

SGLT-2 inibitori: il punto di vista del Nefrologo

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Agenda



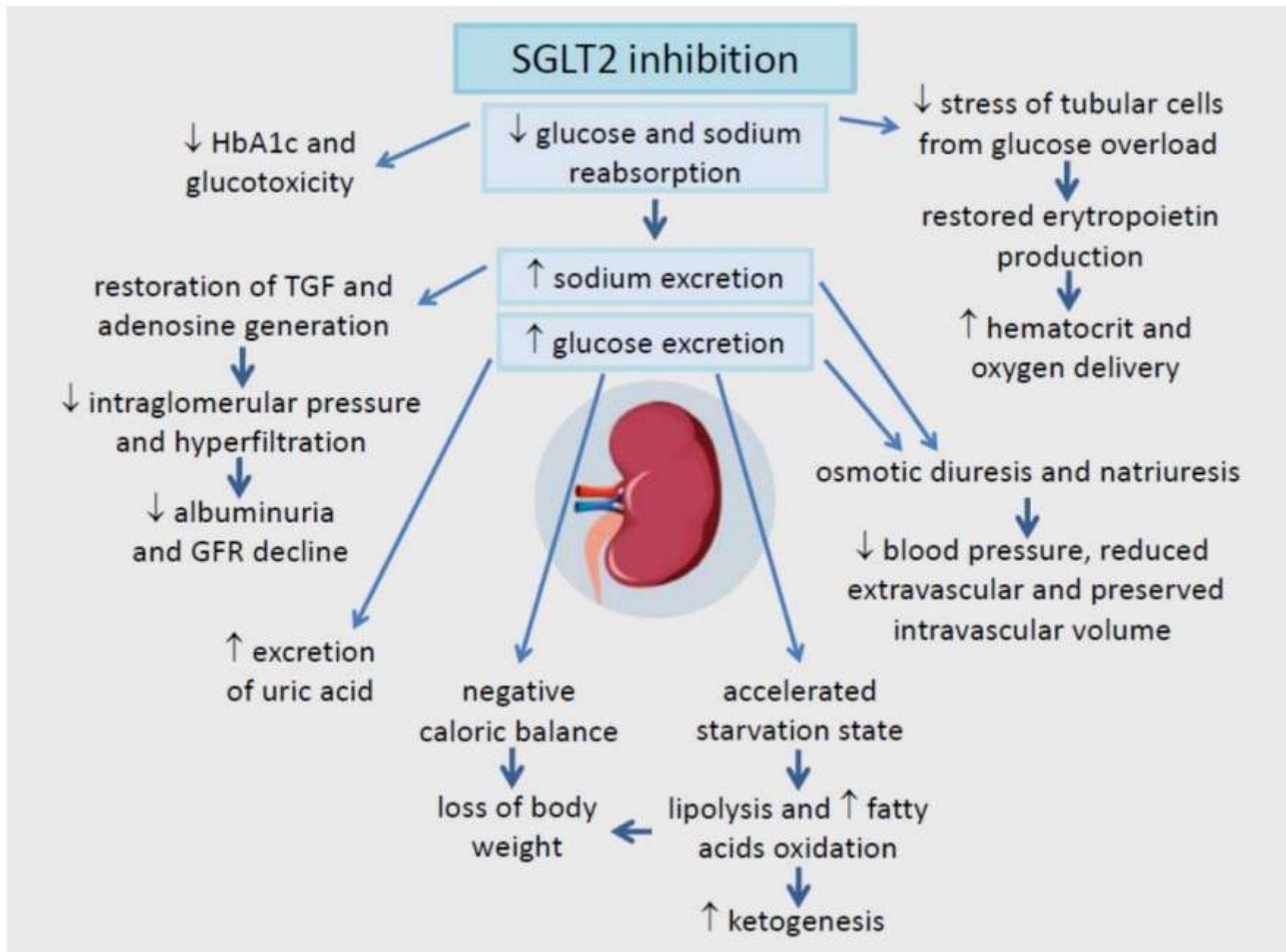
LA FISIOPATOLOGIA
RENALE DEGLI SGLT2I



LE EVIDENZE
«NEFROLOGICHE»



LA PRESCRIVIBILITÀ IN
RELAZIONE AL GFR

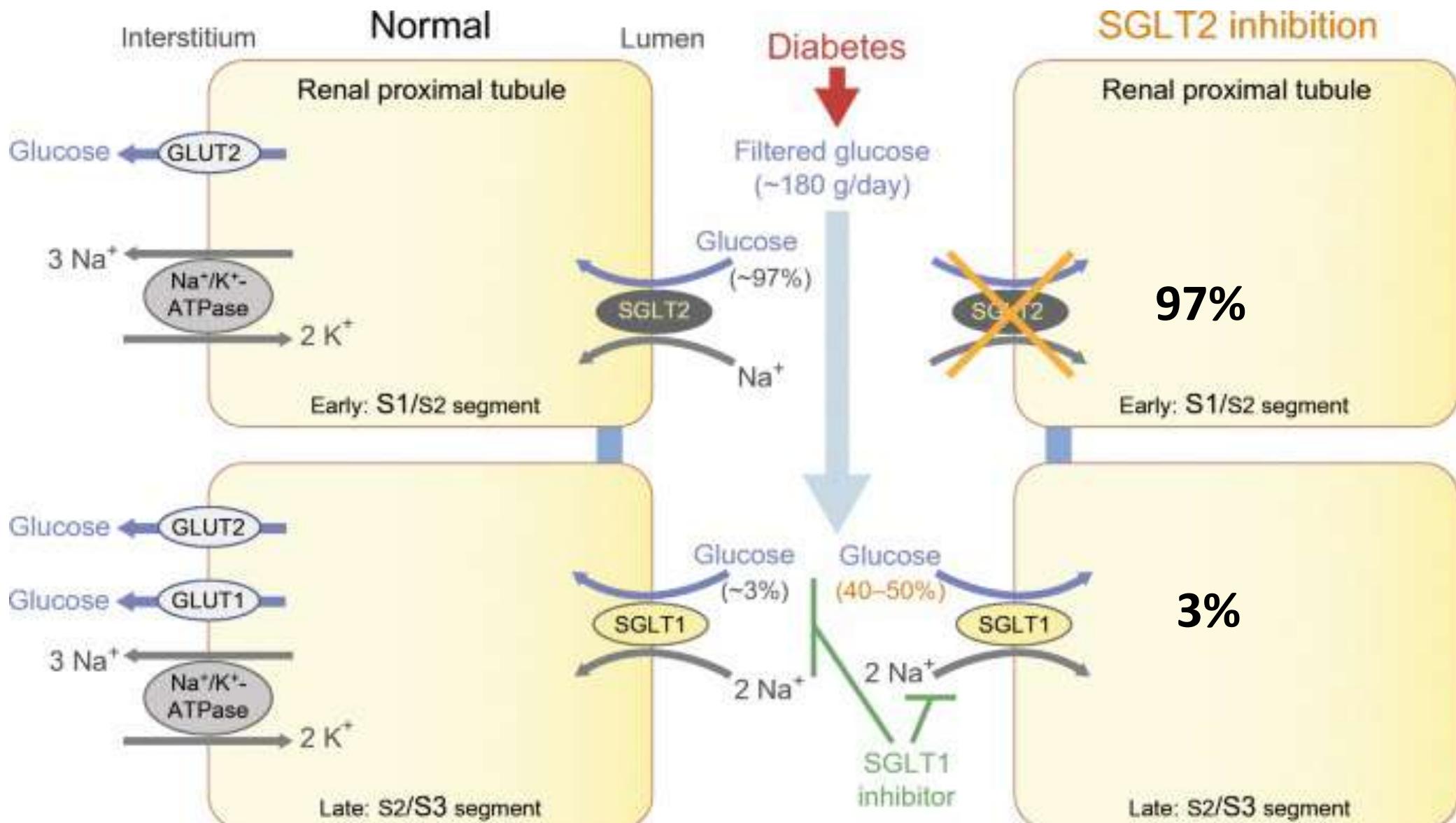


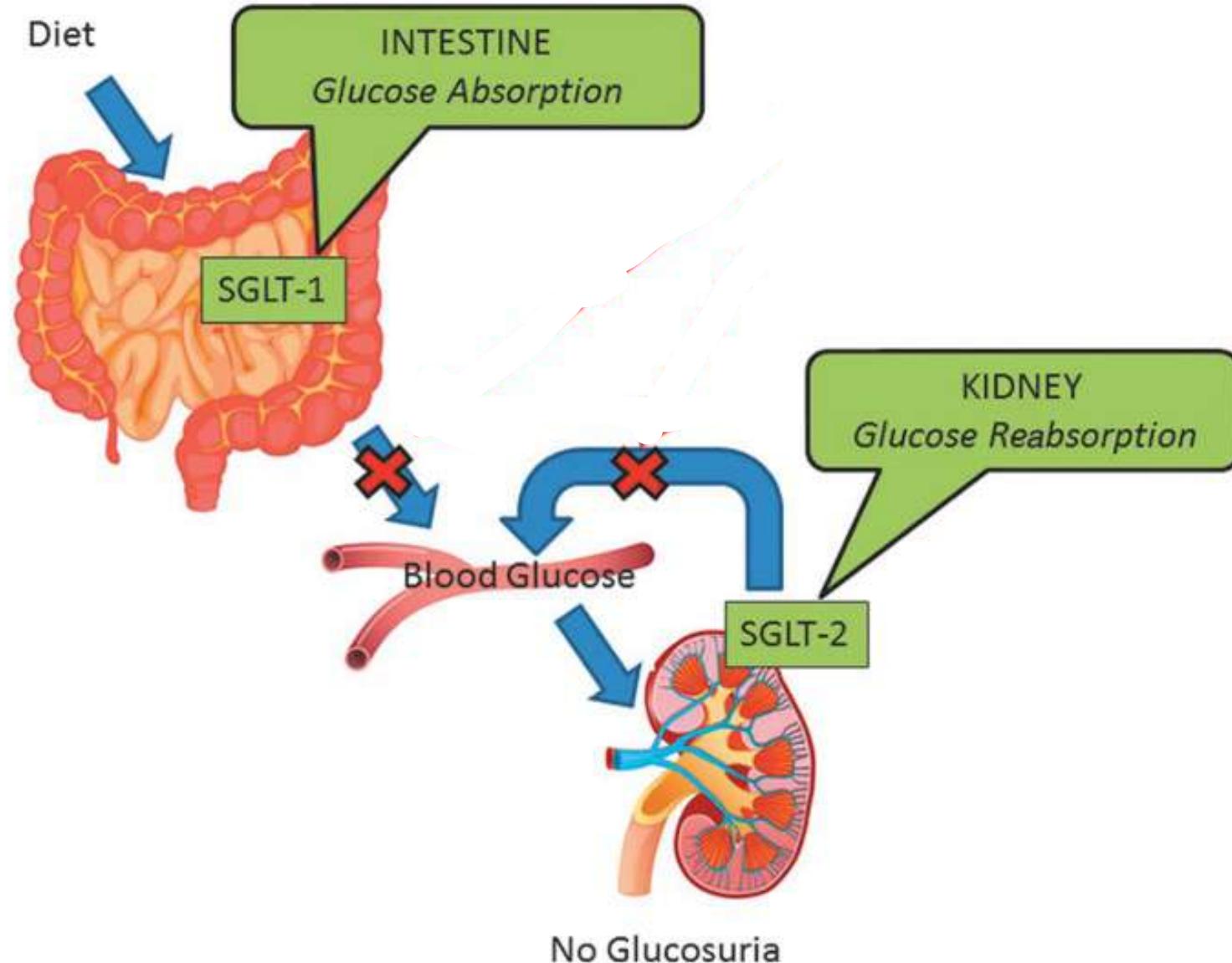


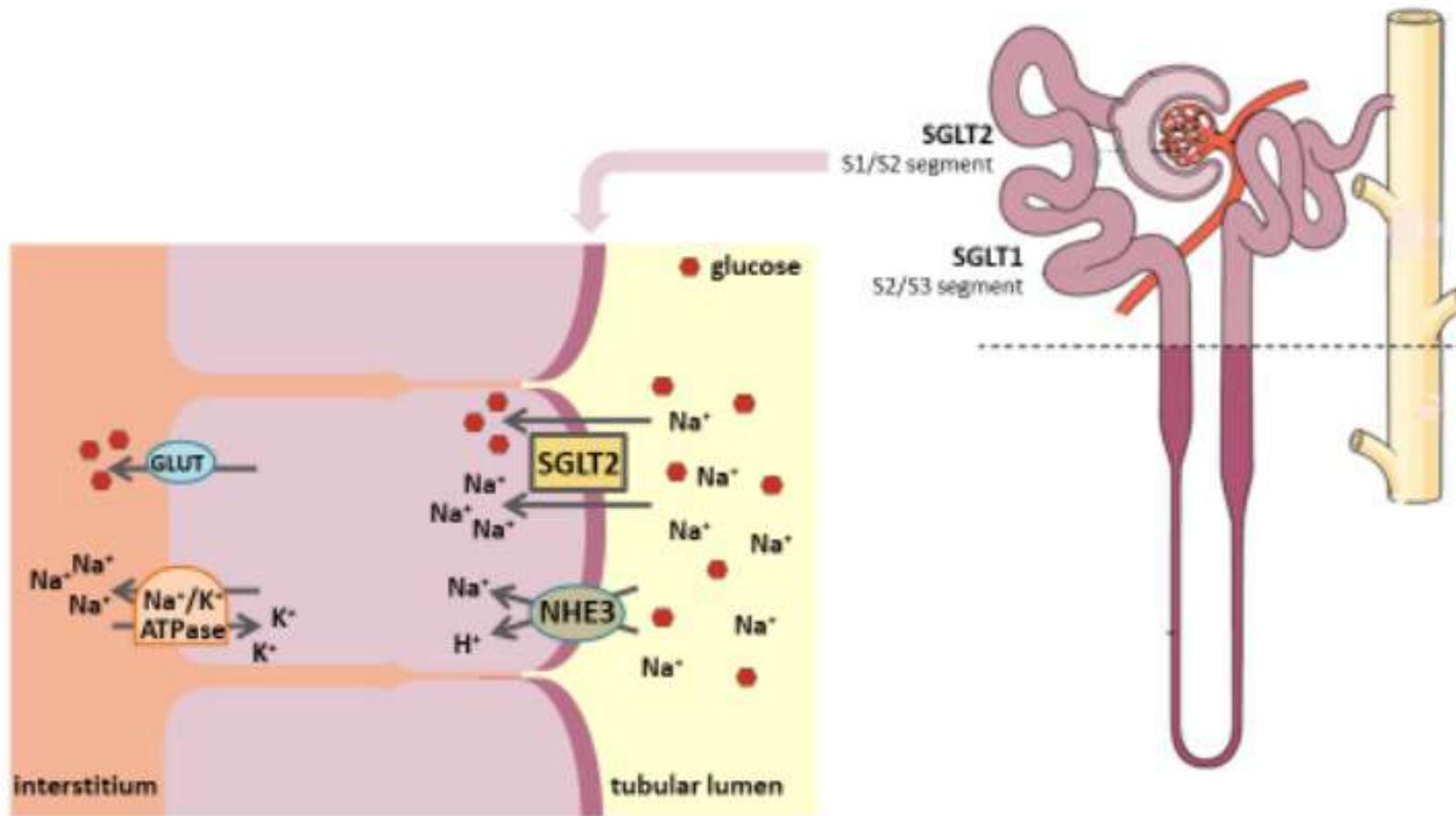
Conclusioni - I

- La fisiopatologia della nefroprotezione (proteinuria, iperfiltrazione, sovraccarico di volume, chetogenesi, dimagrimento, uricuria, stress tubulare)







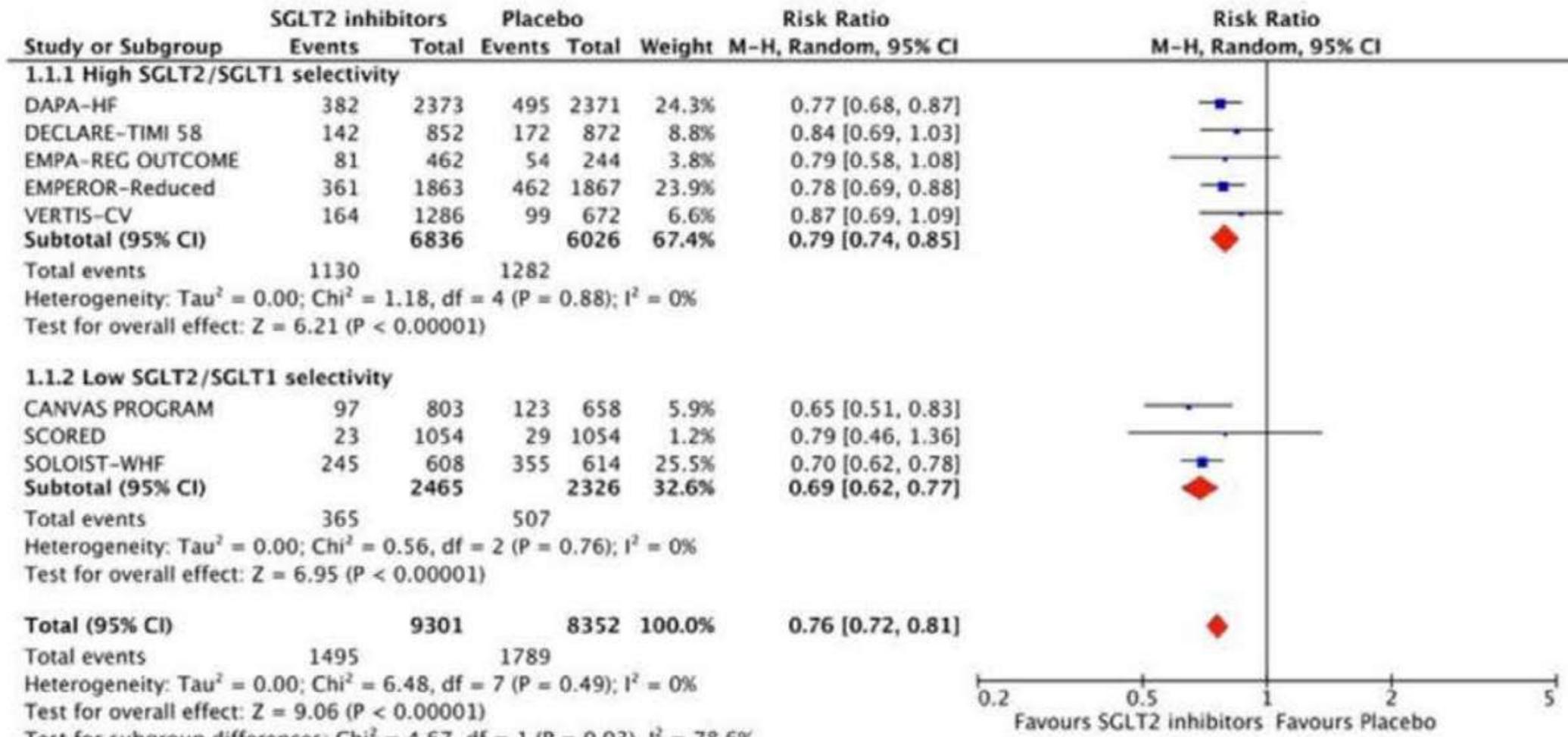


SGLT-I	EMA approval	Selectivity SGLT2 vs SGLT1	Dosage (mg)	Half-life (T/2)
Dapagliflozin	2012	>1400 - fold	5 - 10 mg	13 h
Canagliflozin	2013	~ 250 fold	100 - 300 mg	11 - 13 h
Empagliflozin	2014	>2500 - fold	10 - 25 mg	13 h
Ertugliflozin	2017	~ 2000 - fold	5 - 15 mg	16.6 h

Mortalità cardiovascolare ed ospedalizzazione per scompenso

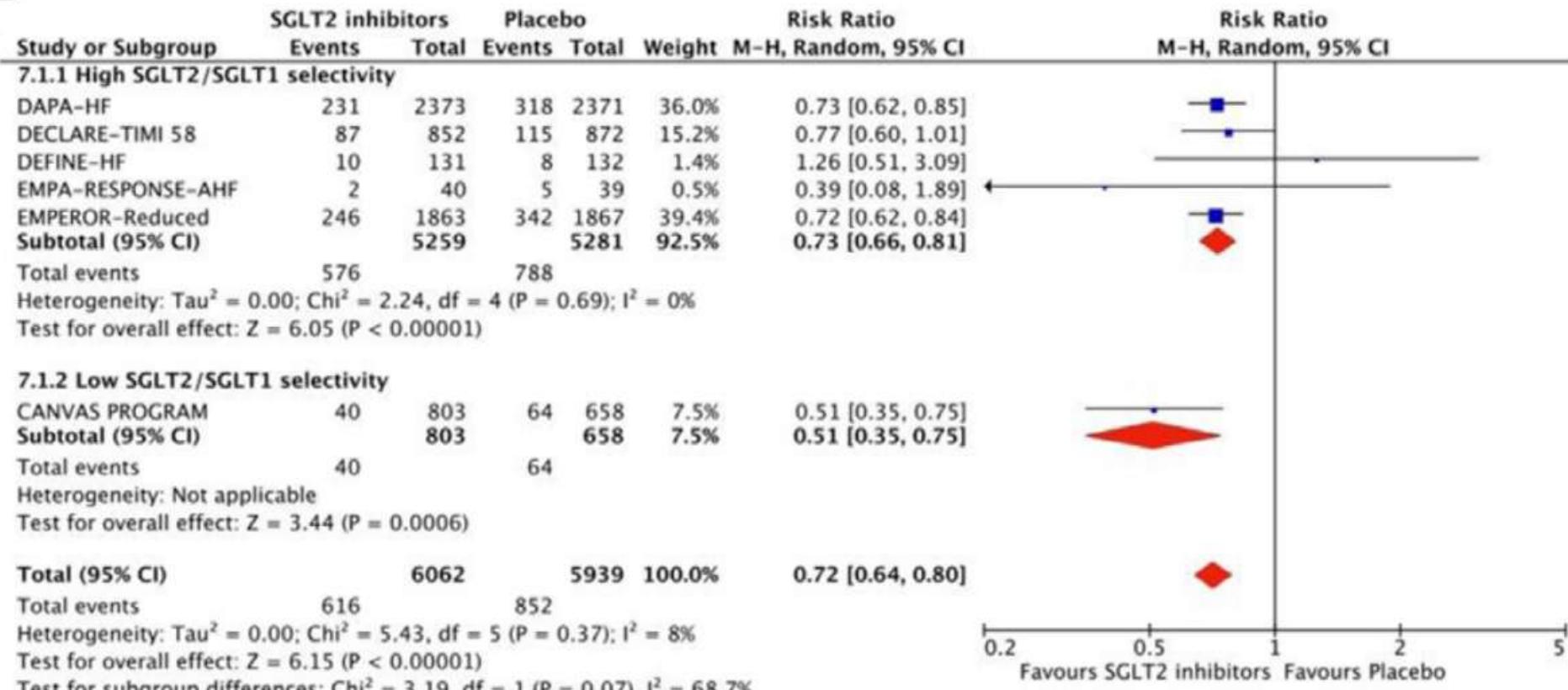
(dati stratificati per alta o bassa selettività)

B



Ospedalizzazione per scompenso (dati stratificati per alta o bassa selettività)

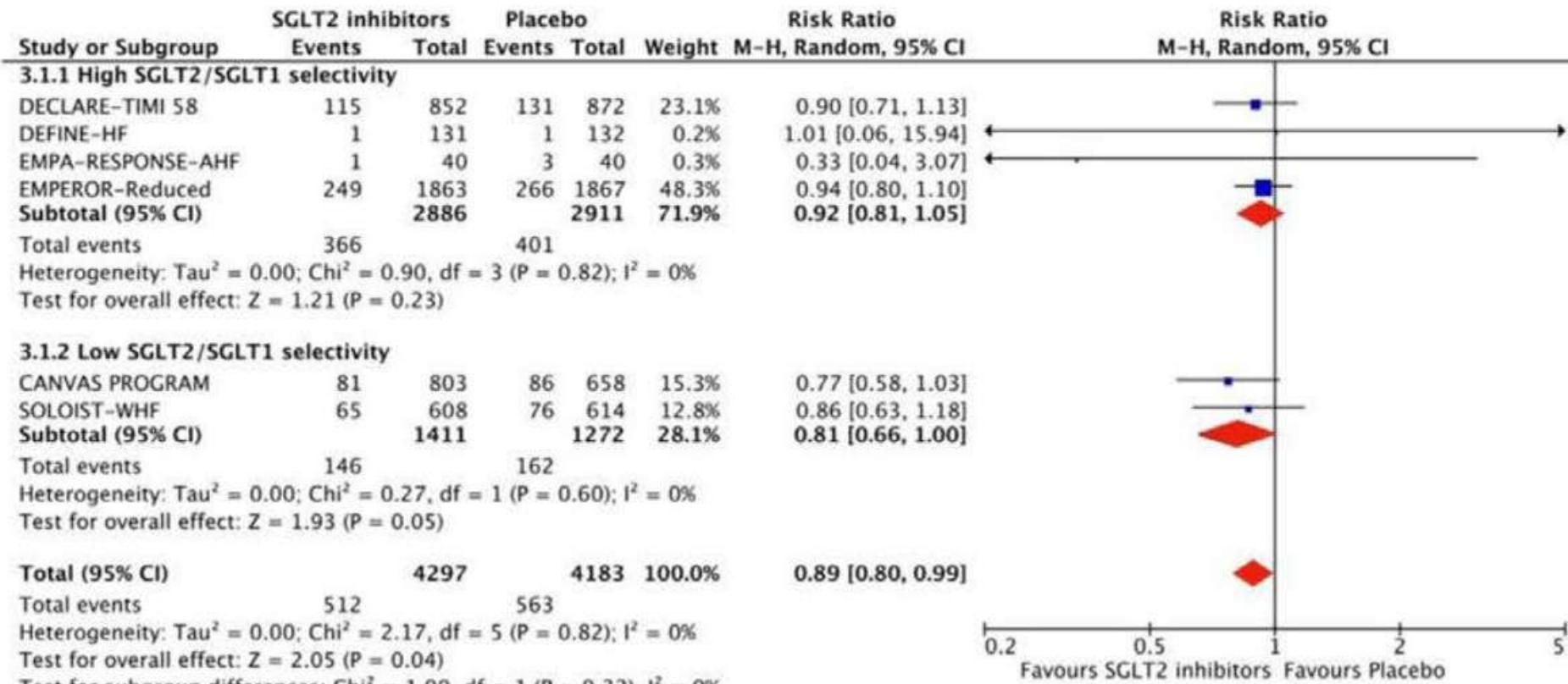
B

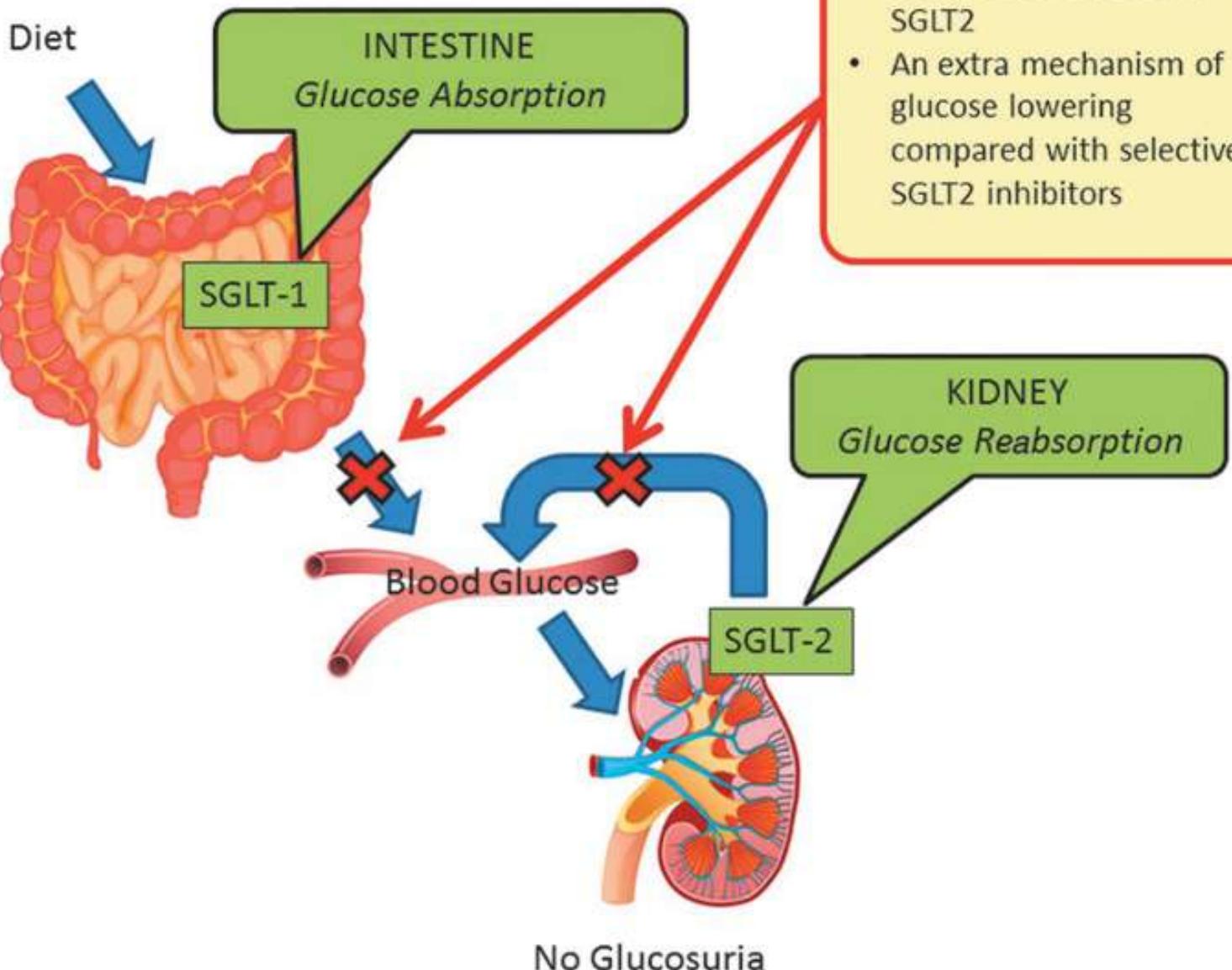


Mortalità totale

(dati stratificati per alta o bassa selettività)

B





- Sotagliflozin is a dual inhibitor of SGLT1 and SGLT2
- An extra mechanism of glucose lowering compared with selective SGLT2 inhibitors

Conclusioni - II

- La fisiopatologia della nefroprotezione (proteinuria, iperfiltrazione, sovraccarico di volume, chetogenesi, dimagrimento, uricuria, stress tubulare)
- La selettività per SGLT2/SGLT1

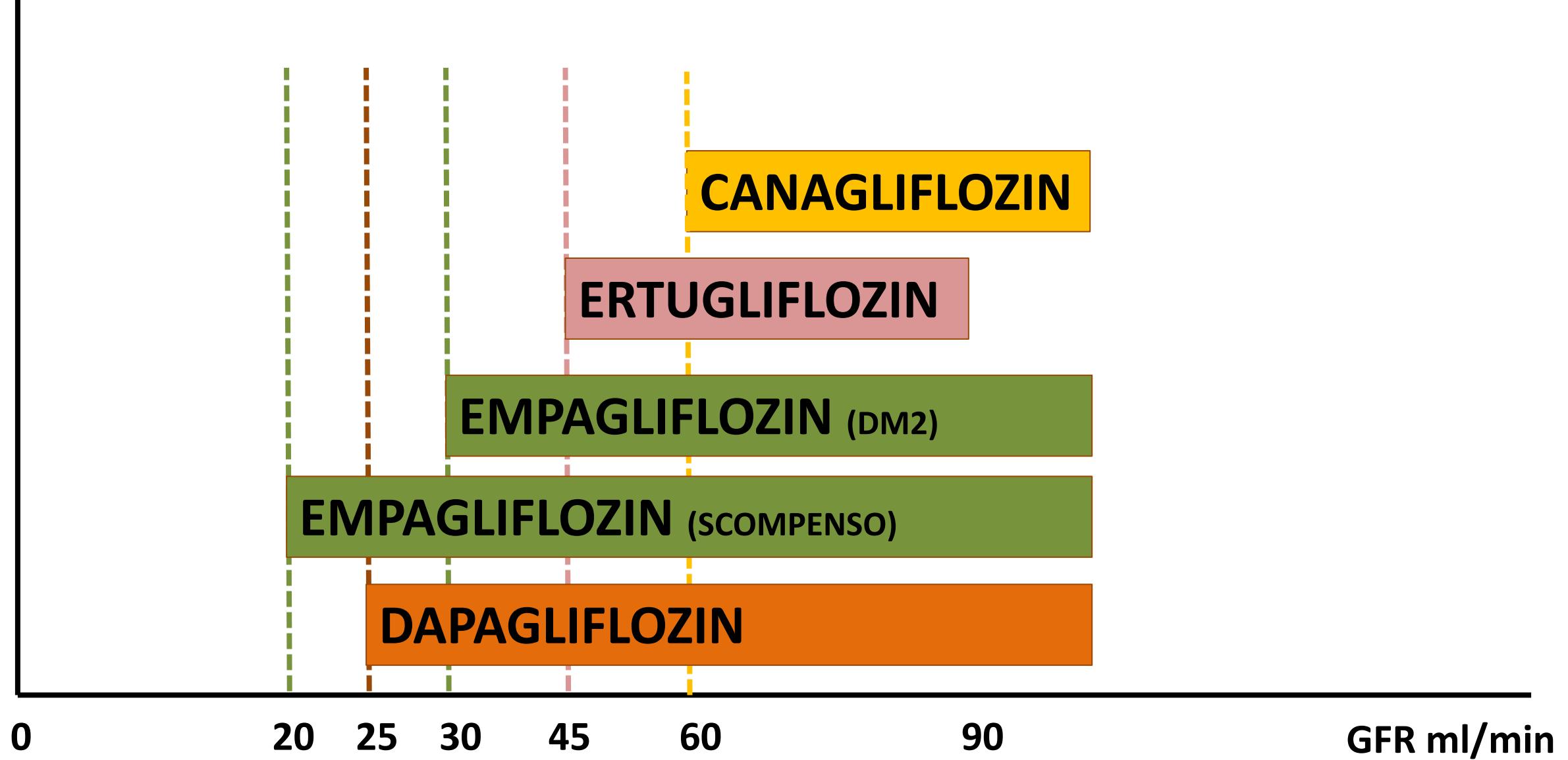


LA PRESCRIVIBILITÀ IN RELAZIONE AL GFR

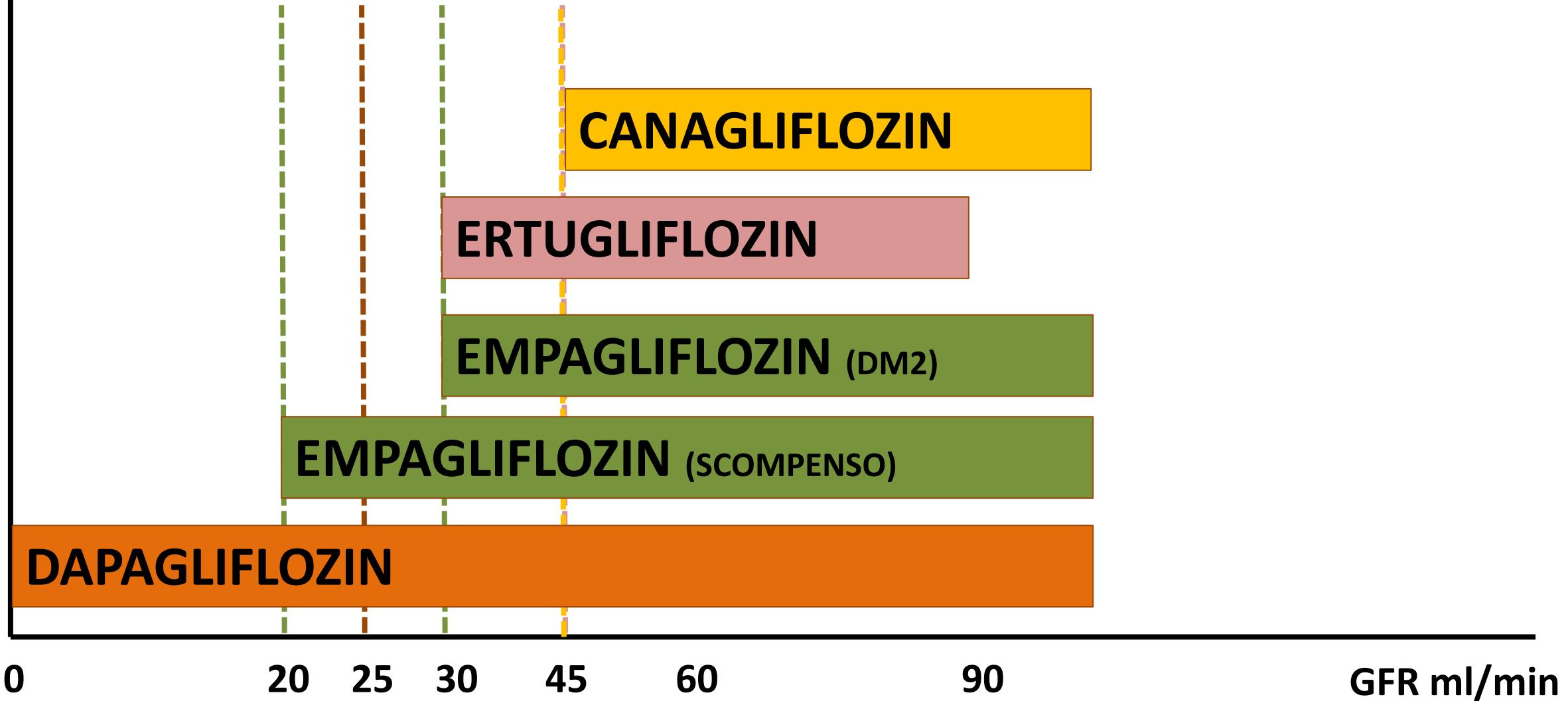
signature



L'AVVIO DELLA TERAPIA



L'INTERRUZIONE DELLA TERAPIA



Conclusioni - III

- La **fisiopatologia della nefro protezione** (proteinuria, iperfiltrazione, sovraccarico di volume, chetogenesi, dimagrimento, uricuria, stress tubulare)
- La **selettività per SGLT2/SGLT1**
- Dapagliflozin ed empagliflozin prescrivibili per GFR più bassi
- Dapagliflozin non necessita di sospensione per GFR





EVIDENZE DI LETTERATURA

- 
- Credence
 - DAPA-CKD
 - EMPA-KIDNEY



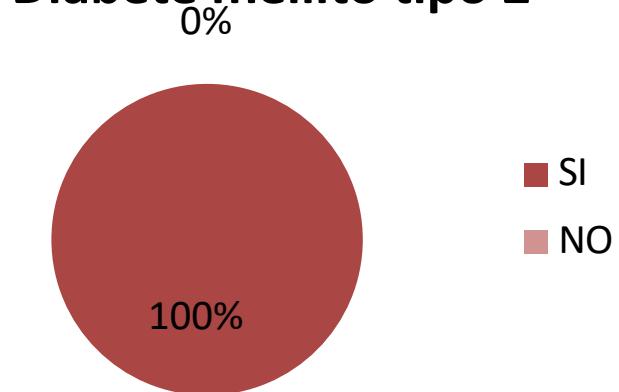
LO STUDIO CREDENCE

Lo studio CREDENCE

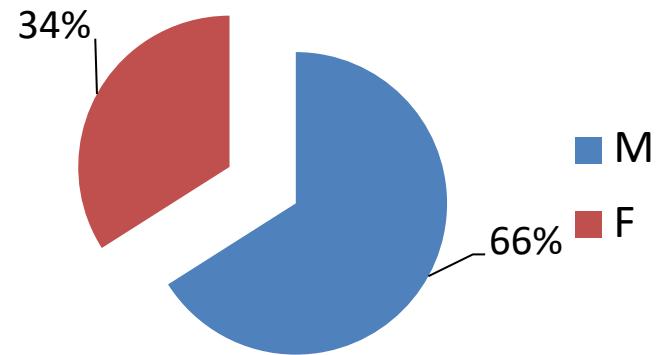
- 4401 pazienti
- DM2, albuminuria
- eGFR 30-90 ml/min ed albuminuria ($ACR >300 - 5000$)
- Outcome primario: composito di ESRD, raddoppio della creatinina, morte da cause renali o cardiovascolari

Credence: caratteristiche dei pazienti

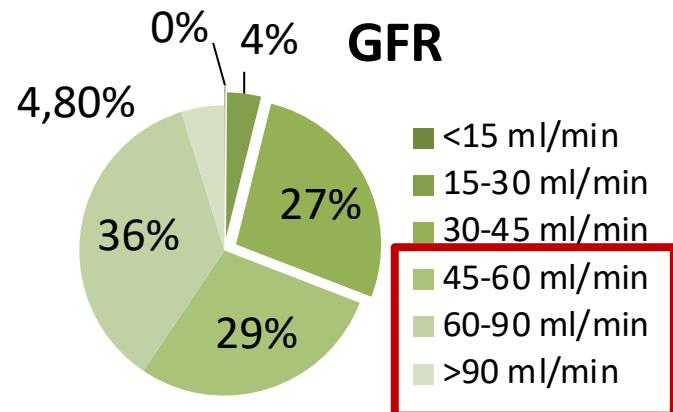
Diabete mellito tipo 2



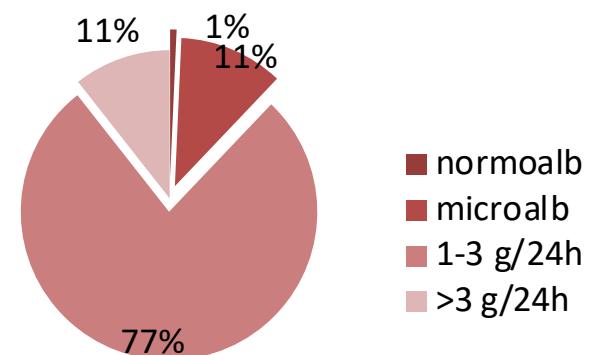
M vs F



GFR

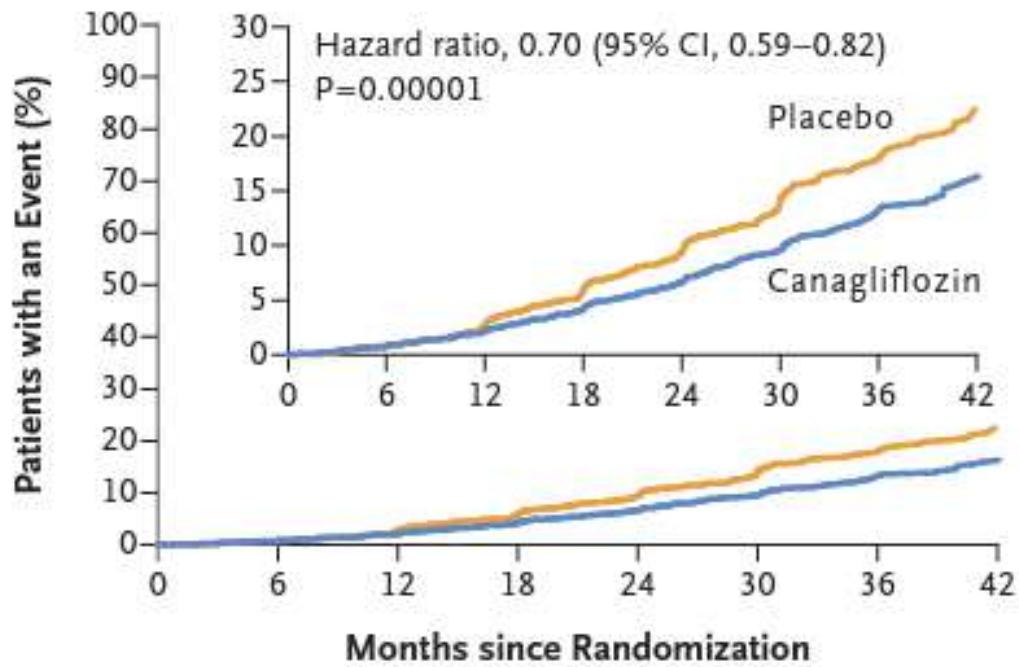


ACR



CREDENCE: l'outcome primario

A Primary Composite Outcome



composite of:

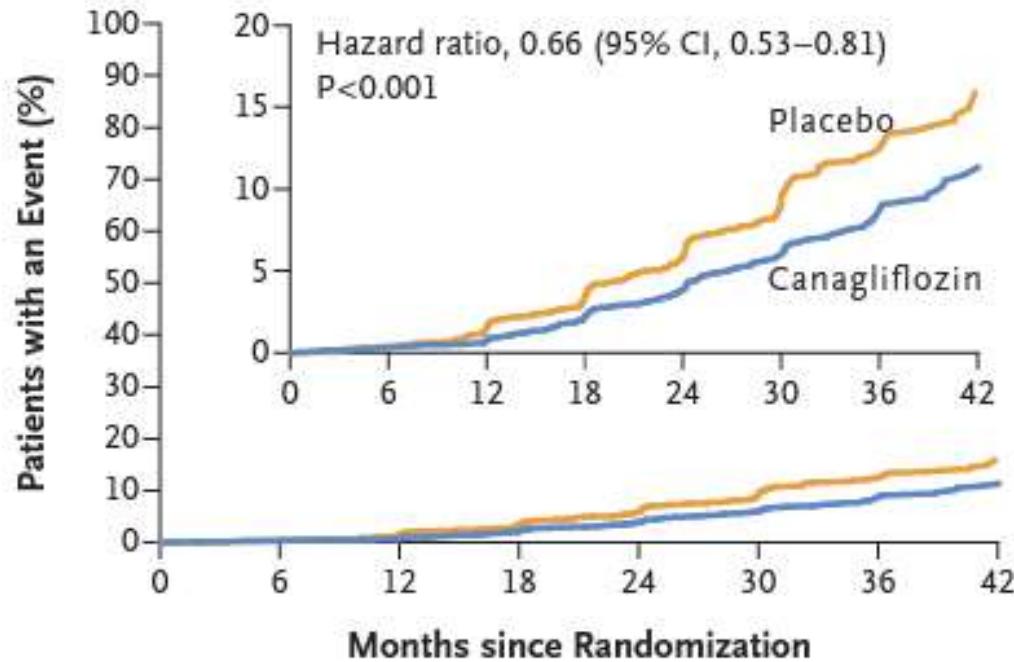
- end-stage kidney disease (dialysis, transplantation, or a sustained eGFR of <15 ml/min,
- a doubling of the serum creatinine level,
- death from renal or cardiovascular causes

No. at Risk

Placebo	2199	2178	2132	2047	1725	1129	621	170
Canagliflozin	2202	2181	2145	2081	1786	1211	646	196

CREDENCE: gli outcome renali

B Renal-Specific Composite Outcome



composite of:

- end-stage kidney disease (dialysis, transplantation, or a sustained eGFR of <15 ml/min,
- a doubling of the serum creatinine level,
- death from renal causes

No. at Risk

Placebo	2199	2178	2131	2046	1724	1129	621	170
Canagliflozin	2202	2181	2144	2080	1786	1211	646	196

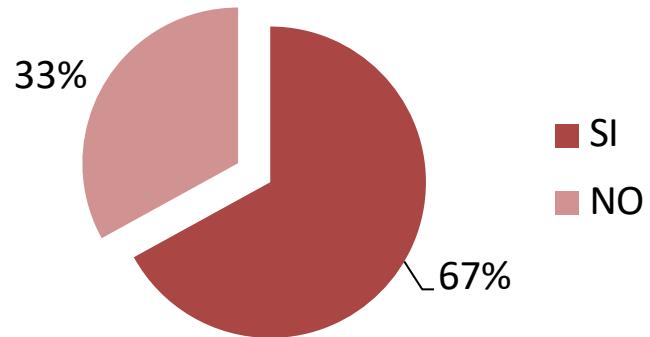
LO STUDIO DAPA-CKD

Lo studio DAPA-CKD

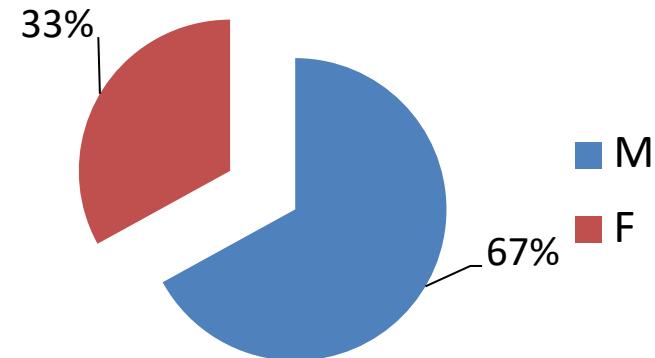
- 4304 pazienti
- DM2 proteinurici e proteinurici non diabetici
- Dapagliflozin (10 mg/die) vs placebo.
- eGFR 25-75 ml/min
- UACR 200-5000 mg/g

DAPACKD: caratteristiche dei pazienti

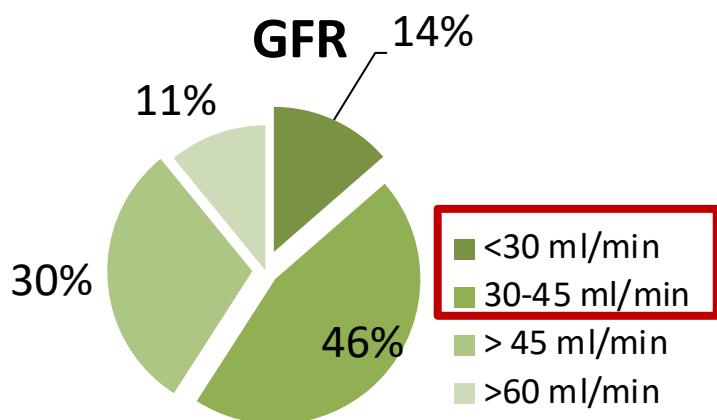
Diabete mellito tipo 2



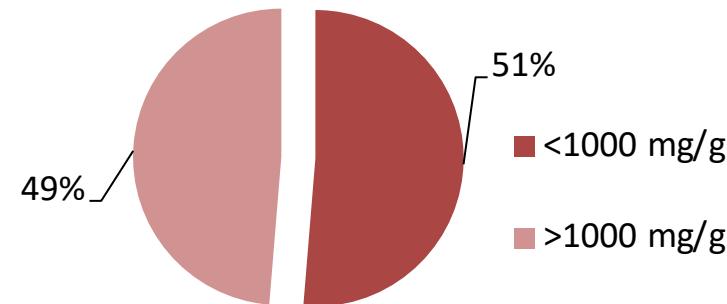
M vs F



GFR

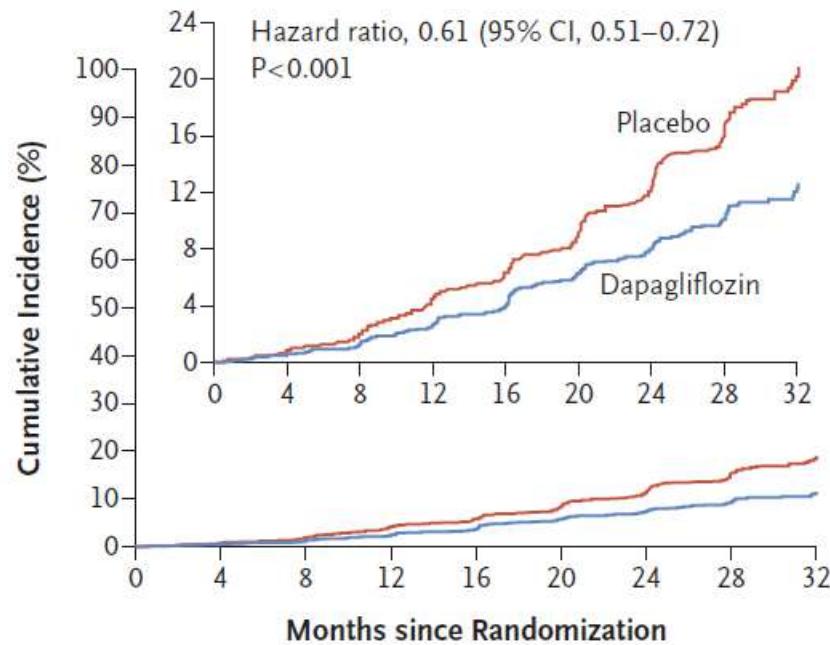


ACR



Dapa-CKD

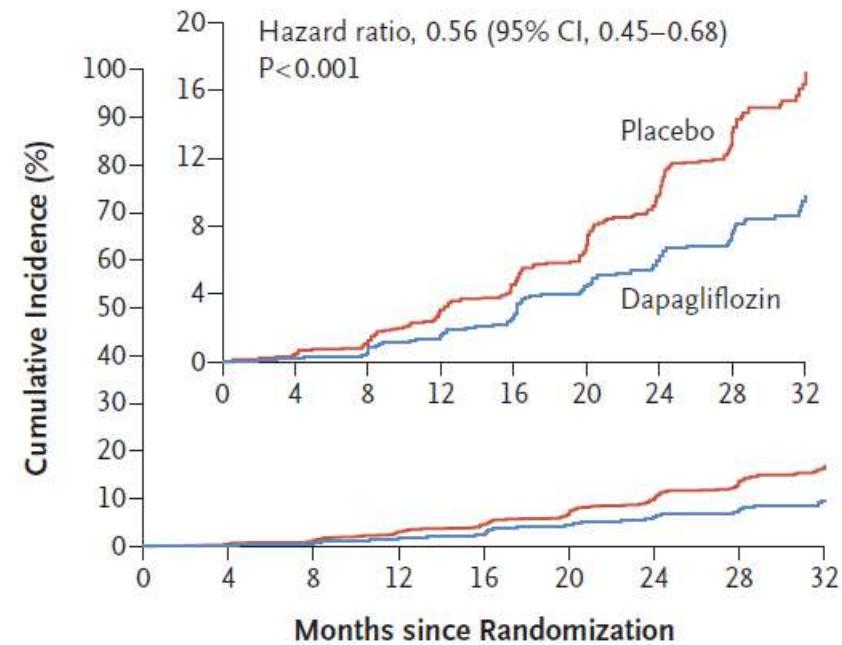
A Primary Composite Outcome



No. at Risk

Placebo	2152	1993	1936	1858	1791	1664	1232	774	270
Dapagliflozin	2152	2001	1955	1898	1841	1701	1288	831	309

B Renal-Specific Composite Outcome



No. at Risk

Placebo	2152	1993	1936	1858	1791	1664	1232	774	270
Dapagliflozin	2152	2001	1955	1898	1841	1701	1288	831	309

Composito di

- declino del GFR >50%,
- uremia terminale
- morte da cause renali o cardiovascolari

Composito di

- declino del GFR >50%,
- uremia terminale
- morte da cause renali

Dapa-CKD

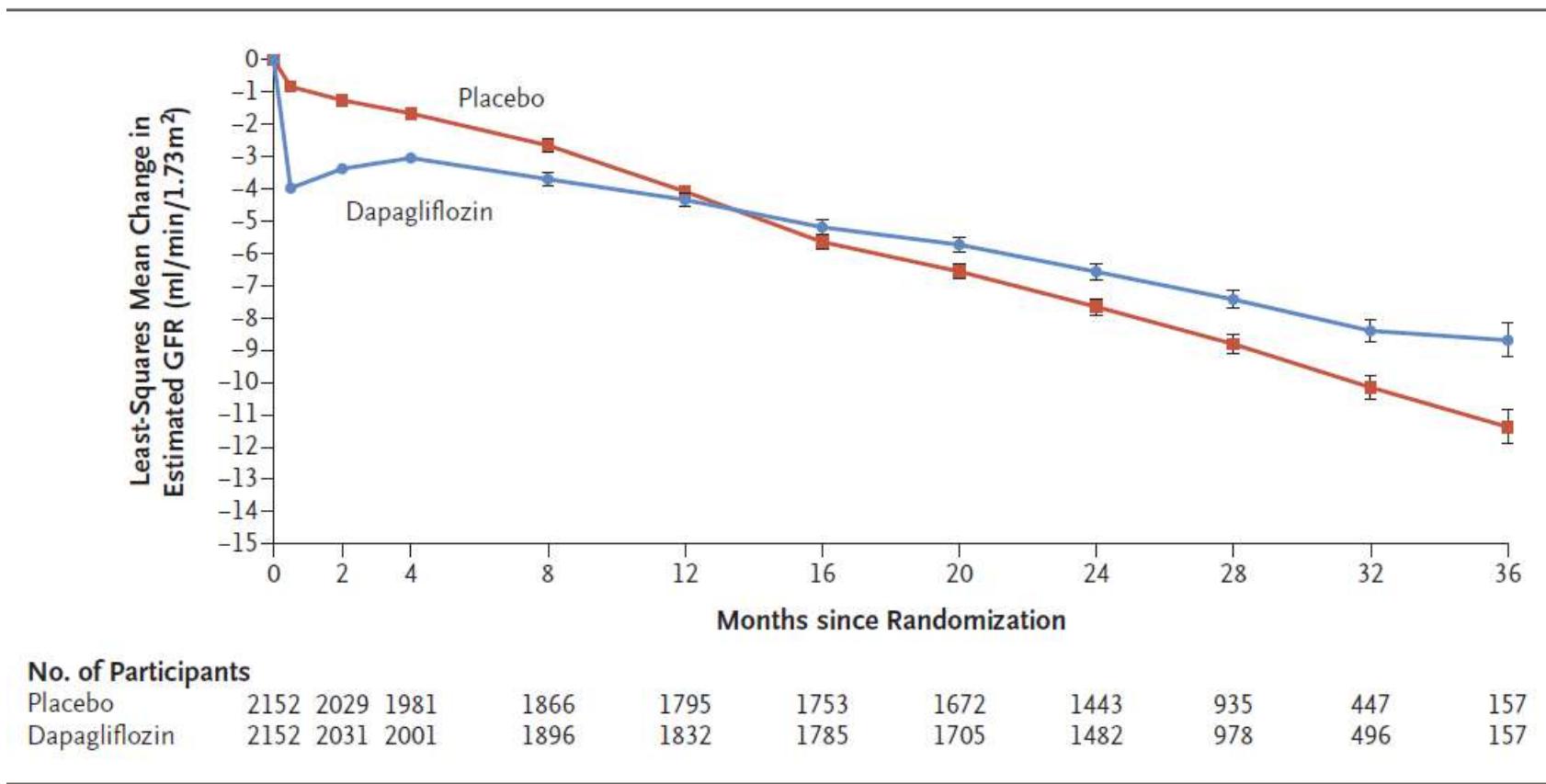


Figure 3. Change from Baseline in Estimated GFR.

Shown is the least-squares mean change from baseline in the estimated GFR, calculated with the use of a repeated-measures analysis including terms for trial group, baseline measurement, visit, and interaction between visit and trial group. The I bars indicate standard errors. The mean estimated GFR at baseline was 43.2 ml per minute per 1.73 m² of body-surface area in the dapagliflozin group and 43.0 ml per minute per 1.73 m² in the placebo group.

LO STUDIO EMPAKIDNEY

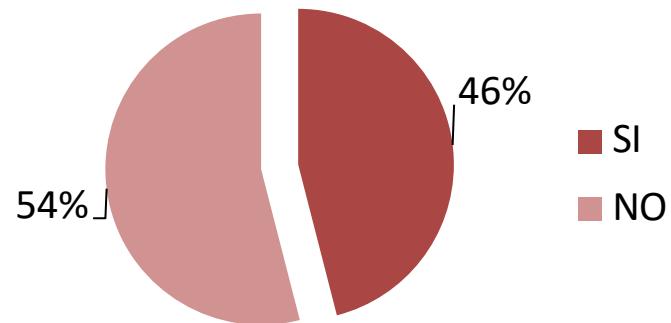
N Engl J Med. 2023 January 12; 388(2): 117–127

Lo studio EMPA-KIDNEY

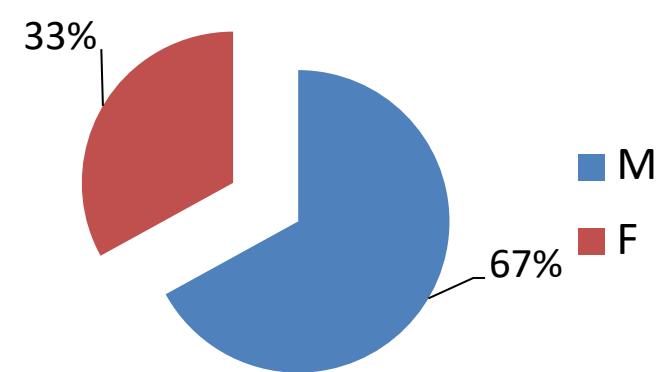
- 6609 pazienti
- Diabetici proteinurici, proteinurici non diabetici
- empagliflozin (10mg/die) vs placebo.
- eGFR tra 20 e 45 ml/min
- eGFR tra 45 e 90 ml/min con microalbuminuria ($ACR \geq 200$ mg/g)

Caratteristiche dei pazienti

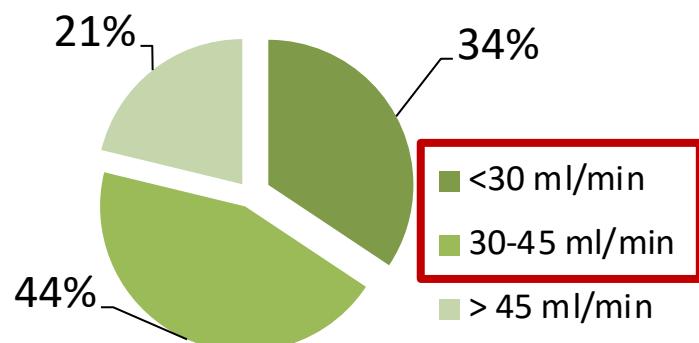
Diabete mellito tipo 2



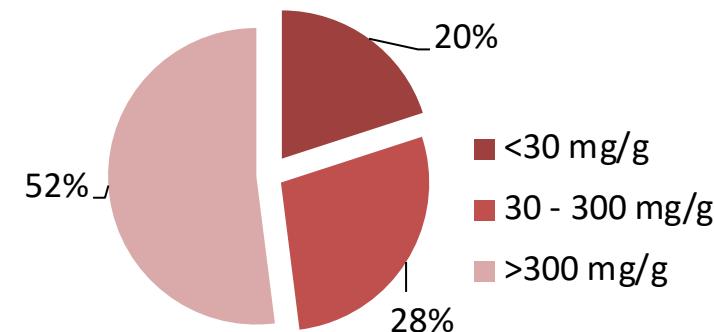
M vs F



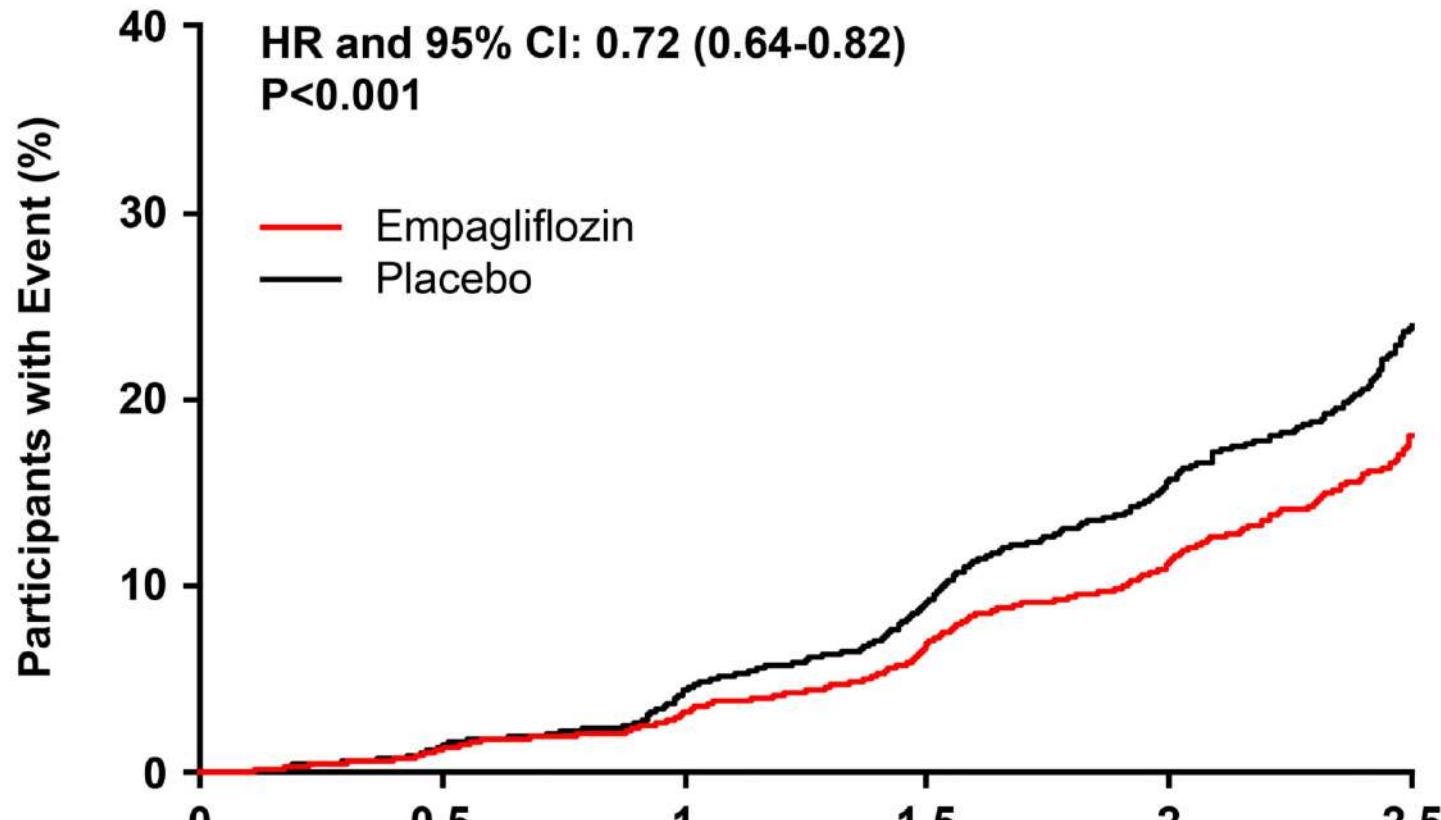
GFR



ACR



Kidney disease progression or death from cardiovascular causes



No. at Risk

Empagliflozin 3304

Placebo 3305

Years of Follow-up

3163

3129

2275

2243

1538

1496

624

592

Empakidney

et al.

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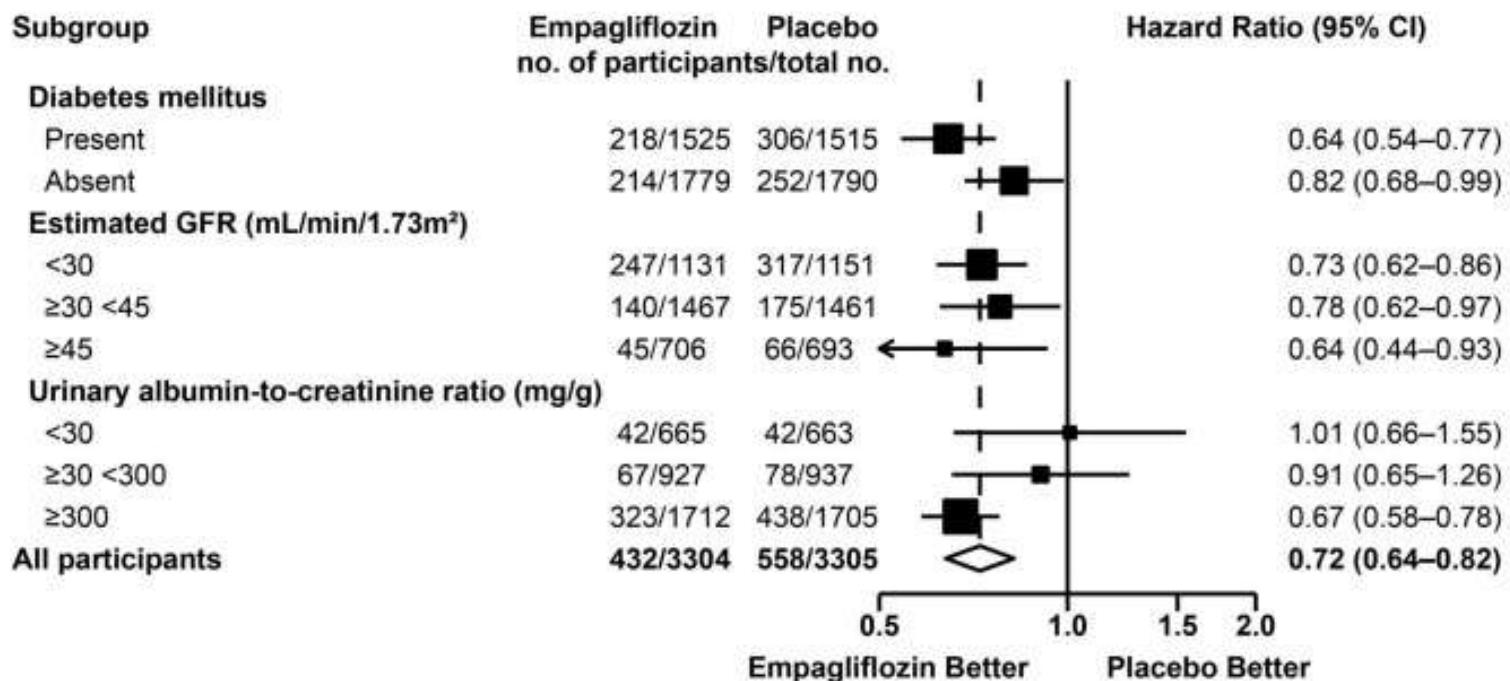


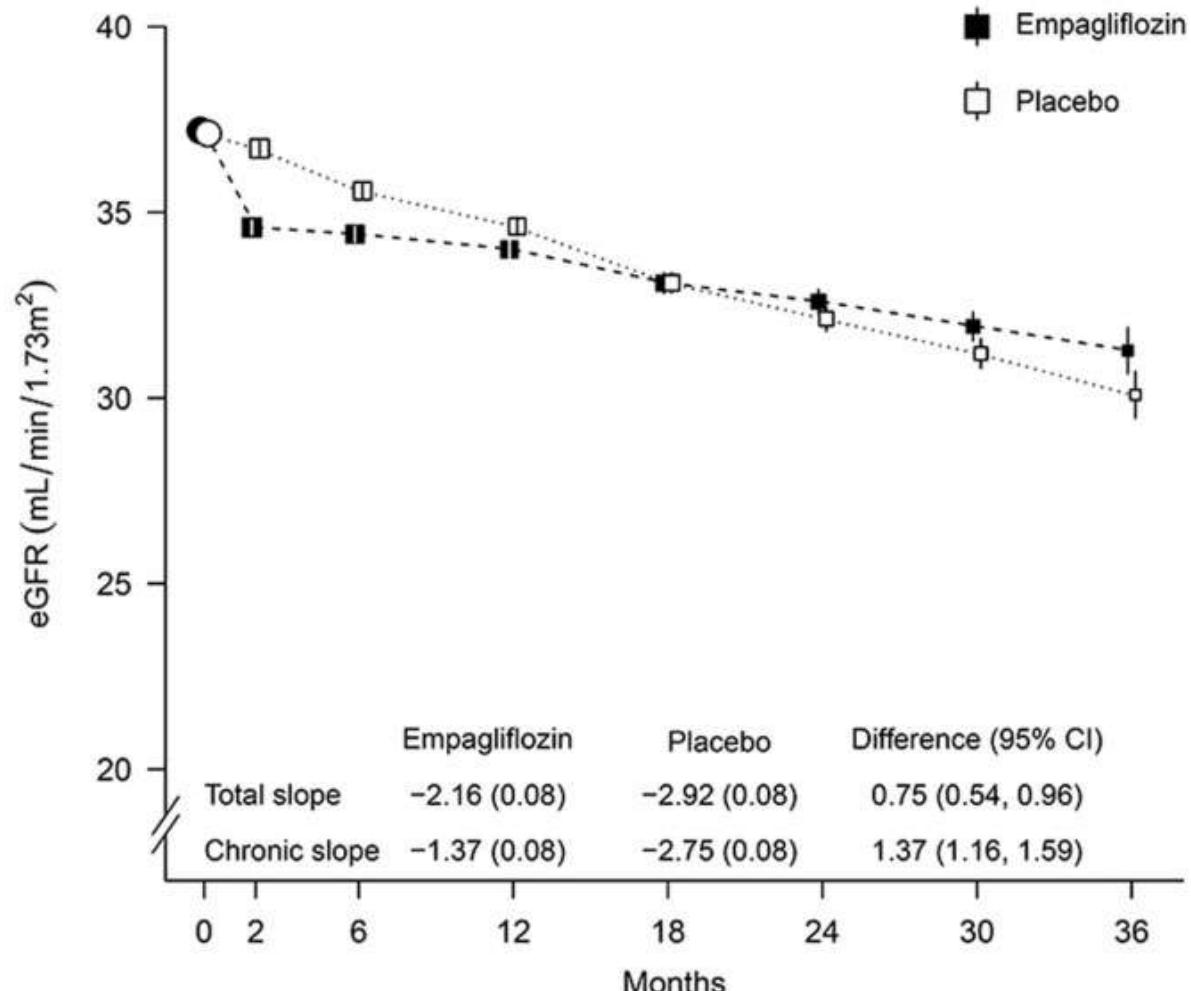
Figure 2.

The primary outcome of kidney disease progression or death from cardiovascular causes occurred in 432 participants (13.1%) in the empagliflozin group and 558 participants (16.9%) in the placebo group. This represented 42 fewer primary outcomes per 1000 patients treated for 2 years.

Empakidney

et al.

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Conclusioni - IV

- La **fisiopatologia della nefroprotezione** (proteinuria, iperfiltrazione, sovraccarico di volume, chetogenesi, dimagrimento, uricuria, stress tubulare)
- La **selettività per SGLT2/SGLT1**
- Dapagliflozin ed empagliflozin prescrivibili per **GFR** più bassi
- Dapagliflozin non necessita di sospensione per GFR
- Azione antiproteinurica
- Protezione cardiovascolare e renale
- Calo iniziale del GFR



**GRAZIE PER
L'ATTENZIONE**

Dr M. Golisano

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