

Glifloziny – stratifikovaná prevence rozvoje srdečního selhání

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Prague Prevention 2023

Autoklub Praha 25.1.2023



II. interní klinika - kardiologie a angiologie
II. chirurgická klinika – kardiovaskulární chirurgie
Klinika anesteziologie a resuscitace

Komplexní kardiovaskulární centrum
VFN a 1. LF UK Praha

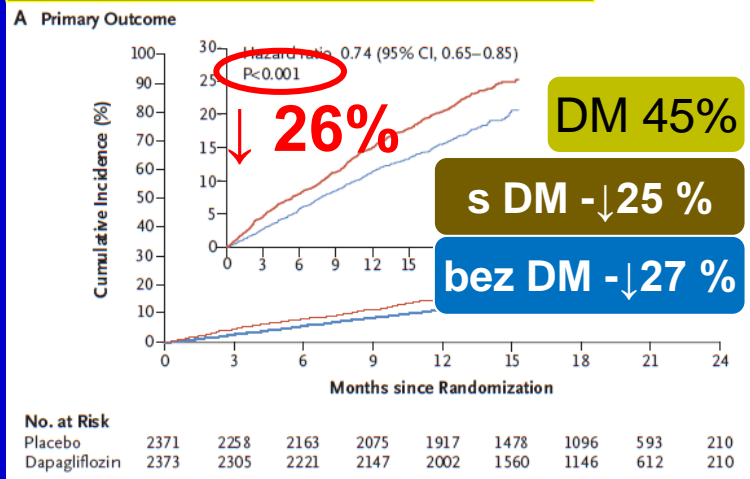


Glifloziny u srdečního selhání (HF)

Primární kompozitní cíl: zhoršení/hospitalizace HF + KV úmrtí

Dapagliflozin

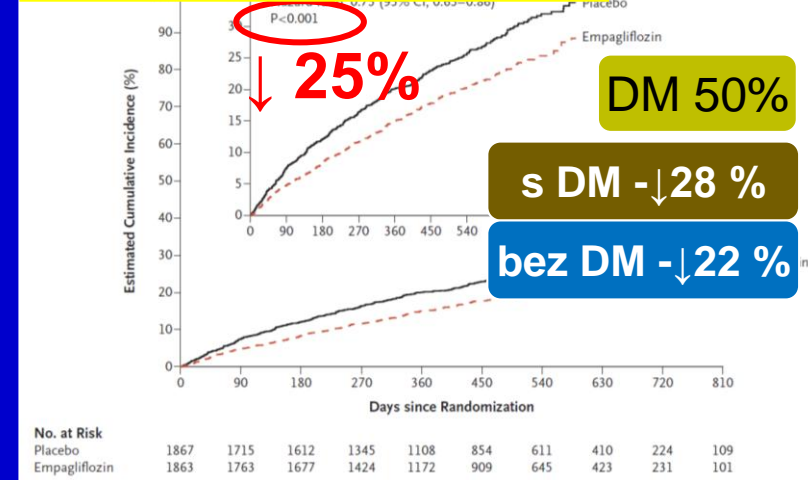
DAPA - HF



McMurray JJV et al. N Engl J Med. 2019 Nov 21;381(21):1995-2008.

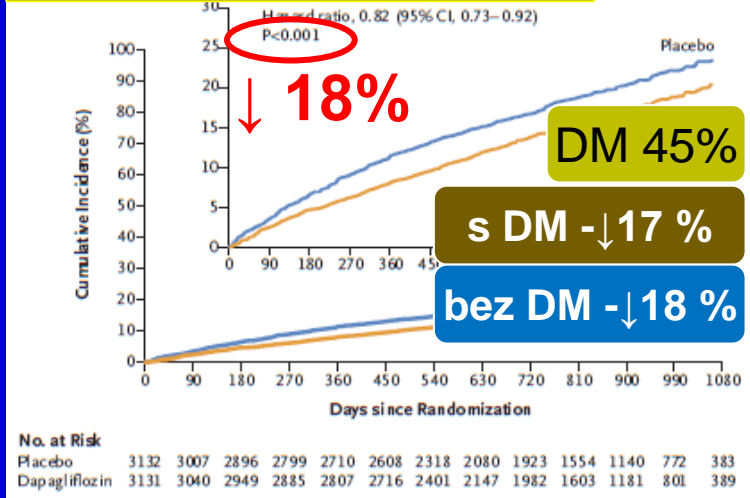
Empagliflozin

EMPEROR – reduced



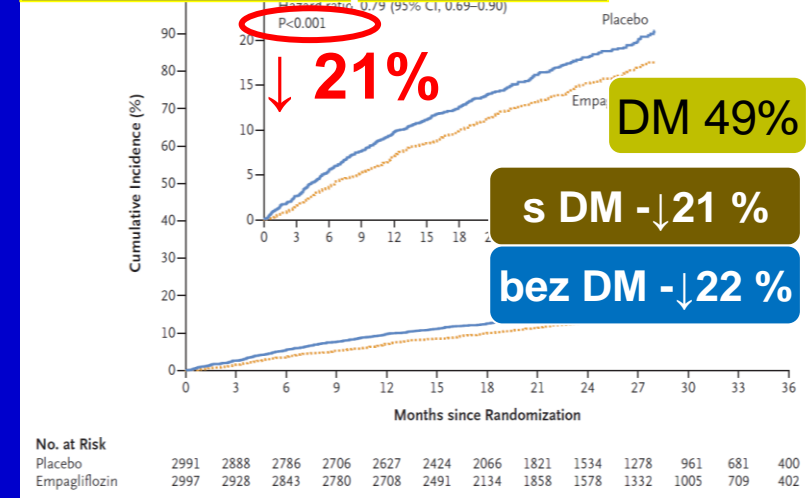
Packer M. et al. N Engl J Med, 2020 Oct 8;383(15):1413-1424.

DELIVER



Solomon SD et al. N Engl J Med 2022;387:1089-98.

EMPEROR – preserved



Anker S.D. et al. N Engl J Med, 2021 Oct 14; 385:1451-61.

HFrEF

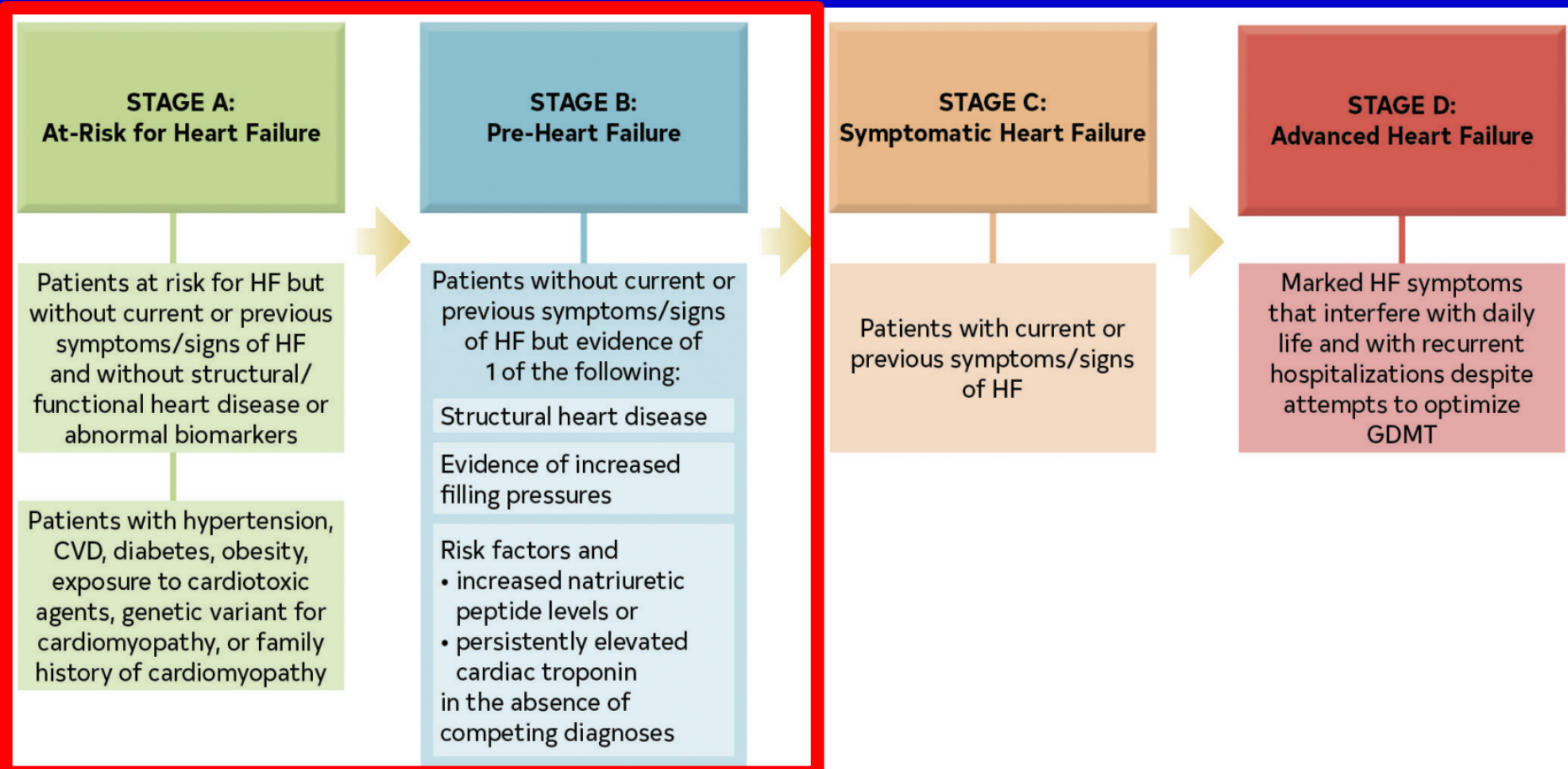
EF < 40%

HFpEF
+
HFmrEF

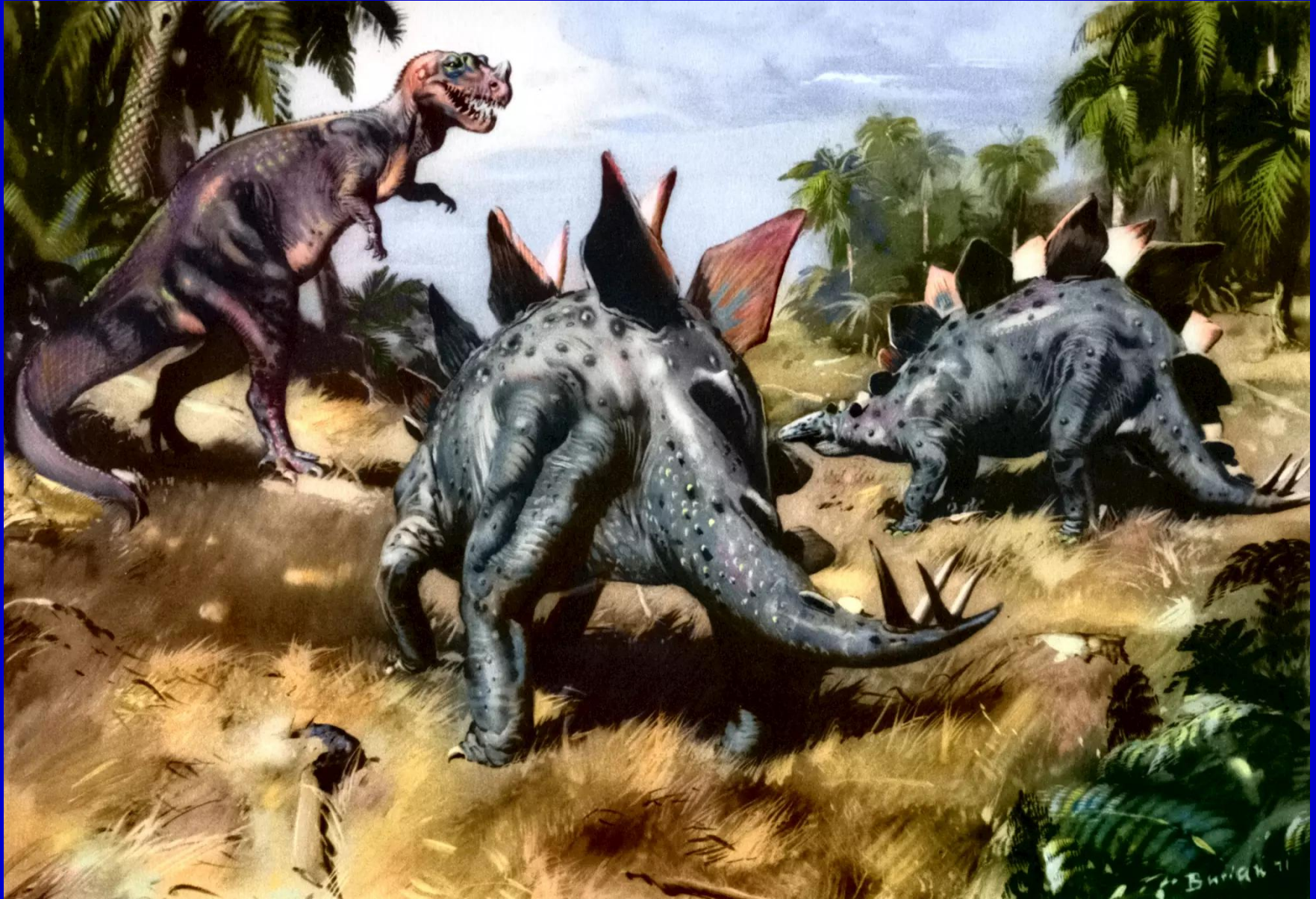
EF > 40%

AHA/ACC/HFSA guidelines 2022

Stadia rozvoje HF



Pravěk SGLT2i



SGLT2i a DM s aterosklerotickým kardiovaskulárním onemocněním (ASKVO) nebo jejími rizikovými faktory (RF)

Srovnání populací
– metanalýza 2019: 3 CVOT u SGLT2i

Etablovaná ASCVD x rizikové faktory CVD

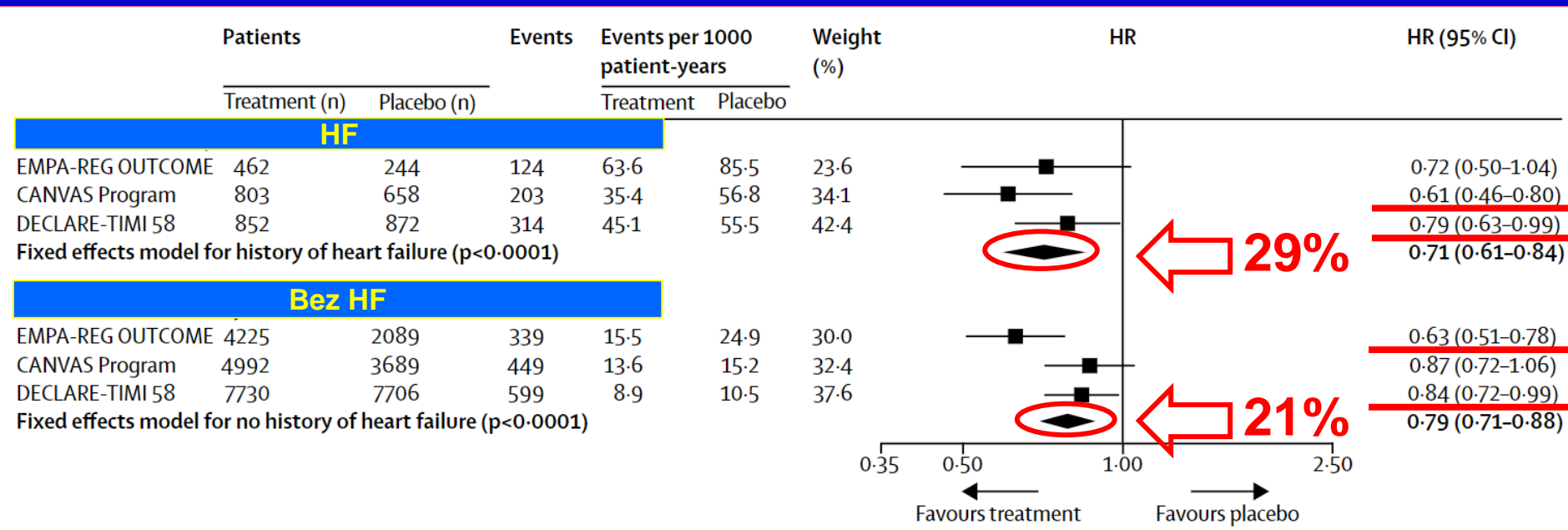
	pouze ASKVO	mix ASKVO a RF	mix ASKVO a RF
	EMPA-REG OUTCOME ¹	CANVAS Program ²	DECLARE-TIMI 58 ³
Drug	Empa	Cana	Dapa
Doses analysed	10 mg, 25 mg (once daily)	100 mg, 300 mg (once daily)	10 mg (once daily)
Median follow-up time, years	3.1	2.4	4.2
Celkový počet pacientů	7020 7.020	10142 10.142	17160 17.160
Age, mean	63.1	63.3	63.9
Women	2004 (28.5%)	3633 (35.8%)	6422 (37.4%)
ASKVO	7020 100%	6656 ~ 66%	6974 ~ 41%
Srdeční selhání	706 ~ 10%	1461 ~ 14%	1724 ~ 10%
Patients with eGFR <60 mL/min per 1.73 m ²	1819 (25.9%)	2039 (20.1%)	1265 (7.4%)

Data are n (%) unless otherwise specified. The CANVAS Program consisted of two trials, CANVAS and CANVAS-R, but are presented combined. eGFR=estimated glomerular filtration rate.

Zelniker TE et al. SGLT2 inhibitors for primary and secondary prevention of cardiovascular and renal outcomes in type 2 diabetes: a systematic review and meta-analysis of cardiovascular outcome trials. [Lancet](#). 2019 Jan 5;393(10166):31-39.

Glifloziny u DM – primární prevence HF

Hospitalizace pro HF a KV úmrtí



HF

↓ 32 %

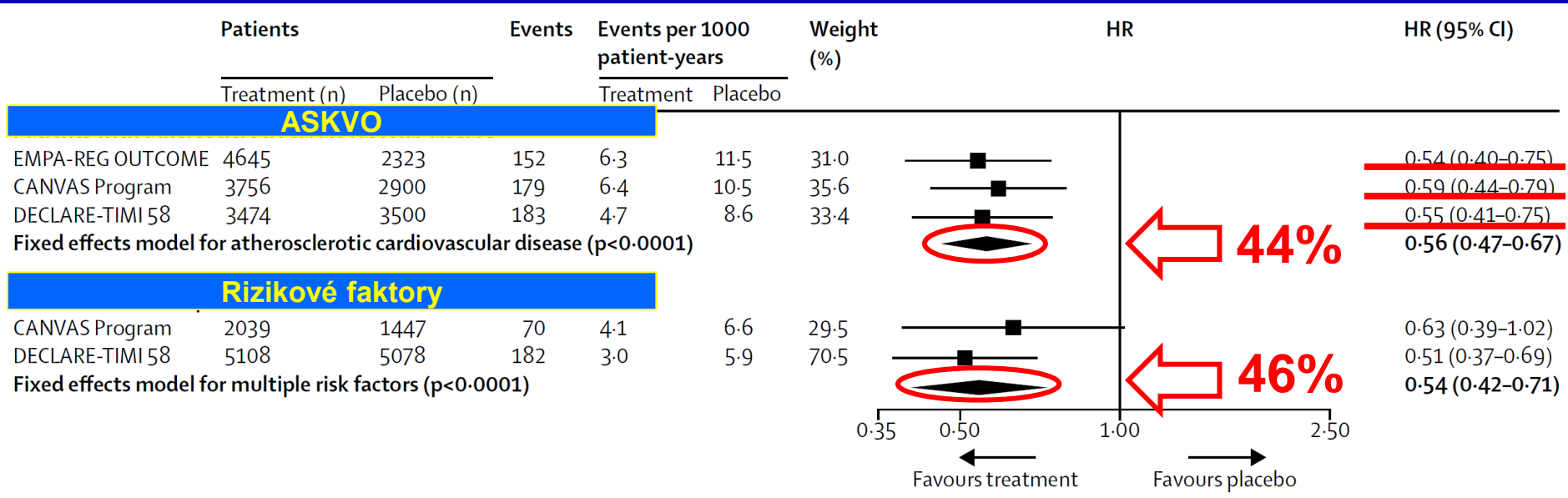
Hospitalizace pro HF

Bez HF

↓ 29 %

SGLT2i a CVOT

Zhoršení renálních funkcí, renální selhání a úmrtí renálních příčin



ASCVD

↓ **17 %**

Celková mortalita

RF

NS (↓10 %)

SGLT2i u CKD - primární prevence HF

Studie DAPA-CKD (dapagliflozin 10 mg x placebo)
(4304 pt, GFR 25-75 ml/min, sledování 2,4 roků)

DM 67%

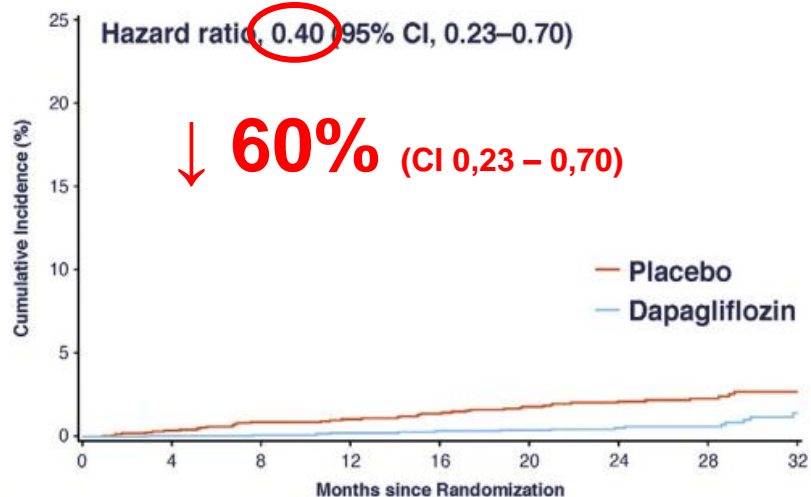
GFR ~ 43 ml/min

HF ~ 11%

HHF ↓49 %, CI (0,34-0,76)

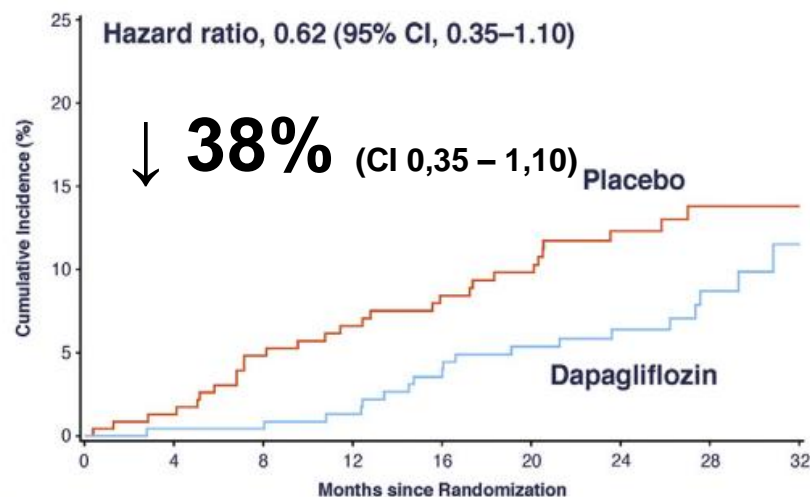
Hospitalizace pro HF

Bez HF



No. at Risk	0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32
Dapagliflozin	1917	1804	1792	1780	1762	1691	1335	899	345
Placebo	1919	1798	1775	1750	1727	1664	1304	882	320

HF



No. at Risk	0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32
Dapagliflozin	235	231	229	223	213	204	167	104	39
Placebo	233	225	214	207	200	192	147	94	40

Glifloziny jako antihypertenziva?

Circulation

EDITORIAL

Are SGLT2 Inhibitors New Hypertension Drugs?

Article, see p 1735

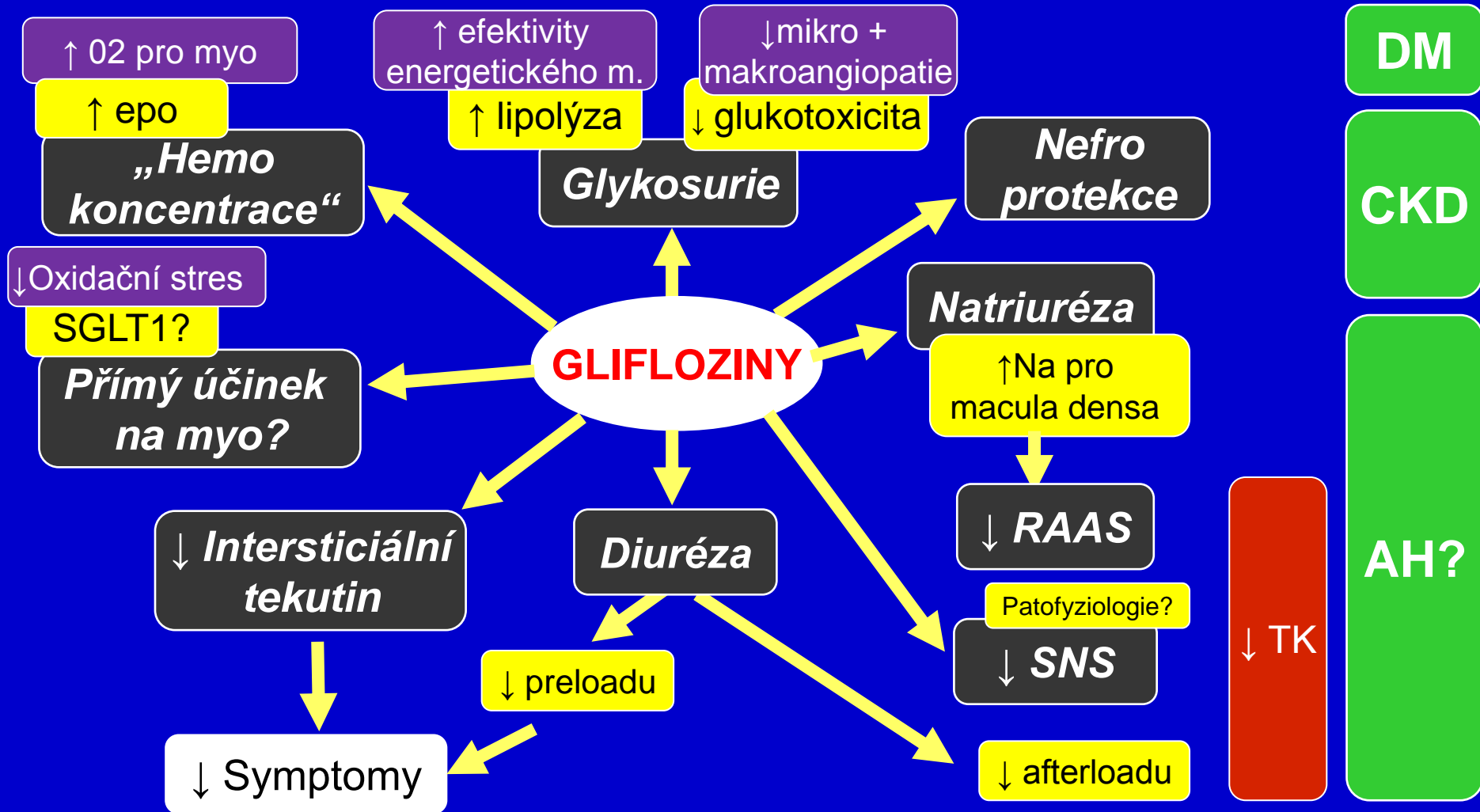
Recent large, randomized, placebo-controlled clinical trials have demonstrated that treatment with SGLT2 (sodium-glucose cotransport 2) inhibitors (SGLT2i) significantly reduces the rate of cardiovascular events (including heart failure



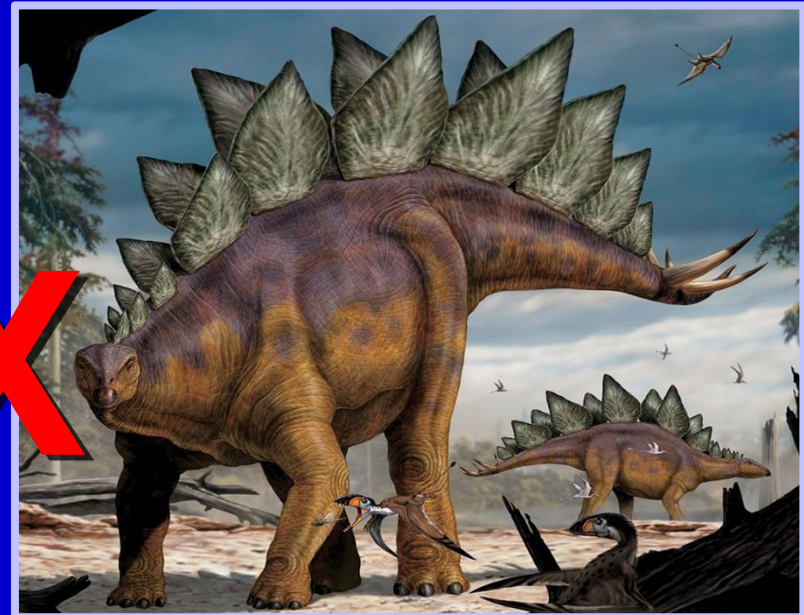
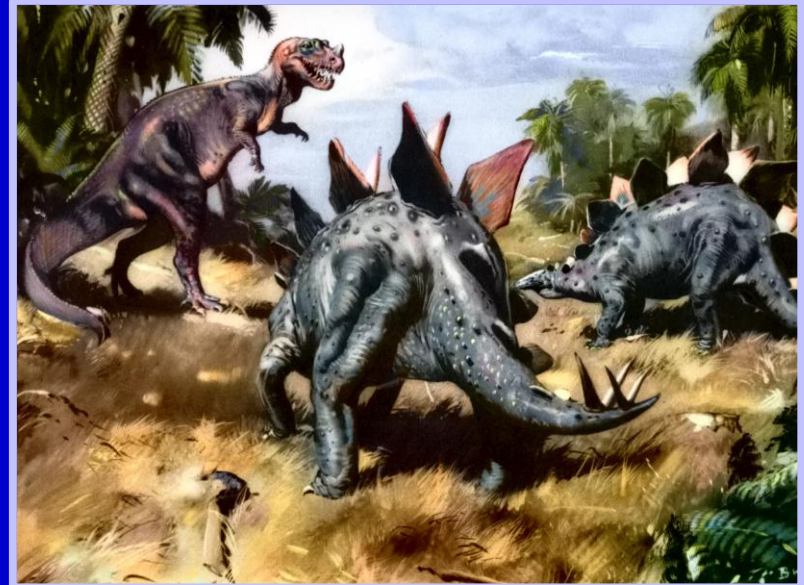
Patofyziologie benefitu gliflozinů u HF

HF ... r, mr, p EF ... s nebo bez DM

„preHF“

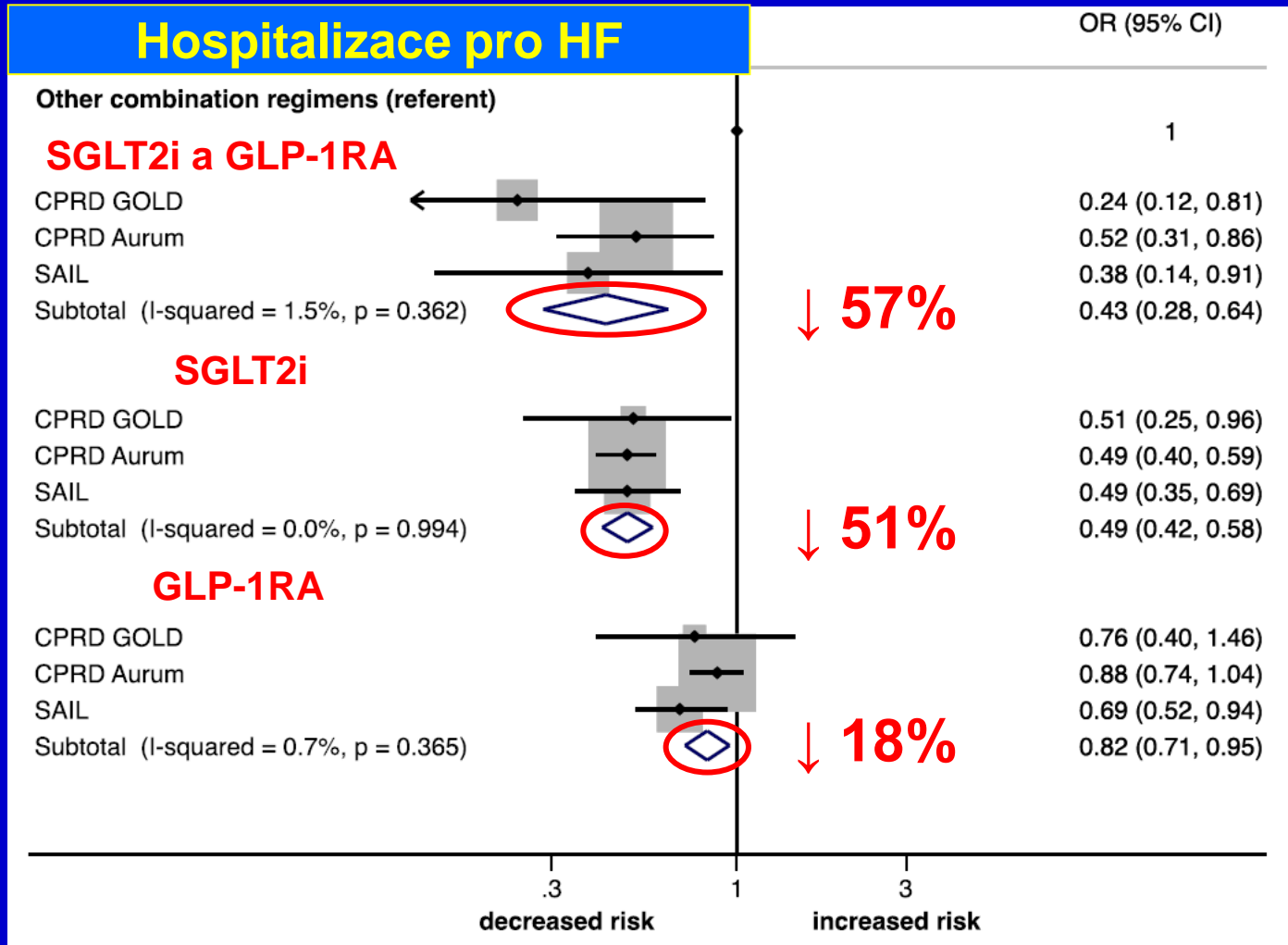


Nové poznatky u gliflozinů ...



SGLT2i u DM a primární prevence HF

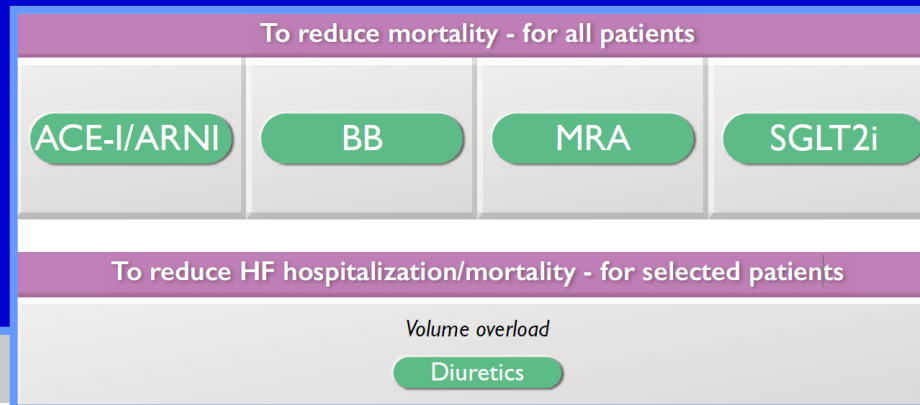
RWE Databáze Anglie + Wales (terapie DM s SGLT2 x bez nich)
 (case –control 1:20 z 336.00 pt, 3 databáze, DM bez KVO)



Wright AK et al. Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular and Heart Failure Events With SGLT2 Inhibitors, GLP-1 Receptor Agonists, and Their Combination in Type 2 Diabetes. Diabetes Care. 2022 Apr 1;45(4):909-918.

Evropská doporučení HF 2021

HFrEF → SGLT2i



Recommendations		Class ^a	Level ^b
ACEi	Recommended for patients with HFrEF to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and death. ^{110–113}	I	A
BB	Recommended for patients with stable HFrEF to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and death. ^{114–120}	I	A
MRA	Recommended for patients with HFrEF to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and death. ^{121,122}	I	A
SGLT2i	Empagliflozin is recommended for patients with HFrEF to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and death. ^{108,109}	I	A
ARNI	Recommended as a replacement for an ACE-I in patients with HFrEF to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and death. ¹⁰⁵	I	B

ADA/EASD consensus treatment algorithm

2022

Goal: Cardiorenal Risk Reduction in High-Risk Patients with Type 2 Diabetes
(in addition to comprehensive CV risk management)

+ASCVD[†]

Defined differently across CVOTs but all included individuals with established CVD (e.g. MI, stroke, any revascularization procedure). Variability included: conditions such as transient ischaemic attack, unstable angina, amputation, symptomatic or asymptomatic coronary artery disease.

+Indicators of high risk

While definitions vary, most comprise ≥ 55 years of age with two or more additional risk factors (including obesity, hypertension, smoking, dyslipidaemia or albuminuria)

+ HF

Current or prior symptoms of HF with documented HFrEF or HFpEF

+CKD

eGFR < 60 ml/min per 1.73 m² OR albuminuria (ACR ≥ 3.0 mg/mmol (30mg/g)). These measurements may vary over time; thus, a repeat measurement is required to document CKD.

+ ASCVD/Indicators of high risk

GLP-1 RA[#]
with proven
CVD benefit

Either/
OR

SGLT-2i[§]
with proven
CVD benefit

If HbA_{1c} above target

- For patients on a GLP-1 RA, consider adding SGLT-2i with proven CVD benefit and vice versa
- TZD[^]

+ HF

SGLT-2i[§] with proven HF benefit in this population

+ CKD (on maximally tolerated dose of ACEi/ARB)

PREFERABLY

SGLT-2i[§] with primary evidence of reducing CKD progression

Use SGLT-2i in people with an eGFR ≥ 20 ml/min per 1.73 m², once initiated should be continued until dialysis or transplantation

OR

GLP-1 RA with proven CVD benefit if SGLT-2i not tolerated or contraindicated

If HbA_{1c} above target, for patients on SGLT-2i, consider incorporating a GLP-1 RA or vice versa

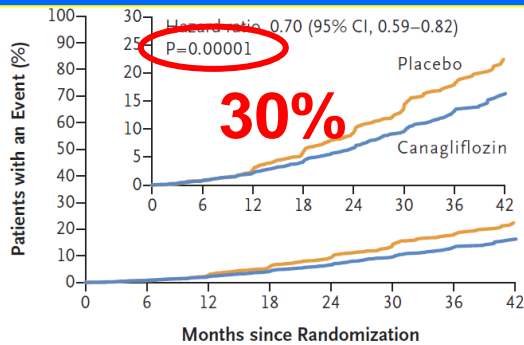
If additional cardiorenal risk reduction or glycemic lowering needed

DM + renální poškození a SGLT2i

Studie CREDENCE (Cana 100mg x placebo)

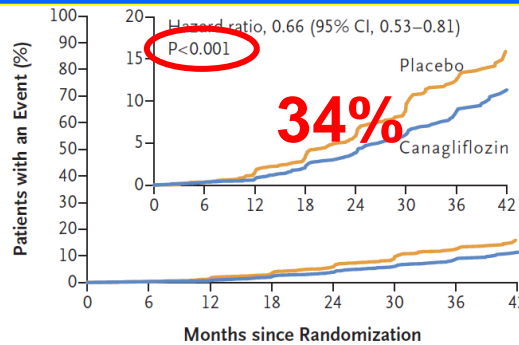
(4401 pt, GFR 30-90 ml/min, všichni RAAS blokátory...)

Primární kompozitní cíl



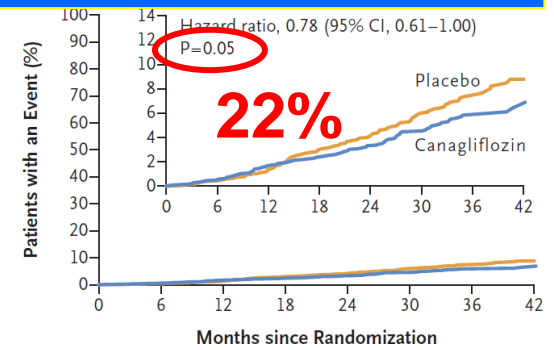
No. at Risk	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42
Placebo	2199	2178	2132	2047	1725	1129	621	170
Canagliflozin	2202	2181	2145	2081	1786	1211	646	196

Renálně specifický kompozitní cíl



No. at Risk	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42
Placebo	2199	2178	2131	2046	1724	1129	621	170
Canagliflozin	2202	2181	2144	2080	1786	1211	646	196

Úmrtí z CV příčin



No. at Risk	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42
Placebo	2199	2185	2160	2106	1818	1220	688	189
Canagliflozin	2202	2187	2155	2120	1835	1263	687	212

**ESKD + 2x kreat +
CV a renální úmrtí**

GFR ~ 56 ml/min

HF ~ 15%

↓ 31 %

CV úmrtí nebo hospitalizace pro HF

P < 0,001

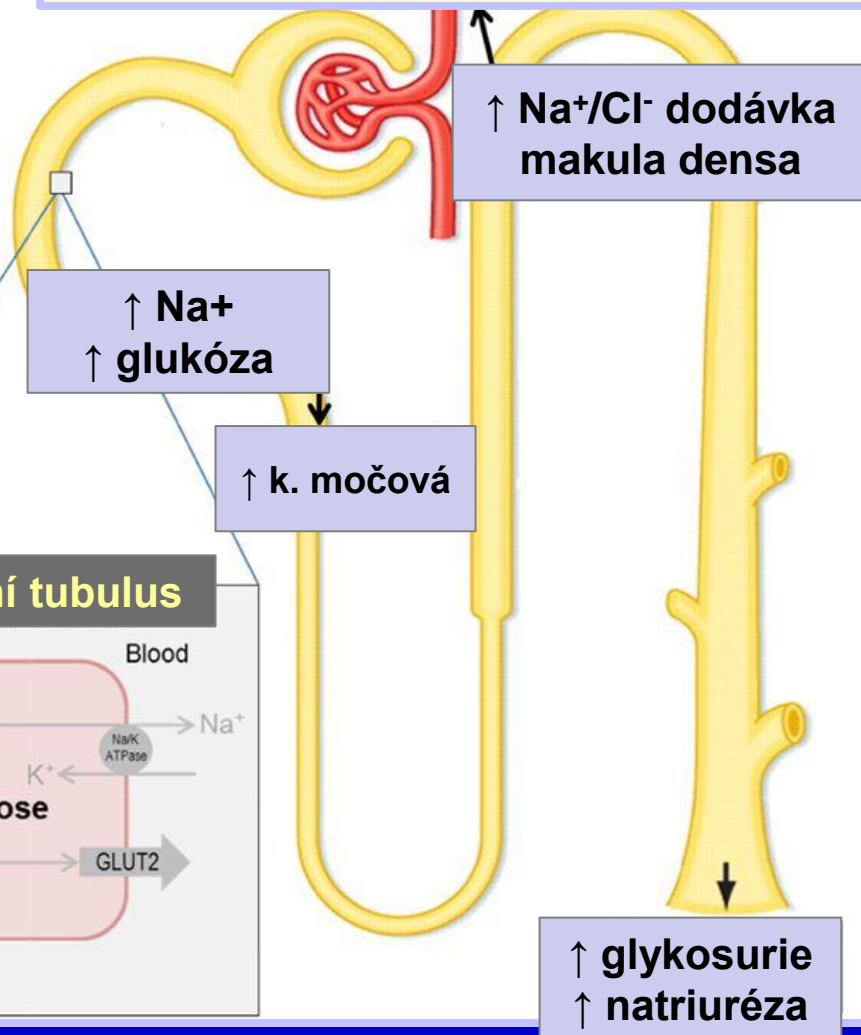
↓ 39 %

Hospitalizace pro HF

P < 0,001

1. Glifloziny → antidiabetika

Vasokonstrikce afferentní arterioly →
↓ glomerulární hyperfiltrace



Výsledný efekt
↓ glykémie
↓ hmotnosti
↓ TK
... Mírná hemokoncentrace

SGLT2i – KV bezpečnost?

Canagliflozin
Dapagliflozin
Empagliflozin

CVOT

Ertugliflozin
Ipragliflozin
Luseogliflozin ...

Glifloziny u DM: ASCVD x RF

ASCVD

RF

↓ **15 %**

MACE (IM+CMP+KV úmrtí)

NS (↓1 %)

↓ **15 %**

IM

NS (↓1 %)

↓ **20 %**

KV úmrtí

NS (↑2 %)

NS (↓2 %)

CMP

NS (↑1 %)

Triquetra DM – CKD – HF

HF ~ 10%

DM
~ 10 %

CKD ~ 25%

GFR < 60

Významný RF

Významný RF

DM ~ 40%

HF
~ 2%

DM ~ 40%

CKD
~ 10%

CKD ~ 50%

Kardio-renální syndromy

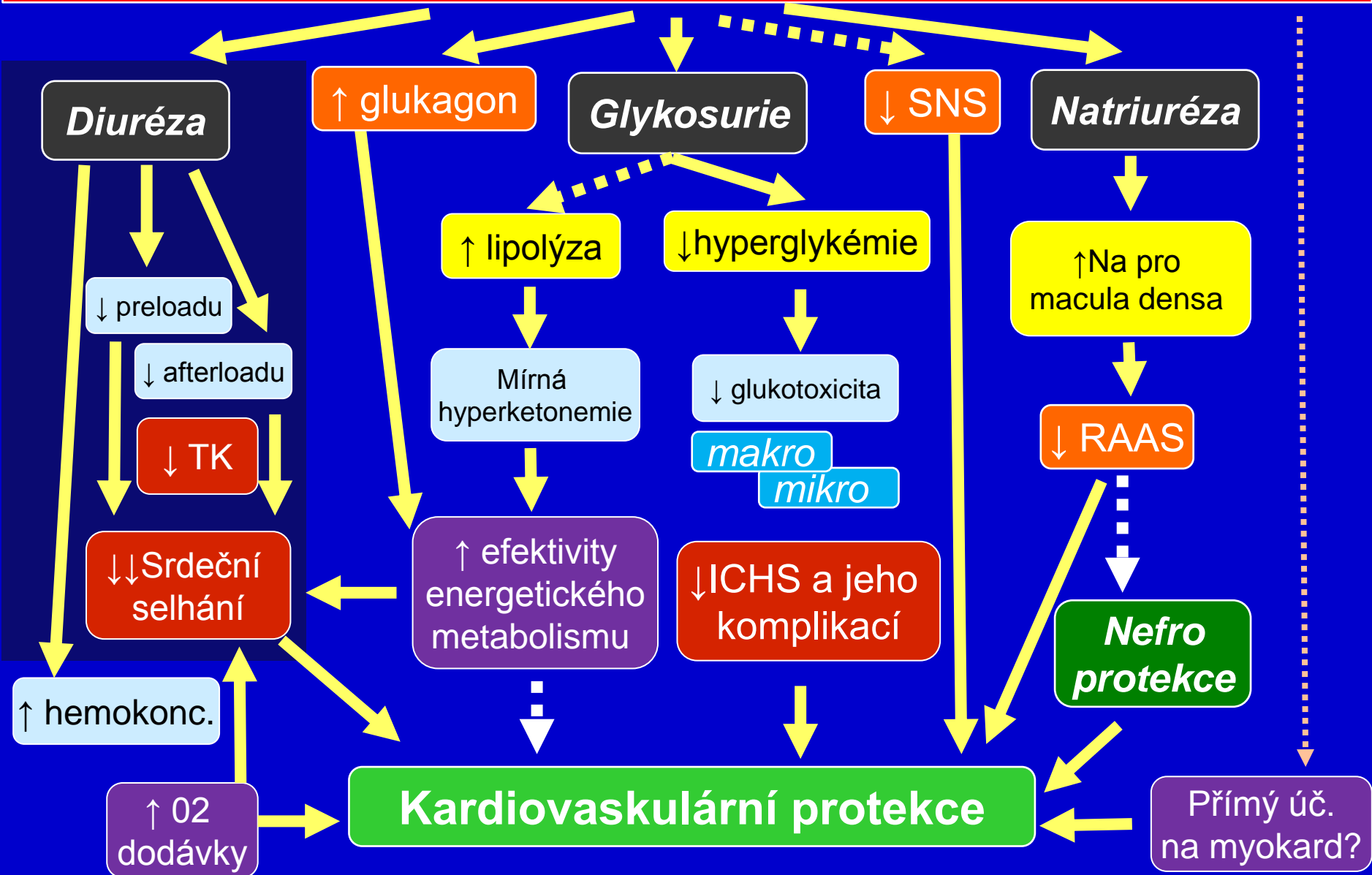
HF ~ 30%

Dialýza → 45%



Patofyziologie KV benefitu gliflozinů

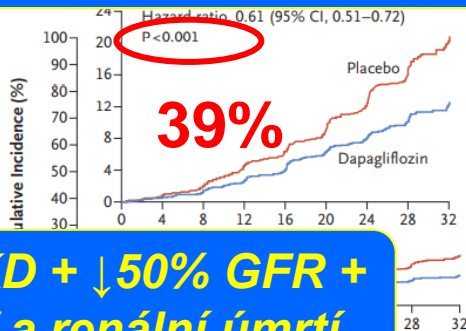
SGLT2i



CKD u DM i neDM a SGLT2i

Studie DAPA-CKD (Dapa 10 mg x placebo) (4304 pt, GFR 25-75 ml/min)

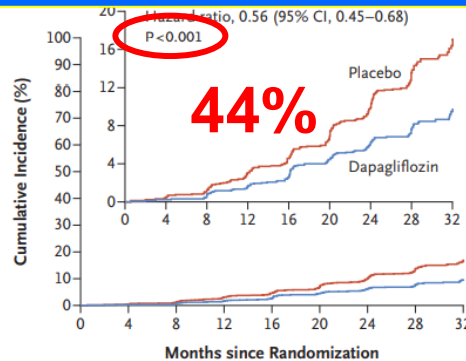
Primární kompozitní cíl



**ESKD + ↓ 50% GFR +
CV a renální úmrtí**

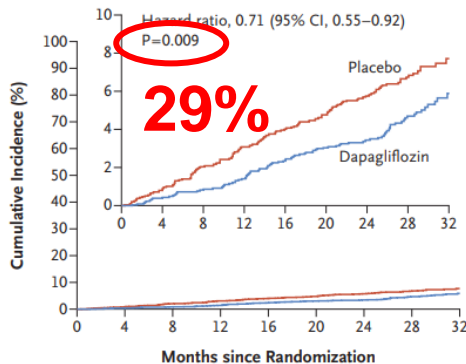
No. at Risk	2152	1993	1936	1858	1791	1664	1232	774	270
Placebo	2152	1993	1936	1858	1791	1664	1232	774	270
Dapagliflozin	2152	2001	1955	1898	1841	1701	1288	831	309

Renálně specifický komp. cíl



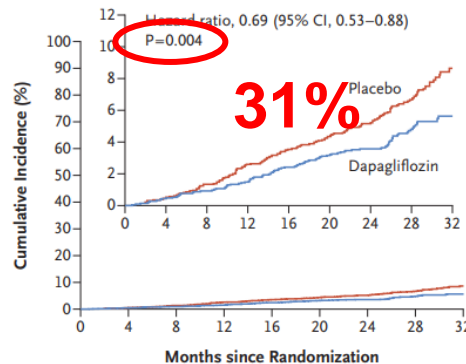
No. at Risk	2152	1993	1936	1858	1791	1664	1232	774	270
Placebo	2152	1993	1936	1858	1791	1664	1232	774	270
Dapagliflozin	2152	2001	1955	1898	1841	1701	1288	831	309

CV úmrtí + HHF



No. at Risk	2152	2023	1989	1957	1927	1853	1451	976	360
Placebo	2152	2023	1989	1957	1927	1853	1451	976	360
Dapagliflozin	2152	2035	2021	2003	1975	1895	1502	1003	384

Úmrtí ze všech příčin



No. at Risk	2152	2035	2018	1993	1972	1902	1502	1009	379
Placebo	2152	2035	2018	1993	1972	1902	1502	1009	379
Dapagliflozin	2152	2039	2029	2017	1998	1925	1531	1028	398

DM 67%

GFR ~ 43 ml/min

HF ~ 11%

HHF

**↓ 49 %
CI (0,34-0,76)**

SGLT2i u HFpEF (+mrEF)

Studie **EMPEROR-preserved** (Empa 10 mg x placebo)
(5988 pt s HF s EF > 40% + s/bez DM, 26 měsíců)

**Hospitalizace HF +
CV úmrtí**

EF ~ 54%

EF 41-49 ... 33%

EF 50-59 ... 34%

EF ≥ 60 33%

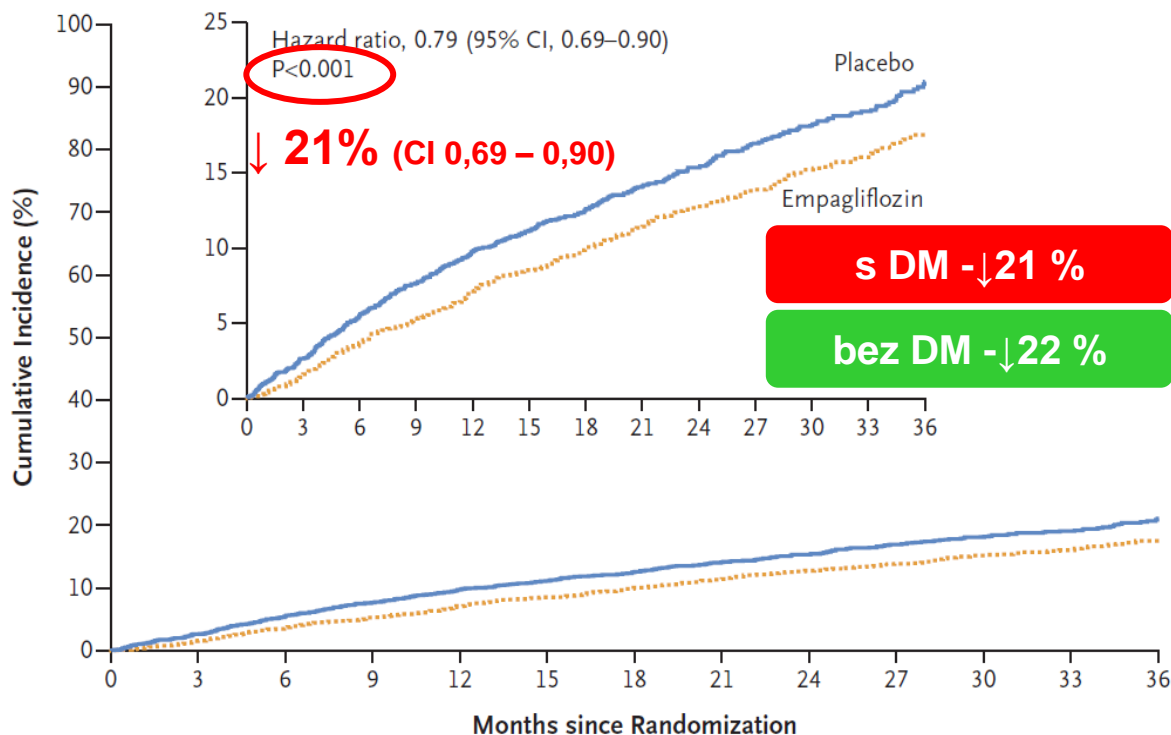
ICHS ... 35%

DM 49%

AH 90%

AF 50%

Primární kompozitní cíl

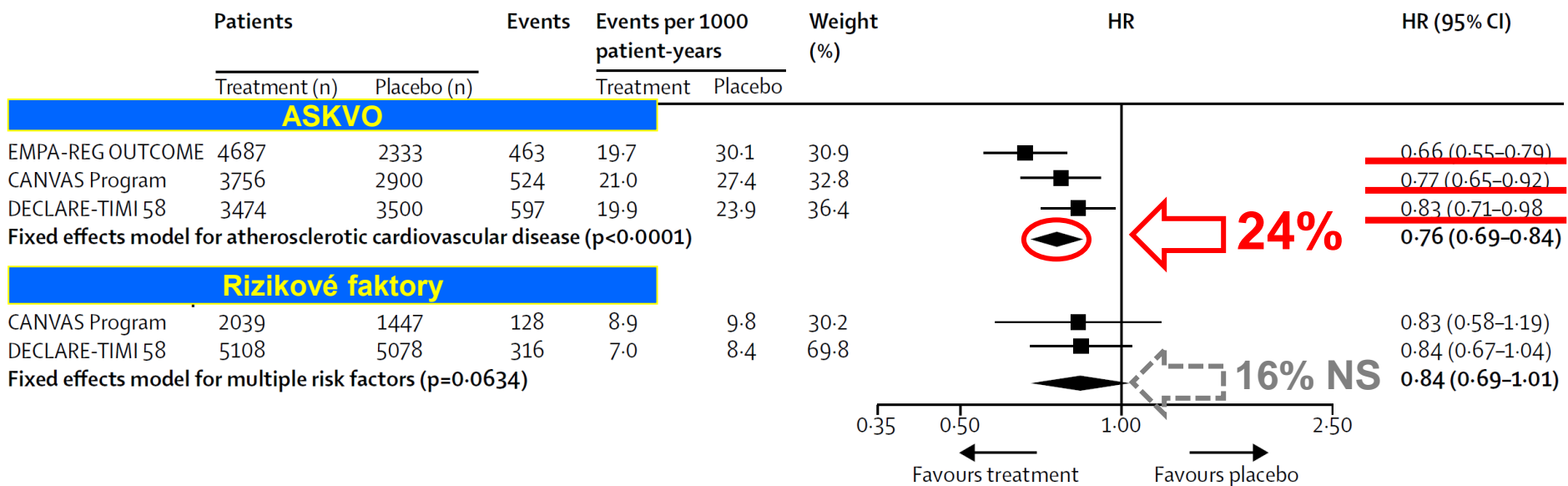


No. at Risk

Placebo	2991	2888	2786	2706	2627	2424	2066	1821	1534	1278	961	681	400
Empagliflozin	2997	2928	2843	2780	2708	2491	2134	1858	1578	1332	1005	709	402

Glifloziny u DM s ASKVO nebo RF

Hospitalizace pro HF a KV úmrtí



ASCVD

↓ 29 %

Hospitalizace pro HF

RF

↓ 36 %

SGLT2i u HFrEF

Meta-analýza DAPA-HF a EMPEROR-reduced

Úmrtí ze všech příčin

	Number with event/number of patients (%)	
	SGLT2 inhibitor	Placebo
EMPEROR-Reduced	249/1863 (13.4%)	266/1867 (14.2%)
DAPA-HF	276/2373 (11.6%)	329/2371 (13.9%)

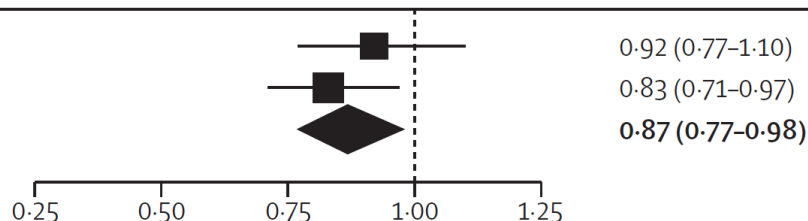
Total

Test for overall treatment effect p=0.018

Test for heterogeneity of effect p=0.39

↓ **13%** (CI 0,77 – 0,98)

HR (95% CI)



Úmrtí z CV příčin

	Number with event/number of patients (%)	
	SGLT2 inhibitor	Placebo
EMPEROR-Reduced	187/1863 (10.0%)	202/1867 (10.8%)
DAPA-HF	227/2373 (9.6%)	273/2371 (11.5%)

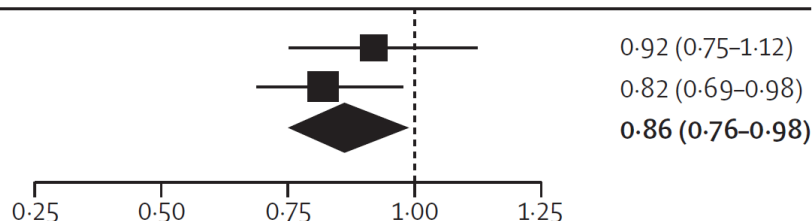
Total

Test for overall treatment effect p=0.027

Test for heterogeneity of effect p=0.40

↓ **14%** (CI 0,76 – 0,98)

HR (95% CI)



Efekt empagliflozinu a dapagliflozinu na hospitalizace pro HF byl konzistentní ve dvou nezávislých studiích a napovídá, že tyto léky také zlepšují renální cíle a redukují celkovou a KV mortalitu u pacientů s HF

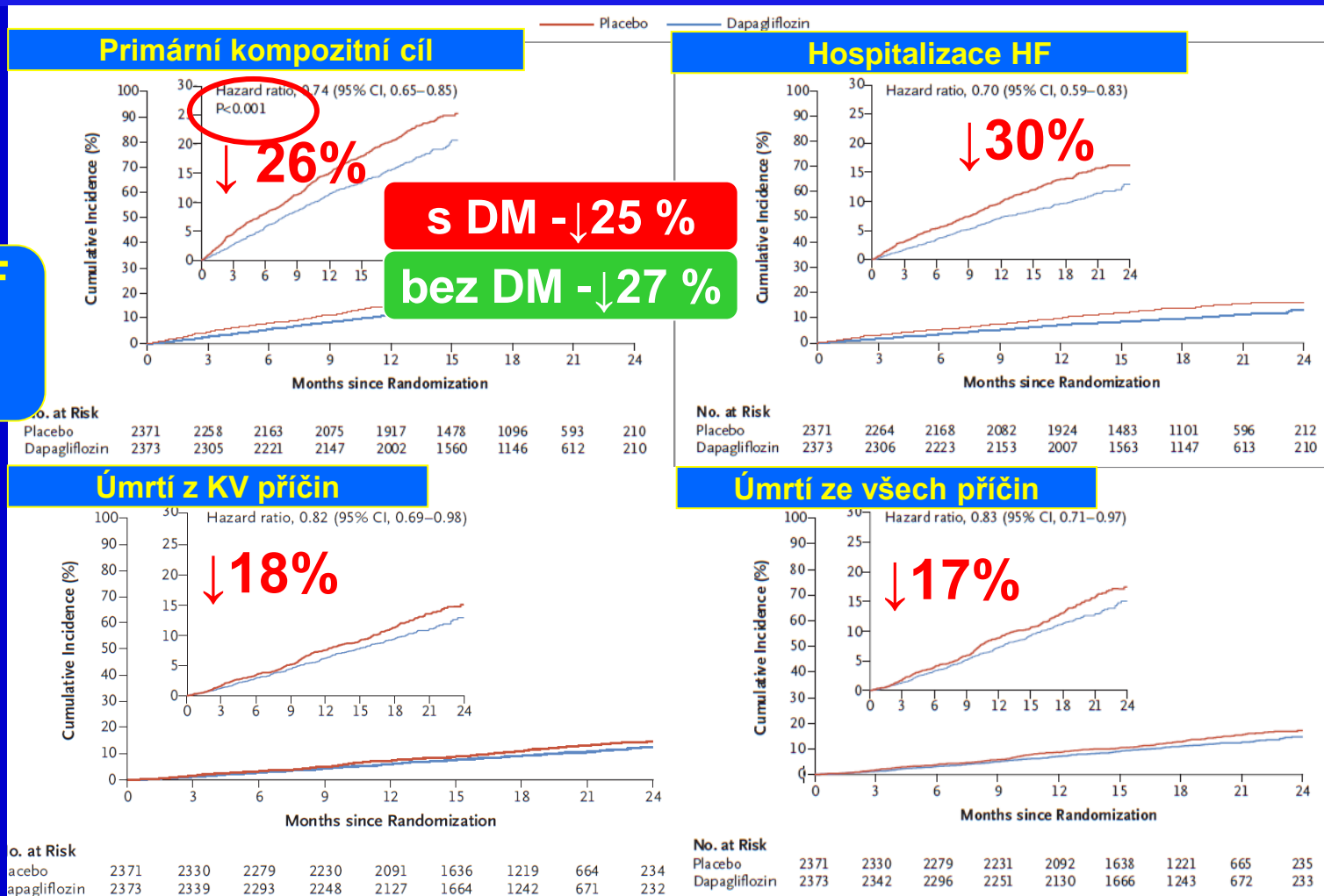
SGLT2i u HFrEF

Studie DAPA-HF (Dapa 10 mg x placebo)

(4744 pt s HF s EF < 40% + s/bez DM; medián 18 měsíců sledování)

Zhoršení HF
+
CV úmrtí

DM 42%
+
3% nových



SGLT2i u HFrEF

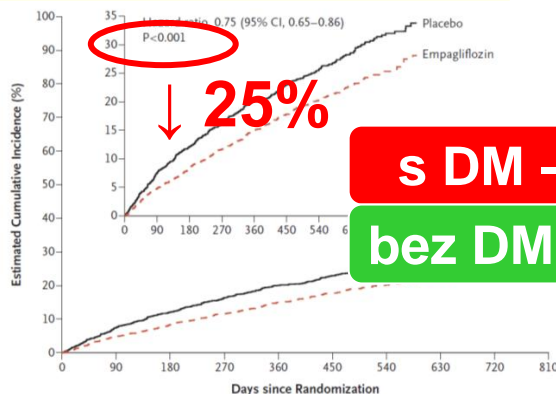
Studie EMPEROR-reduced (Empa 10 mg x placebo)

(3730 pt s HF s EF < 40% + s/bez DM, 16 měsíců)

Zhoršení HF
+
CV úmrtí

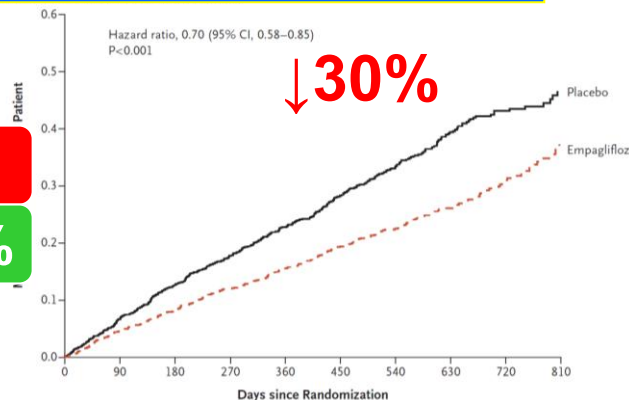
DM 50%

Primární kompozitní cíl



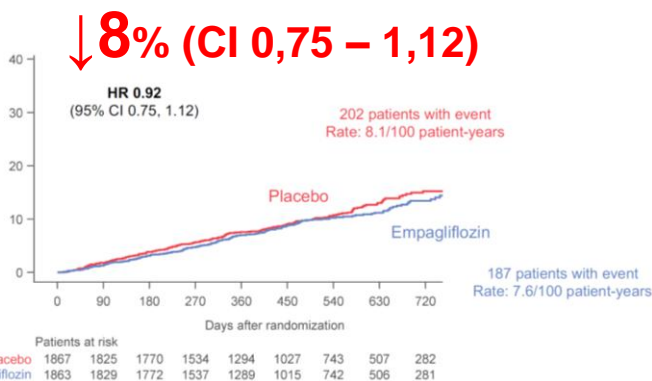
No. at Risk	0	90	180	270	360	450	540	630	720	810
Placebo	1867	1715	1612	1345	1108	854	611	410	224	109
Empagliflozin	1863	1763	1677	1424	1172	909	645	423	231	101

Hospitalizace HF



No. at Risk	0	90	180	270	360	450	540	630	720	810
Placebo	1867	1820	1762	1526	1285	1017	732	497	275	135
Empagliflozin	1863	1826	1768	1533	1293	1000	732	496	273	118

Úmrtí z CV příčin



Úmrtí ze všech příčin

↓ 8% (CI 0,77 – 1,10)

X

SGLT2i u HFpEF (+ mrEF)

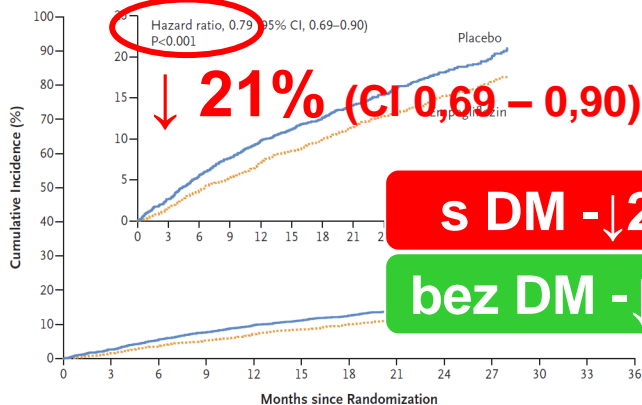
Studie **EMPEROR-preserved** (Empa 10 mg x placebo)
(5988 pt s HF s EF > 40% + s/bez DM, 26 měsíců)

Hospitalizace HF + CV úmrtí

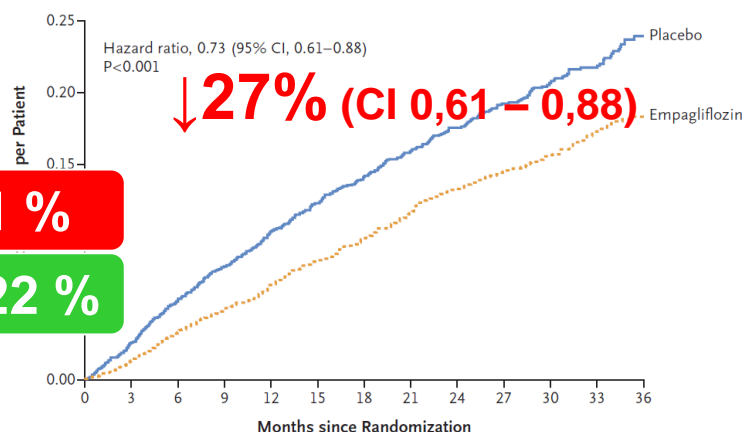
HFpEF + HFmrEF
EF ~ 54%

DM 49%

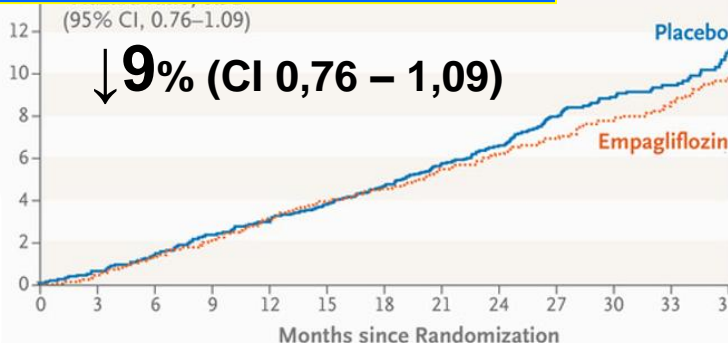
Primární kompozitní cíl



Hospitalizace HF



Úmrtí z CV příčin



Úmrtí ze všech příčin

~ 0% (CI 0,87 – 1,15)

X

SGLT2i u HFpEF (+mrEF)

Studie DELIVER (Dapa 10 mg x placebo)

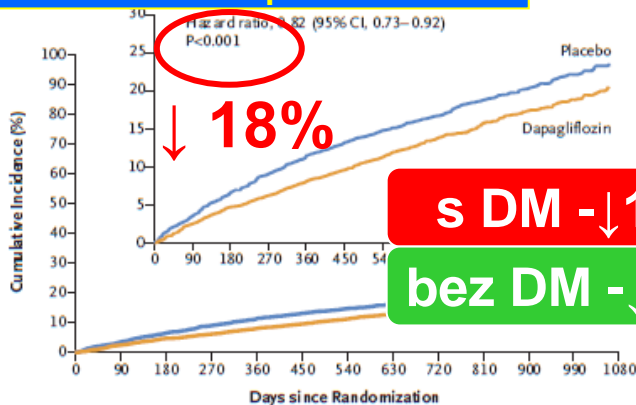
(6263 pt s HF s EF > 40% + s/bez DM; medián 2,3 roku)

Zhoršení HF
+
CV úmrtí

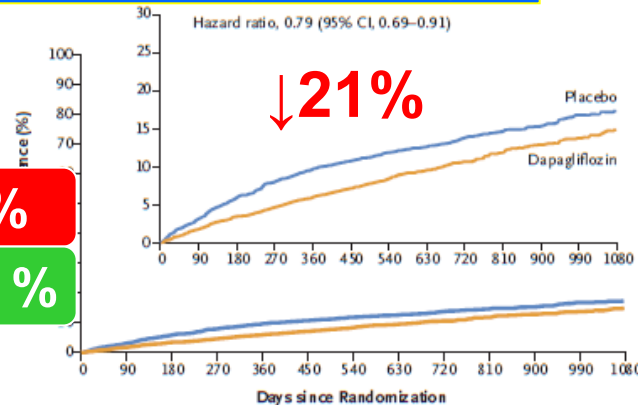
HFpEF +
HFmrEF
EF ~ 54%

DM 45%

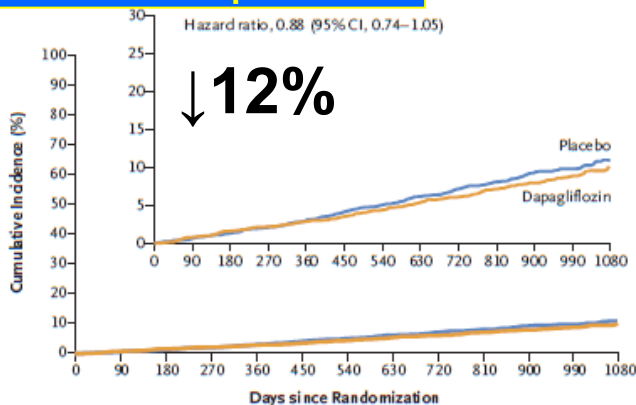
Primární kompozitní cíl



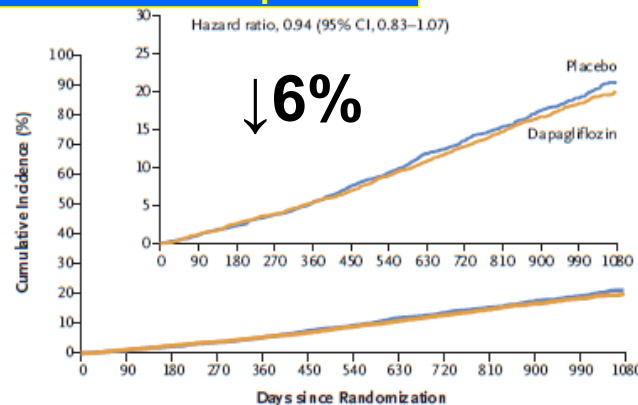
Zhoršení HF (včetně HHF)



Úmrtí z KV příčin



Úmrtí ze všech příčin



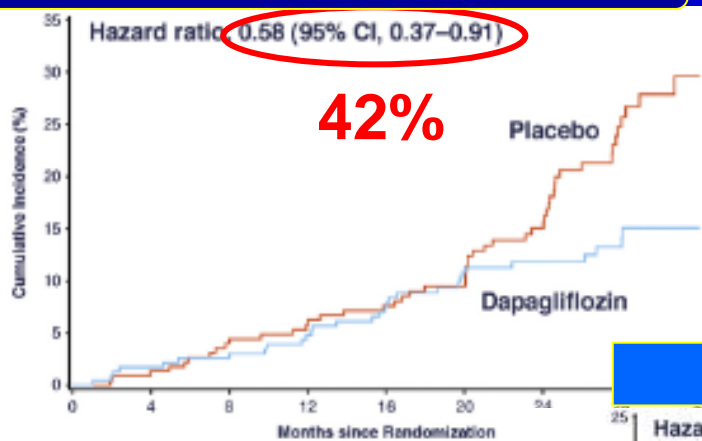
CKD x HF efekt SGLT2i u HF či no HF

Studie DAPA-CKD (Dapa 10 mg x placebo)

(4304 pt, GFR 25-75 ml/min)

Primární kompozitní cíl

ESKD + ↓50% GFR + KV a renální úmrtí

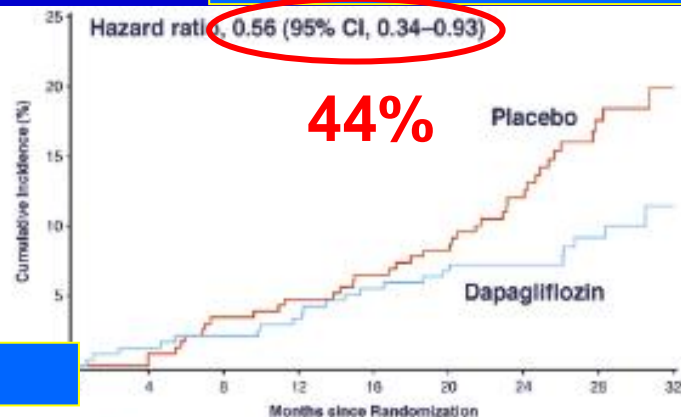


HF ~ 11%

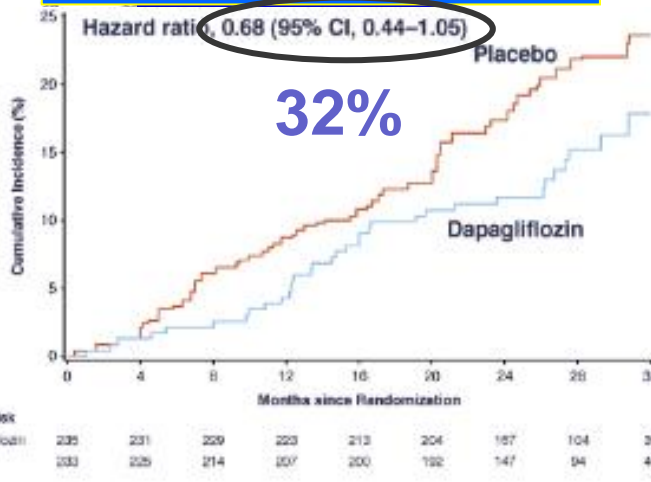
DM 77%

GFR ~
43 ml/min

Úmrtí ze všech příčin



CV úmrtí + HHF



Renálně specifický komp. cíl

ESKD + ↓50% GFR +
renální úmrtí

↓ 55%
0.45 (0.23 to 0.87)

HHF

Hospitalizace pro srdeční
selhání

↓ 38%
0.62 (0.35-1.10)