

“ *Happy Birthday:* ”

Forever young

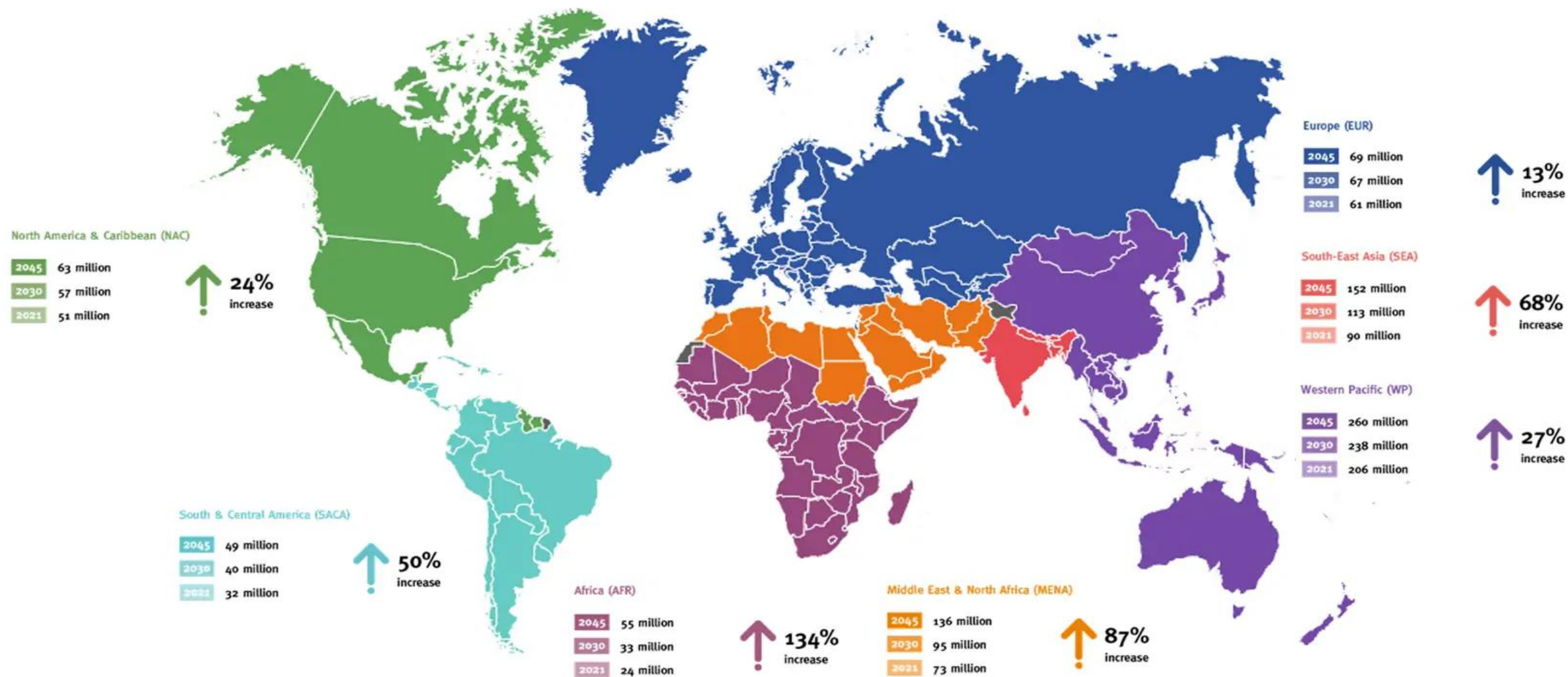
Innovazione farmacologica e tecnologica:
Il futuro della Diabetologia

Il futuro del Diabete mellito tipo 2



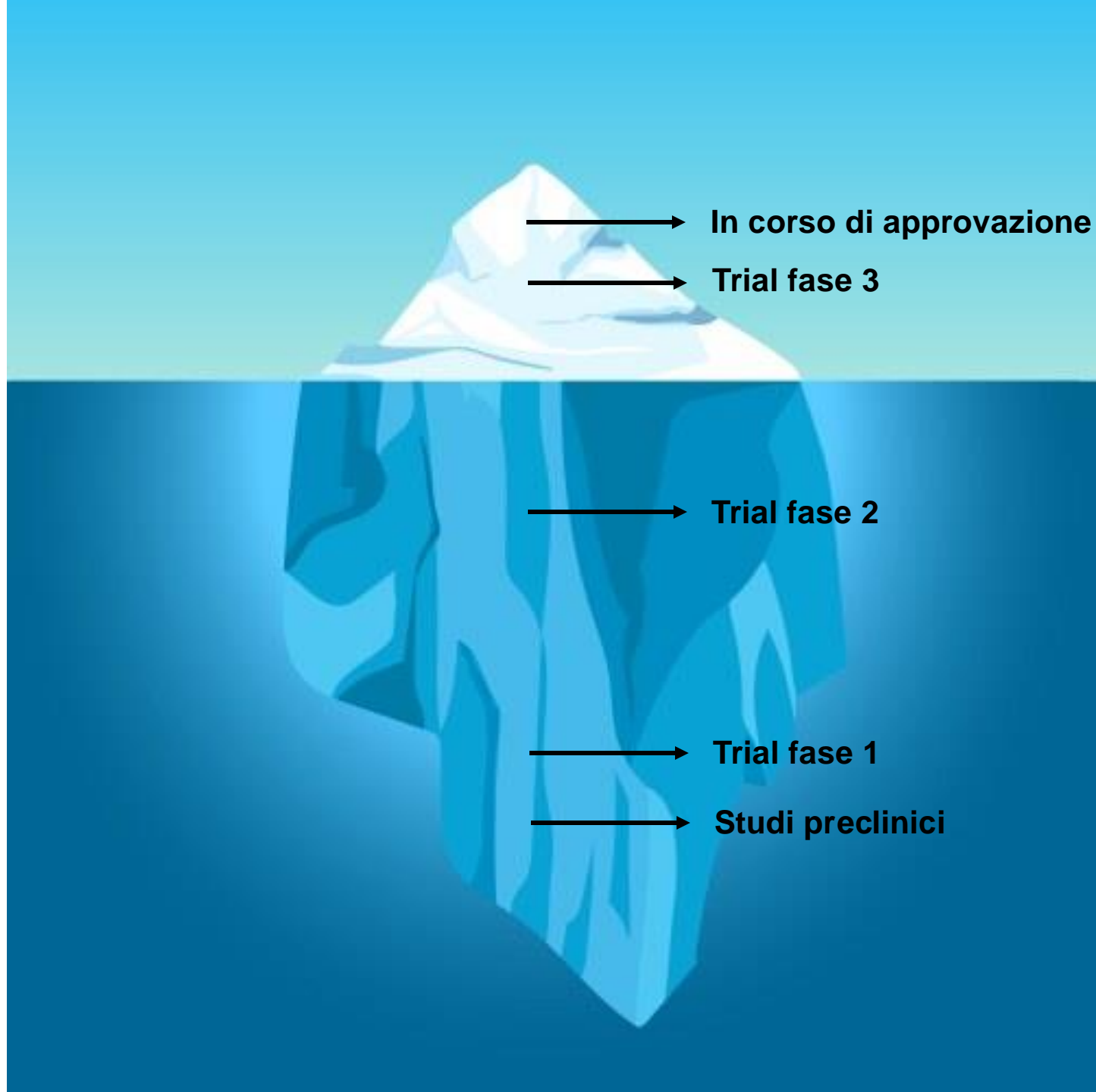
Dott.ssa Valeria Cambria
SSD Endocrinologia e Diabetologia
ASL VC

Il futuro... dell'epidemiologia



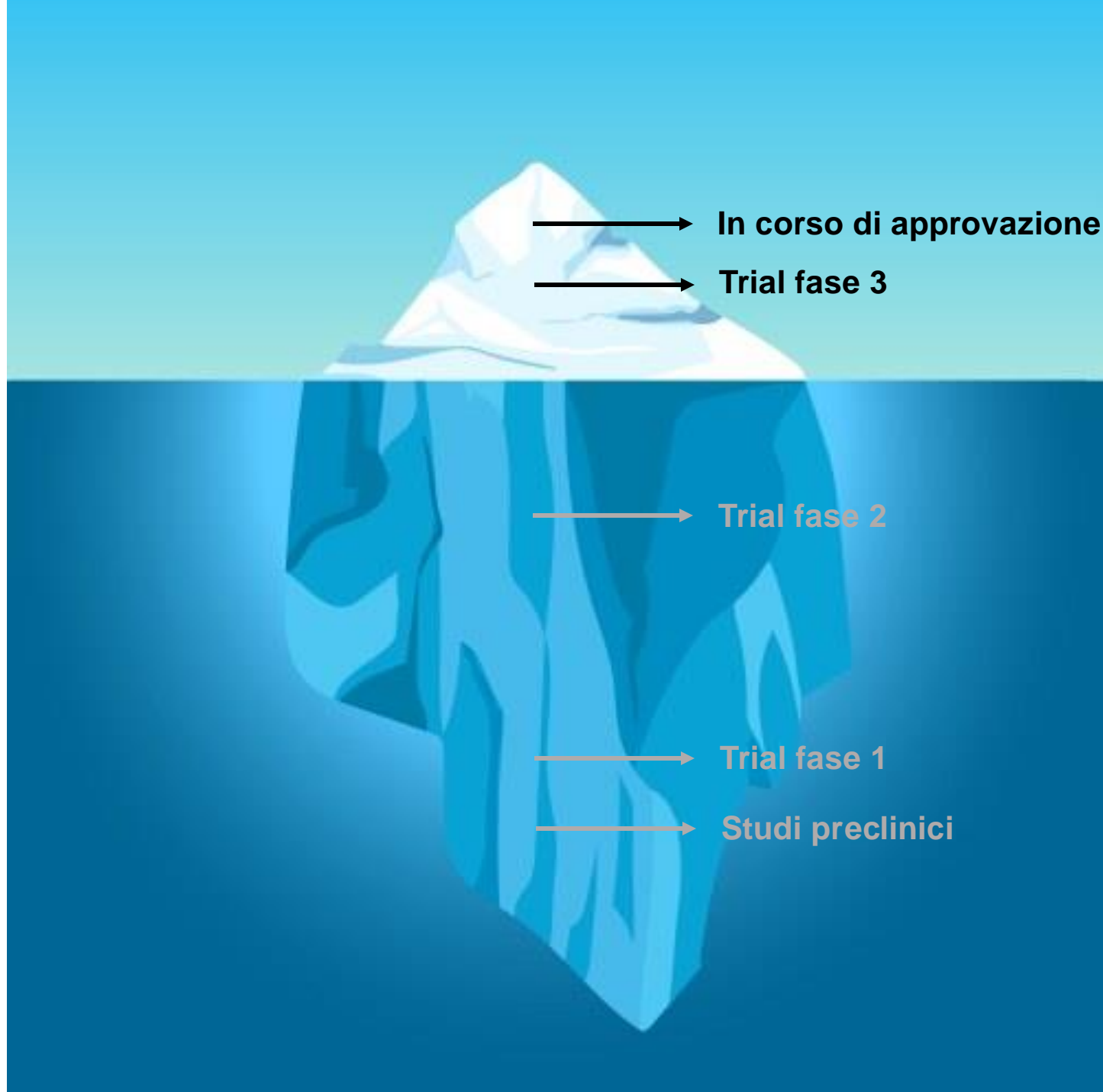
Agenda

- Futuro a breve termine
- Futuro a medio termine
- Futuro a lungo termine
- Futuro delle complicanze



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AID nel diabete di tipo 2

SECURE-T2D pivotal trial



305 pazienti con DM2

Terapia basal-bolus, premix, basal-only
HbA1c < 12%



2 settimane
Terapia Standard (ST)



13 settimane AID

Medscape Medical News > FDA Approvals

FDA Clears the Omnipod 5 System for Type 2 Diabetes

Miriam E. Tucker
August 26, 2024



HbA1c media baseline vs fine studio:
8.2 ± 1.3% vs 7.4 ± 0.9% (P<0.001)
-0.8% (CI 95%: -1.0, -0.7)

Nei pazienti con HbA1c >9%
HbA1c media ST vs 13 sett AID:
10.1% vs 8.1% (CI 95%: -2.3, -1.9)



TIR (70-180 mg/dl) medio ST vs AID:
45% vs 66% (p<0.001)
+ 4.8 hours/day

Semaglutide orale ad alti dosaggi

PIONEER PLUS

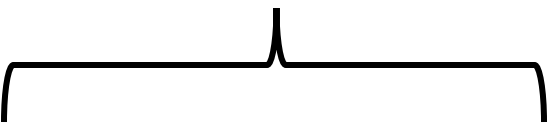
Trial fase 3b



1606 pazienti

HbA1c media $9.0 \pm 0.8\%$

BMI medio $33.8 \pm 6.3 \text{ kg/m}^2$



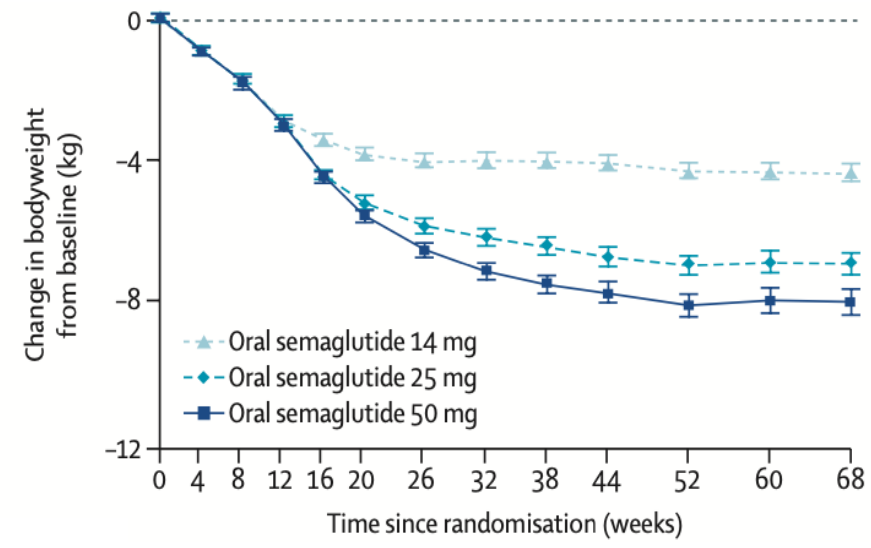
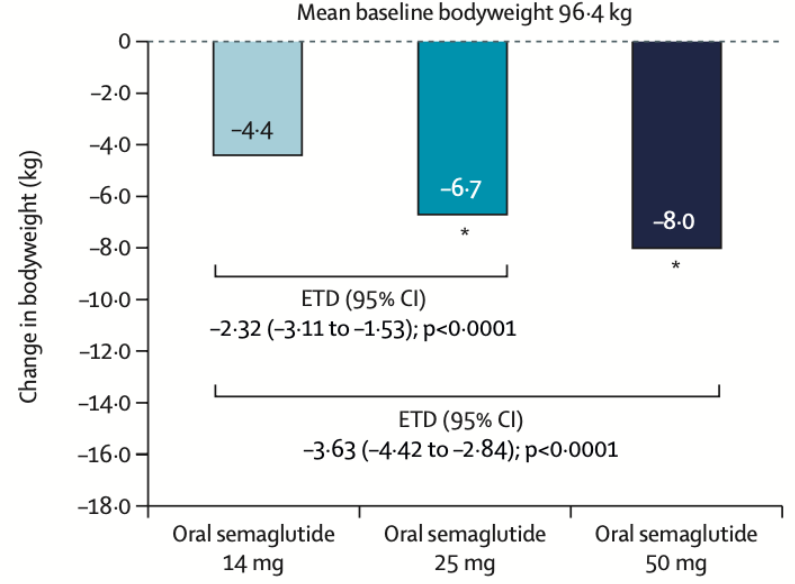
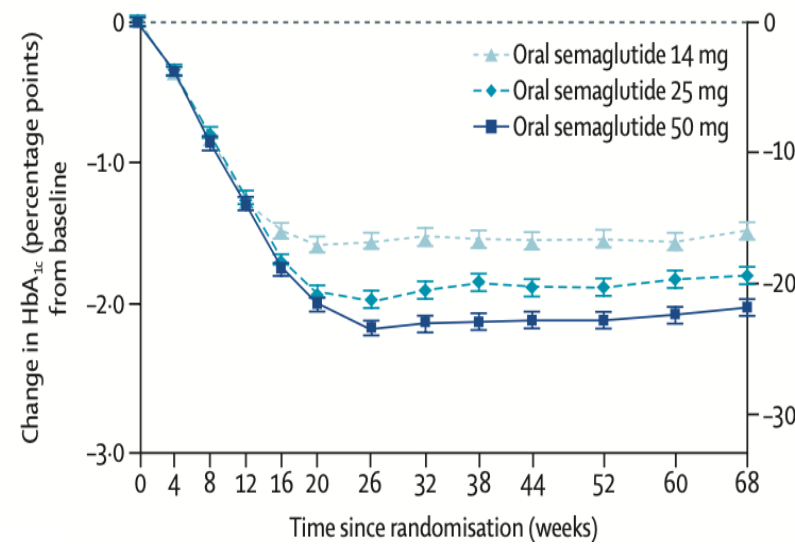
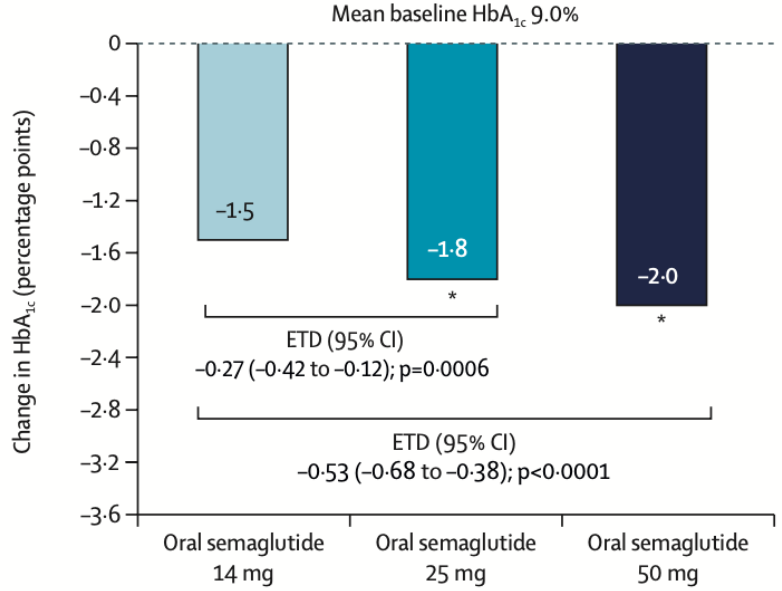
14 mg



25 mg

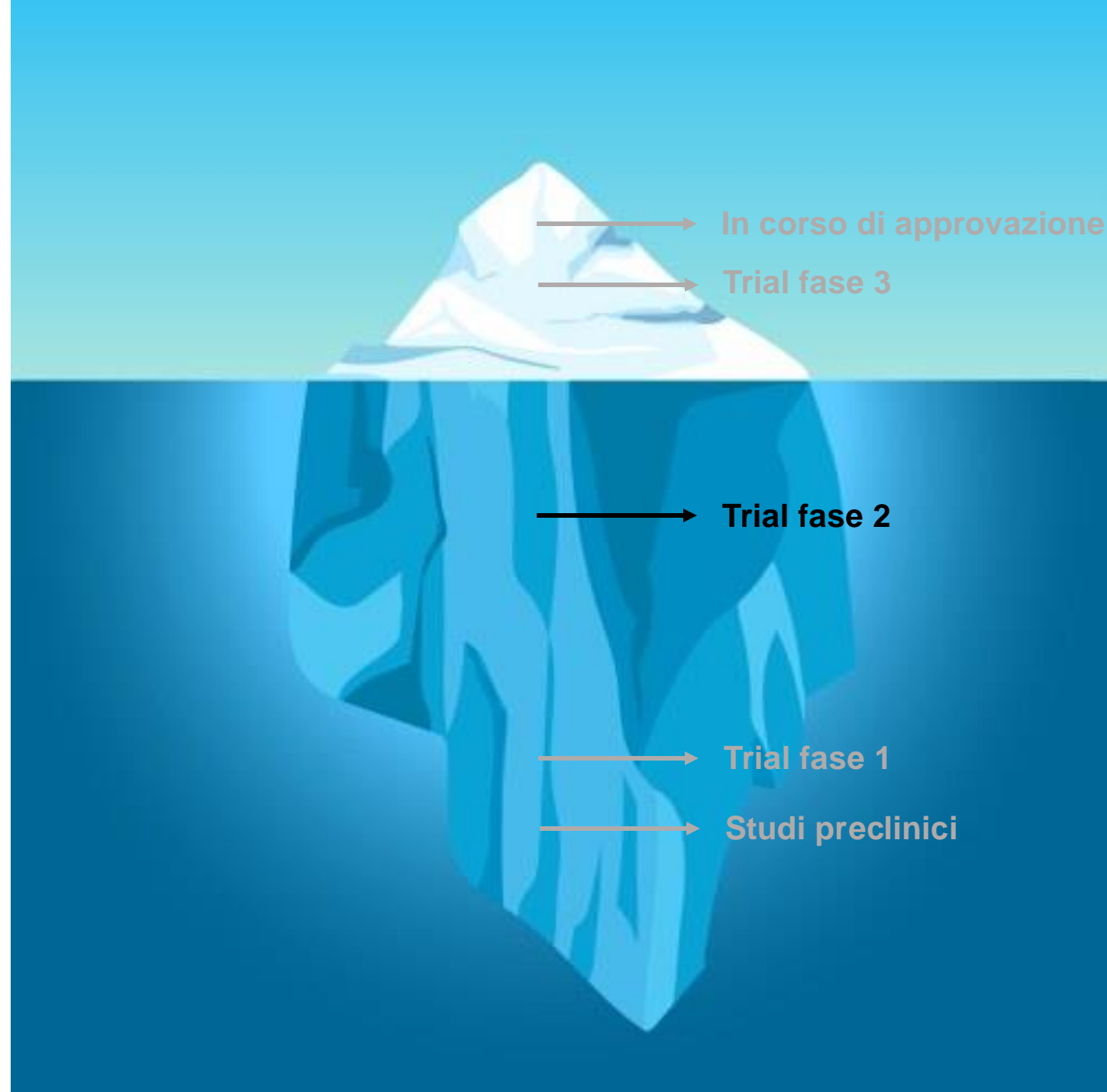


50 mg



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Orforglipron

GLP-1 RA non peptidico

NCT05048719

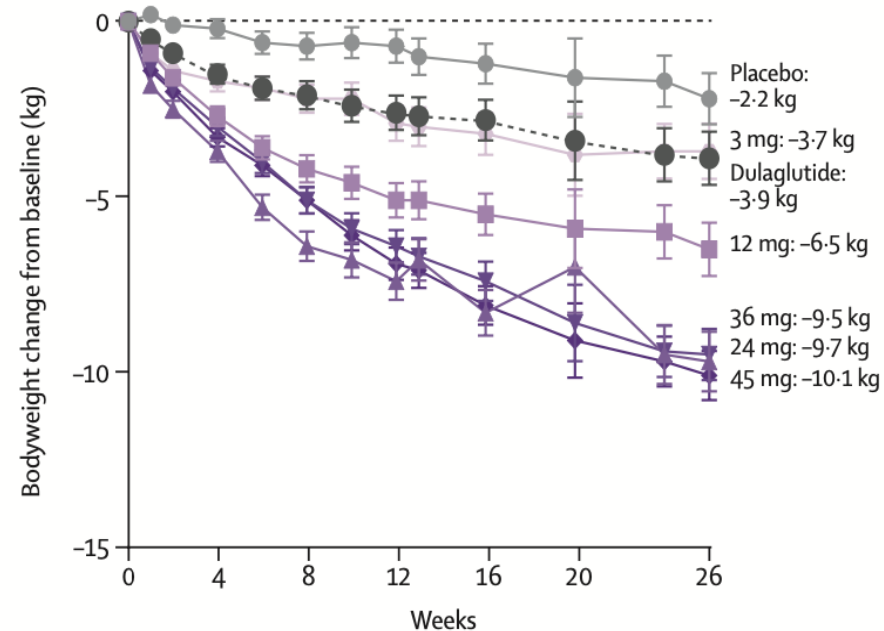
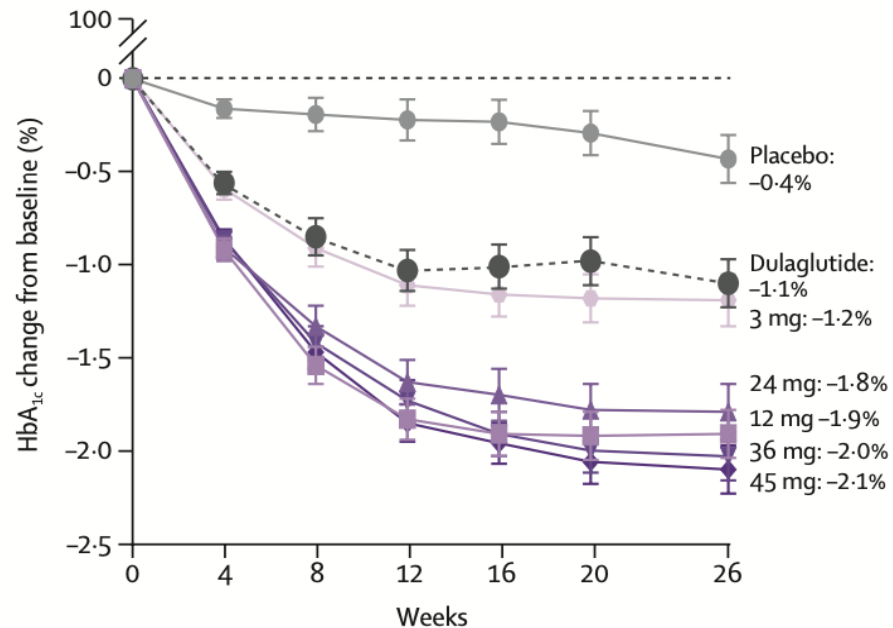
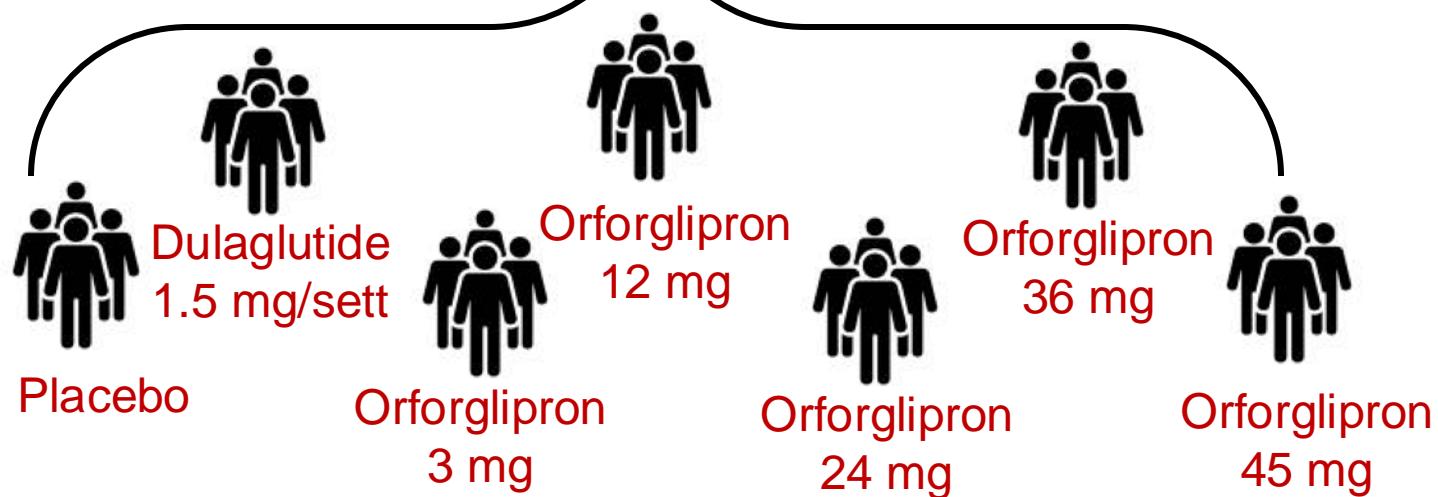
Trial fase 2



383 pazienti

HbA_{1c} media 8.1 ± 0.9%

BMI medio 35.2 ± 6.2 kg/m²



Frias JP et al, Lancet 2023; 402: 472-483

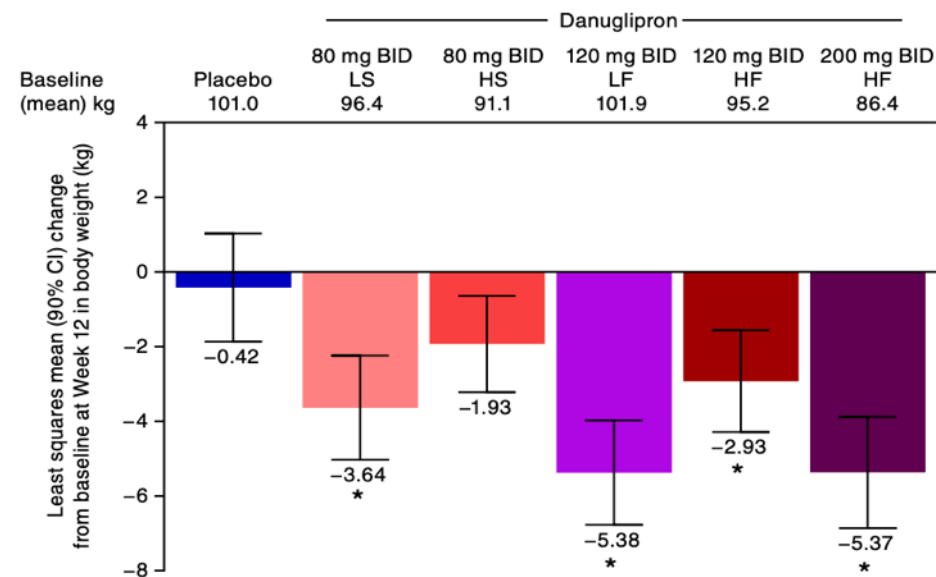
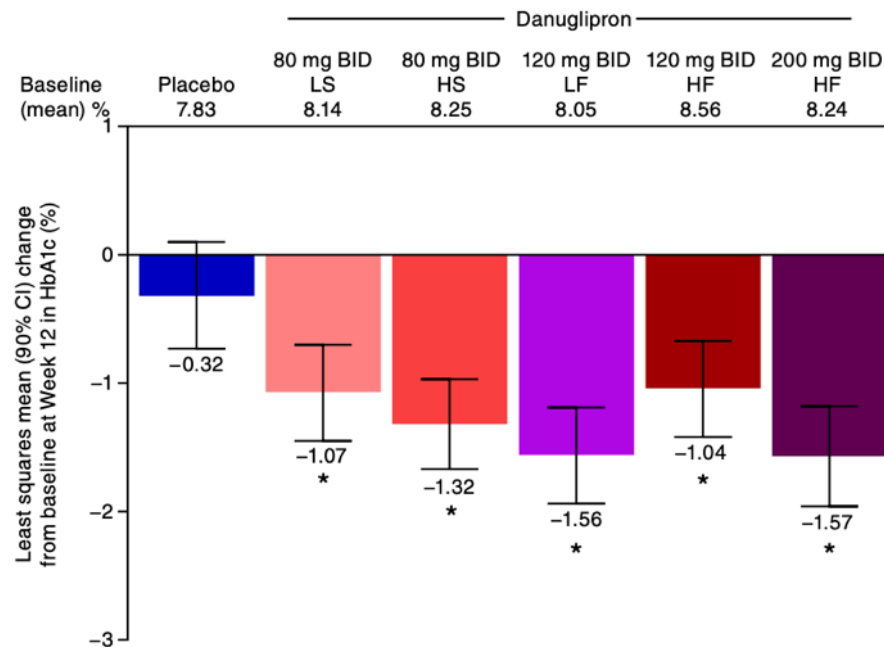
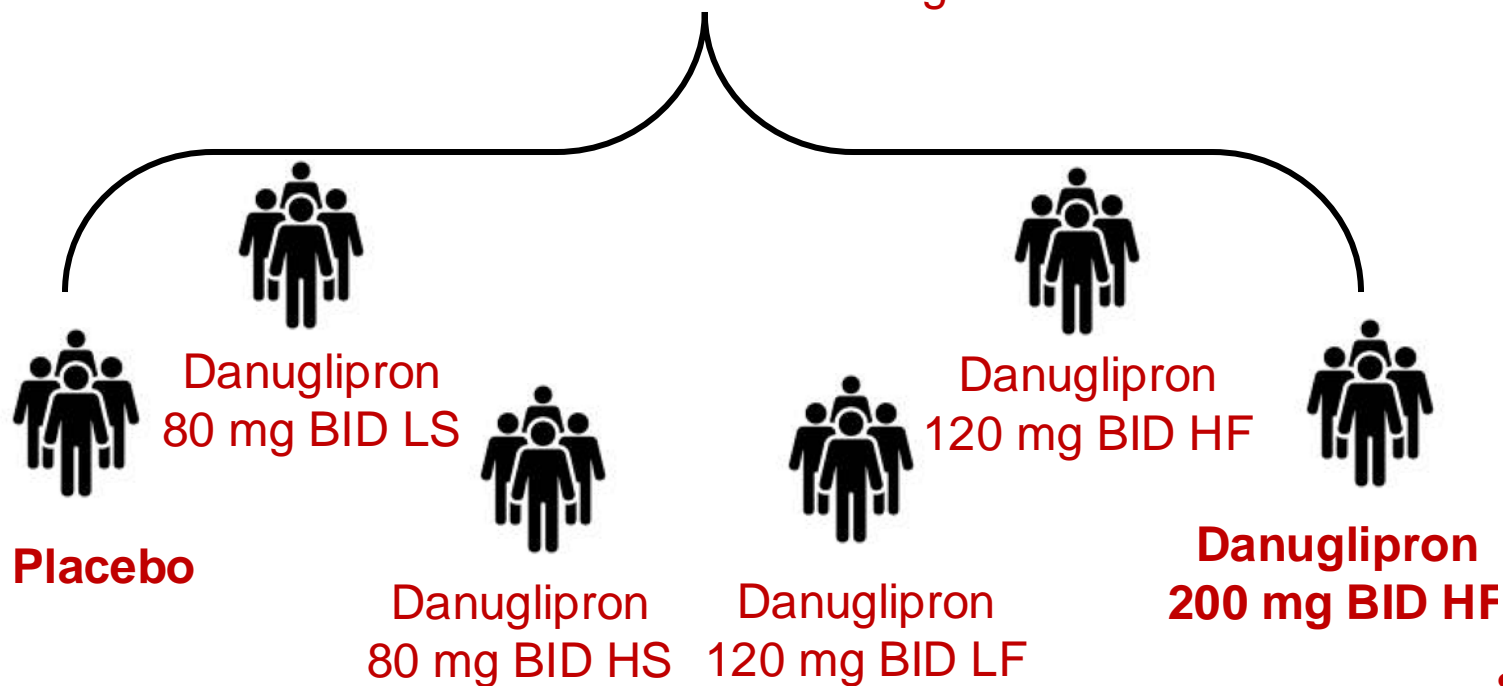
Danuglipron

NCT04617275

Trial fase 2a



123 pazienti con DM2, 28 con obesità
HbA1c media $8.19 \pm 1.04\%$
BMI medio $37.3 \pm 4.08 \text{ kg/m}^2$



CagriSema

NCT04982575

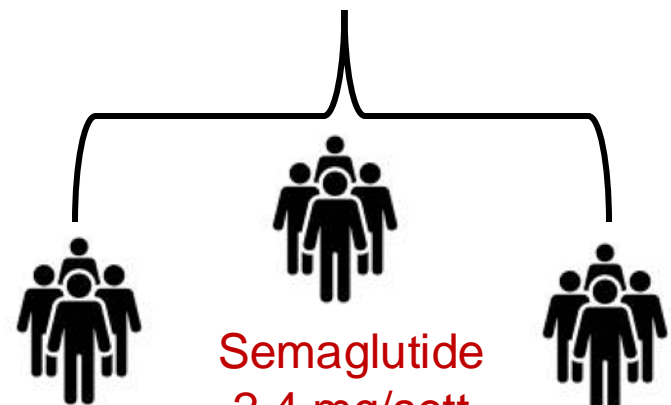
Trial fase 2



92 pazienti

HbA1c media $8.4 \pm 0.8\%$

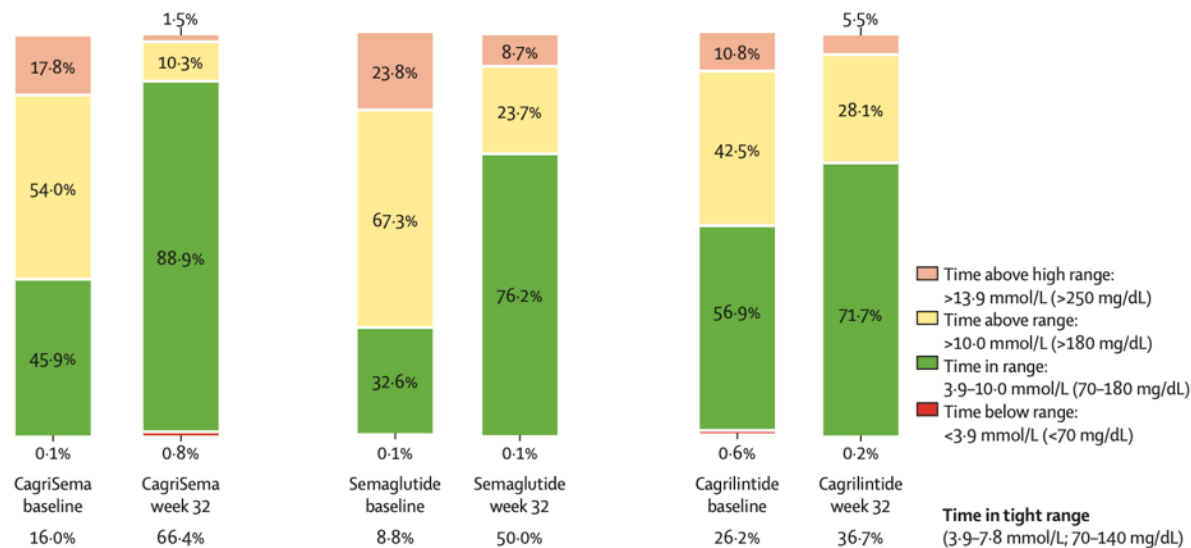
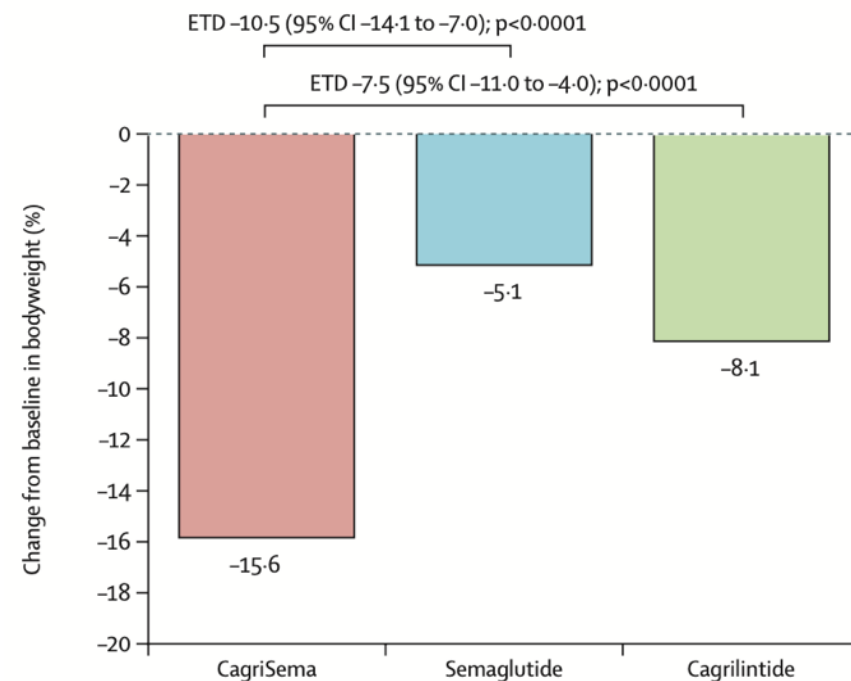
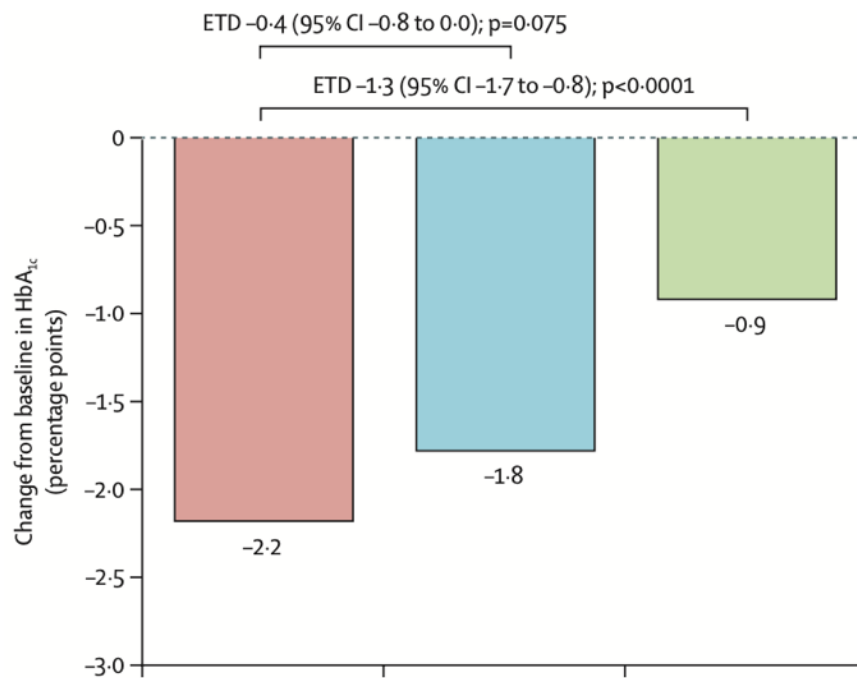
BMI medio $35.9 \pm 5.7 \text{ kg/m}^2$



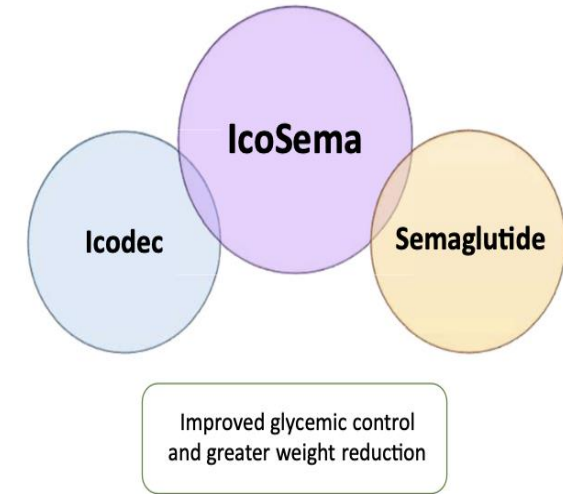
Semaglutide
2.4 mg/sett

Cagrilintide
2.4 mg/sett

CagriSema
2.4/2.4 mg sett



IcoSema



COMBINE 1

Trial fase 3

IcoSema vs Icodec

Outcome primario: variazioni HbA1c

Outcome secondari: variazioni peso corporeo, episodi ipoglicemia (livello 2 e 3)

COMBINE 2

Trial fase 3

IcoSema vs Semaglutide 1 mg/sett

Outcome primario: variazioni di HbA1c

Outcome secondari: variazioni di FPG, peso corporeo, episodi ipoglicemia (livello 2 e 3)

COMBINE 3

Trial fase 3

IcoSema vs Glargine e Aspart

Outcome primario: variazioni HbA1c

Outcome secondari: variazioni peso corporeo, TIR, TAR, TBR, dose insulina totale settimanale, episodi ipoglicemia (livello 2 e 3), DTSQs

COMBINE 4

Trial fase 3

IcoSema vs Glargine

Outcome primario: variazioni HbA1c

Outcome secondari: variazioni peso corporeo, FPG, TIR, TAR, TBR, dose insulina totale settimanale, episodi di ipoglicemia (livello 2 e 3), DTSQs

Risultati (IcoSema vs basal-bolus)

HbA1c media -1.47% vs -1.40%

Peso medio -3.6 kg vs +3.2 kg

Survodutide

NCT04153929

Trial fase 2



GCGR agonism

↑ Energy expenditure

↑ Fatty acid oxidation

↑ Lipolysis



Survodutide

GCGR/GLP-1R dual agonist

GLP-1R agonism

↓ Gastric emptying

↓ Food intake/
appetite

↑ Glucose-dependent
insulin secretion



- Type 2 diabetes
- BMI 25–50 kg/m²
- HbA_{1c} 53–86 mmol/mol
- Background metformin
- Age 18–75 years

Received:

Placebo

Survodutide 0.3 mg qw

Survodutide 0.9 mg qw

Survodutide 1.8 mg qw

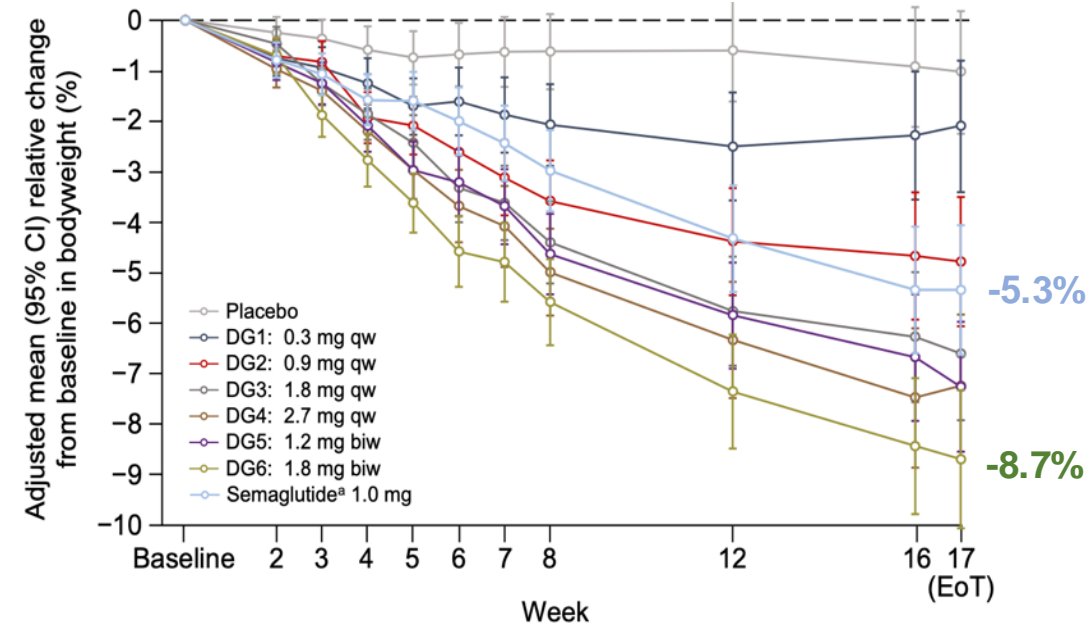
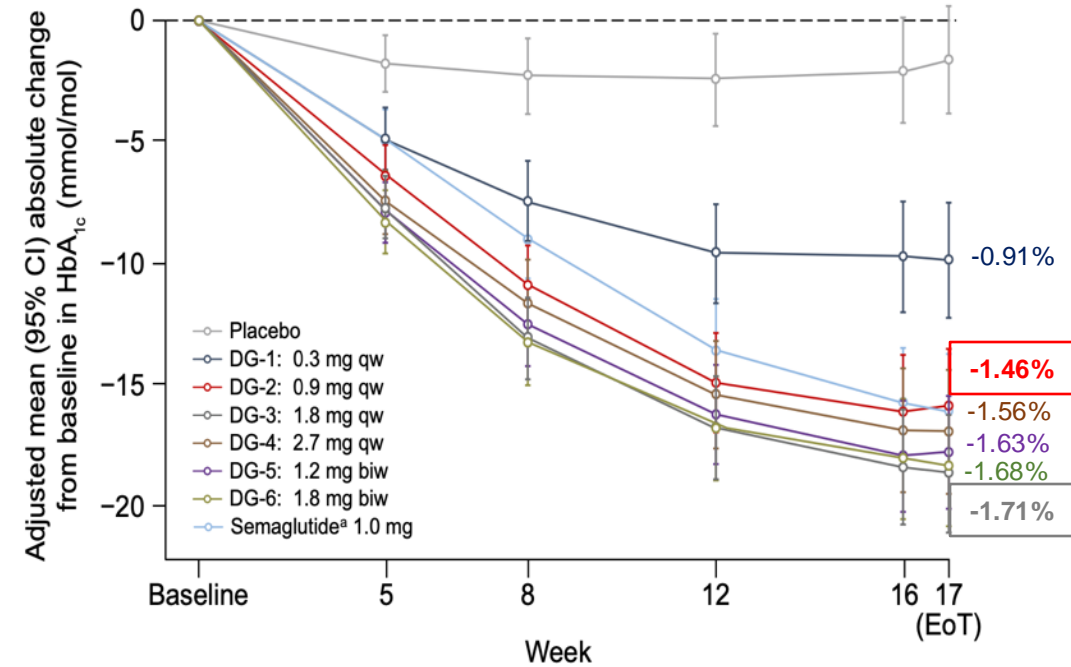
Survodutide 2.7 mg qw

Survodutide 1.2 mg biw

Survodutide 1.8 mg biw

Semaglutide 1.0 mg qw

16 weeks



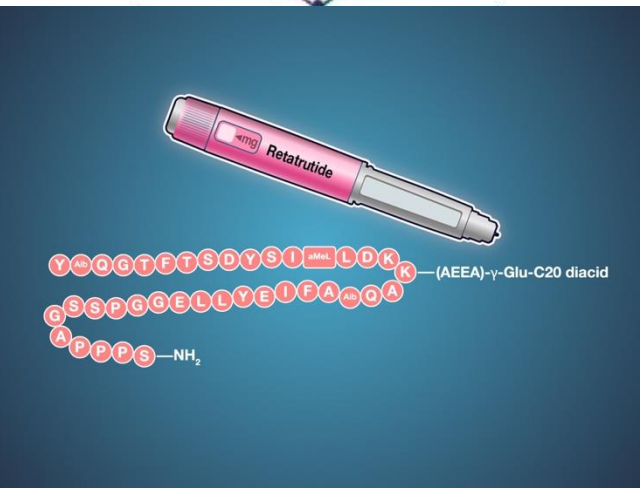
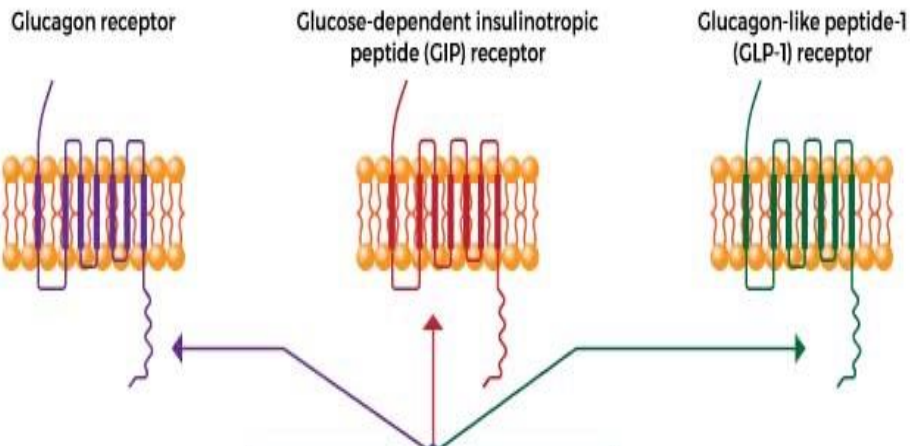
Bluher M et al, Diabetologia 2023; 67: 470-482

Retatrutide

NCT04867785
Trial fase 2



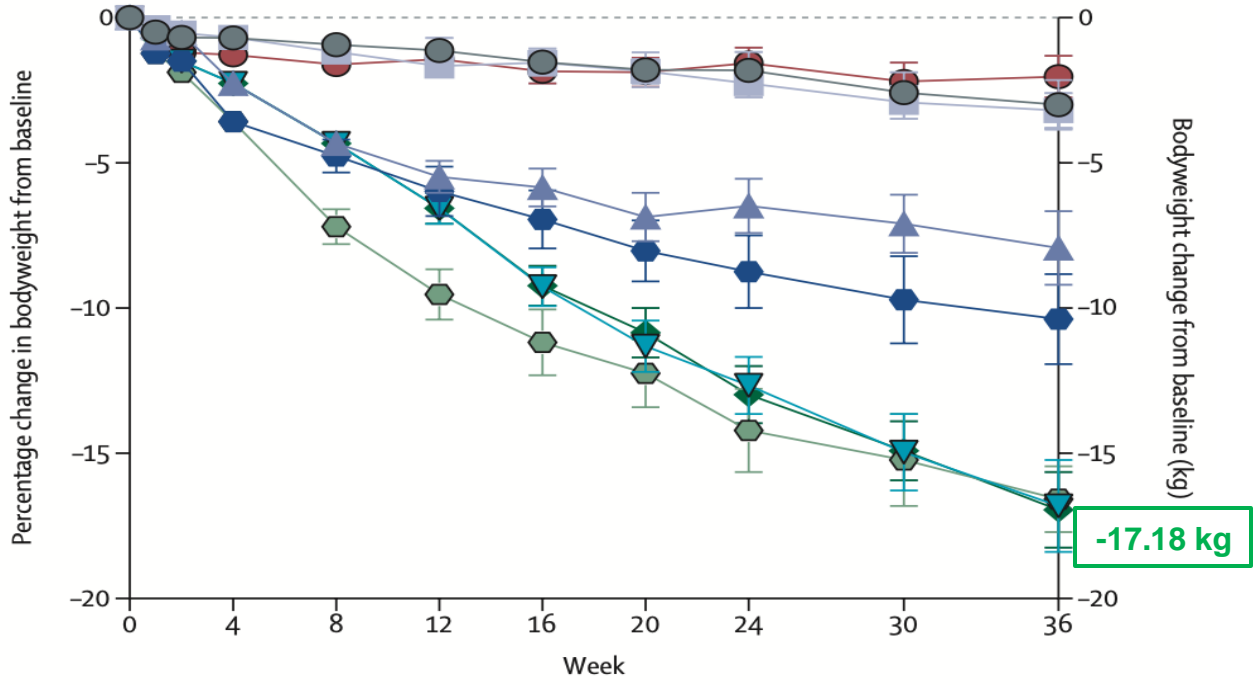
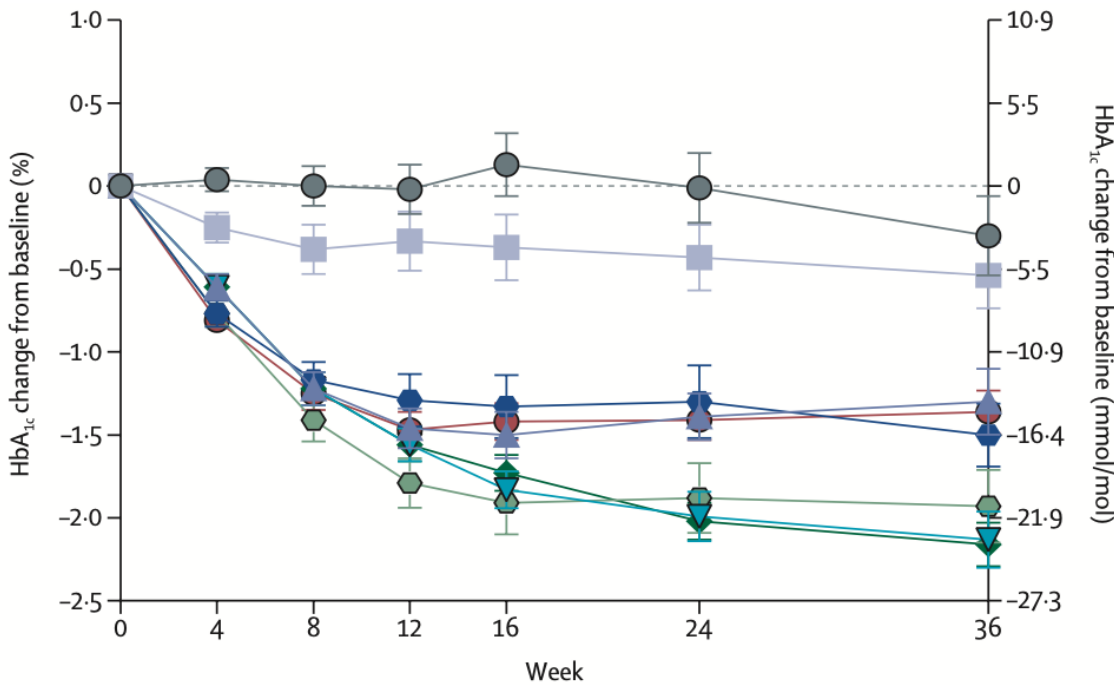
275 pazienti con DM2
HbA1c media $8.3 \pm 1.1\%$
BMI medio $35 \pm 6.3 \text{ kg/m}^2$



Retatrutide

NCT04867785

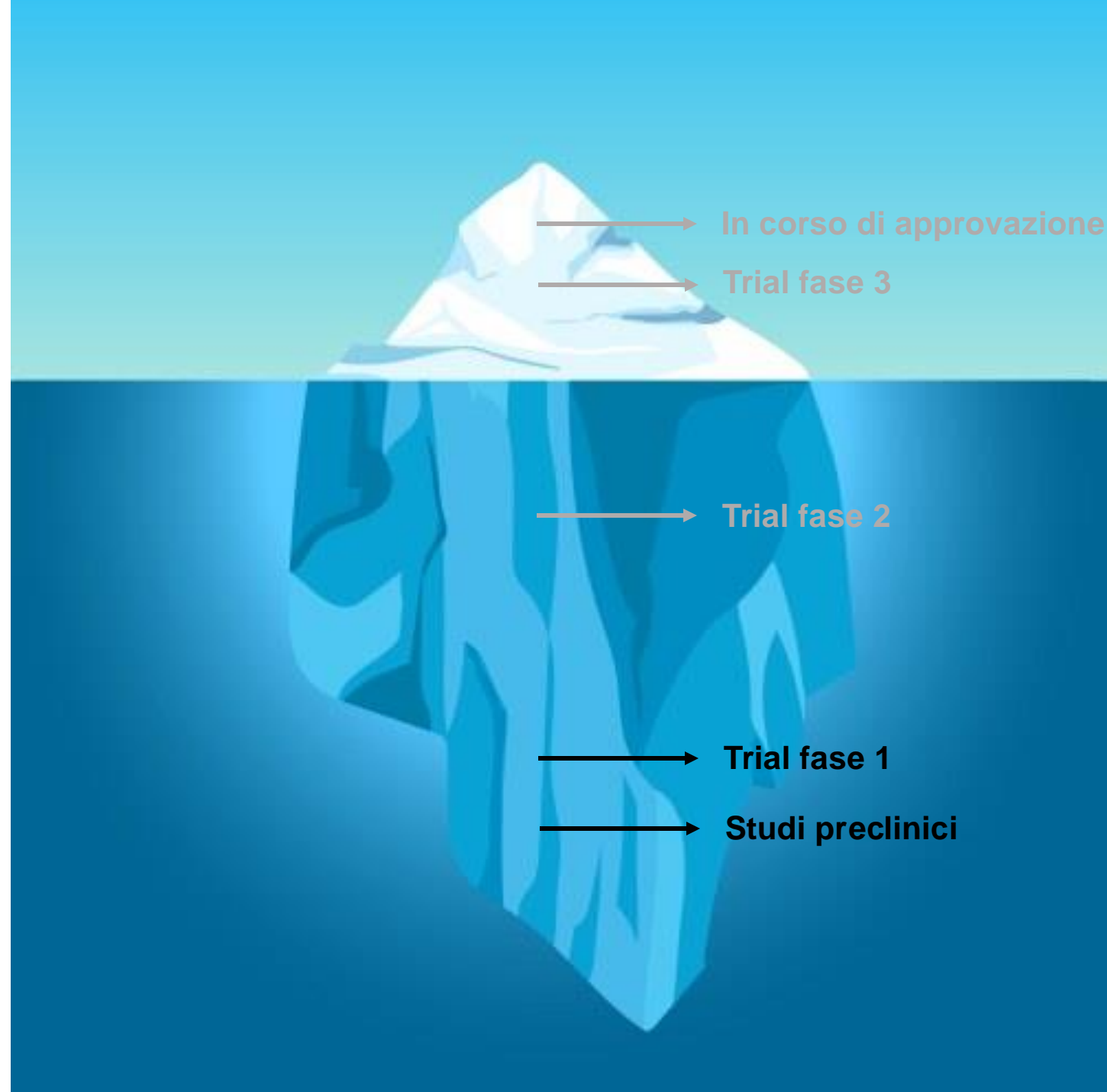
- Placebo group
- Retatrutide 0.5 mg group
- ▲ Retatrutide 4 mg escalation group*
- ◆ Retatrutide 4 mg group
- ▼ Retatrutide 8 mg slow escalation group†
- ◆ Retatrutide 8 mg fast escalation group‡
- ◆ Retatrutide 12 mg escalation group§
- 1.5 mg dulaglutide group



	36 settimane	Vs placebo	Vs Dulaglutide 1.5 mg/sett
Retatrutide 12 mg	-2.16 ± 0.13%	-1.85%	-0.80%
Placebo	-0.30 ± 0.24%		
Dulaglutide 1.5 mg/sett	-1.36 ± 0.13%		

Agenda

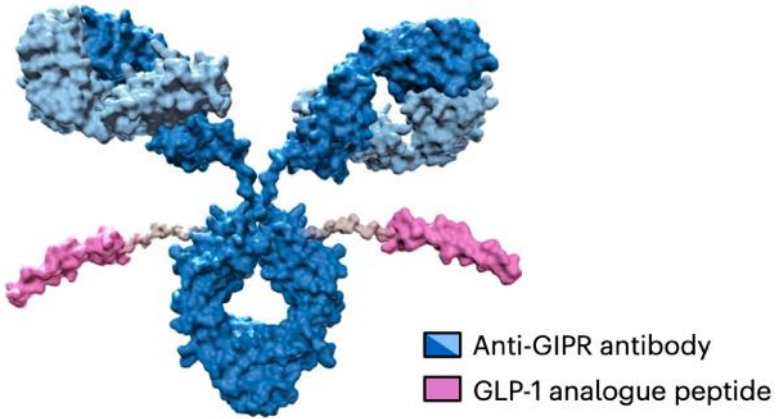
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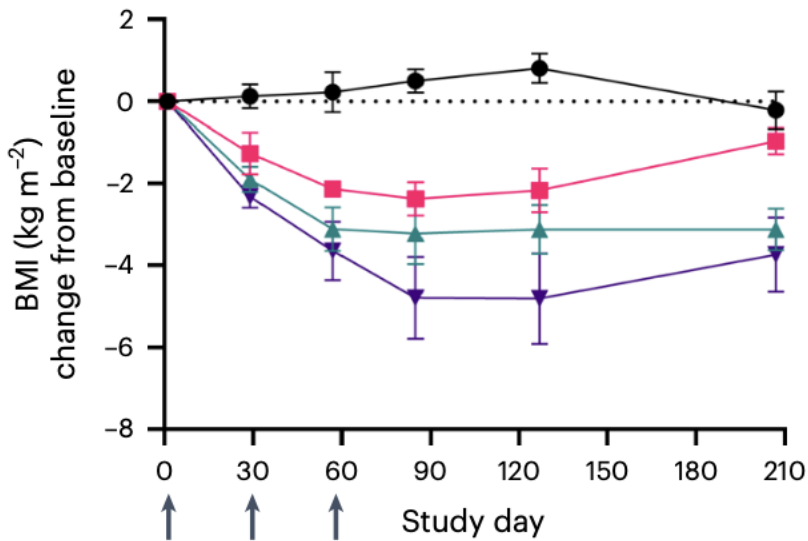
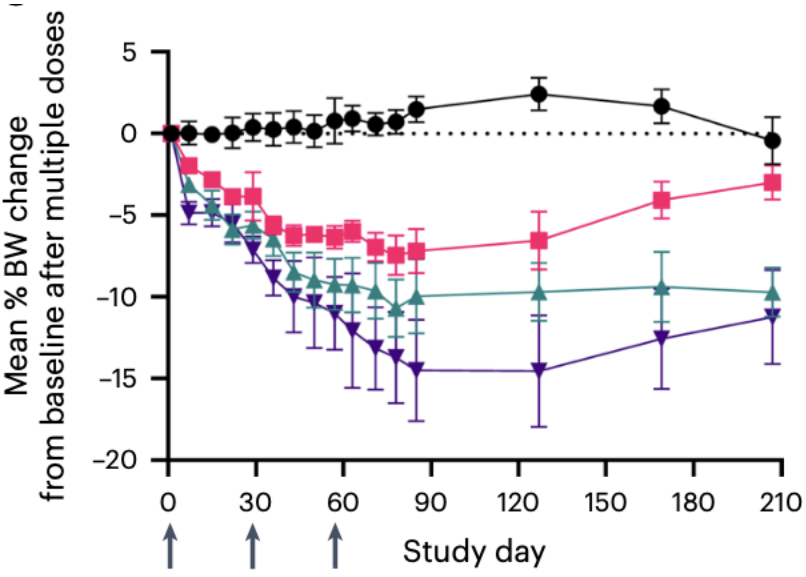
MariTide (AMG 133, Maridebart/Cafraglutide)

NCT04478708

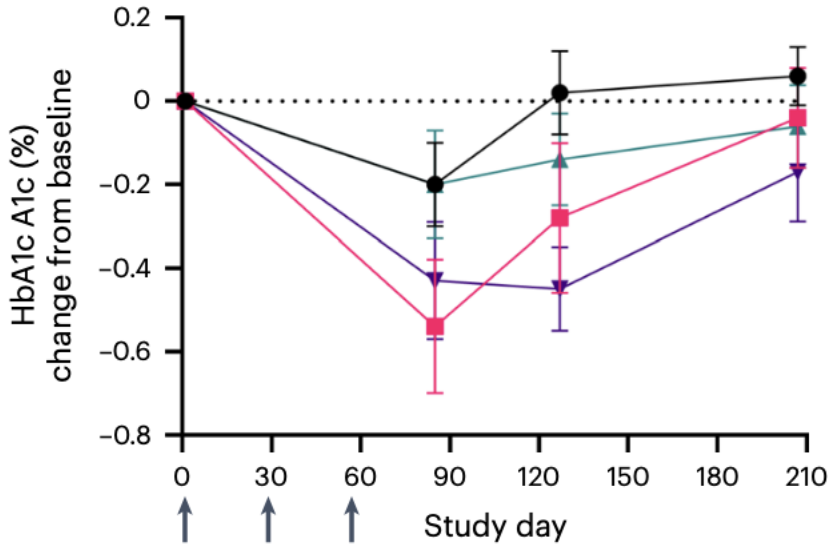
Trial fase 1



75 pazienti, HbA1c \leq 6.5%,
BMI 30-40 kg/m²

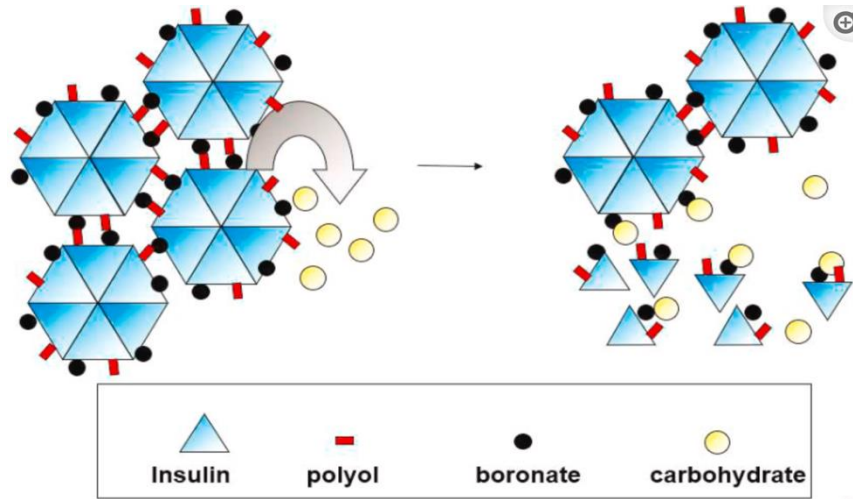


● Placebo ■ 140 mg
▲ 280 mg ▼ 420 mg

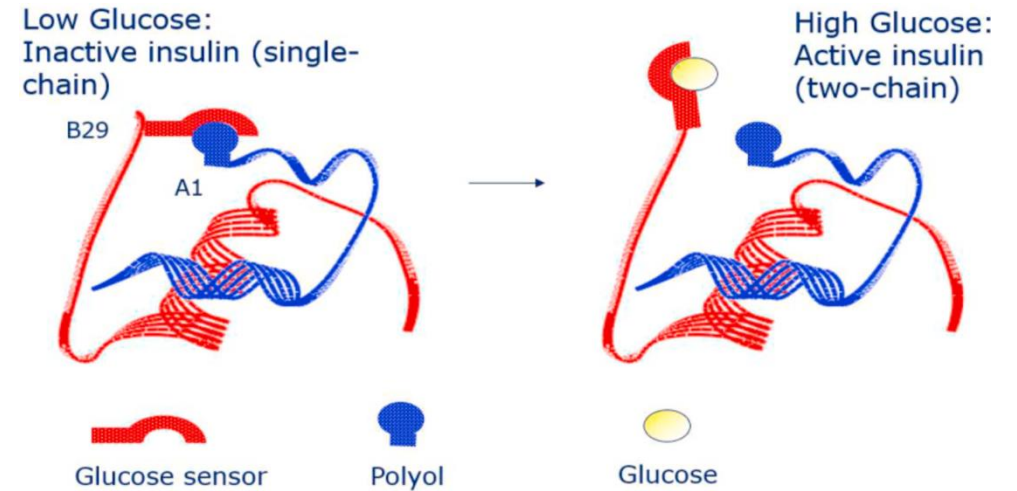


Glucose-sensitive insulin

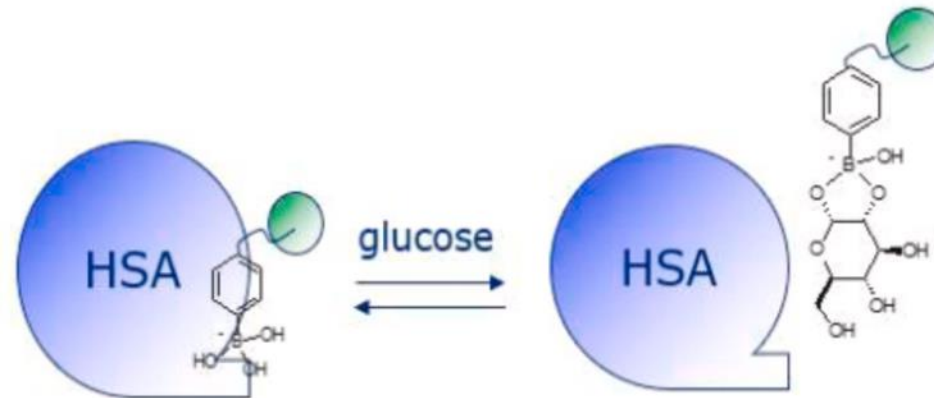
Preparato insulinico «ingegnerizzato» per autoregolare l'attività biologica dell'insulina sulla base delle fluttuazioni glicemiche



Multiesameri insulinici carboidrato-sensibili



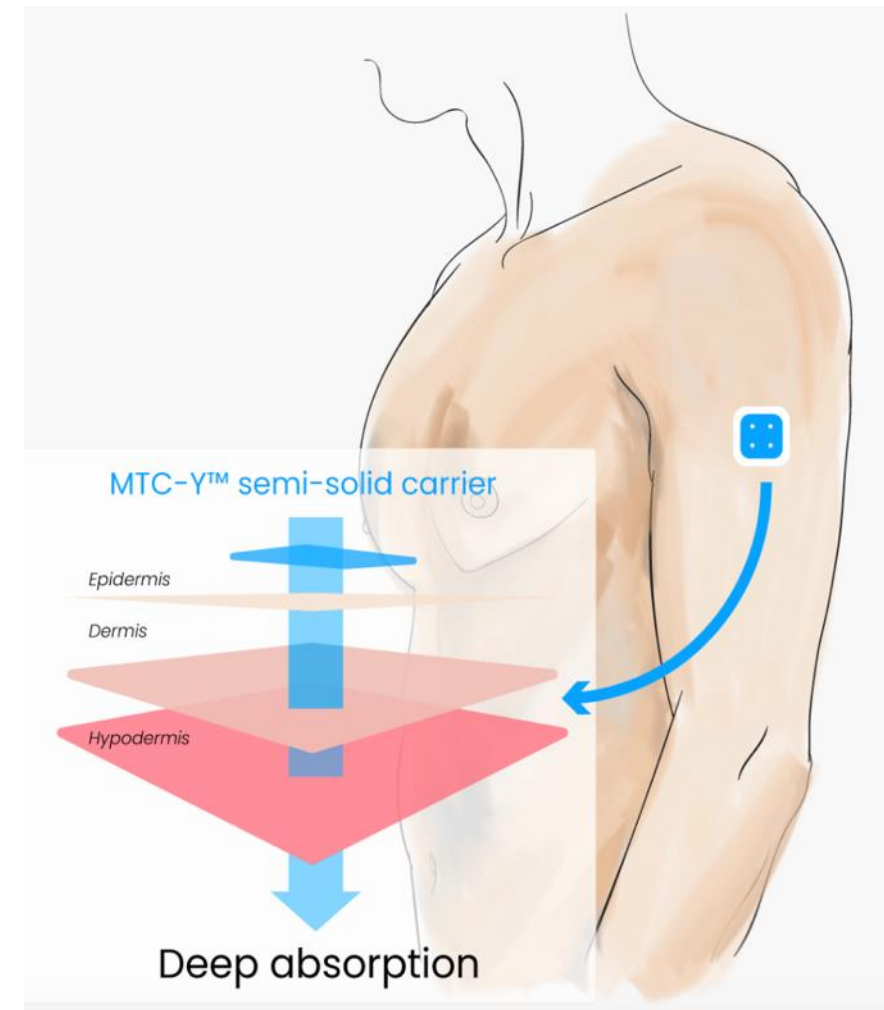
Attivazione insulinica con switch molecolare



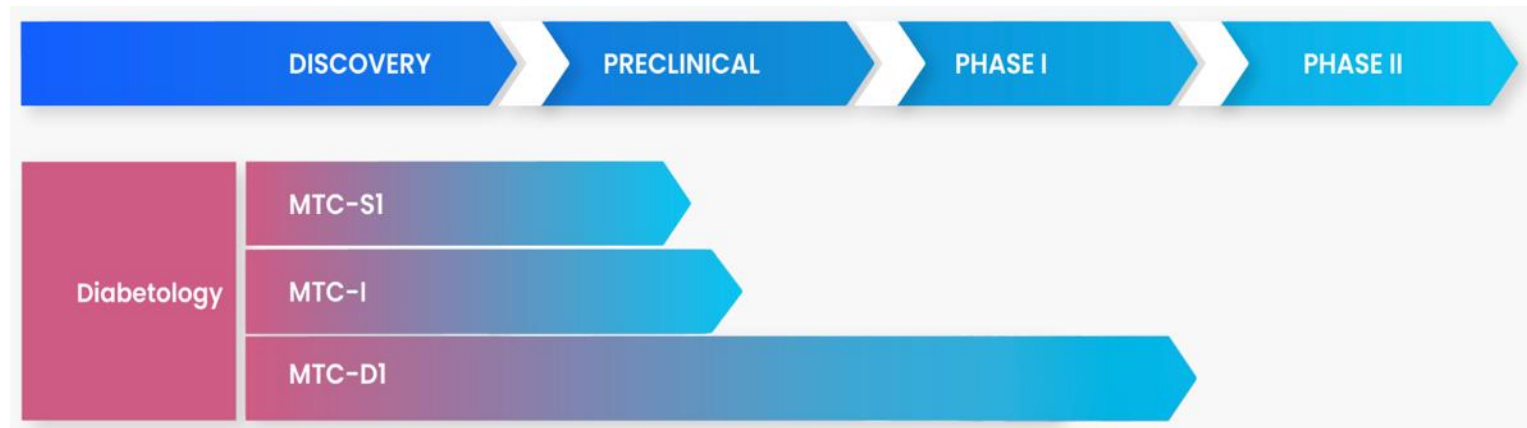
Albumin-binding insulina diboronato

Transdermal Drug Delivery (TDD)

MTC-Y: Semisolid emulsion that stimulates transportation through skin



- Non-invasive (no microneedle, no device);
- Larger molecules (proteins, peptides);
- Both lipophilic and hydrophilic;
- Versatile toolkit.



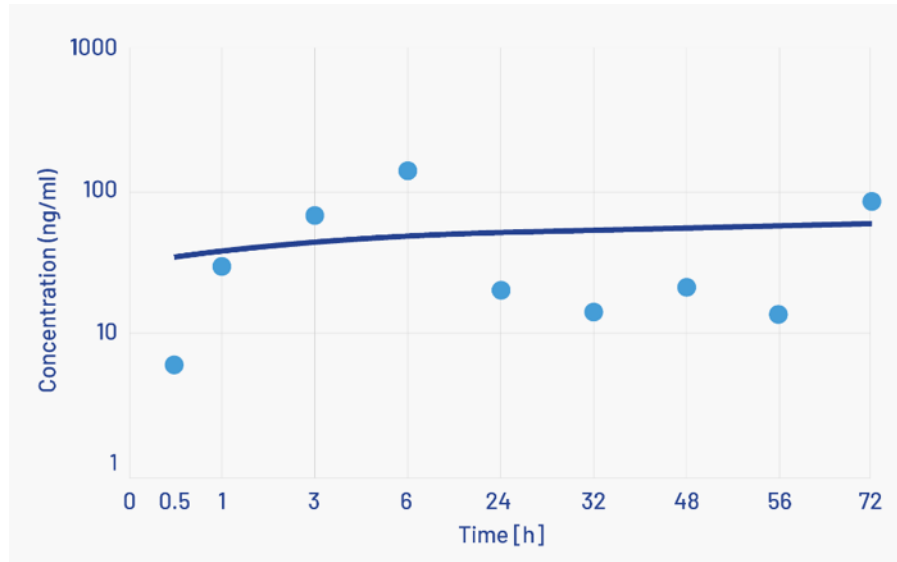
MTC-S1 e MTC-I

- SC injection (semaglutide 0,3 mg/kg)
- MTC-S1 ointment (semaglutide 2,0 mg)

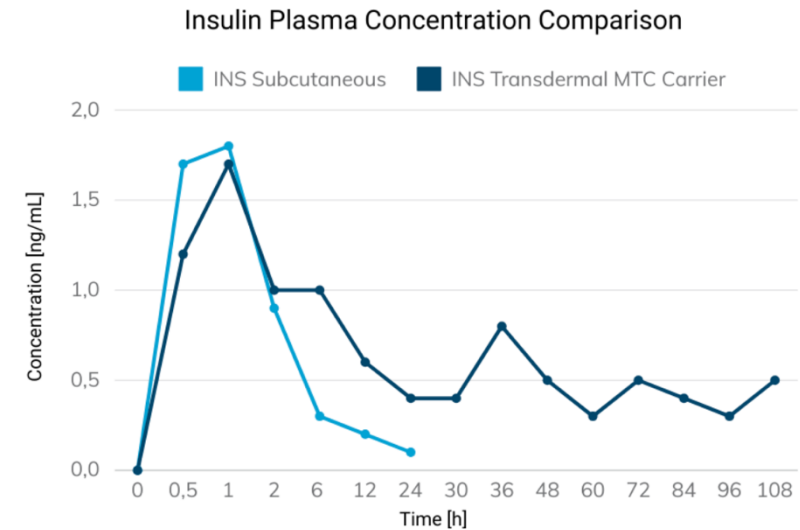


- Insulin SC (Gensulin N – 0.035 mg)
- MTC Carrier (insulin – 0.36 mg)

MTC-S1



MTC-I



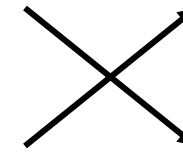
1. Bioavailability of 4% for semaglutide, 55.1% for Insulina.
2. Constant dosage for semaglutide.
3. Sustained release for insulin.

MTC-D transdermal Dapagliflozin

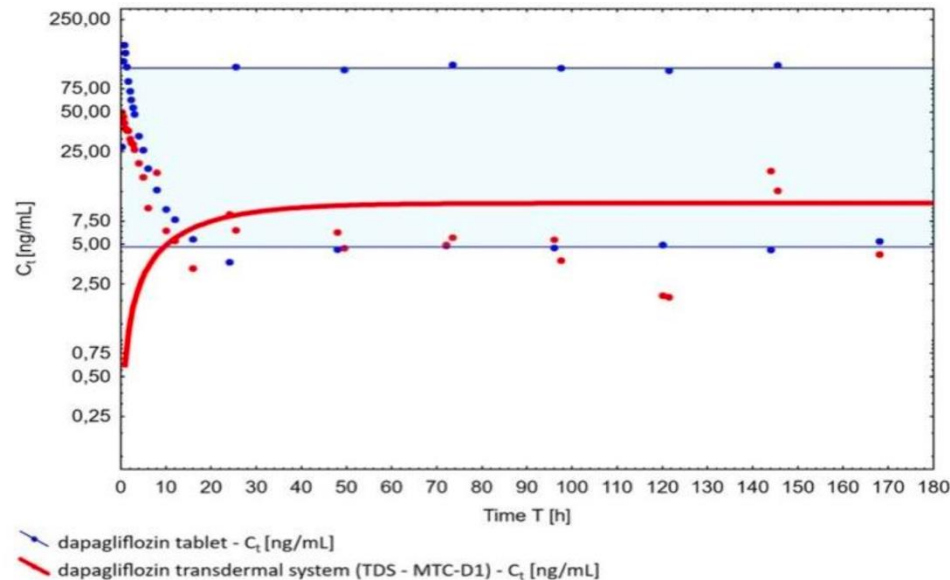
Trial fase 1



- Oral Dapagliflozin (daily dose for a week)
- Transdermal Dapagliflozin (MTC-D) for a week

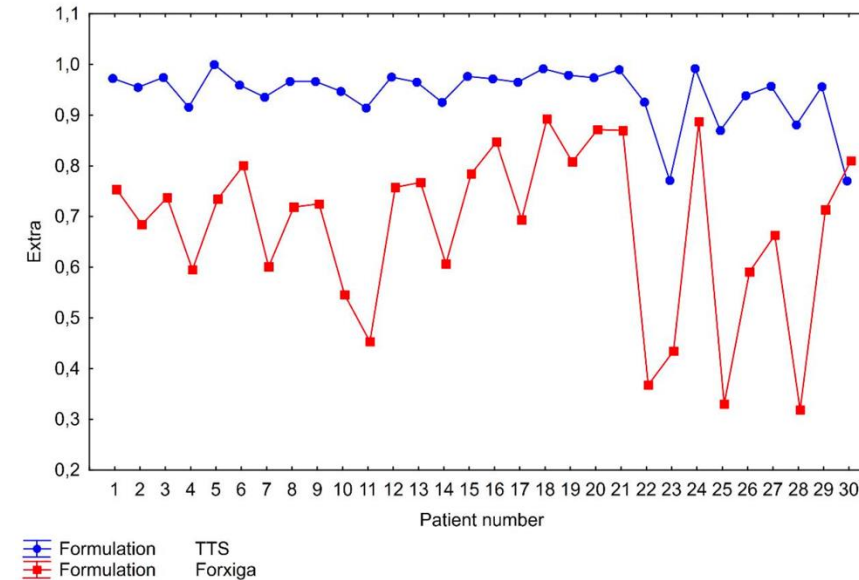


- Oral Dapagliflozin
- MTC-D for a week



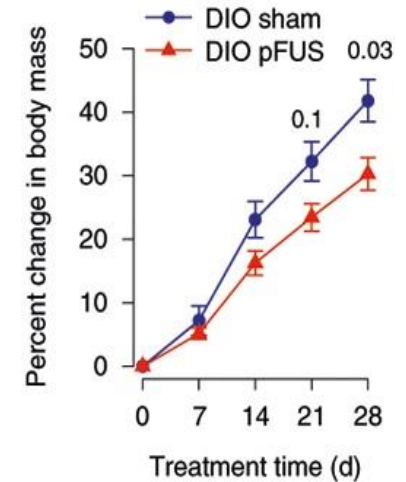
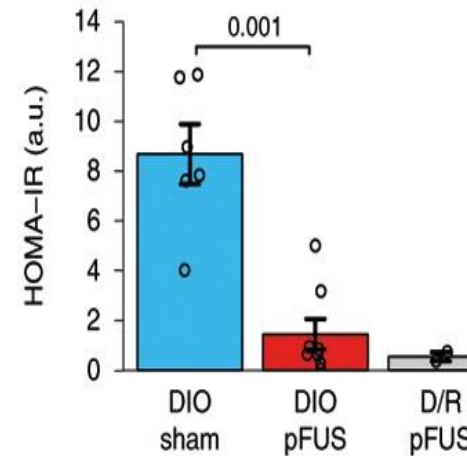
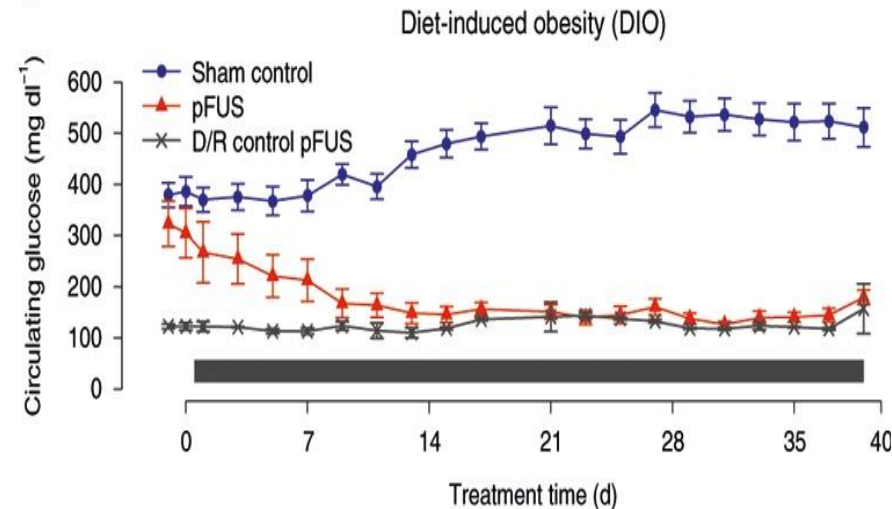
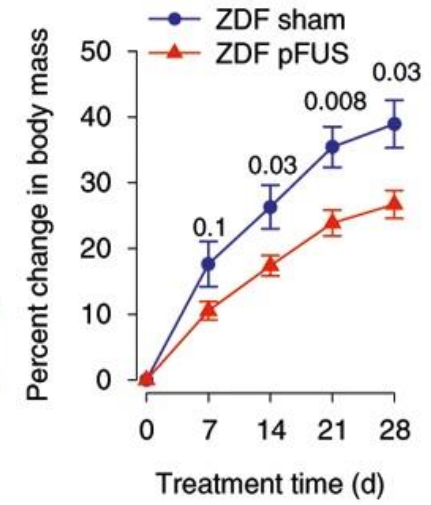
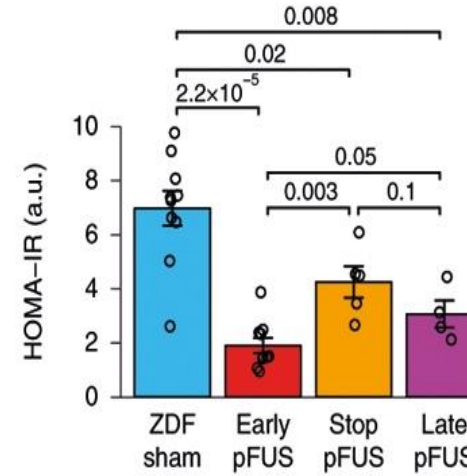
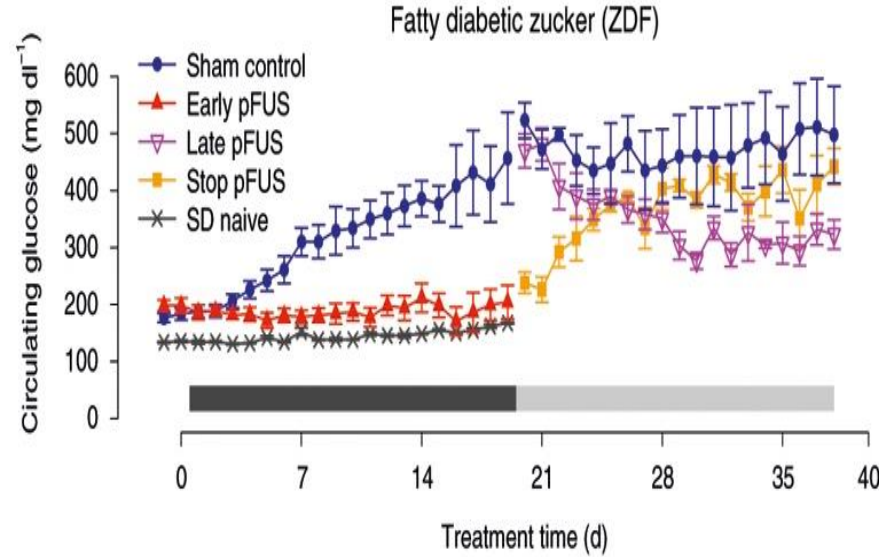
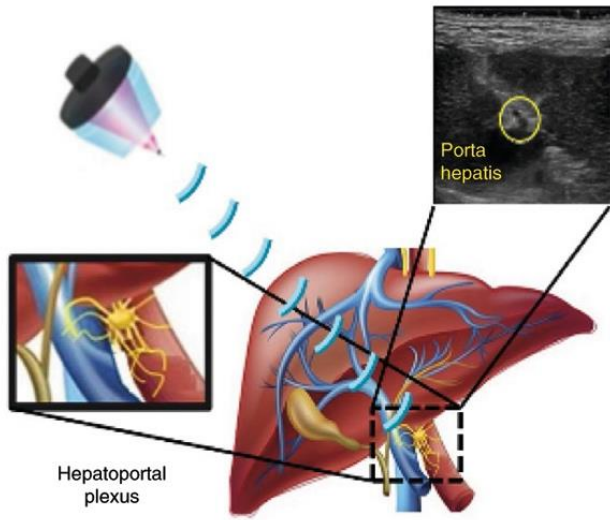
EFFICIENCY:

$$\text{Extra} = \frac{(\text{AUC}_{\text{gluc}} - \text{AUC}_{\text{dapa}})}{\text{AUC}_{\text{gluc}}}$$



1. **Safety** of the MTC-Y carrier in Human
2. Blood concentration levels closely mirroring those achieved with oral administration
3. **Similar pharmacokinetic profiles**

Peripheral Focused UltraSound (pFUS)

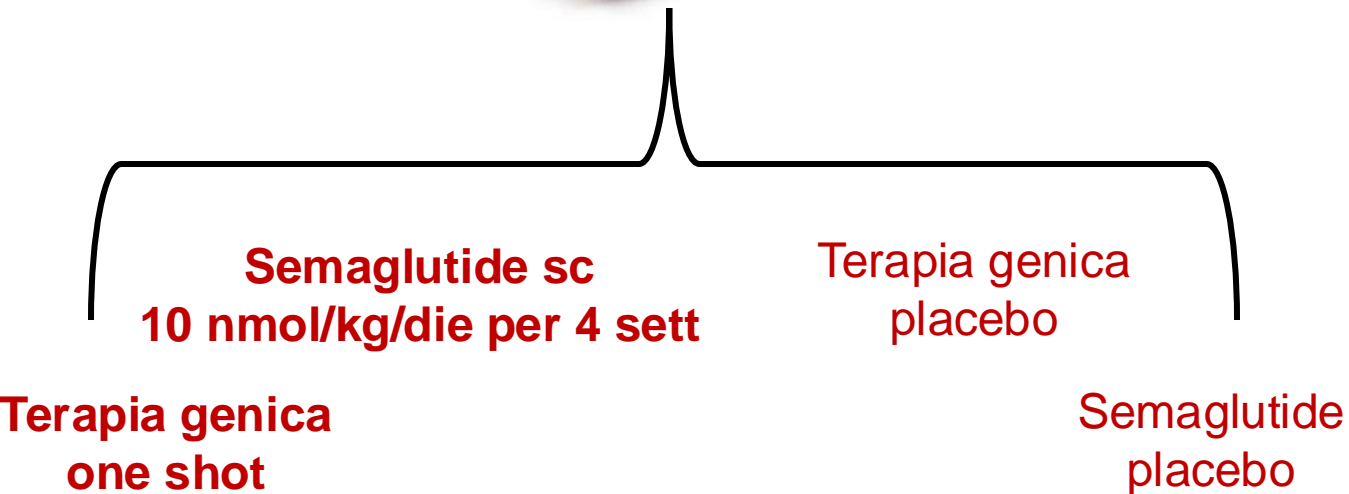


Nuovo futuro approccio per DMT2 e Obesità

[Cotero V et al, Nat Biomed Eng 2022; 6\(6\) : 683-705](#)

GLP-1 Pancreatic Gene Therapy (PGTx)

Terapia genica adenovirus-mediata in grado di indurre produzione duratura a livello insulare di GLP-1



Riduzione massa grassa PGTx vs Semaglutide

-21% vs -16%

Riduzione massa magra PGTx vs Semaglutide

-5% vs -5%

Riduzione FG PGTx vs Semaglutide

-18% vs -18%

4 sett dopo sospensione Semaglutide

Massa grassa -1% vs baseline

Massa magra -2% vs baseline

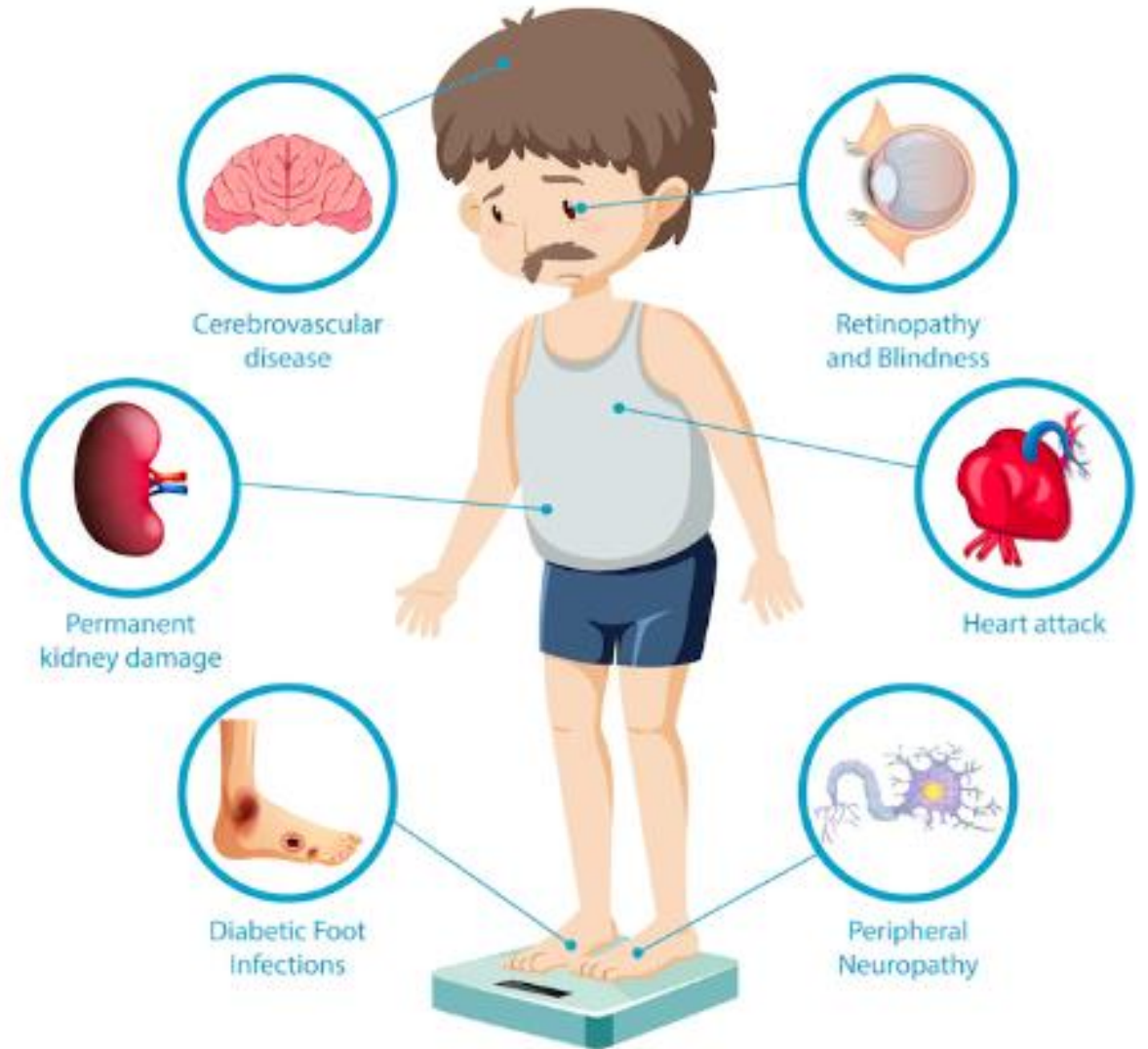
Sospensione semaglutide e switch PGTx

Massa grassa -17% vs baseline

Massa magra -5% vs baseline

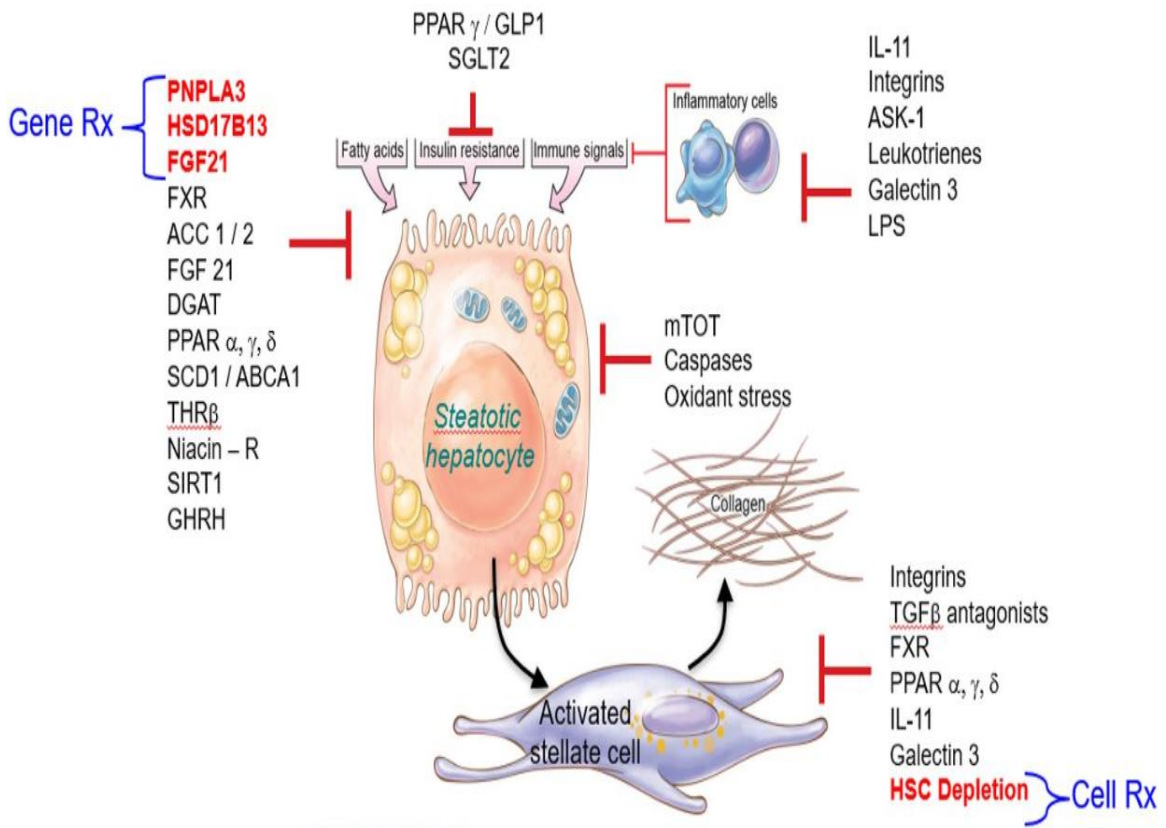
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MASLD

MASH Targets in Phase 2 or Phase 3 Trials



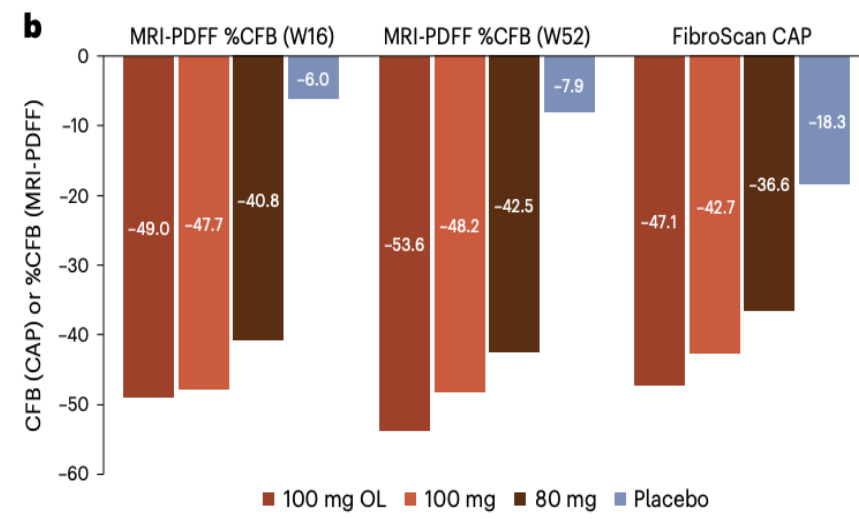
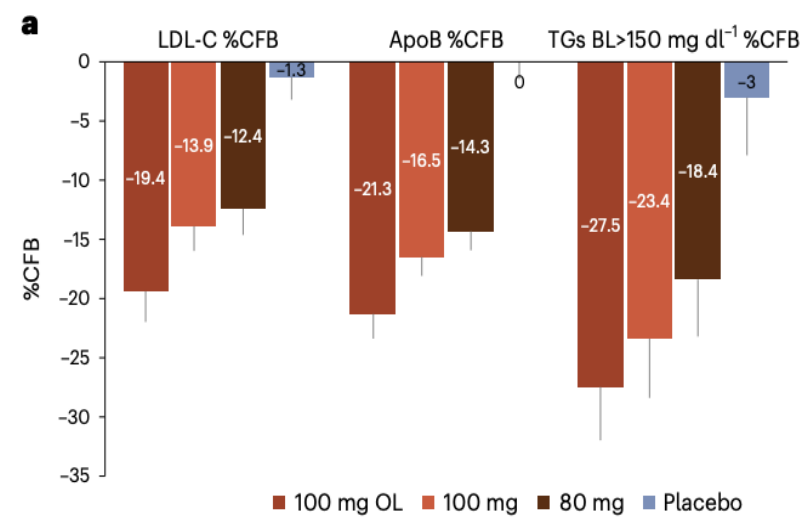
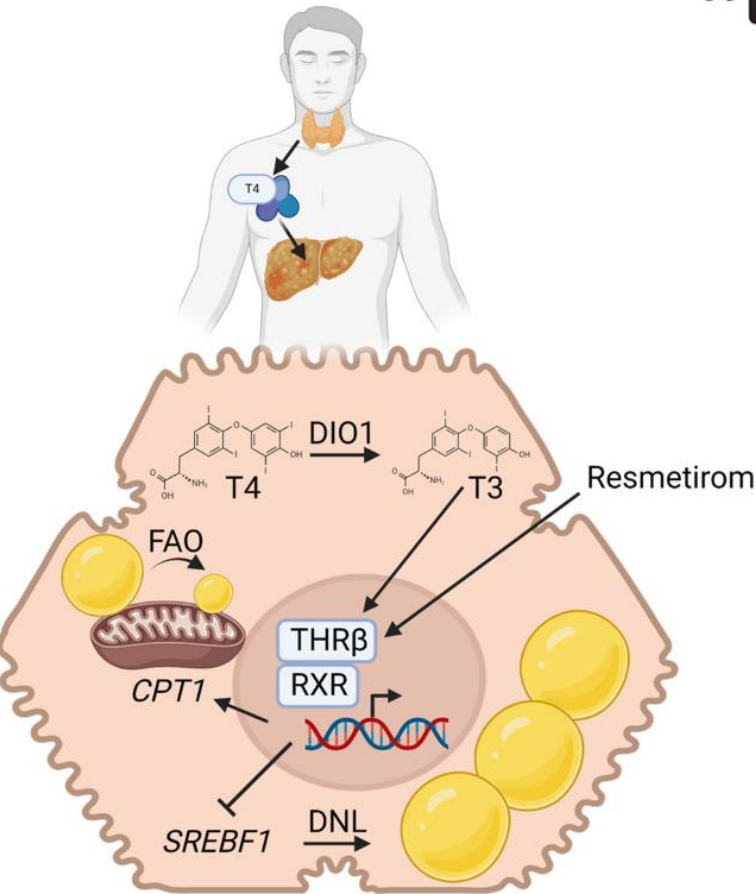
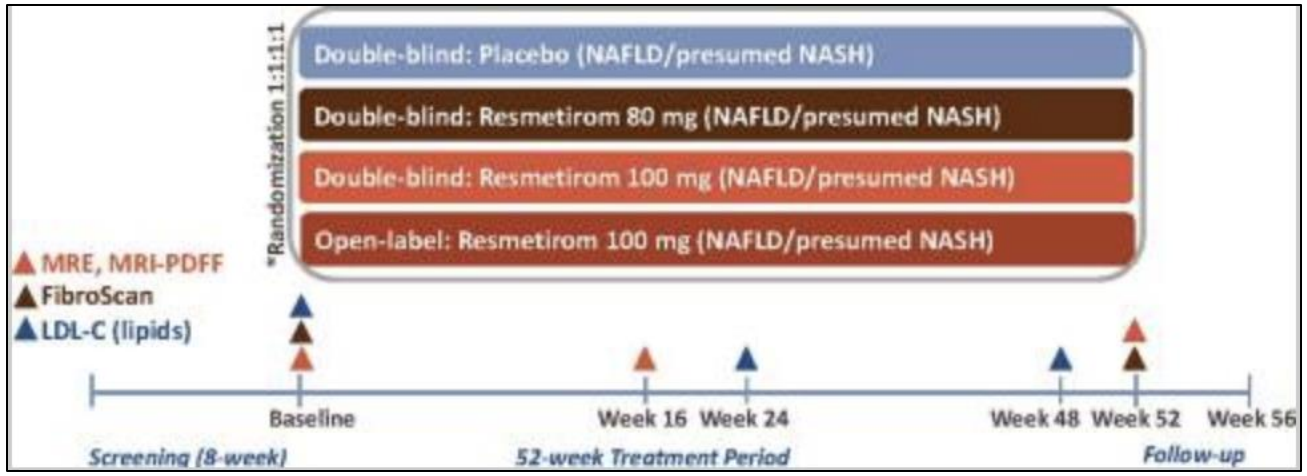
J Gregory ©2016 Mount Sinai Health System

Drug	Mechanism of action	Use
Obeticholic acid	Targets farnesoid X receptor axis [43]	PBC and MAFLD MALFD trials halted by FDA
Resmetirom	Thyroid beta-agonists	MAFLD Pending FDA approval
Aramchol	Hepatic stearyl-CoA desaturase inhibitor	HIV, Gallstones, MAFLD Studies halted
Probiotics/prebiotics/synbiotics	MTT	Digestion, immune health, MAFLD Data pending
Pegozafermin	Fibroblast growth factor analog	Severe hypertriglyceridemia and MAFLD Data pending
Non-coding RNAs	Regulating gene transcription	Cancer, diabetes, obesity, liver diseases, e.g., MAFLD Data pending
CAR T cells	Target and eliminate uro-kinase-type plasminogen activator receptor hepatic stellate cells and macrophages, reducing fibrosis	Hematologic malignancies and MAFLD Data pending

MASLD - Resmetirom

Agonista selettivo THR-β

MAESTRO-NAFLD-1
Trial fase 3

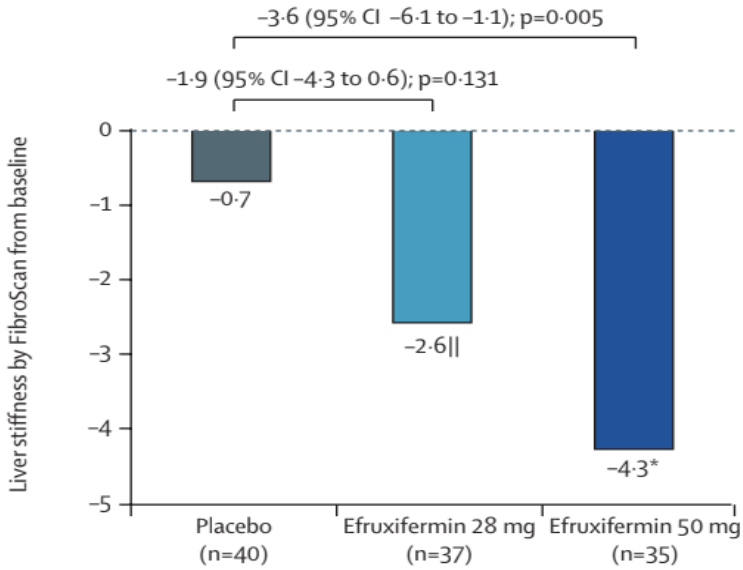


MASLD – analoghi LA di FGF-21

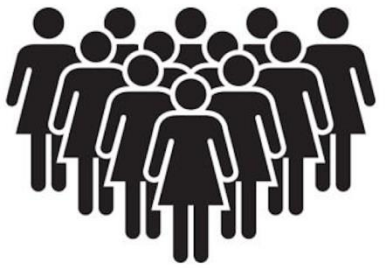
Efruxifermin (EFX)
HARMONY
 Trial fase 2b



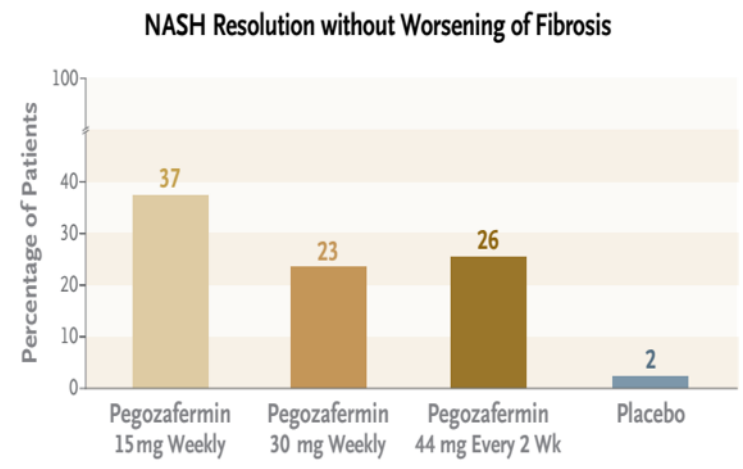
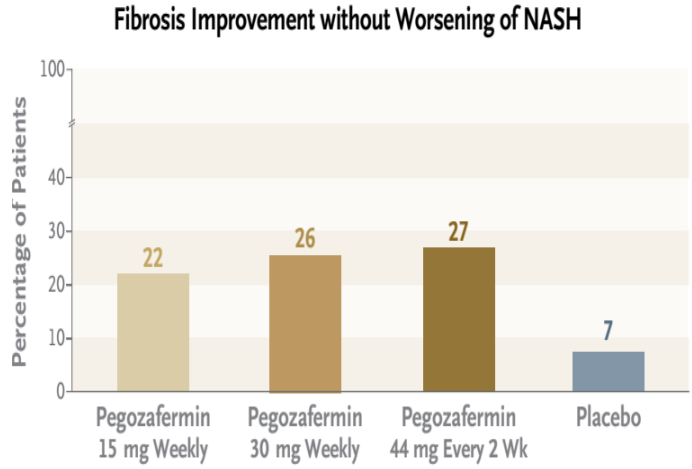
128 pazienti, MASH (biopsia),
 fibrosi F2-F3



Pegozafermin
ENLIVEN
 Trial fase 2b



219 pazienti, MASH (biopsia),
 Fibrosi F2-F3



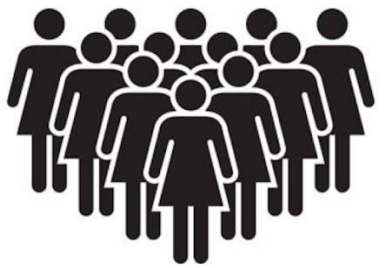
[Harrison SA et al, Lancet Gastroenterol Hepatol 2023; 8\(12\): 1080-1093](#)

[Loomba R et al, N Engl J Med 2023; 389\(11\): 998-1008](#)

MASLD – Survodutide e Tirzepatide

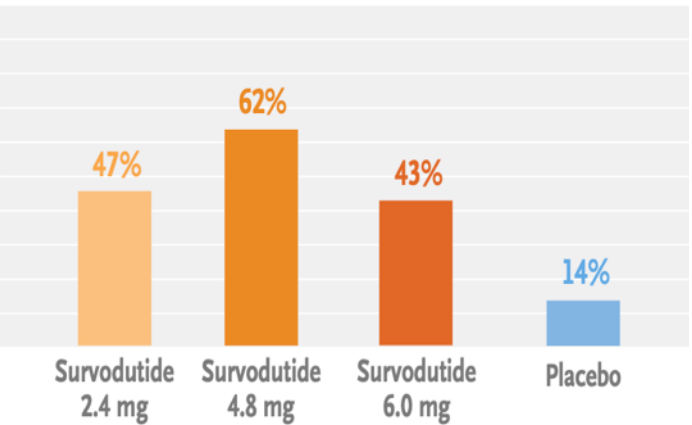
NCT04771273

Trial fase 2

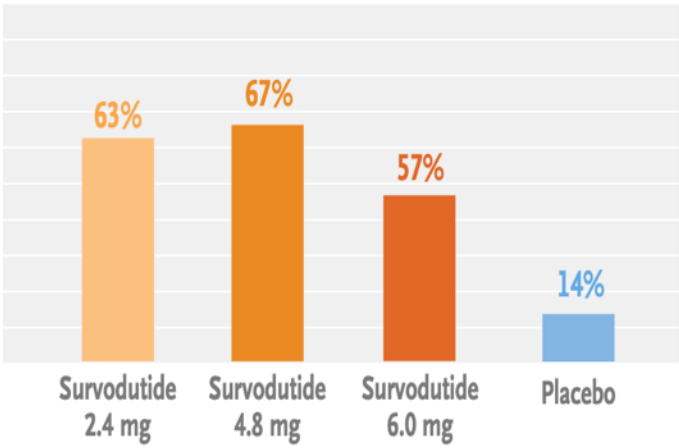


293 pazienti, MASH confermata da biopsia, fibrosi stadio F1-F3

Histologic Improvement in MASH (P<0.001)



Decrease in Liver Fat Content by at Least 30%



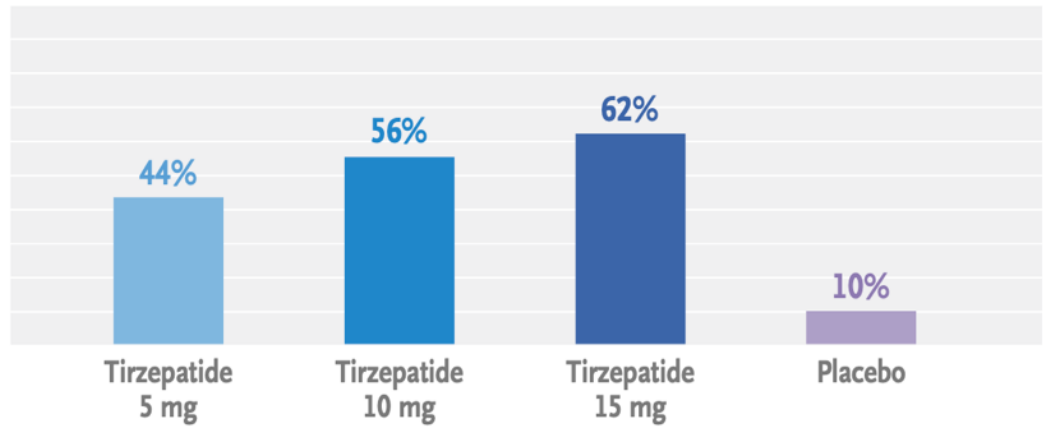
SYNERGY-NASH

Trial fase 2



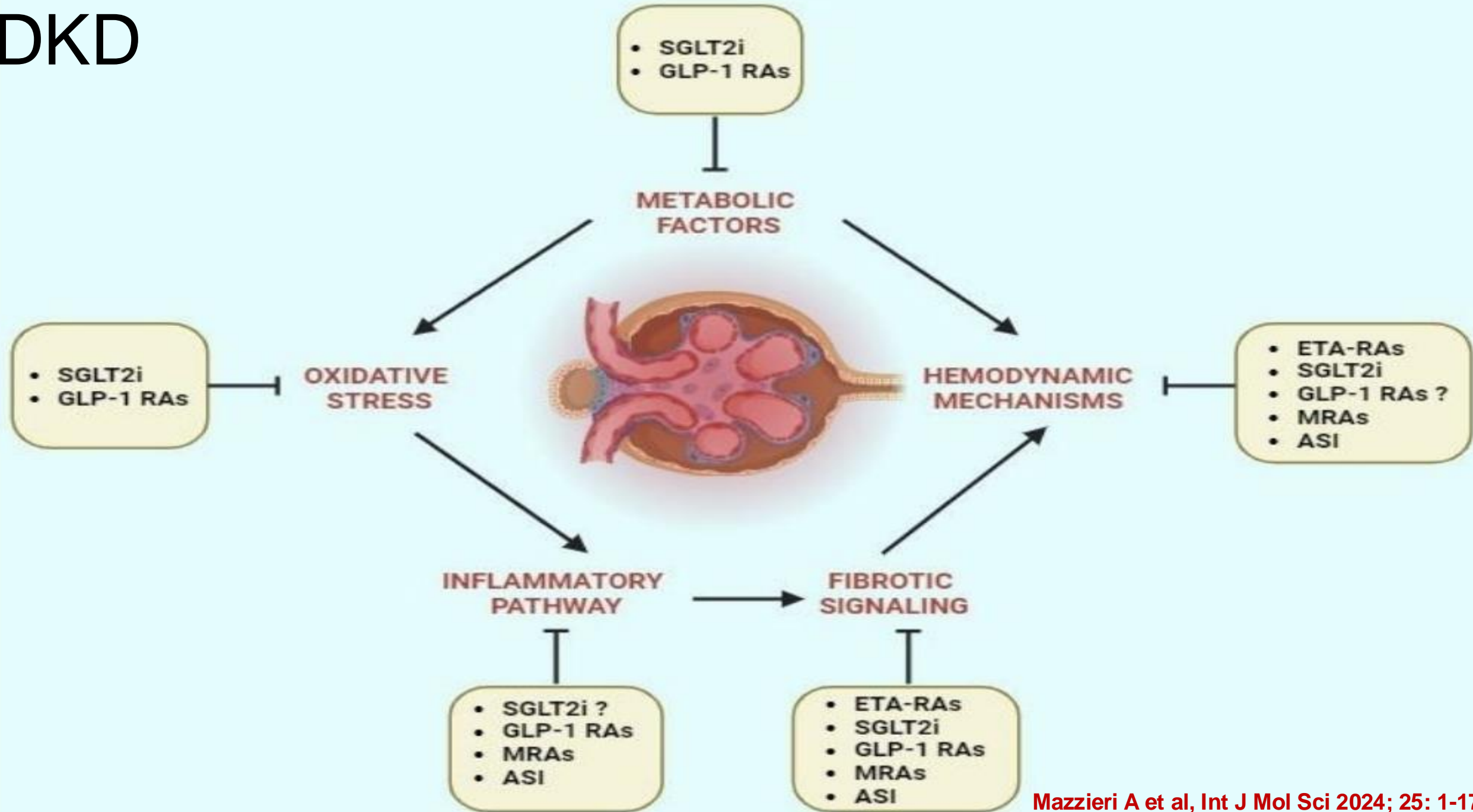
190 pazienti, MASH confermata da biopsia, fibrosi stadio 2 o 3

Resolution of MASH and No Worsening of Fibrosis (P<0.001 for all three comparisons)



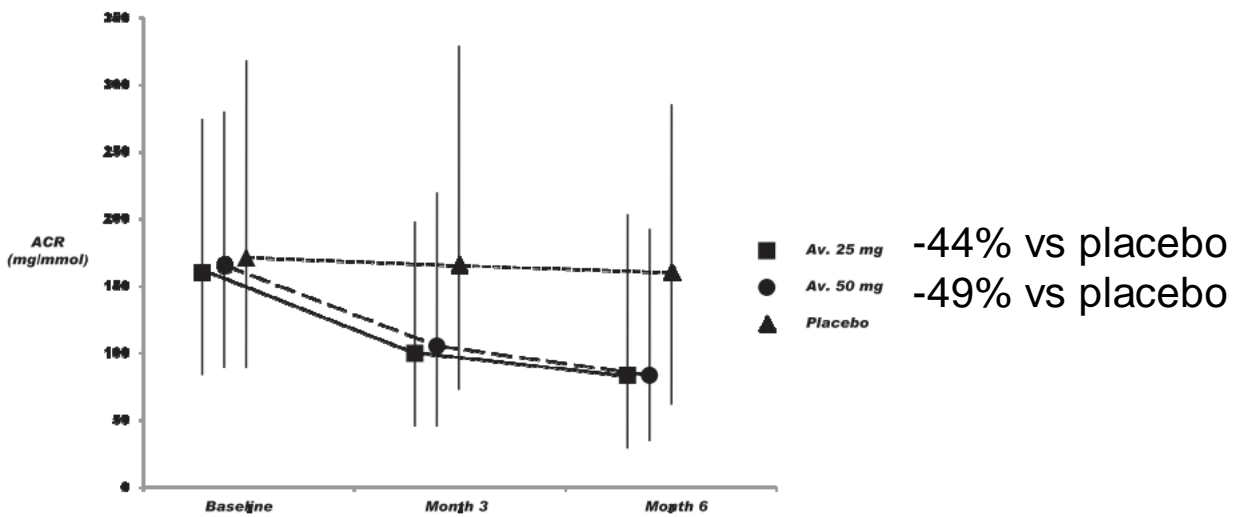
Sanyal AJ et al, N Engl J Med 2024; 391: 311-319
Loomba R et al, N Engl J Med 2024; 391: 299-310

DKD

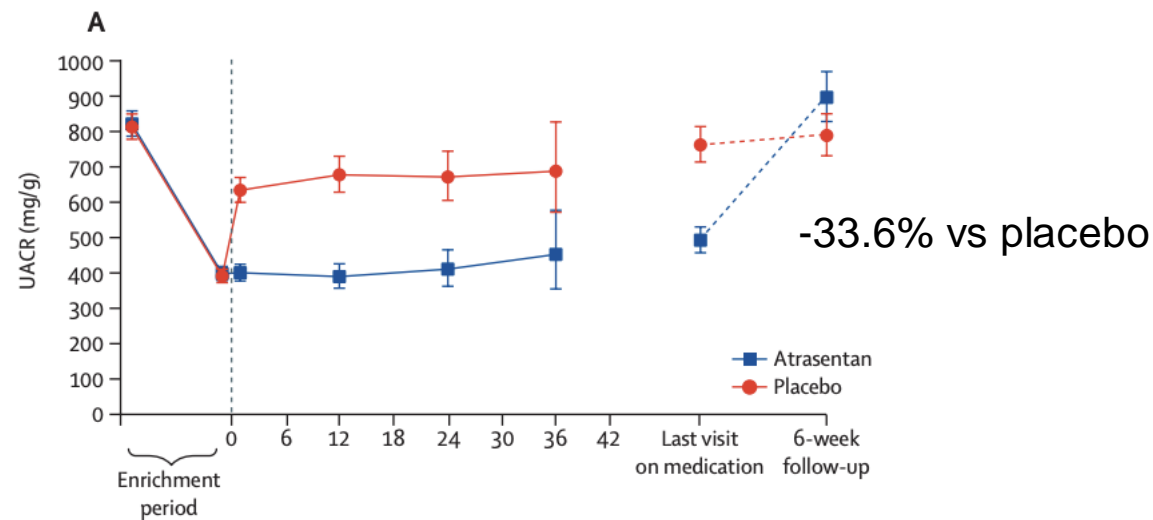


DKD - Antagonisti recettoriali ET-1 (ETA-RAs)

Avosentan
ASCEND
Trial fase 3



Atrasentan
SONAR
Trial fase 3



↑ Ritenzione fluidi
 ↑ Eventi di scompenso cardiaco congestizio
 Anemia

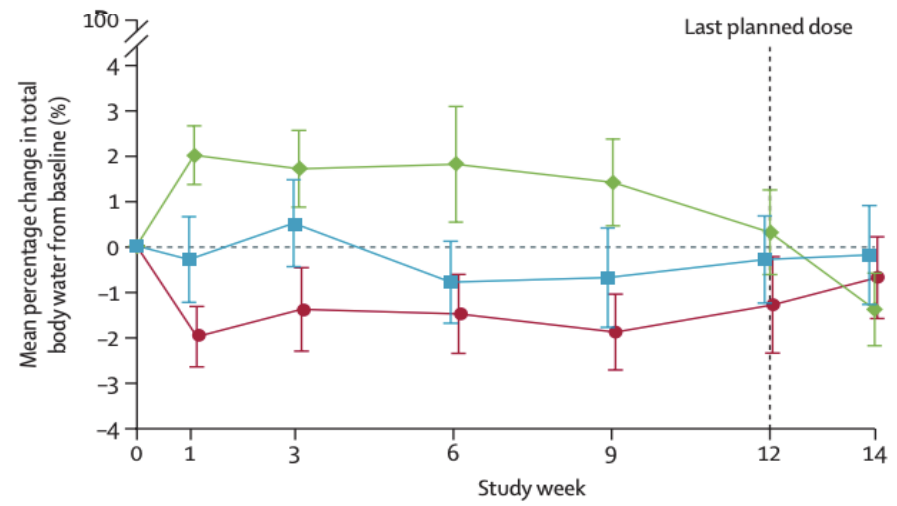
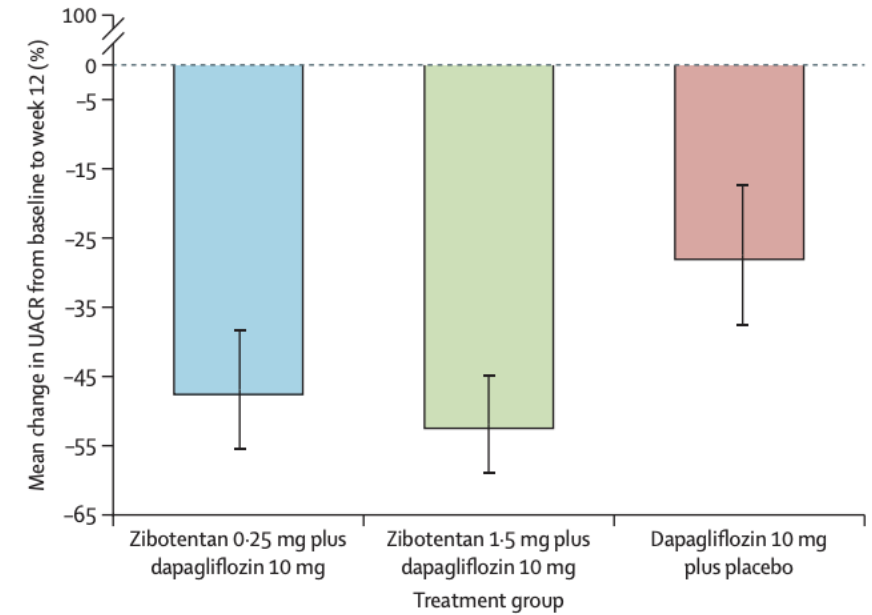
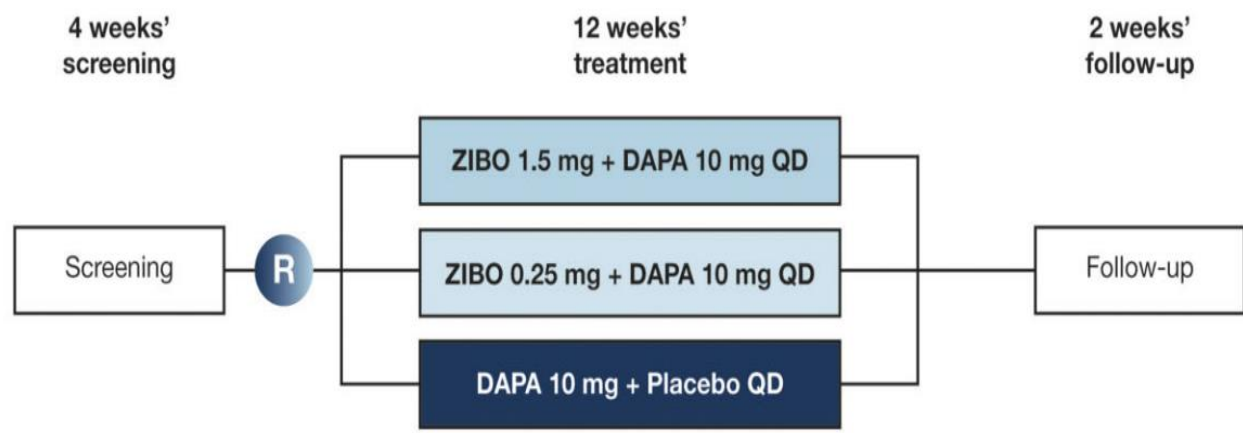
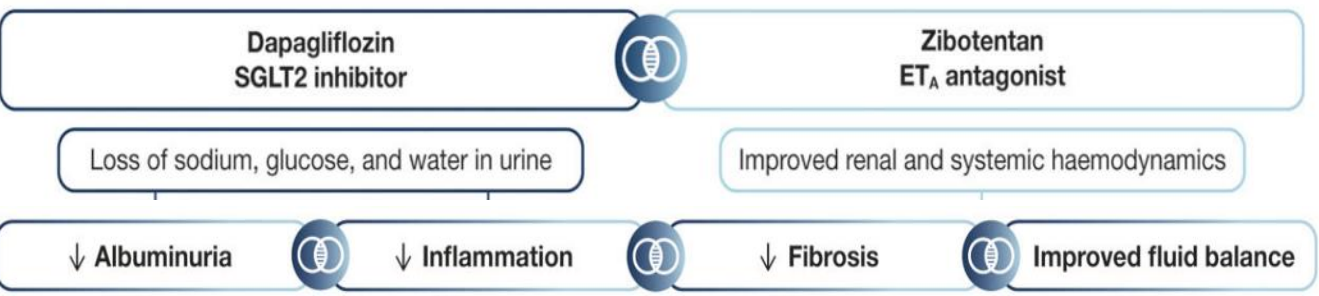
DKD - Antagonisti recettoriali ET-1 (ETA-RAs)

Zibotentant + Dapagliflozin

ZENITH-CKD

Trial fase 2

- Zibotentan 0.25 mg plus dapagliflozin 10 mg
- Zibotentan 1.5 mg plus dapagliflozin 10 mg
- Dapagliflozin 10 mg plus placebo

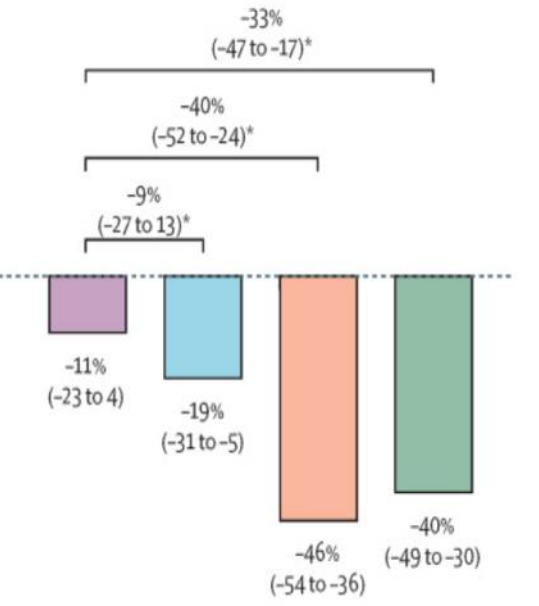
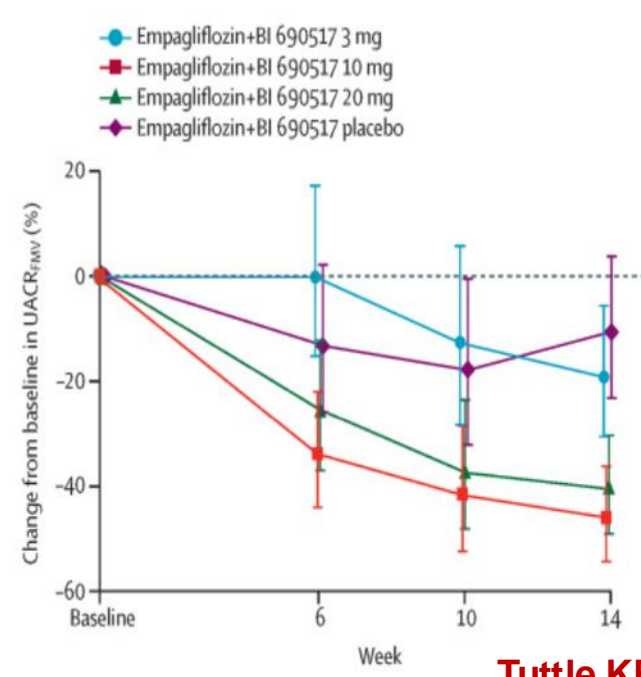
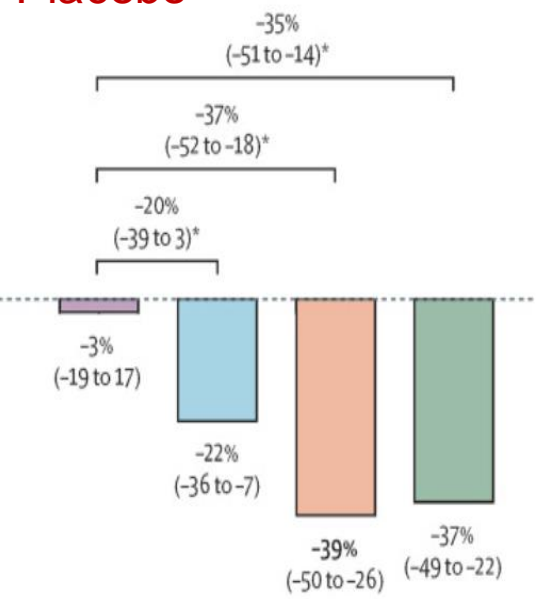
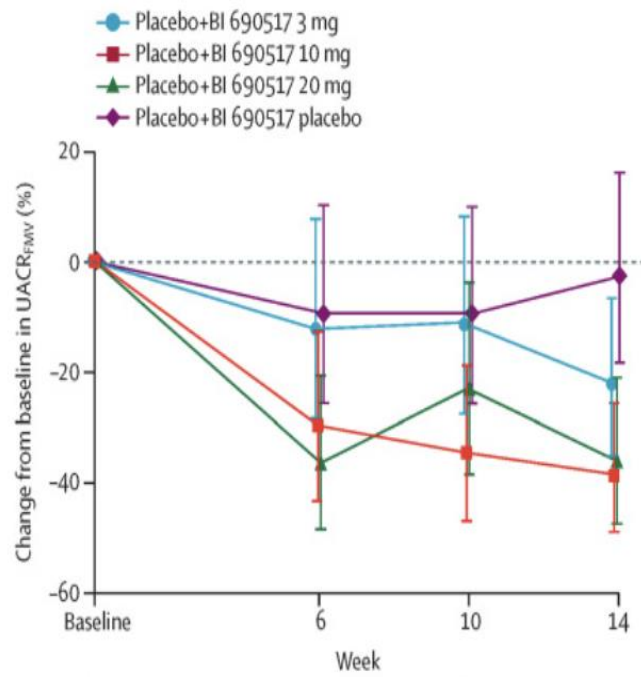
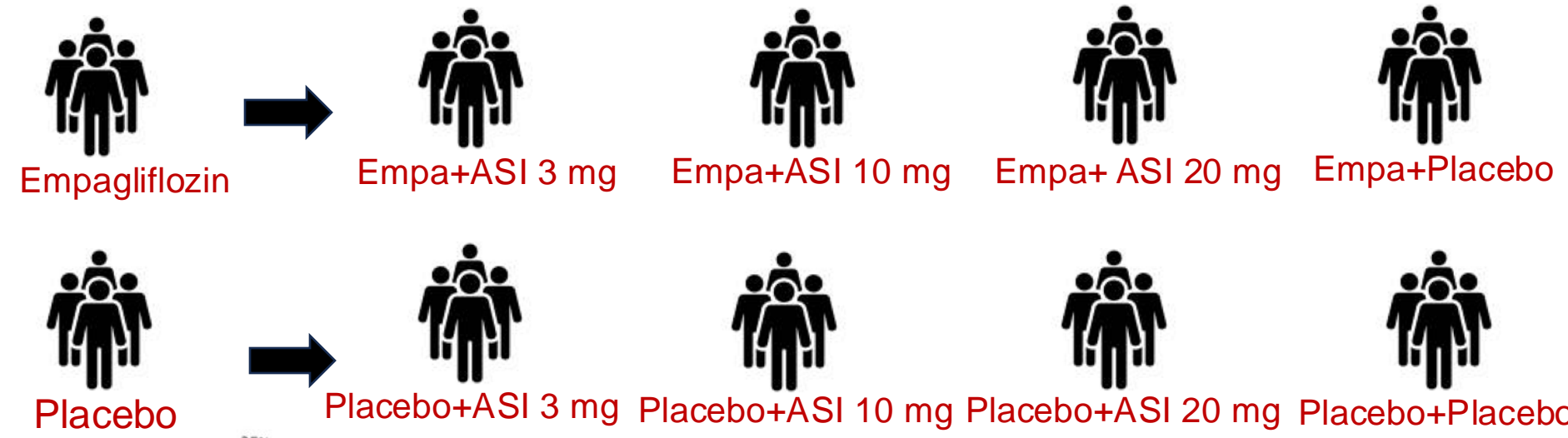


Heerspink HJL et al, Nephrol Dial Transplant 2024; 39: 415-425

Heerspink HJL et al, Lancet 2023; 402: 2004-2017

DKD – Aldosterone synthase inhibitor (ASI) + Empagliflozin

NCT05182840
Trial fase 2



OSAS – Tirzepatide

SURMOUNT-OSA Trial fase 3

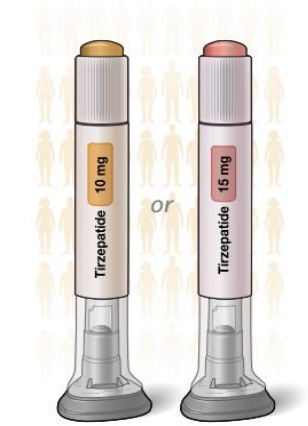


Trial 1
234 pazienti, AHI ≥ 15
NO CPAP

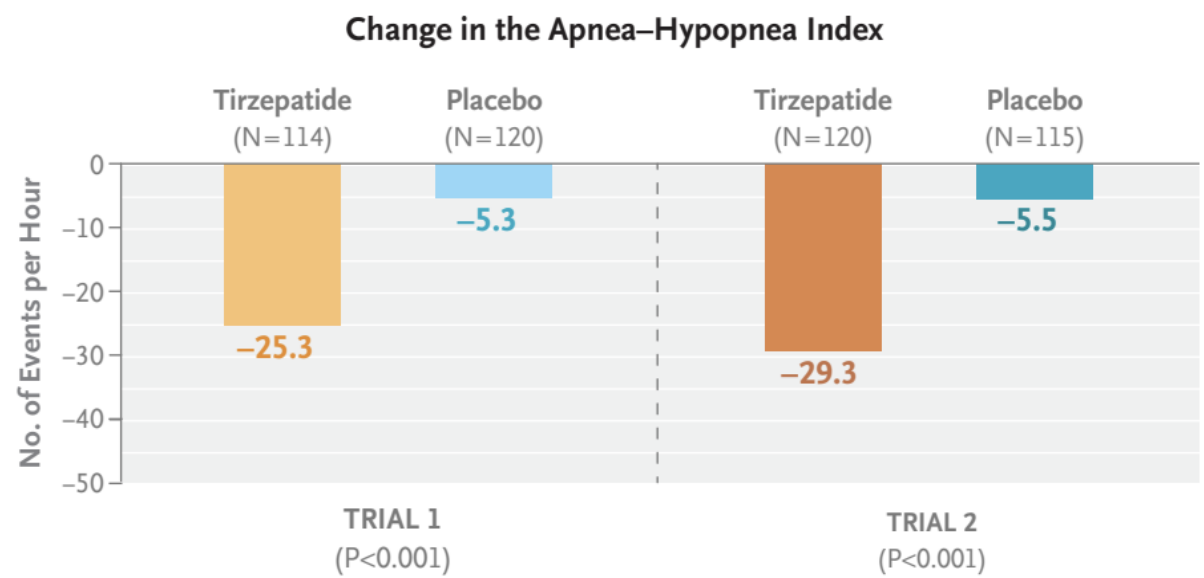
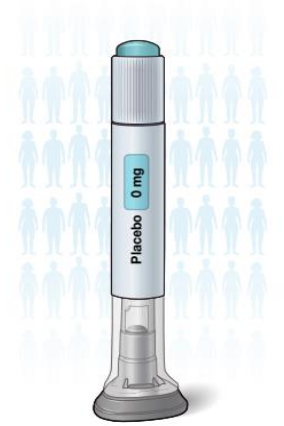


Trial 2
235 pazienti, AHI ≥ 15
CPAP

Tirzepatide
Maximum tolerated dose



Placebo



End Point	Trial 1			Trial 2		
	Tirzepatide N=114	Placebo N=120	Estimated Treatment Difference or Relative Risk (95% CI)†	Tirzepatide N=120	Placebo N=115	Estimated Treatment Difference or Relative Risk (95% CI)†
Primary end point						
Change in AHI (95% CI) — no. of events/hr	-25.3 (-29.3 to -21.2)	-5.3 (-9.4 to -1.1)	-20.0 (-25.8 to -14.2)	-29.3 (-33.2 to -25.4)	-5.5 (-9.9 to -1.2)	-23.8 (-29.6 to -17.9)
Key secondary end points						
Percent change in AHI (95% CI)	-50.7 (-62.3 to -39.1)	-3.0 (-16.9 to 10.9)	-47.7 (-65.8 to -29.6)	-58.7 (-69.1 to -48.4)	-2.5 (-16.2 to 11.2)	-56.2 (-73.7 to -38.7)
Reduction of ≥50% in AHI events at wk 52 — no. (%)	70 (61.2)	23 (19.0)	3.3 (2.1 to 5.1)	86 (72.4)	27 (23.3)	3.1 (2.1 to 4.5)
AHI of <5 or AHI of 5 to 14 with ESS ≤10 at wk 52 — no. (%)	48 (42.2)	19 (15.9)	2.9 (1.8 to 4.8)	60 (50.2)	16 (14.3)	3.3 (2.0 to 5.4)

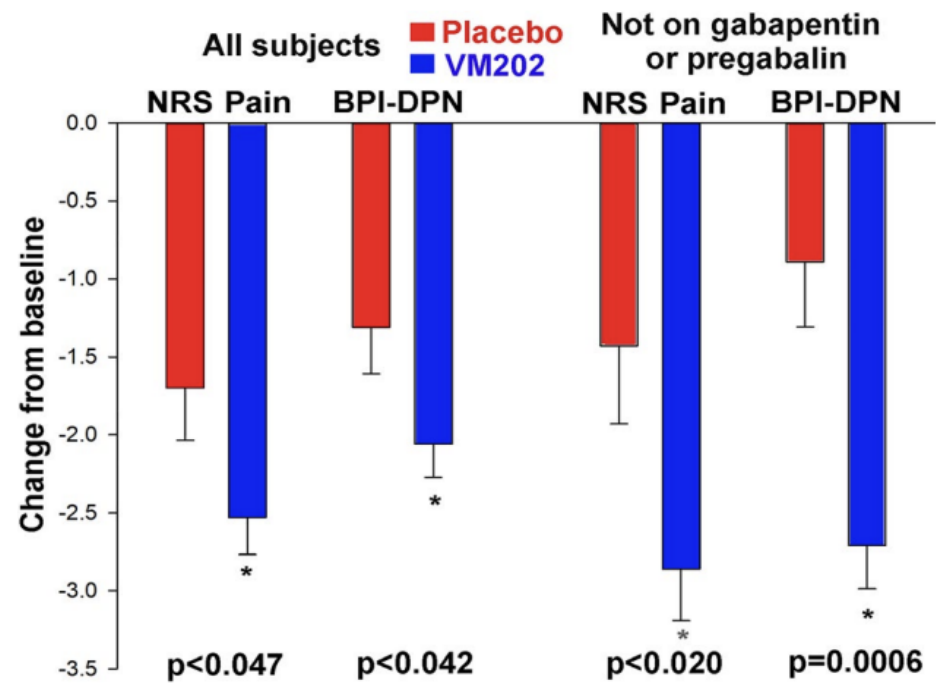
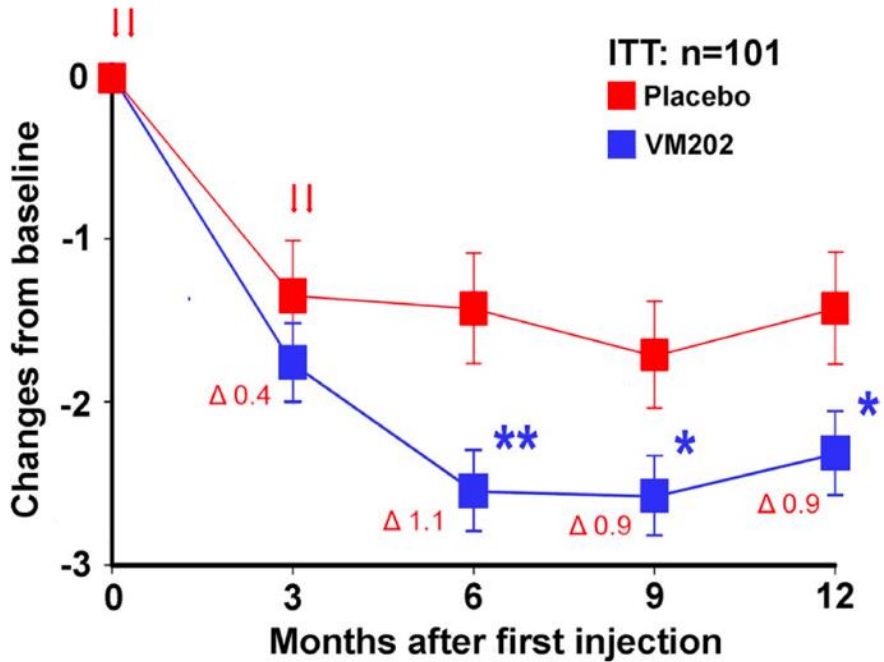
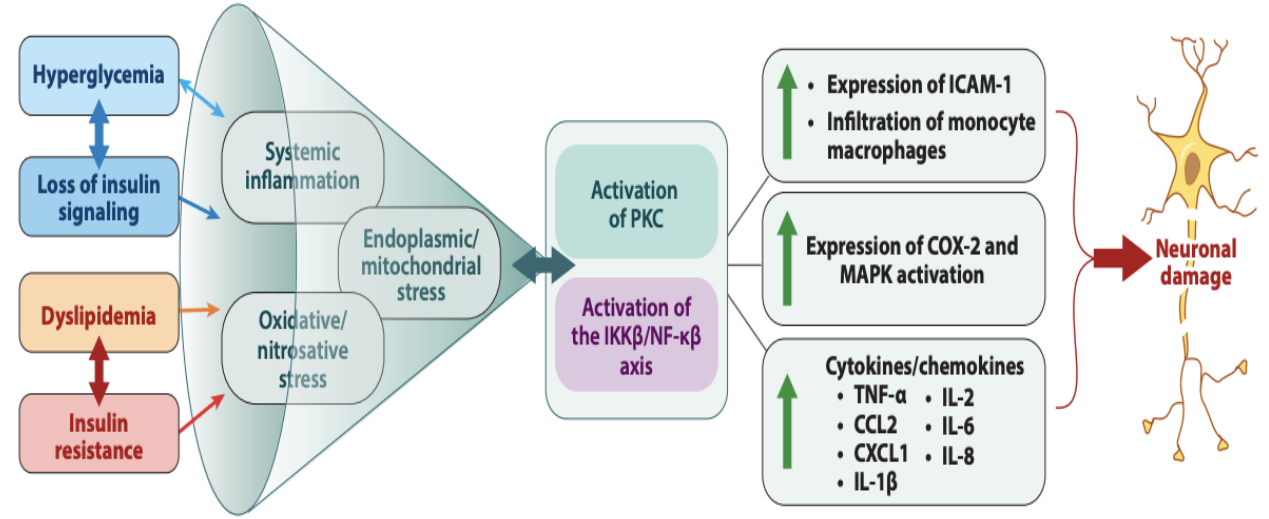
Neuropatia diabetica periferica

VM202

Terapia genica con plasmide per l'espressione di 2 isoforme di HGF con potente attività neurotrofica e angiogenica.

DPN 3-1b

Trial fase 3

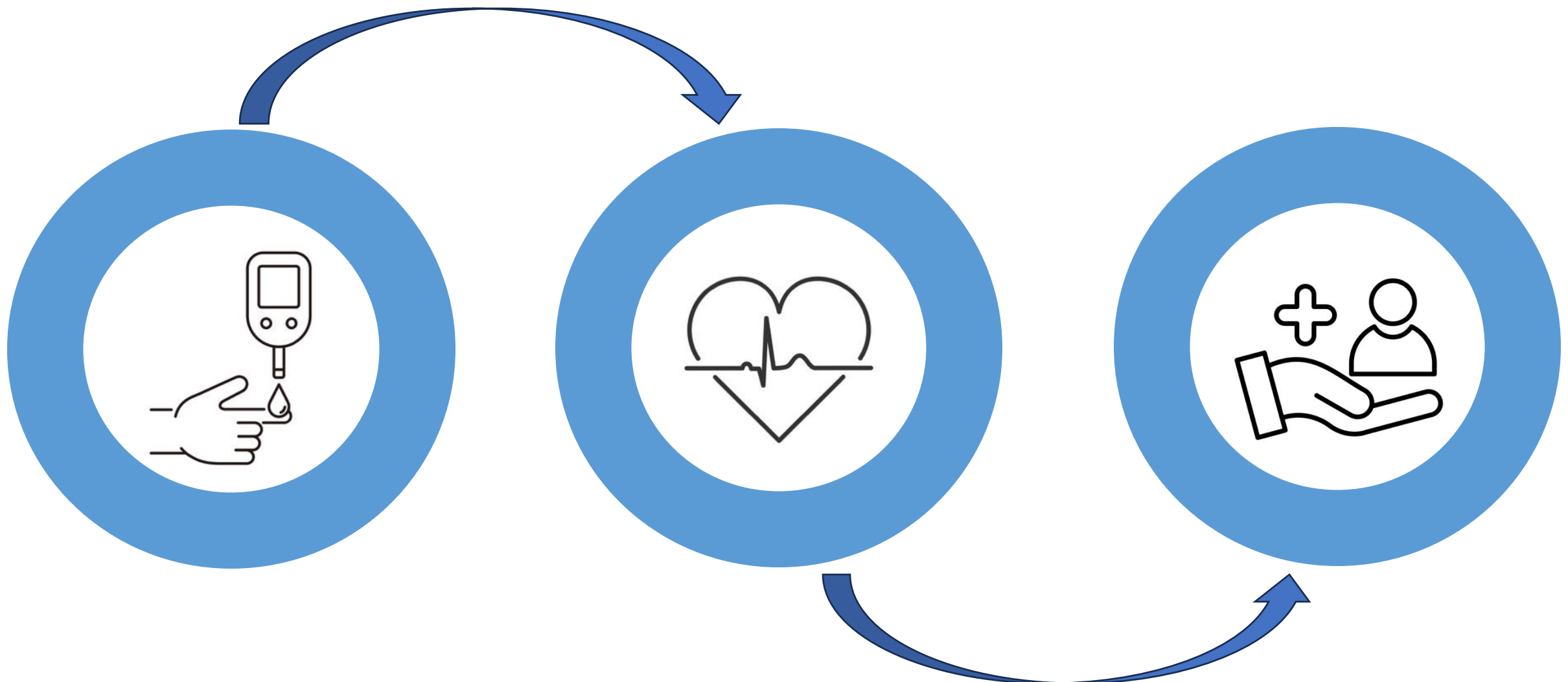


Take home messages



- **Obiettivi terapie del futuro: miglior controllo glicemico e riduzione significativa del peso, come da indicazione ADA ed EASD;**
- **Uso di Disease Modifying Drugs può cambiare prevalenza futura di diabete;**
- **Approcci terapeutici futuri per migliorare la compliance dei pazienti;**
- **Novità nell'ambito delle complicanze = collaborazione diabetologica con sempre più specialisti.**

Il cambio di paradigma della Diabetologia



Il futuro è patient-centred