

Moderní trendy ve farmakoterapii diabetu: zaměřeno nejen na glykemické cíle



Martin Prázny

Hypoglycemia and Cardiovascular Risk: Is There a Major Link?

Markolf Hanefeld,^{1,2} Brian M. Frier,³ and Frank Pistorosch^{1,2}

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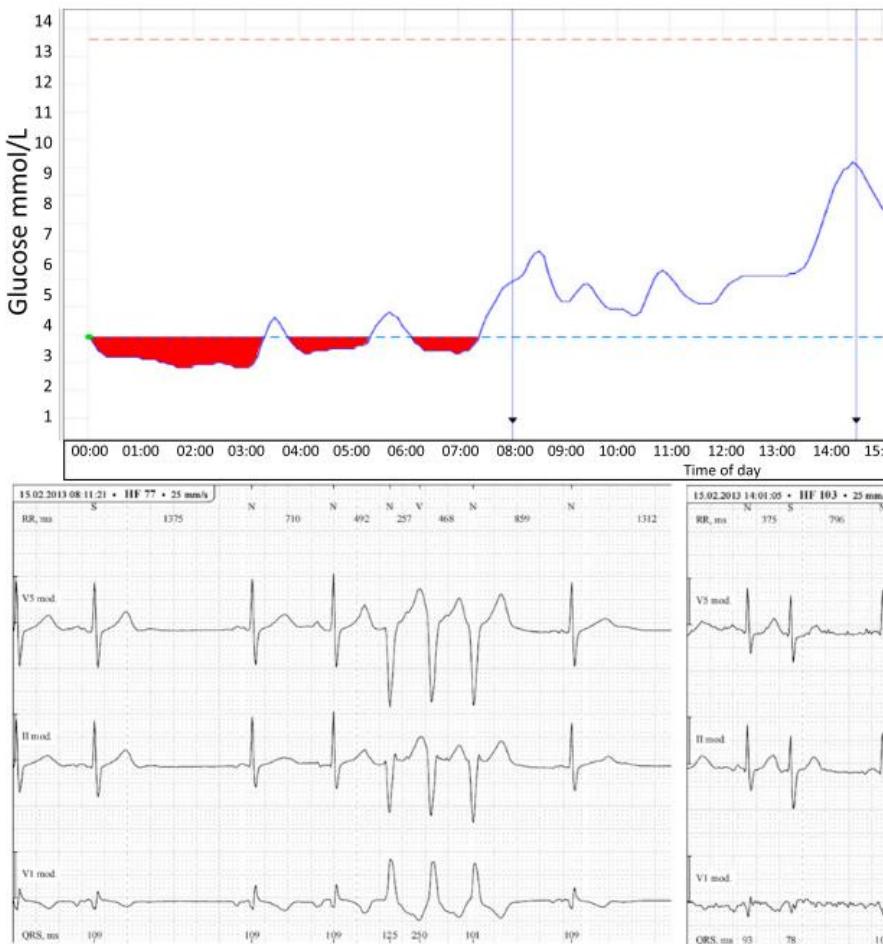


Table 1—Hypoglycemia-mediated effects that may contribute to cardiovascular dysfunction

Risk factor	Hypoglycemia-induced effect contributing to the risk factor
Abnormal cardiac repolarization	QT interval prolongation, increased plasma epinephrine and norepinephrine concentrations, hypokalemia
Reduced myocardial perfusion	Hemodynamic changes with increase to cardiac workload and heart rate, fall in central arterial pressure and large vessel elasticity
Atherosclerosis	Increase of endothelial dysfunction and inflammation
Prothrombotic state	Increased platelet aggregation, increased coagulation

Modified with permission from Hanefeld et al. (20).

Figure 1—Case report: male 63 years old with documented stenosis of the internal cerebral artery, diabetes duration 12 years, and treatment with 22 IU insulin glargin at bedtime: parallel recording of continuous glucose monitoring system and Holter.

Can people with type 2 diabetes live longer than those without? A comparison of mortality in people initiated with metformin or sulphonylurea monotherapy and matched, non-diabetic controls

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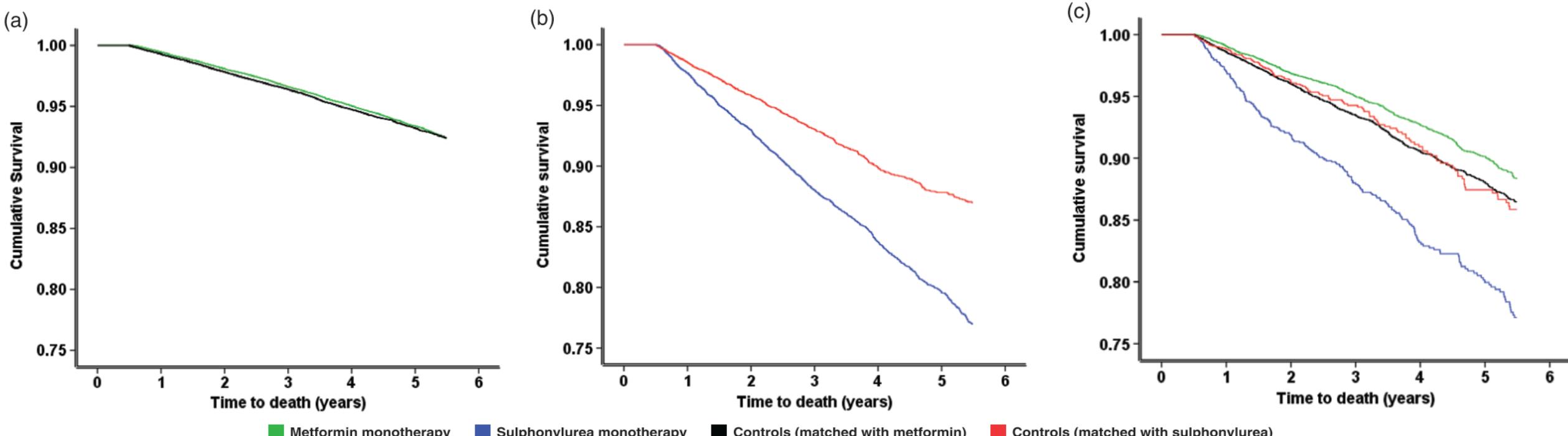


Figure 2. Kaplan–Meier curves comparing (a) metformin monotherapy with their matched control group without diabetes, (b) sulphonylurea monotherapy with their matched control group without diabetes and (c) patients aged 71–75 years at baseline for all four cohorts (reported because it is the most frequent 5-year age group in subjects initiating sulphonylurea monotherapy).

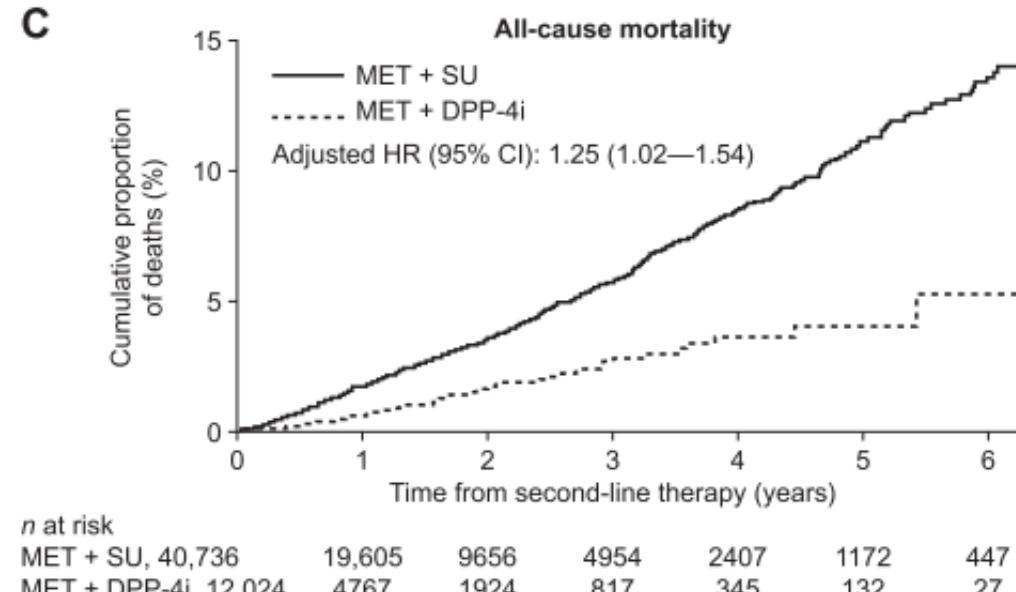
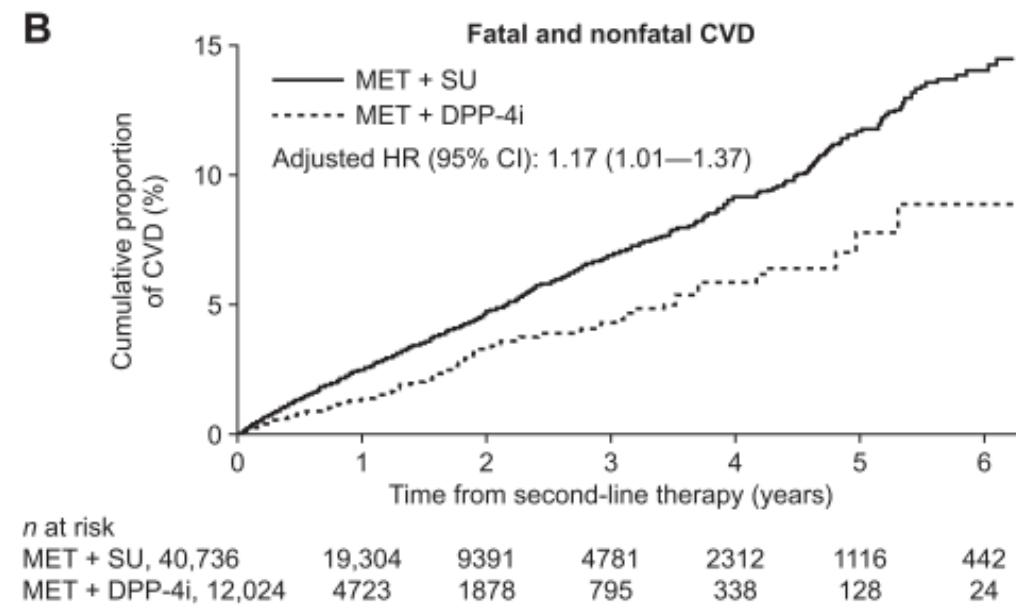
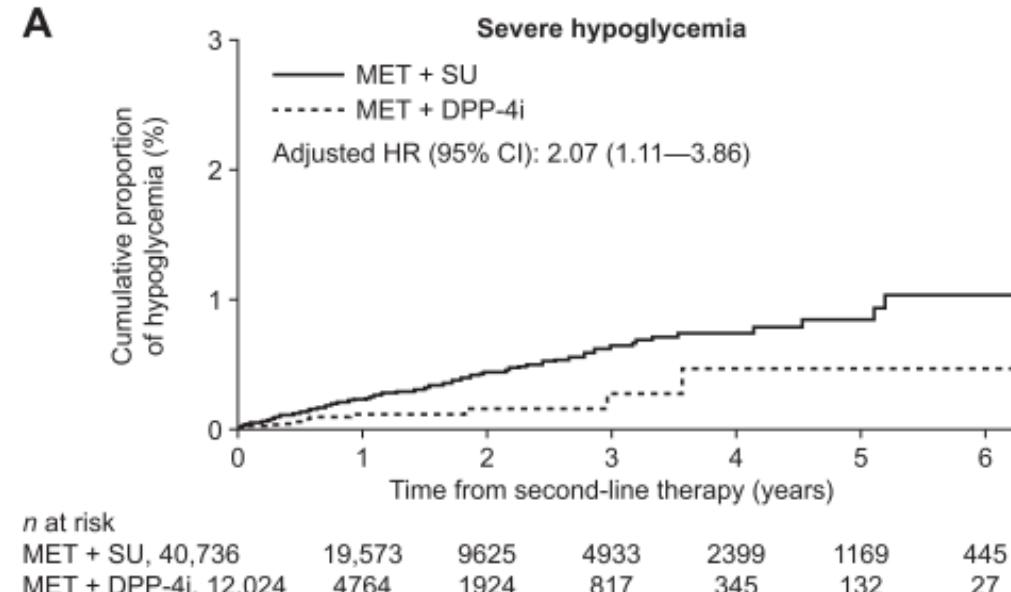


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Sulphonylurea compared to DPP-4 inhibitors in combination with metformin carries increased risk of severe hypoglycemia, cardiovascular events, and all-cause mortality

Jan W. Eriksson ^a, Johan Bodegard ^{b,*}, David Nathanson ^c, Marcus Thuresson ^d,
Thomas Nyström ^c, Anna Norhammar ^e



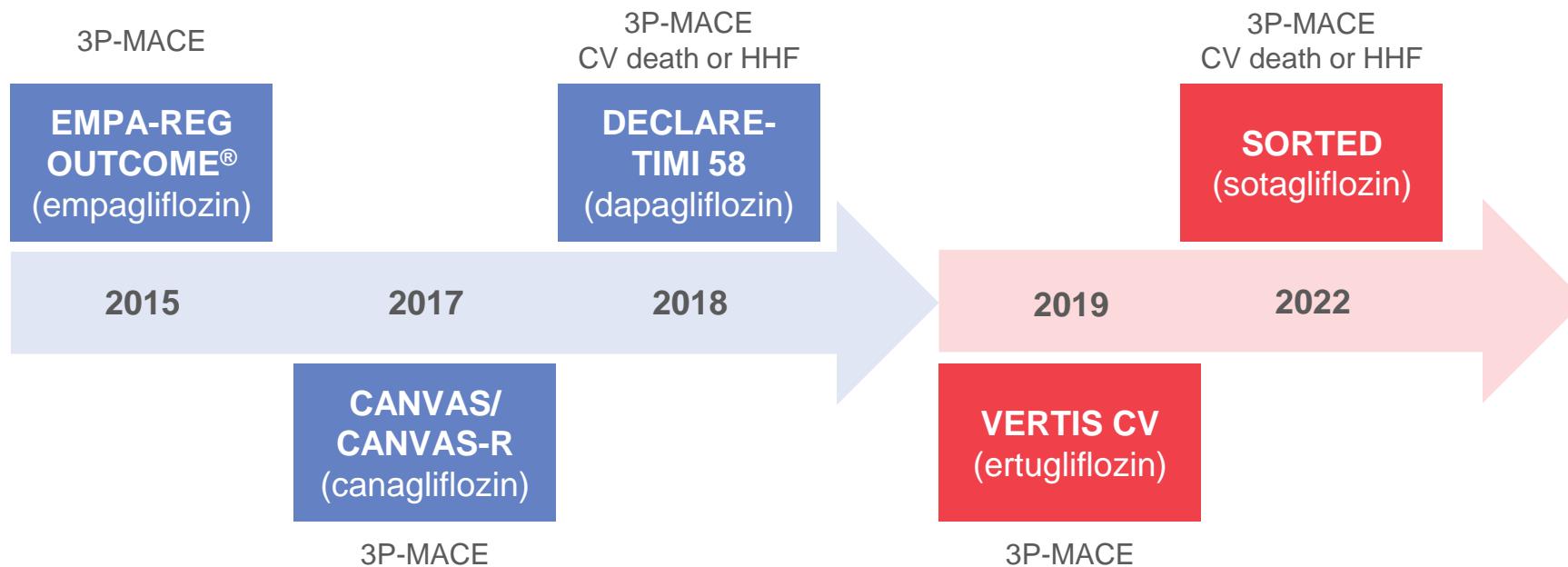
Kardiovaskulární studie antidiabetik s pozitivními výsledky

	PROACTIVE	EMPA-REG OUTCOME	CANVAS	DECLARE-TIMI 58	LEADER	SUSTAIN-6	HARMONY OUTCOMES
Molekula	Pioglitazon	Empagliflozin	Canagliflozin	Dapagliflozin	Liraglutid	Semaglutid	Albiglutid
Počet pacientů	5 238	7 020	10 142	17160	9 340	3297	9463
Populace	KV onemocnění	KV onemocnění	KV onemocnění / rizikové faktory	KV onemocnění			
MACE	0.84 (0.72 - 0.98)	0.86 (0.74 - 0.99)	0.86 (0.75 - 0.97)	0.93 (0.84 - 1.03)	0.87 (0.78 - 0.97)	0.74 (0.58 - 0.95)	0.78 (0.68 - 0.90)
Nefatální IM	0.83 (0.65 - 1.06)	0.87 (0.70 - 1.09)	0.85 (0.69 - 1.05)	0.89 (0.77 - 1.01)	0.88 (0.75 - 1.03)	0.74 (0.51 - 1.08)	---
Nefatální CMP	0.81 (0.61 - 1.07)	1.24 (0.92 - 1.67)	0.90 (0.71 - 1.15)	1.01 (0.84 - 1.21)	0.89 (0.72 - 1.11)	0.61 (0.38 - 0.99)	---
KV úmrtí	---	0.62 (0.49 - 0.77)	0.87 (0.72 - 1.06)	0.98 (0.82-1.17)	0.78 (0.66 - 0.93)	0.98 (0.65 - 1.48)	0.93 (0.73 - 1.19)
Celková mortalita	0.96 (0.78 - 1.18)	0.68 (0.57 - 0.82)	0.87 (0.74 - 1.01)	0.93 (0.82-1.04)	0.85 (0.74 - 0.97)	1.05 (0.74 - 1.50)	0.95 (0.79 - 1.16)
Hospitalizace pro srdeční selhání	---	0.65 (0.50 - 0.85)	0.67 (0.47 - 0.77)	0.73 (0.61-0.88)	0.87 (0.73 - 1.05)	1.11 (0.77 - 1.61)	---
Nefropatie*	---	0.61 (0.53 - 0.70)	0.60 (0.67 - 0.77)	0.53 (0.43-0.66)	0.78 (0.67 - 0.92)	0.64 (0.46 - 0.88)	---

MACE - velké KV příhody (ve všech studiích mimo PROACTIVE
 - KV úmrtí, nefatální IM, nefatální CMP, ve studii PROACTIVE
 - celková mortalita, nefatální IM, CMP), KV - kardiovaskulární,
 IM - infarkt myokardu, CMP - cévní mozková příhoda, QW -
 jednou týdně. Nejedná se o přímé srovnání. Studie měly
 rozdílné populace a design. * Nefropatie byla definována v
 různých studiích různě.

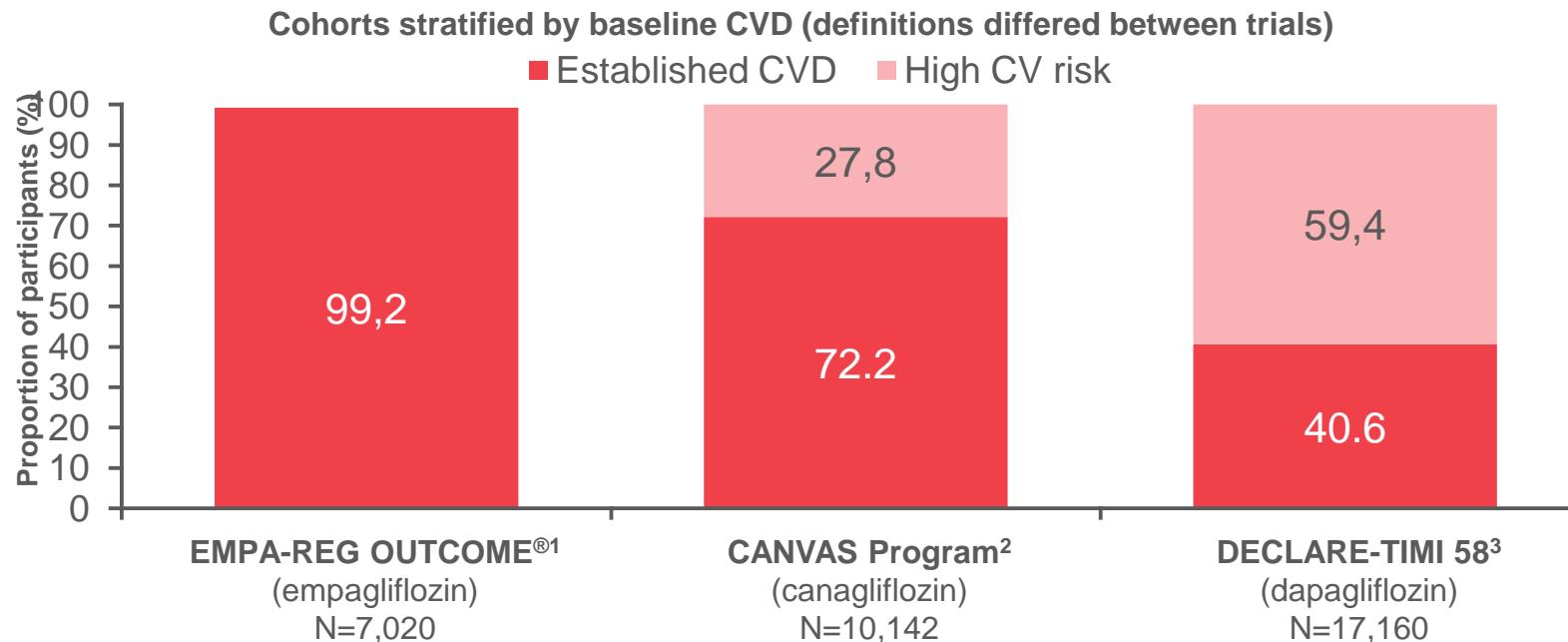
Dormandy JA. et al. Lancet 2005; 366: 1279-89; Zinman B, et
 al N Engl J Med 2015;373:2117-28; Neal B et al. N Engl J Med
 2017; 377:644-657; Marso SP et al. N Engl J Med 2016;
 375:311-322.; Marso SP et al. N Engl J Med. 2016 Nov
 10;375(19):1834-1844; Hernandez F et al. Lancet,
 (doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(18)32261-X; Wiviott SD et al. DOI:
 10.1056/NEJMoa1812389.

Kardiovaskulárne zaměřené studie s SGLT2 inhibitory^{1–5}



3P-MACE, 3-point major adverse CV event; CV, cardiovascular; CVOT, CV outcomes trial; HHF, hospitalisation for heart failure; SGLT2, sodium–glucose transporter 2.
1. Zinman et al. N Engl J Med 2015;373:2117–28. 2. Neal et al. N Engl J Med 2017;377:644–57. 3. Wiviott et al. N Engl J Med 2018;doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1812389. 4. NCT01986881. 5. NCT03315143.

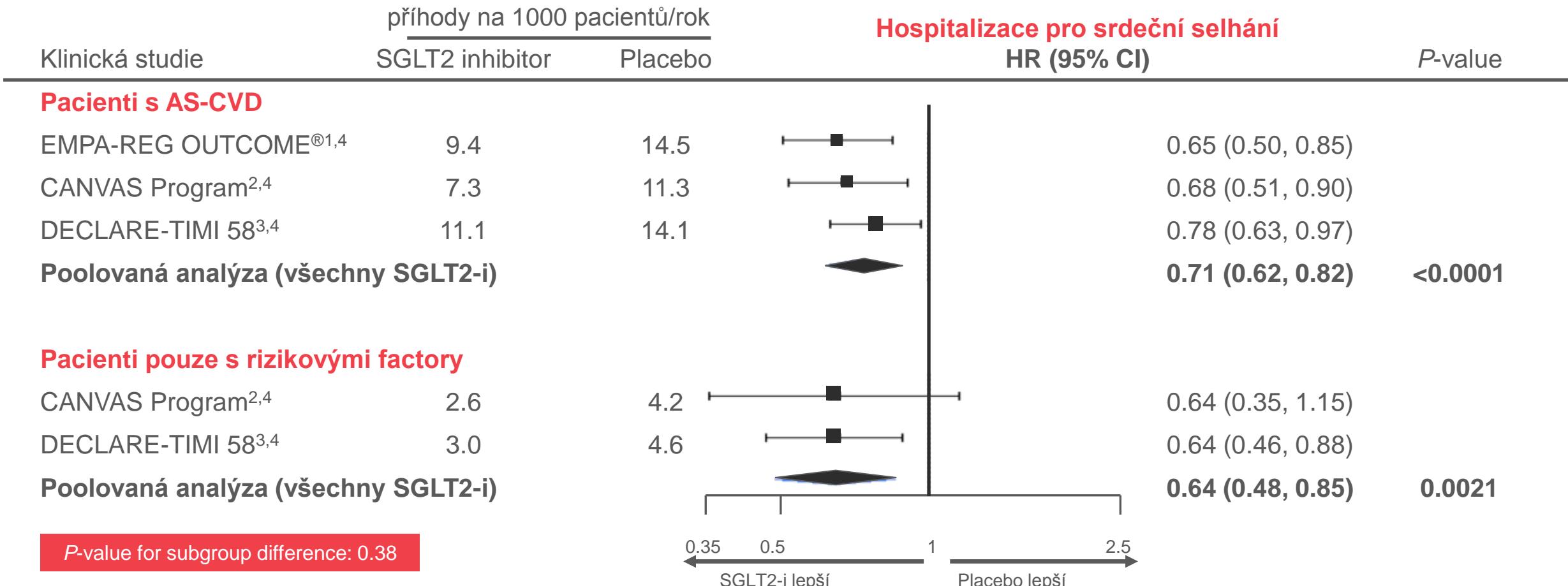
Populace pacientů v kardiovaskulárních studiích s SGLT2 inhibitory



CV, cardiovascular; CVD, CV disease.

1. Zinman et al. N Engl J Med 2015;373:2117–28. 2. Neal et al. N Engl J Med 2017;377:644–57. 3. Wiviott et al. N Engl J Med 2018;doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1812389.

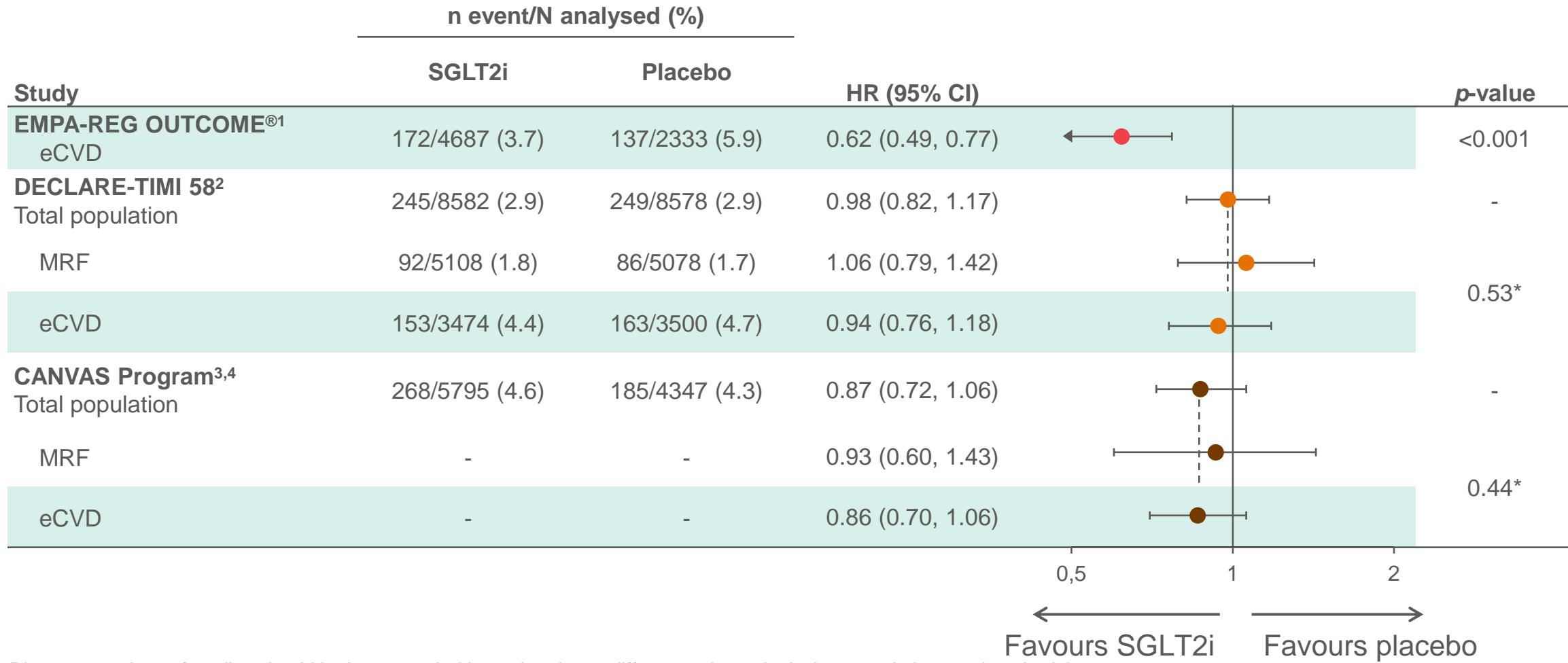
SGLT2 inhibitory snižují riziko hospitalizace pro srdeční selhání nezávisle na přítomnosti aterosklerotického kardiovaskulárního onemocnění (AS-CVD)^{1–4}



ASCVD, atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease; CI, confidence interval; HHF, hospitalisation for heart failure; HR, hazard ratio; PY, patient-year; SGLT2, sodium-glucose transporter 2.

1. Zinman et al. N Engl J Med 2015;373:2117–28. 2. Neal et al. N Engl J Med. 2017;377:644–57. 3. Wiviott et al. N Engl J Med 2018;doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1812389. 4. Zelniker et al. Lancet 2018;doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(18)32590-X.

Data o redukci KARDIOVASKULÁRNÍ mortality se v klinických studiích s SGLT2 inhibitory liší



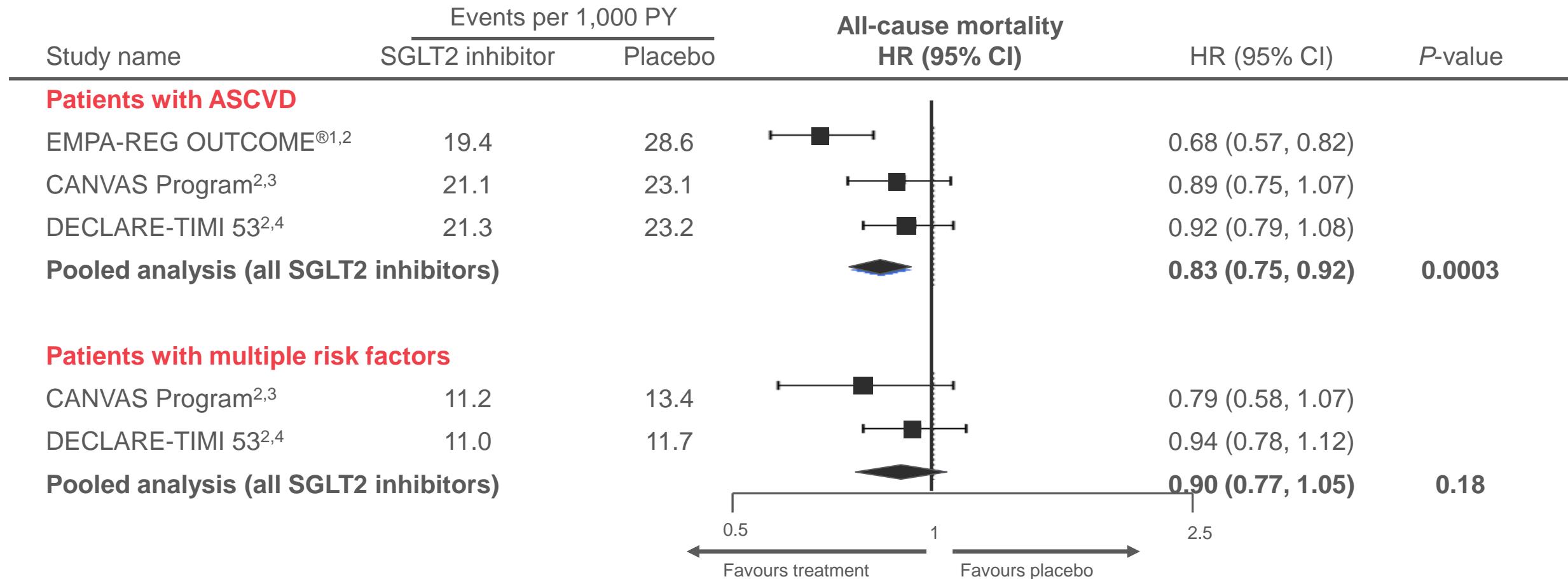
Direct comparison of studies should be interpreted with caution due to differences in study design, populations and methodology

*p-value for interaction.

1. Zinman B et al. *N Engl J Med* 2015;373:2117 (supplemental appendix); 2. Wiviott S et al. *N Engl J Med* 2018;DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1812389;

3. Neal B et al. *N Engl J Med* 2017;377:644 (supplementary appendix); 4. Mahaffey KW et al. *Circulation* 2017;137:323

Data o redukci CELKOVÉ mortality se v klinických studiích s SGLT2 inhibitory liší



ASCVD, atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease; CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; PY, patient-year; SGLT2, sodium-glucose transporter 2.

1. Inzucchi et al. Diabetes Care 2018; 41:e4–5. 2. Zelniker et al. Lancet 2018;doi:10.1016/S0140-6736(18)32590-X. 3. Neal et al. N Engl J Med. 2017;377:644–57. 4. Wiviott et al. N Engl J Med 2018;doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1812389.

Kardiovaskulární studie u SGLT2i dostupných v ČR: subpopulace pacientů se známým KV onemocněním

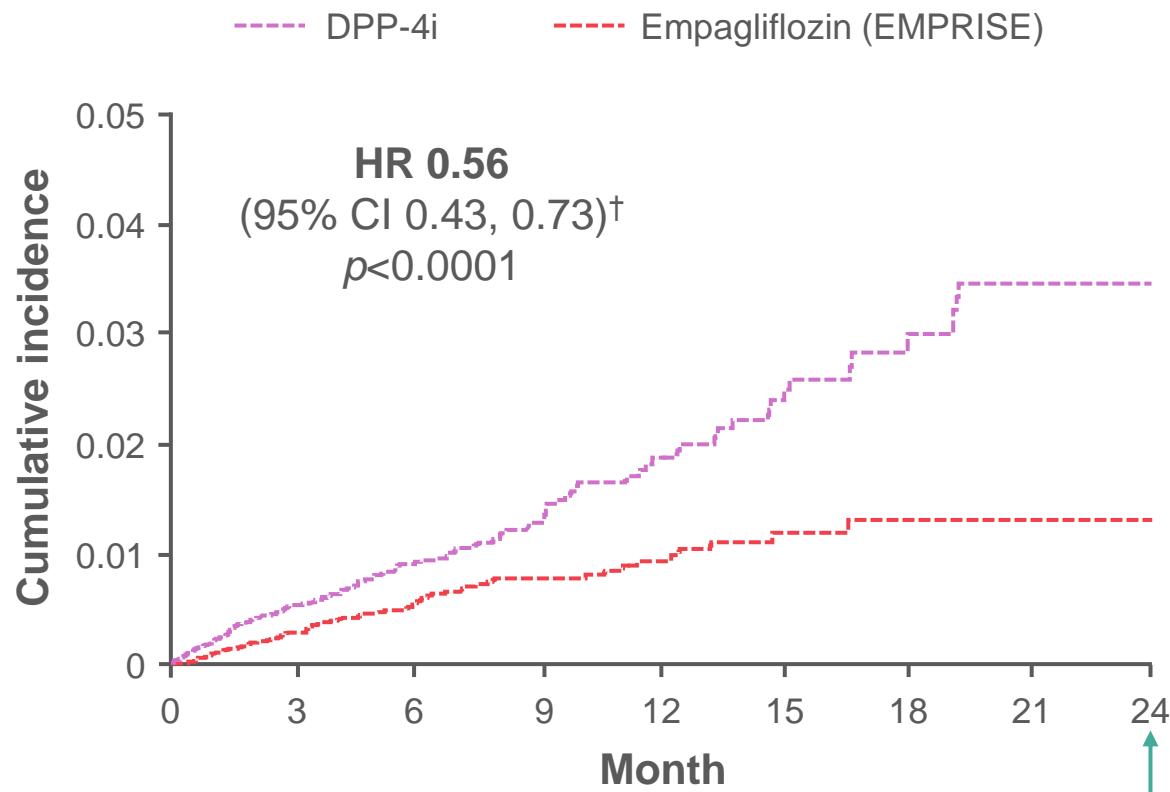
	EMPA-REG OUTCOME	CANVAS	DECLARE-TIMI 58
Molekula	Empagliflozin	Canagliflozin	Dapagliflozin
Počet pacientů	7 020	6656	6974
Populace	KV onemocnění	JEN KV onemocnění	JEN KV onemocnění
MACE	0.86 (0.74 - 0.99)	0.82 (0.72 - 0.95)	0.90 (0.79 - 1.02)
KV úmrtí	0.62 (0.49 - 0.77)	0.86 (0.70 - 1.06)	0.94 (0.76-1.18)
Celková mortalita	0.68 (0.57 - 0.82)	0.89 (0.74 - 1.07)	0.92 (0.79-1.08)
Hospitalizace pro srdeční selhání	0.65 (0.50 - 0.85)	0.68 (0.51 - 0.90)	0.78 (0.63-0.97)
Nefropatie*	0.61 (0.53 - 0.70)	0.60 (0.67 - 0.77)	0.53 (0.43-0.66)

MACE - velké KV příhody (KV úmrtí, nefatální IM, nefatální CMP), KV - kardiovaskulární, IM - infarkt myokardu, CMP - cévní mozková příhoda. Nejedná se o přímé srovnání. Studie měly rozdílné populace a design.

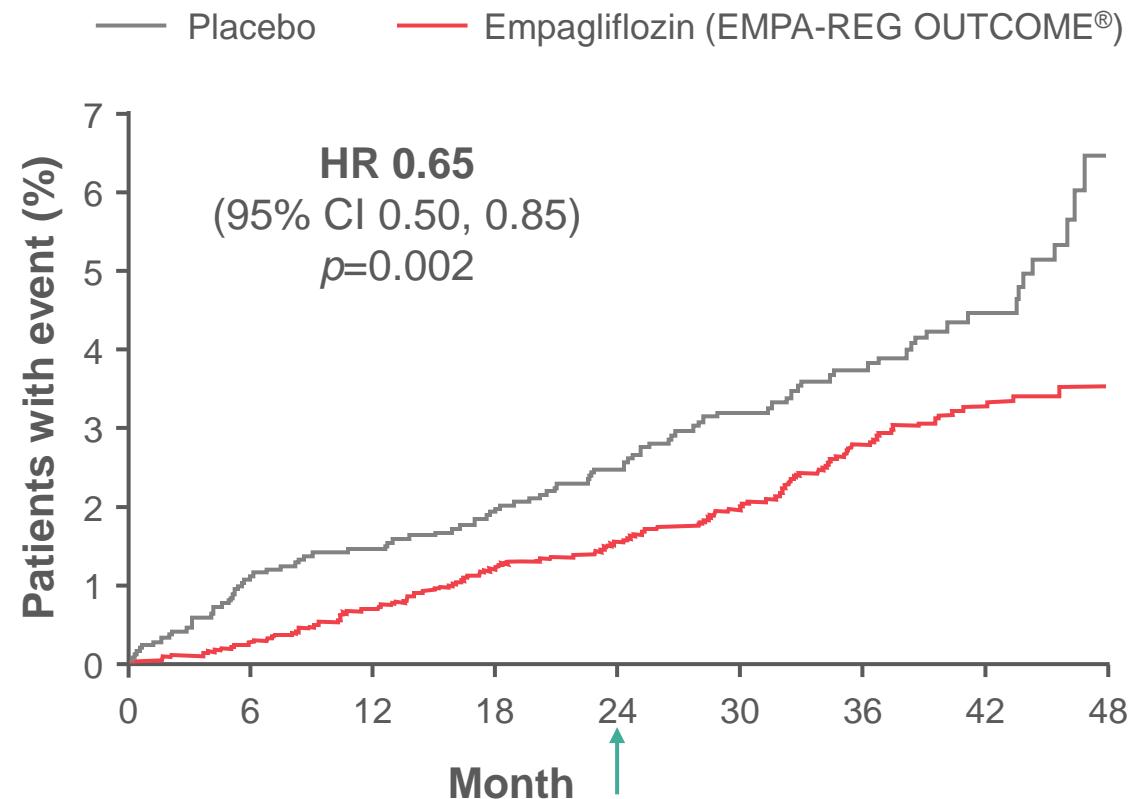
Zinman B, et al N Engl J Med 2015;373:2117-28; Neal B et al. N Engl J Med 2017; 377:644-657; Wiviott SD et al. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1812389. Zelniker TA et al. Lancet. 2018 Nov 9. pii: S0140-6736(18)32590-X. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(18)32590-X.

RWE studie s empagliflozinem – EMPRISE: komplementární data k EMPA-REG Outcome – snížení rizika srdečního selhání v praxi

EMPRISE¹



EMPA-REG OUTCOME^{®2}



Direct comparison of studies should be interpreted with caution due to differences in study design, populations and methodology.

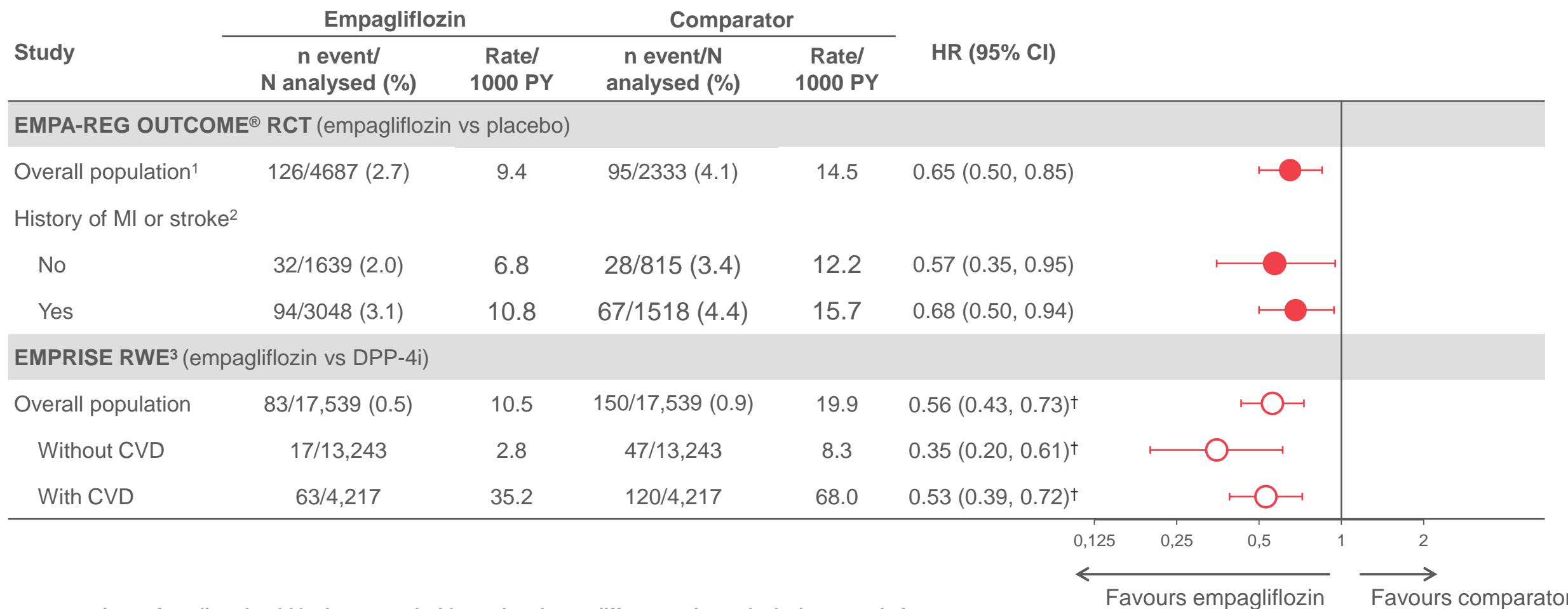
Definitions of HHF vary between studies. [†]Broad definition HHF data shown

Arrows indicated 24months on x-axis

DPP-4, dipeptidyl peptidase-4; HHF, hospitalisation for heart failure; RCT, randomised controlled trial; RWE, real-world evidence

1. Patorno E et al. AHA 2018; poster 1112; 2. Zinman B et al. N Engl J Med 2015;373:2117

Redukce rizika srdečního selhání podle přítomnosti aterosklerotického KV onemocnění v RCT a RWE



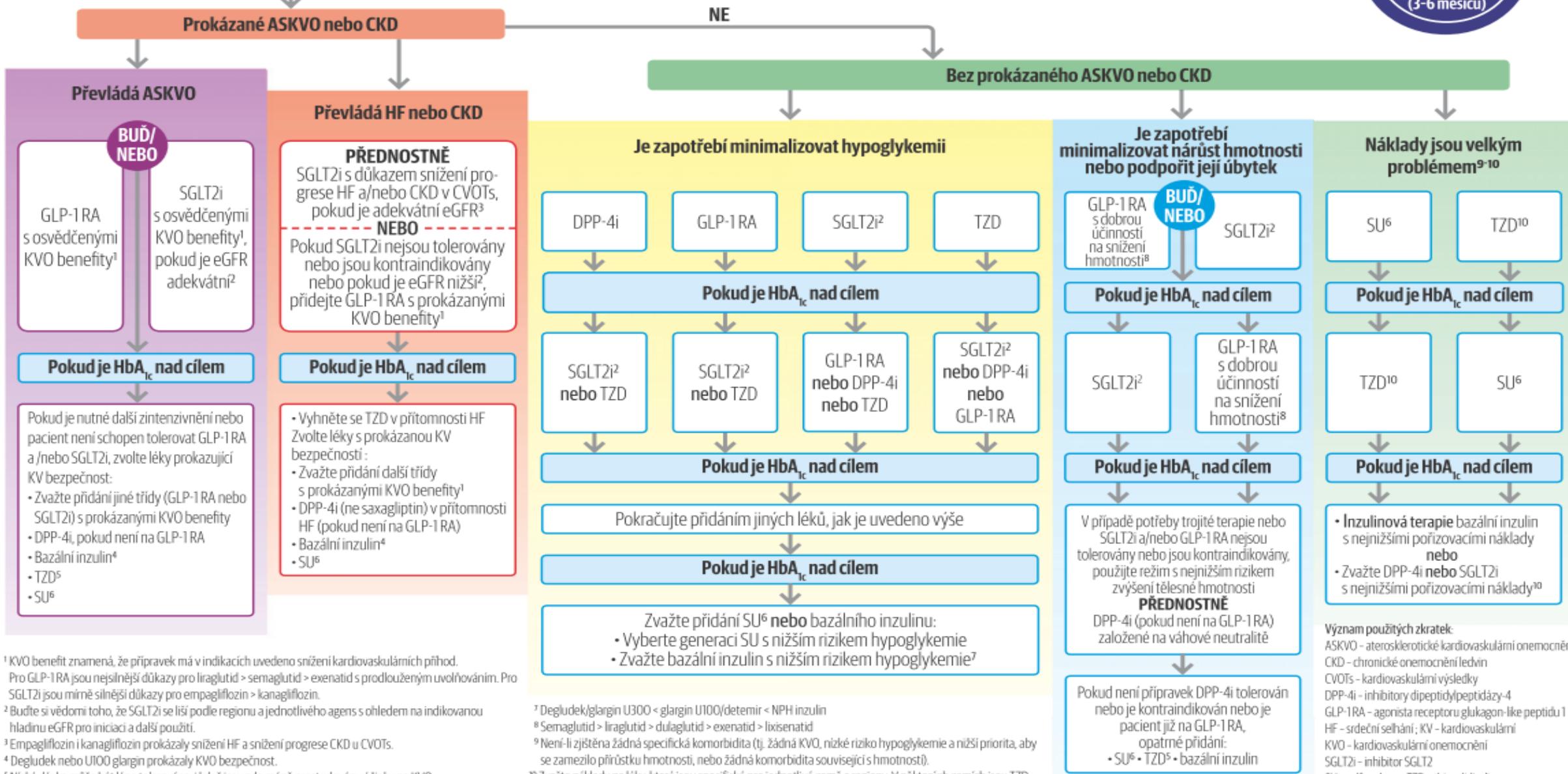
Direct comparison of studies should be interpreted with caution due to differences in study design, populations and methodology. Definitions of HHF vary between studies. †Broad definition HHF data shown

CVD, cardiovascular disease; DPP-4i, dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitor; HHF, hospitalisation for heart failure; MI, myocardial infarction; PY, patient-years; RCT, randomised controlled trial; RWE, real-world evidence;

1. Zinman B et al. N Engl J Med 2015;373:2117 (supplemental appendix); 2. Fitchett D et al. ACC 2018; oral presentation; 3. Patorno E et al. AHA 2018; poster 1112

LÉKY SNIŽUJÍCÍ HLDINU GLUKÓZY U DIABETU 2. TYPU: CELKOVÝ PŘÍSTUP

Pro vyloučení setrvačnosti v léčbě pravidelně přehodnocovat a upravovat léčbu (3-6 měsíců)



Clinical setting

Atherosclerotic
CVD

Heart failure

CKD

Glycaemic control
without cardiorenal
comorbidities

Metformin
1st line

GLP-1 RA
Or SGLT2 inhibitor

SGLT2 inhibitor
(GLP-1 RA if
contraindicated or not
tolerated)

SGLT2 inhibitor
(GLP-1 RA if
contraindicated or not
tolerated)

DPP-4 inhibitor or
SGLT2 inhibitor or
GLP-1 RA or TZD

2nd line
Add-on if HbA1c
above target

Other 2nd line class or
DPP-4 inhibitor (do not use
with GLP-1 RA) or basal
insulin or TZD or SU

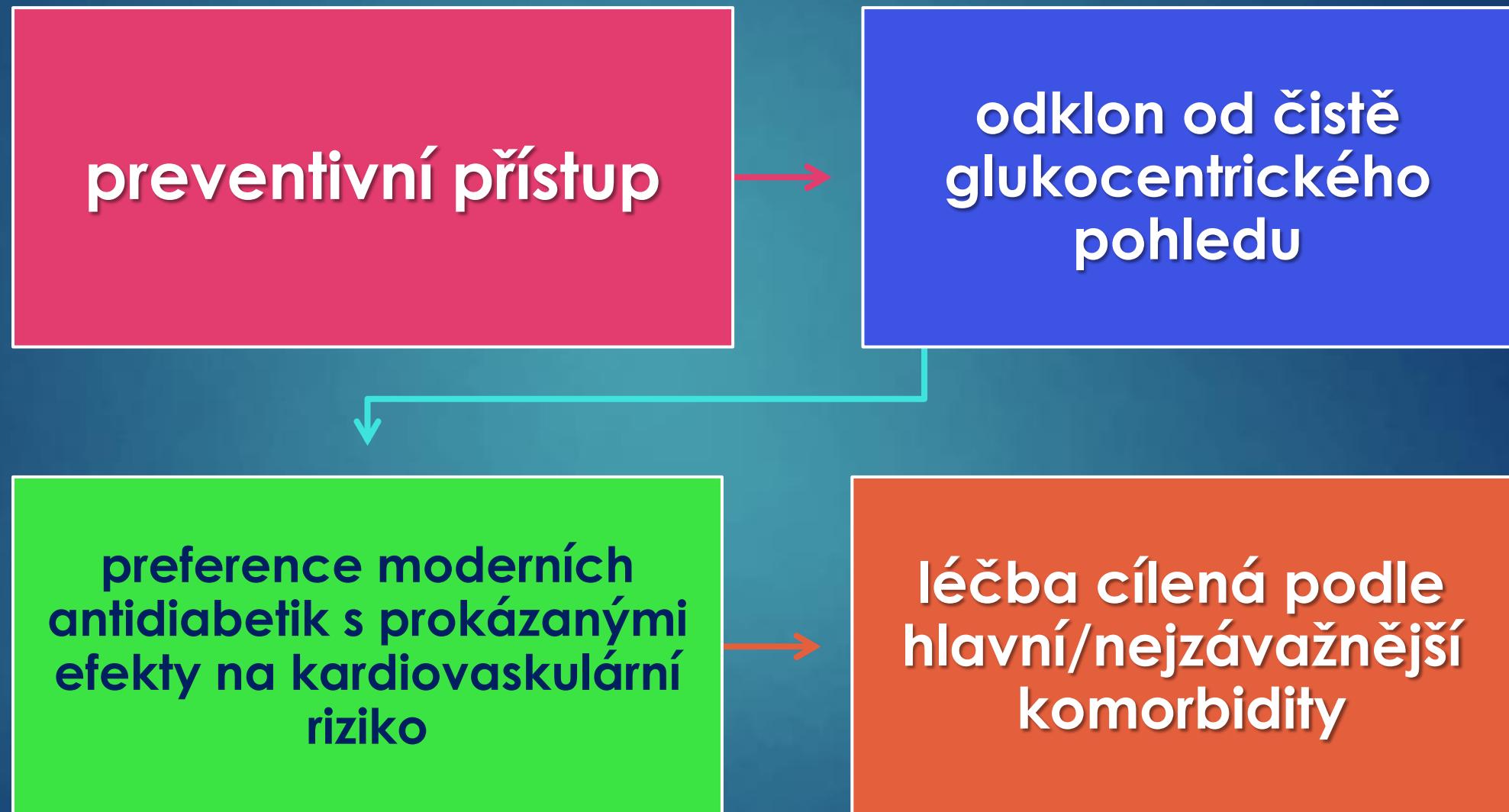
GLP-1 RA or DPP-4
inhibitor other than
saxagliptin or basal
insulin or TZD or SU

GLP-1 RA or DPP-4
inhibitor (if renally
excreted, adjust dose or
avoid in CKD) or basal
insulin or TZD or SU

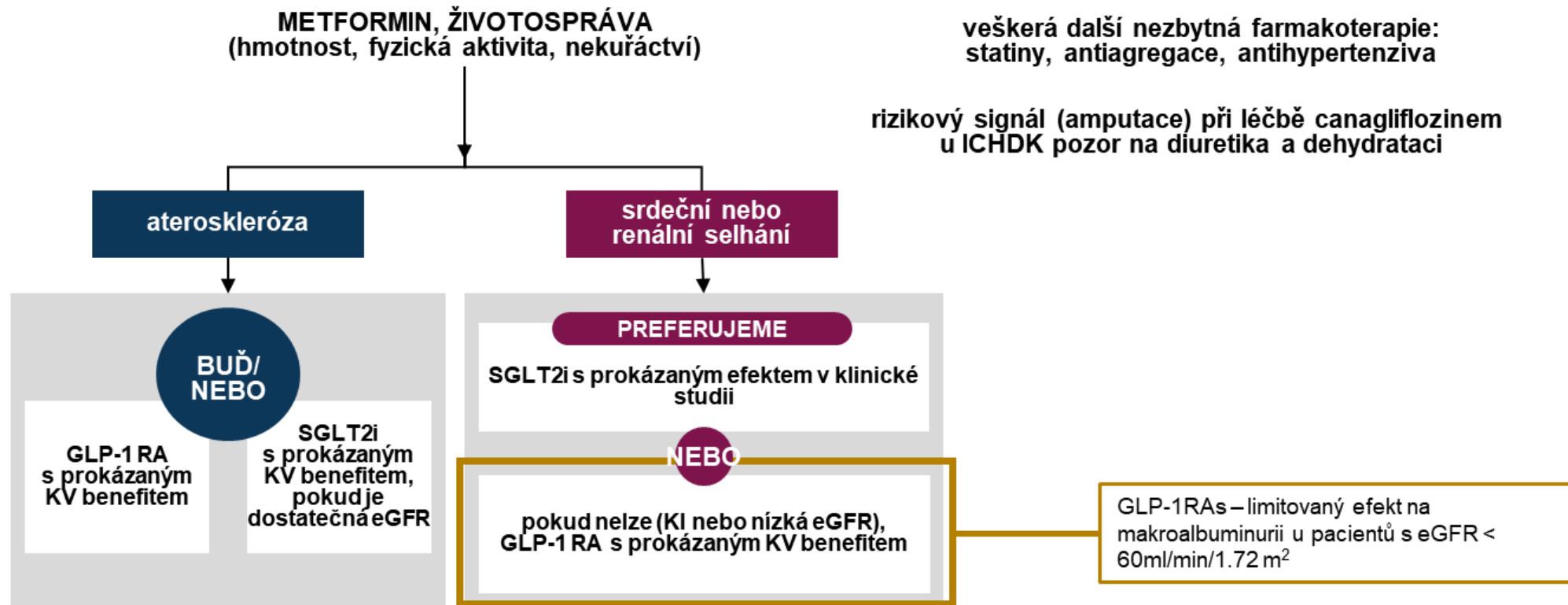
Another 2nd line
class (do not combine
DPP-4 inhibitor with GLP-1
RA)

3rd line
Add-on if HbA1c
above target

Strategie léčby DM 2. typu



Doporučení ADA/EASD 2018



ADA, American Diabetes Association; ASCVD, atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease; CANA, canagliflozin; CKD, chronic kidney disease; CV, cardiovascular; CVD, cardiovascular disease; CVOTs, cardiovascular outcome trials; EASD, European Association for the Study of Diabetes; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; EMPA, empagliflozin; EQW, exenatide once-weekly; ESRD, end-stage renal disease; GLP-1 RA, glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist; HbA1c, glycated haemoglobin; HF, heart failure; LIRA, liraglutide; SEMA, semaglutide; SGLT2, sodium–glucose co-transporter 2; T2D, type 2 diabetes. Davies MJ, et al. Online ahead of print. *Diabetologia*. 2018. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00125-018-4729-5>. Accessed October 5, 2018.