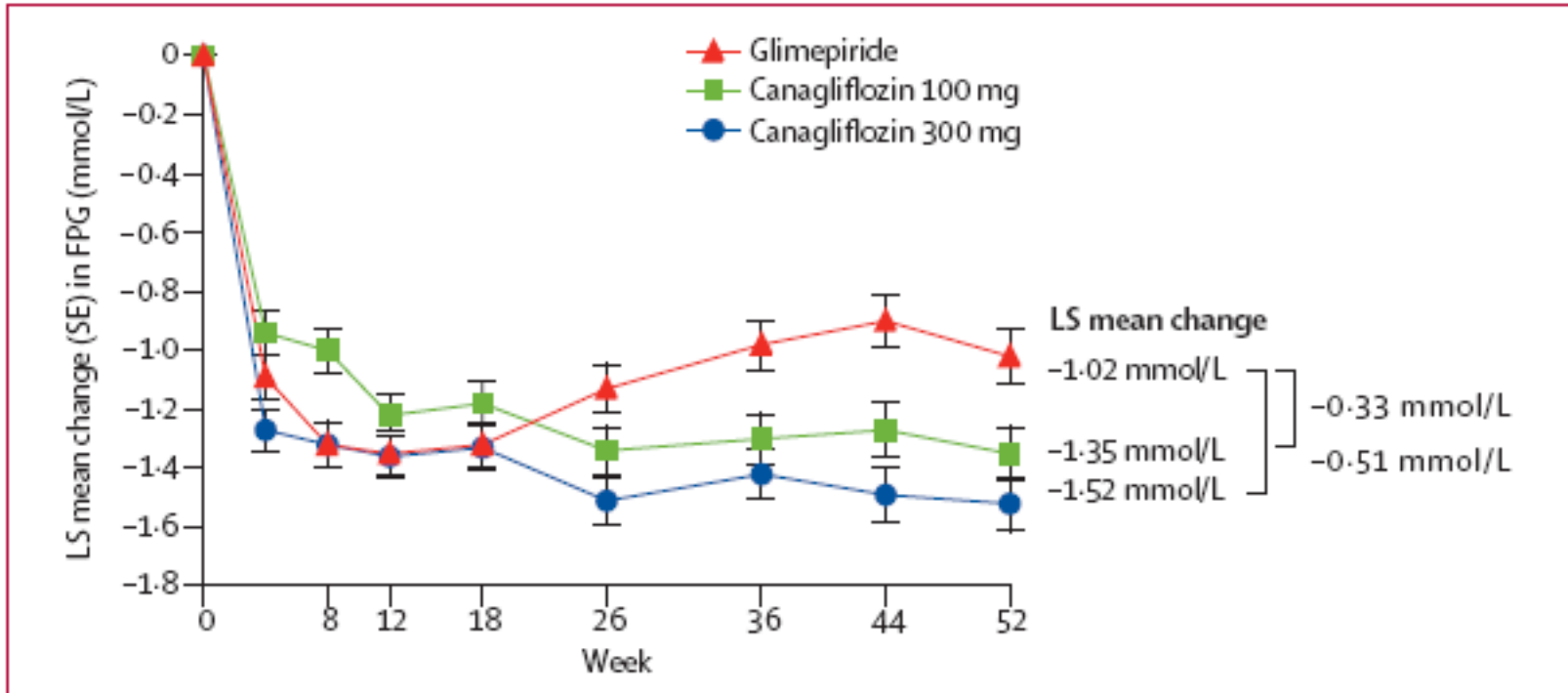
# Canagliflozin vs glimepiride

## Add-on to metformin (CANTATA-SU)



# Canagliflozin vs glimepiride

## Add-on to metformin (CANTATA-SU)





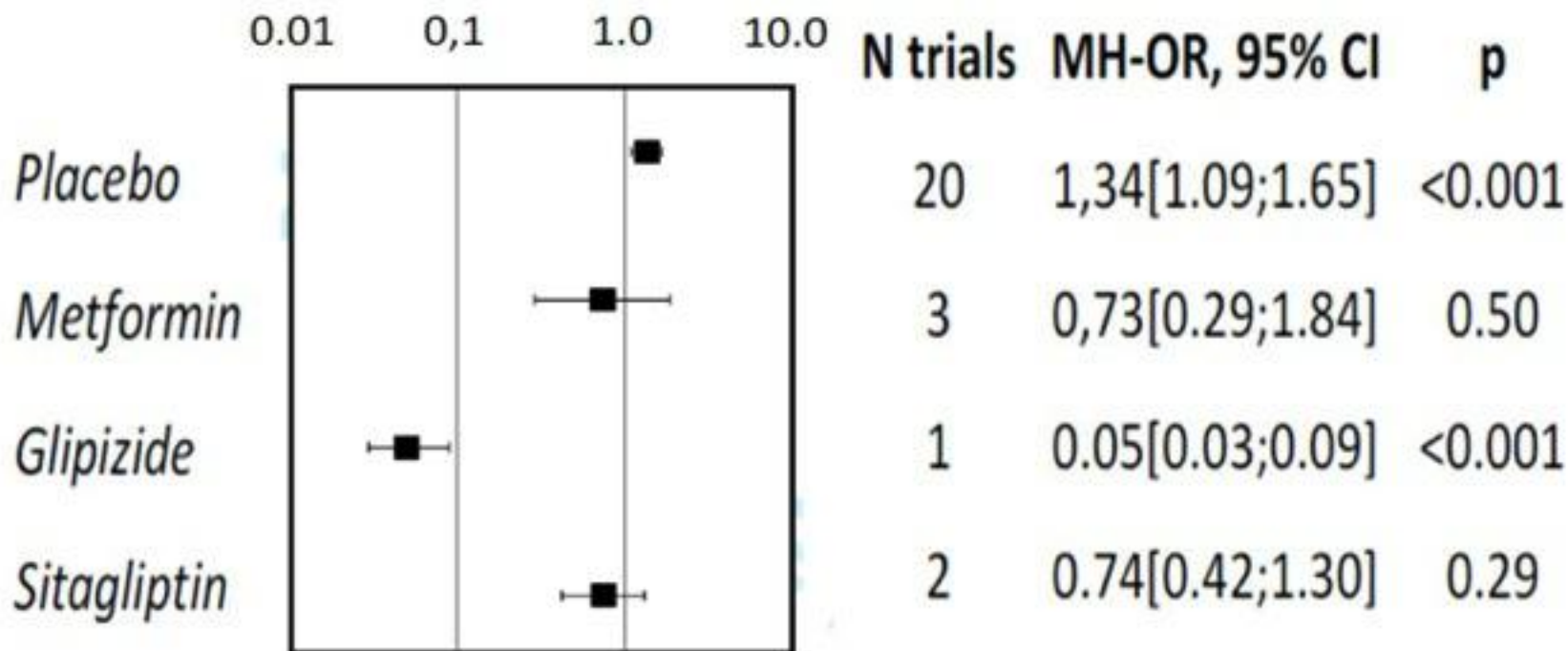


# Effect of SGLT2 inhibitors



## Meta-analysis of available RCTs

### Total hypoglycemia



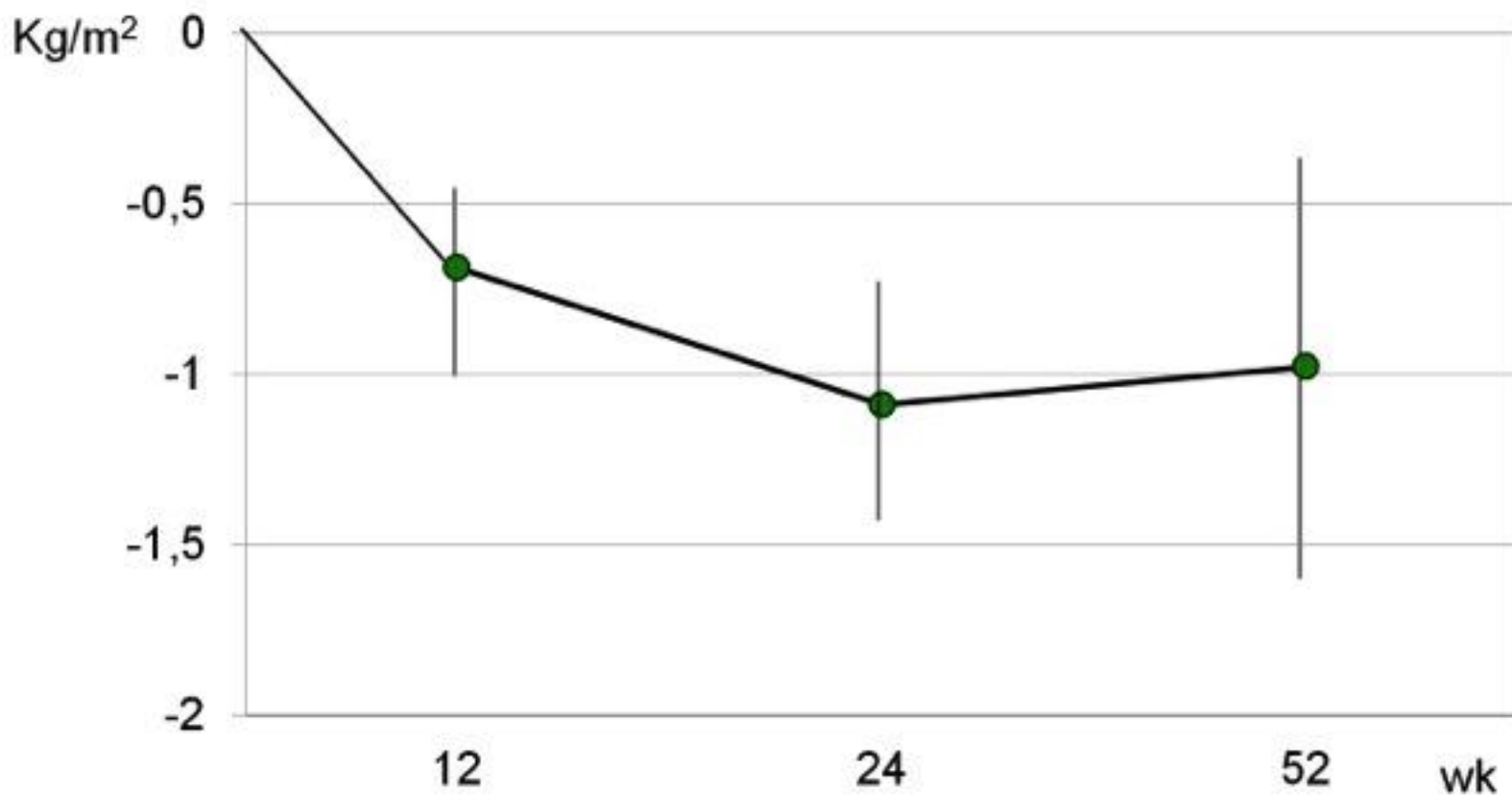


# Effect of SGLT2 inhibitors



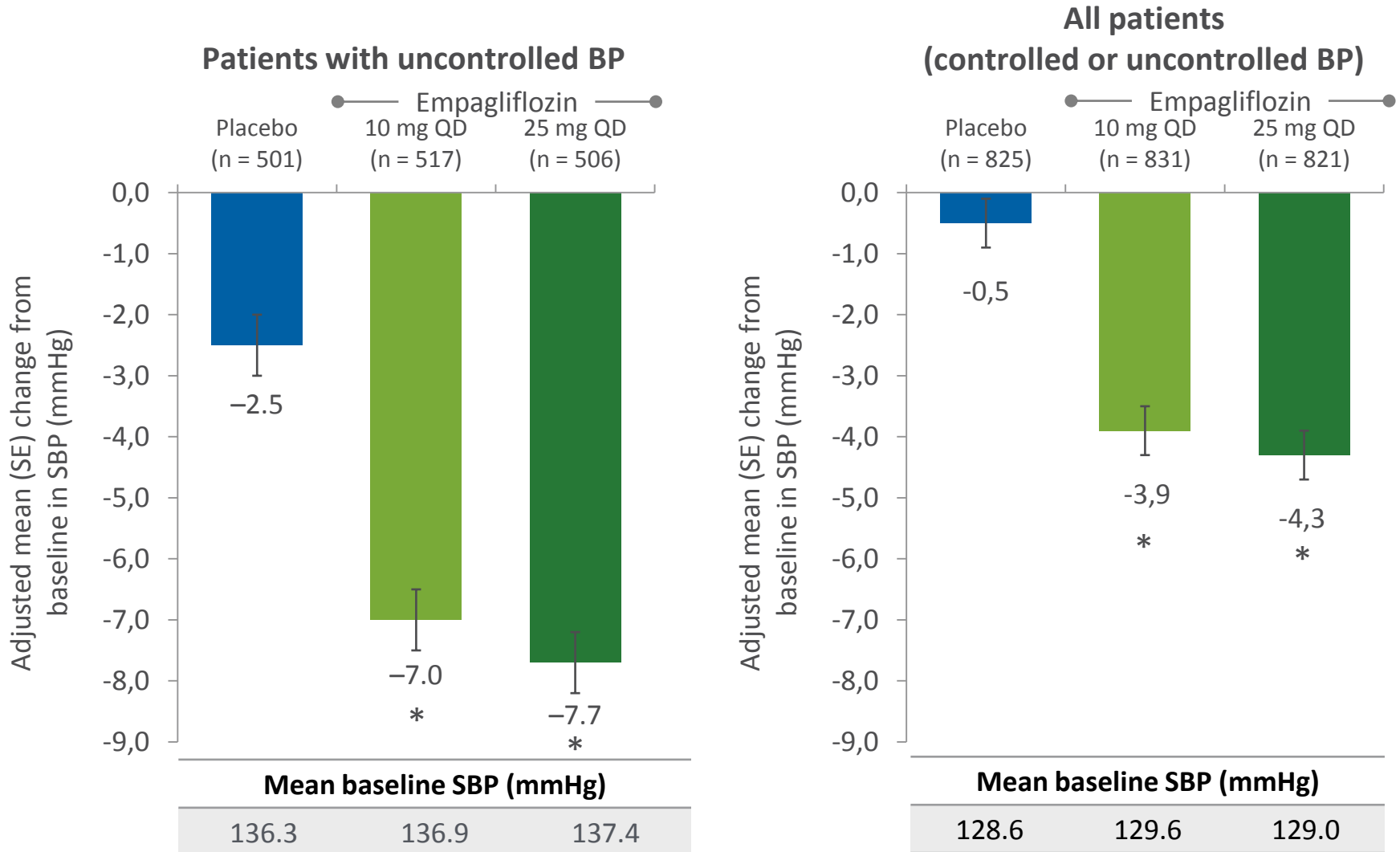
## Meta-analysis of available RCTs

### Effect on BMI (vs. placebo)



Monami M, Nardini C, Mannucci E. *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2013

## Effect on blood pressure— Pooled phase III trials





# Canagliflozin and MACE

## EMA Public Assessment Report



**Table 21: MACE Events for CANVAS Subjects and Selected Non-CANVAS Subjects (mITT)**

JNJ-28431754 Phase 2/3 Studies (results through 31 Jan 2012)

	Control k/N (%)	CANA 100 mg k/N (%)	CANA 300 mg k/N (%)	CANA Pooled k/N (%)	Hazard Ratio (95% CI) <sup>a</sup>
CANVAS	38/1441(2.6)	46/1445(3.2)	40/1441(2.8)	86/2886(3.0)	1.11 (0.76,1.63)
Non-CANVAS(with CV risk similar to CANVAS) <sup>b,c</sup>	10/643(1.6)	7/580(1.2)	4/549(0.7)	11/1129(1.0)	0.61 (0.26,1.44)
Overall CV high risk population (CANVAS + non- CANVAS) <sup>d</sup>	48/2084(2.3)	53/2025(2.6)	44/1990(2.2)	97/4015(2.4)	<b>1.01</b> (0.71,1.43)
Non- CANVAS(without high CV risk)	5/1243(0.4)	2/1131(0.2)	5/1159(0.4)	7/2290(0.3)	<b>0.73</b> (0.23,2.29)



# SGLT2i and genital infections



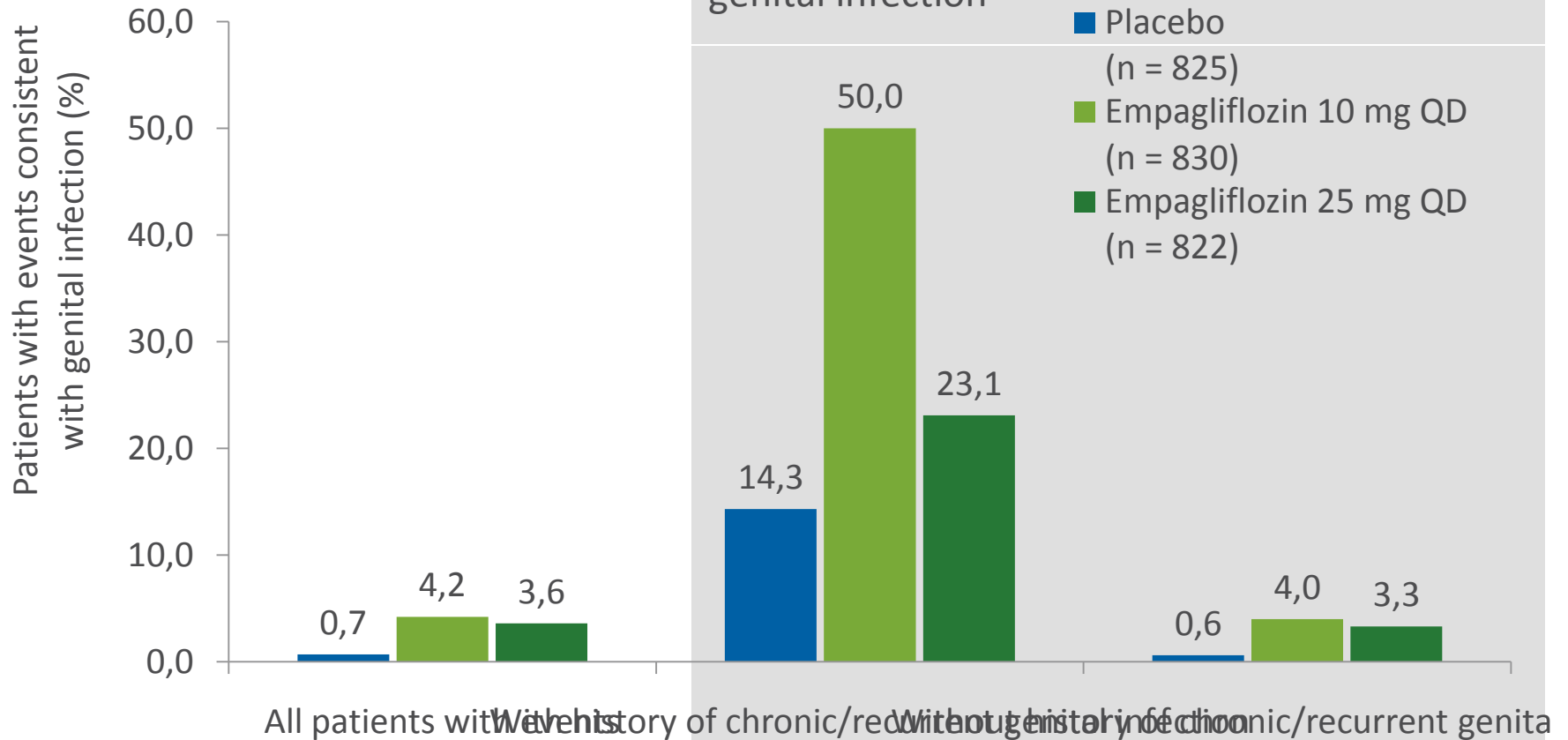
- **Genital infections were reported more frequently with dapagliflozin versus placebo**
  - Events of genital infections were more common in females than males
  - Most frequently reported genital infections: vulvovaginal mycotic infection, balanitis and vaginal infections

	Placebo-controlled pool (short-term)		Placebo-controlled pool (short- plus long-term)	
	DAPA 10 mg	PBO	DAPA 10 mg	PBO
Genital infection, n (%)	N=2360 130 (5.5)	N=2295 14 (0.6)	N=2026 156 (7.7)	N=1956 19 (1.0)
Females, n (%)	N=1003 84 (8.4)	N=952 11 (1.2)	N=852 98 (11.5)	N=799 15 (1.9)
Males, n (%)	N=1357 46 (3.4)	N=1343 3 (0.2)	N=1174 58 (4.9)	N=1157 4 (0.3)

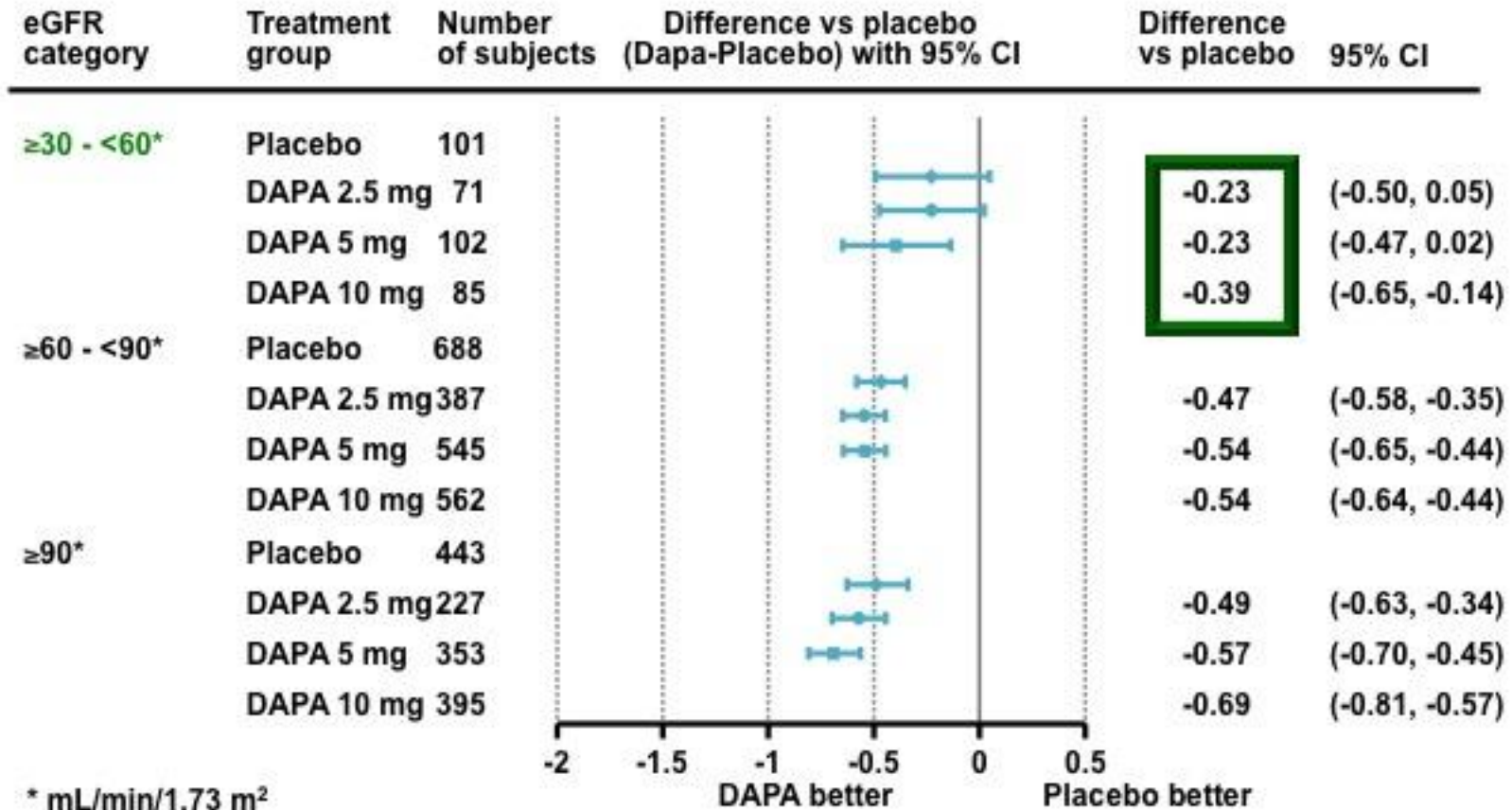
# Empagliflozin safety

## Genital infections – Pooled phase III trials

With/without history of chronic/recurrent genital infection



# Renal function and efficacy



DAPA should not be used in patients with moderate to severe renal impairment (eGFR < 45 [MDRD] or CrCl < 60 [Cockcroft-Gault])



# Indications of SGLT2i



Monotherapy

Failure to metformin

Failure to dual oral therapy  
(Met + SU, Met + Pio, Met + DPP4i)

Add-on to basal insulin

Add-on to basal-bolus insulin