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de la Fundación redGDPS

III Jornada Nacional
Rising Stars

Barcelona, 5-6 | 4 | 2019



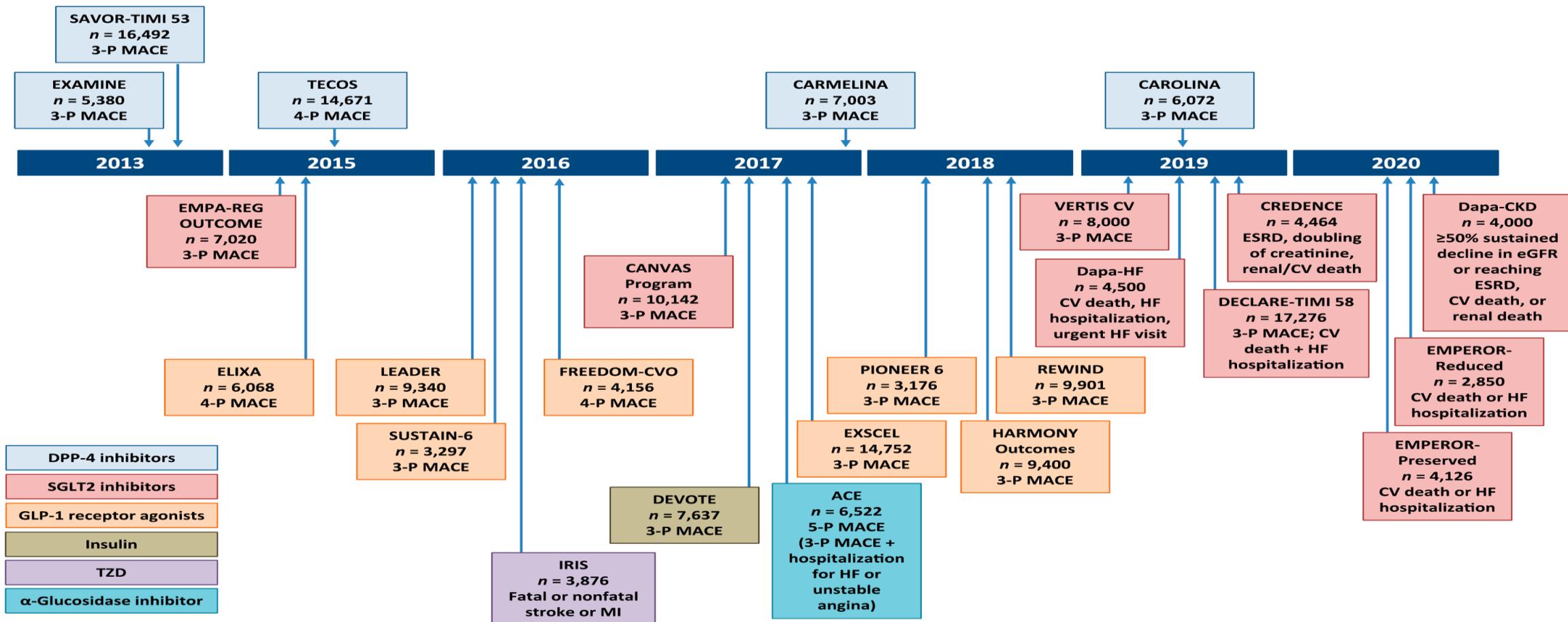
RESULTADOS DE INSUFICIENCIA CARDIACA DE LOS DIFERENTES CVOT EN DM2

Francisco José Escobar Lavado
C.S. Valsequillo (Gran Canaria)



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Estudios de seguridad CV en la era post-rosiglitazona



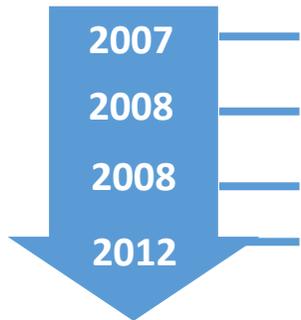
PROFILES OF ANTIDIABETIC MEDICATIONS

	MET	GLP1-RA	SGLT2i	DPP4i	AGi	TZD (moderate dose)	SU GLN	COLSVL	BCR-QR	INSULIN	PRAML
HYPO	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Moderate/ Severe Mild	Neutral	Neutral	Moderate to Severe	Neutral
WEIGHT	Slight Loss	Loss	Loss	Neutral	Neutral	Gain	Gain	Neutral	Neutral	Gain	Loss
RENAL / GU	Contra- indicated if eGFR <30 mL/min/ 1.73 m ²	Exenatide Not Indicated CrCl <30 Possible Benefit of Liraglutide	Not Indicated for eGFR <45 mL/ min/1.73 m ² Genital Mycotic Infections Possible Benefit of Empagliflozin	Dose Adjustment Necessary (Except Linagliptin) Effective in Reducing Albuminuria	Neutral	Neutral	More Hypo Risk	Neutral	Neutral	More Hypo Risk	Neutral
GI Sx	Moderate	Moderate	Neutral	Neutral	Moderate	Neutral	Neutral	Mild	Moderate	Neutral	Moderate
CHF	Neutral	See #1	See #2	See #3	Neutral	Moderate	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	CHF Risk	Neutral
CARDIAC ASCVD						May Reduce Stroke Risk	Possible ASCVD Risk	Benefit	Safe	Neutral	
BONE	Neutral	Neutral	Mild Fracture Risk	Neutral	Neutral	Moderate Fracture Risk	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral
KETOACIDOSIS	Neutral	Neutral	DKA Can Occur in Various Stress Settings	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral	Neutral

- Few adverse events or possible benefits
- Use with caution
- Likelihood of adverse effects

1. Liraglutide—FDA approved for prevention of MACE events.
2. Empagliflozin—FDA approved to reduce CV mortality. Canagliflozin—FDA approved to reduce MACE events.
3. Possible increased hospitalizations for heart failure with alogliptin and saxagliptin.
4. Only empagliflozin and canagliflozin show CVD and CKD benefits.
5. Liraglutide only shows CVD and CKD benefits.

Seguridad cardiovascular



2007 Rosiglitazone associated with increased risk for MI and CV-related death

2008 ACCORD trial: intensive glucose lowering was associated with increased all-cause mortality HR 1.22 (95% CI 1.01–1.46); p = 0.04

2008 New FDA requirements

New EMA requirements

New diabetes drugs should demonstrate CV safety with meta-analysis and a CV outcome trial (CVOT)

MACE : MCV, IAM no fatal, ACV no fatal

- Withdrawn in the EU
- Use restricted in US*

*In 2013, FDA panel voted to reduce safety restrictions on rosiglitazone⁷

EXAMINE

2013



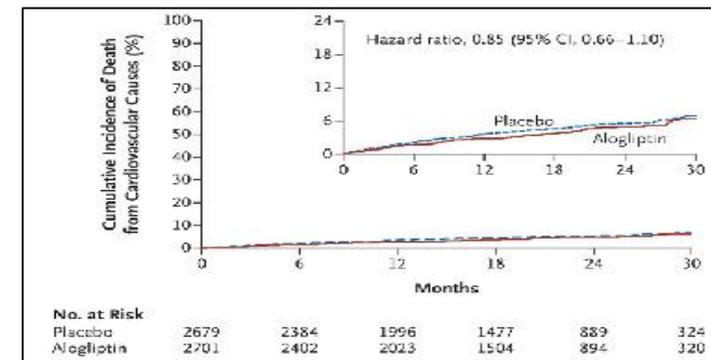
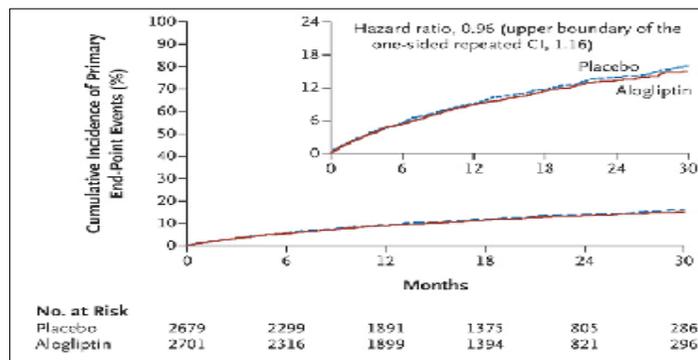
The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

HOME ARTICLES & MULTIMEDIA ISSUES SPECIALTIES & TOPICS FOR AUTHORS CME

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Alogliptin after Acute Coronary Syndrome in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes

William B. White, M.D., Christopher P. Cannon, M.D., Simon R. Heller, M.D., Steven E. Nissen, M.D., Richard M. Bergenstal, M.D., George L. Bakris, M.D., Alfonso T. Perez, M.D., Penny R. Fleck, M.B.A., Cyrus R. Mehta, Ph.D., Stuart Kupfer, M.D., Craig Wilson, Ph.D., William C.ushman, M.D., and Faleez Zannad, M.D., Ph.D. for the EXAMINE Investigators
N Engl J Med 2013; 369:1327-1335 | October 3, 2013 | DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1305889



SAVOR - TIMI

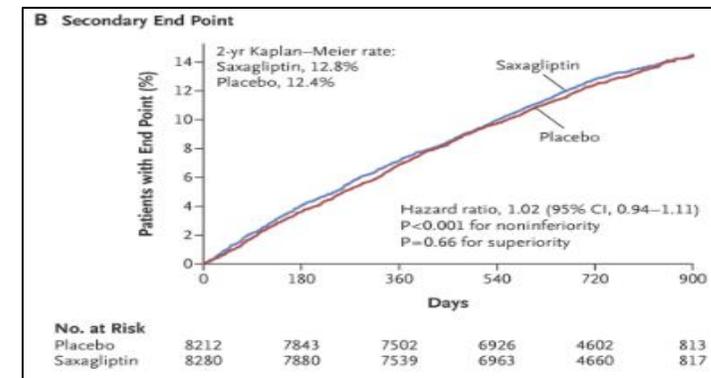
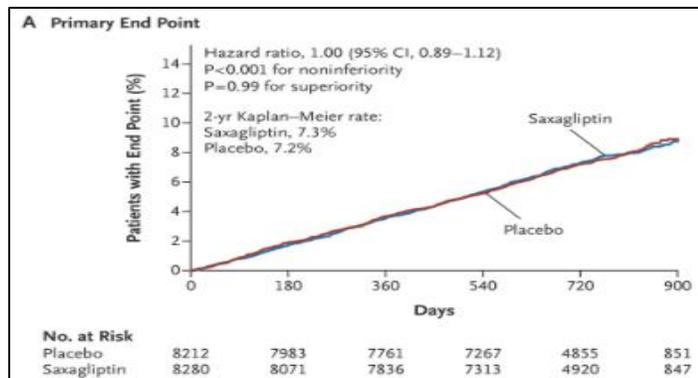
2013



The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

Saxagliptin and Cardiovascular Outcomes in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

Benjamin M. Scirica, M.D., M.P.H., Deepak L. Bhatt, M.D., M.P.H., Eugene Braunwald, M.D., P. Gabriel Steg, M.D., Jaime Davidson, M.D., Boaz Hirshberg, M.D., Peter Ohman, M.D., Robert Frederick, M.D., Ph.D., Stephen D. Wiviott, M.D., Elaine B. Hoffman, Ph.D., Matthew A. Cavender, M.D., M.P.H., Jacob A. Udell, M.D., M.P.H., Nihar R. Desai, M.D., M.P.H., Ofri Mosenzon, M.D., Darren K. McGuire, M.D., Kausik K. Ray, M.D., Lawrence A. Leiter, M.D., and Itamar Raz, M.D. for the SAVOR-TIMI 53 Steering Committee and Investigators
N Engl J Med 2013; 369:1317-1326





SAVOR - TIMI

Table 2. Prespecified Clinical End Points.*

End Point	Saxagliptin (N = 8280) no. (%)	Placebo (N = 8212) no. (%)	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	P Value
Cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction, or stroke: primary efficacy end point	613 (7.3)	609 (7.2)	1.00 (0.89–1.12)	0.99
Cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction, stroke, hospitalization for unstable angina, heart failure, or coronary revascularization: secondary efficacy end point	1059 (12.8)	1034 (12.4)	1.02 (0.94–1.11)	0.66
Death from any cause	420 (4.9)	378 (4.2)	1.11 (0.96–1.27)	0.15
Death from cardiovascular causes	269 (3.2)	260 (2.9)	1.03 (0.87–1.22)	0.72
Myocardial infarction	265 (3.2)	278 (3.4)	0.95 (0.80–1.12)	0.52
Ischemic stroke	157 (1.9)	141 (1.7)	1.11 (0.88–1.39)	0.38
Hospitalization for unstable angina	97 (1.2)	81 (1.0)	1.19 (0.89–1.60)	0.24
Hospitalization for heart failure	289 (3.5)	228 (2.8)	1.27 (1.07–1.51)	0.007
Hospitalization for coronary revascularization	423 (5.2)	439 (5.6)	0.91 (0.80–1.04)	0.18
Doubling of creatinine level, initiation of dialysis, renal transplantation, or creatinine >6.0 mg/dl (530 μ mol/liter)	194 (2.2)	178 (2.0)	1.08 (0.88–1.32)	0.46
Hospitalization for hypoglycemia	53 (0.6)	43 (0.5)	1.22 (0.82–1.83)	0.33

* Event rates and percentages are 2-year Kaplan–Meier estimates.

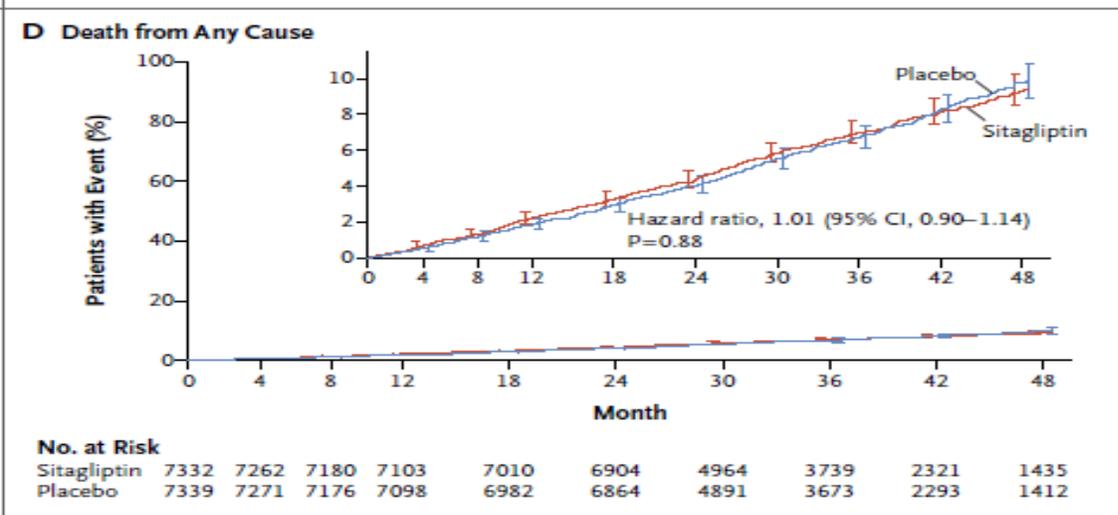
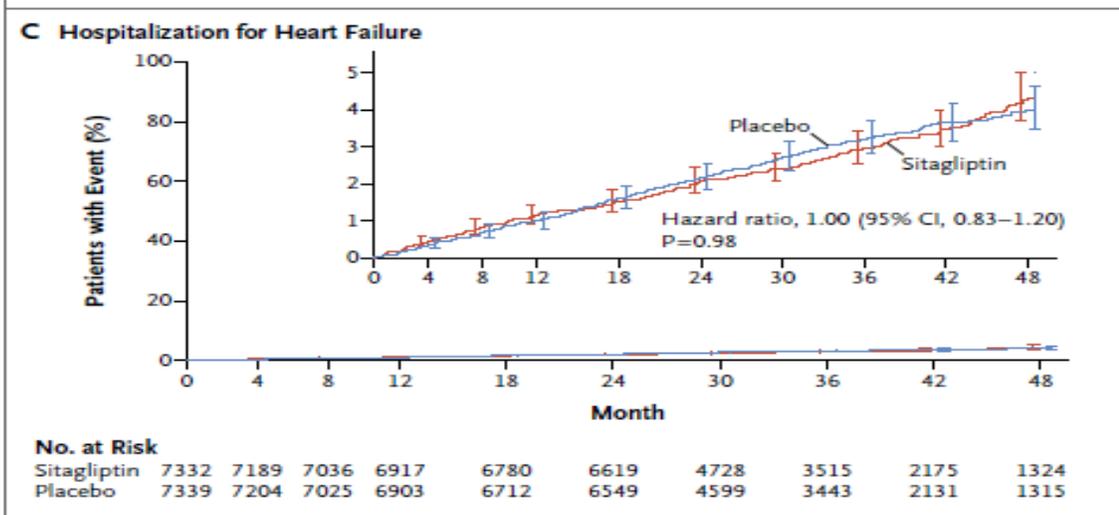
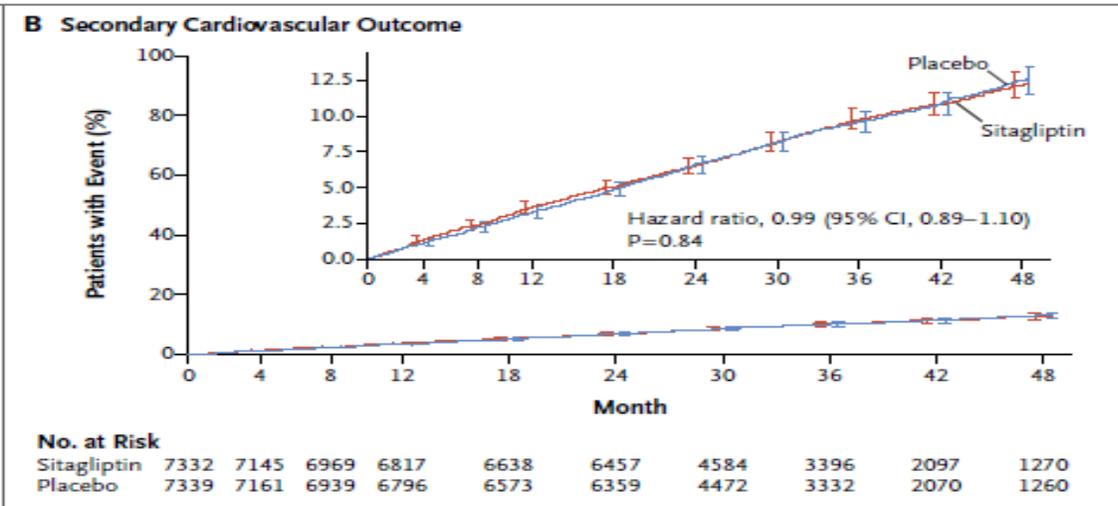
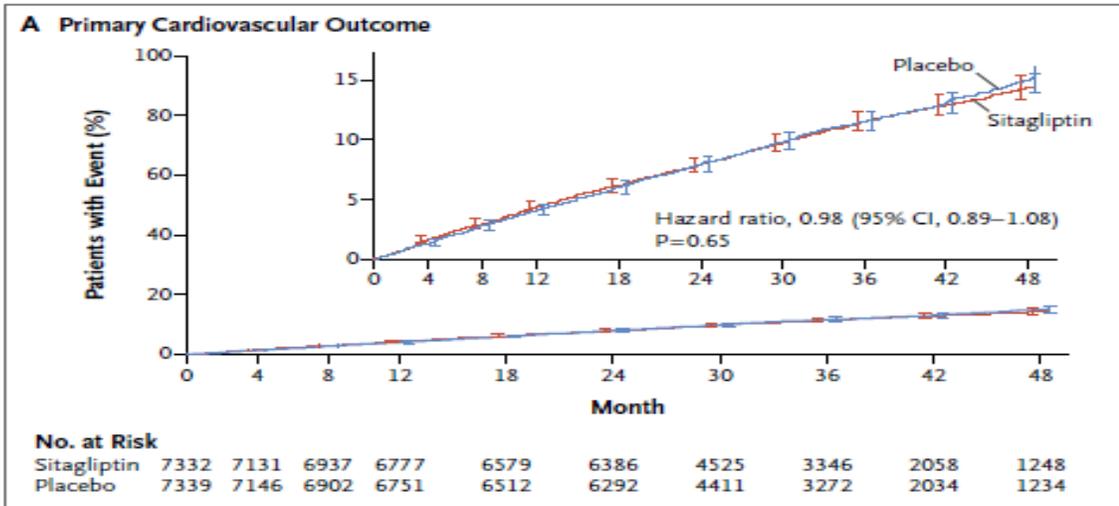


TECOS

2015

Effect of Sitagliptin on Cardiovascular Outcomes in Type 2 Diabetes

Jennifer B. Green, M.D., M. Angelyn Bethel, M.D., Paul W. Armstrong, M.D., John B. Buse, M.D., Ph.D., Samuel S. Engel, M.D., Jyotsna Garg, M.S., Robert Josse, M.B., B.S., Keith D. Kaufman, M.D., Joerg Koglin, M.D., Scott Korn, M.D., John M. Lachin, Sc.D., Darren K. McGuire, M.D., M.H.Sc., Michael J. Pencina, Ph.D., Eberhard Standl, M.D., Ph.D., Peter P. Stein, M.D., Shailaja Suryawanshi, Ph.D., Frans Van de Werf, M.D., Ph.D., Eric D. Peterson, M.D., M.P.H., and Rury R. Holman, M.B., Ch.B. for the TECOS Study Group
N Engl J Med 2015; 373:232-242 | July 16, 2015 | DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1501352





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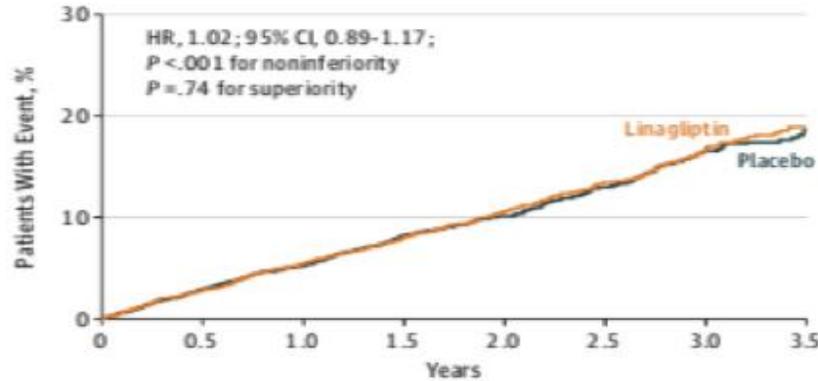
JAMA | Original Investigation

Effect of Linagliptin vs Placebo on Major Cardiovascular Events in Adults With Type 2 Diabetes and High Cardiovascular and Renal Risk The CARMELINA Randomized Clinical Trial

CARMELINA

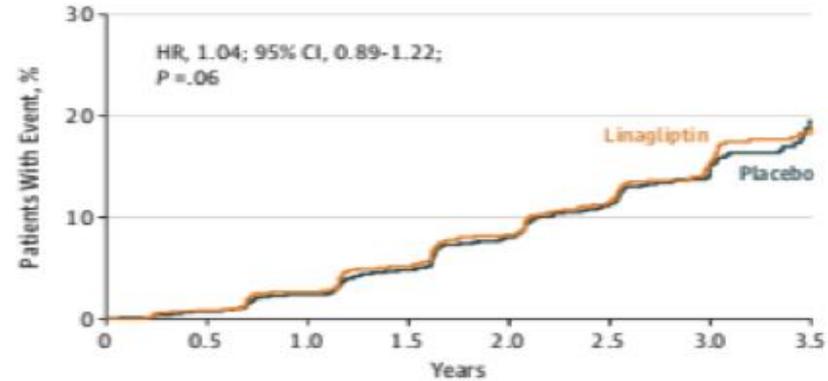
2018

A Time to primary 3-point MACE outcome



No. of patients	0	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5
Placebo	3485	3353	3243	2625	1931	1285	758	251
Linagliptin	3494	3373	3254	2634	1972	1306	778	269

B Time to secondary kidney outcome



No. of patients	0	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5
Placebo	3485	3213	2995	2298	1608	1005	496	103
Linagliptin	3494	3227	3018	2345	1675	1040	518	109

Hospitalization for heart failure	209 (6.0)	2.77	226 (6.5)	3.04	-0.27 (-0.82 to 0.28)	0.90 (0.74-1.08)	.26
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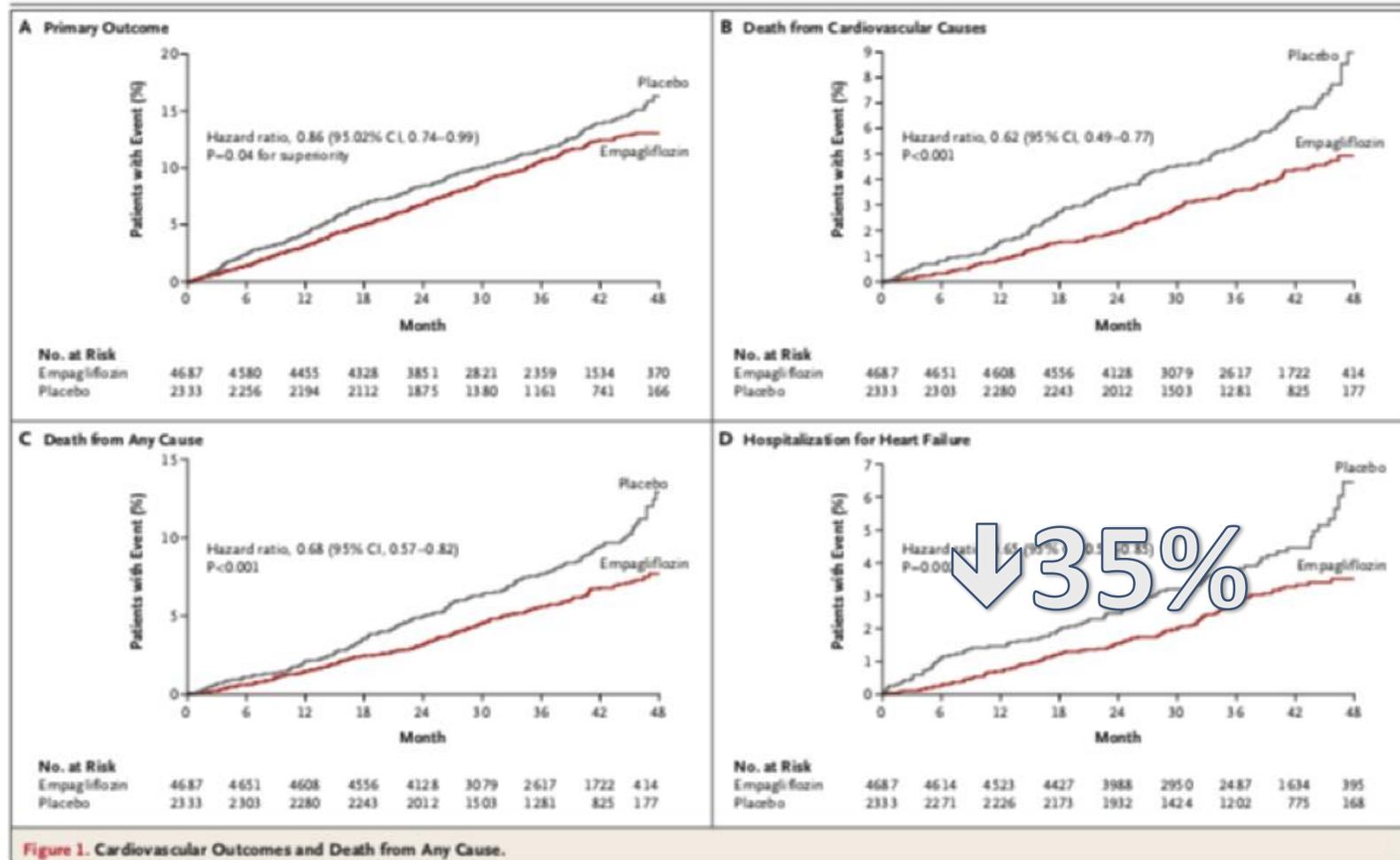
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Empagliflozin, Cardiovascular Outcomes, and Mortality in Type 2 Diabetes

Bernard Zinman, M.D., Christoph Wanner, M.D., John M. Lachin, Sc.D., David Fitchett, M.D., Erich Bluhmki, Ph.D., Stefan Hantel, Ph.D., Michaela Mattheus, Dipl. Biomath., Theresa Devins, Dr.P.H., Odd Erik Johansen, M.D., Ph.D., Hans J. Woerle, M.D., Uli C. Broedl, M.D., and Silvio E. Inzucchi, M.D., for the EMPA-REG OUTCOME Investigators

7020 pacientes
DM2
ECV
Empagliflozina
3.1 años

2015





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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Canagliflozin and Cardiovascular and Renal Events in Type 2 Diabetes

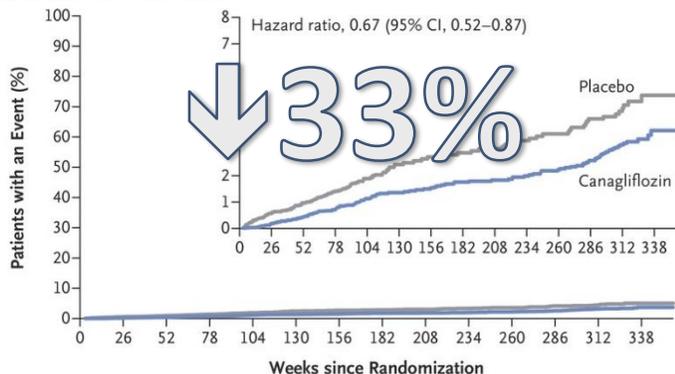
Bruce Neal, M.B., Ch.B., Ph.D., Vlado Perkovic, M.B., B.S., Ph.D.,
Kenneth W. Mahaffey, M.D., Dick de Zeeuw, M.D., Ph.D., Greg Fulcher, M.D.,
Ngozi Erondu, M.D., Ph.D., Wayne Shaw, D.S.L., Gordon Law, Ph.D.,
Mehul Desai, M.D., and David R. Matthews, D.Phil., B.M., B.Ch.,
for the CANVAS Program Collaborative Group*

ABSTRACT

10.142 pacientes
DM2
ECV y FRCV
Canagliflozina
3,6 años

2017

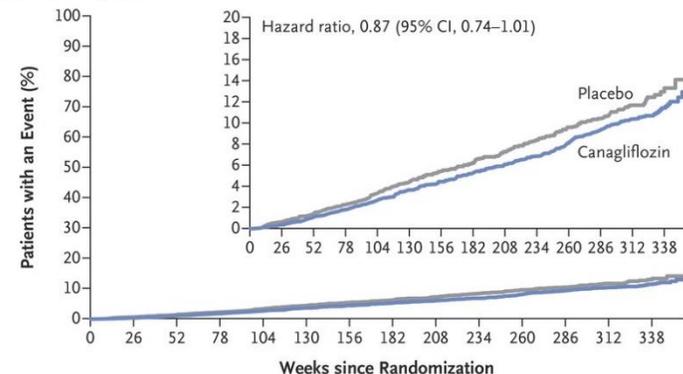
A Hospitalization for Heart Failure



No. at Risk

Placebo	4347	4267	4198	4123	3011	1667	1274	1256	1236	1210	1180	1158	829	233
Canagliflozin	5795	5732	5653	5564	4437	3059	2643	2610	2572	2540	2498	2451	1782	490

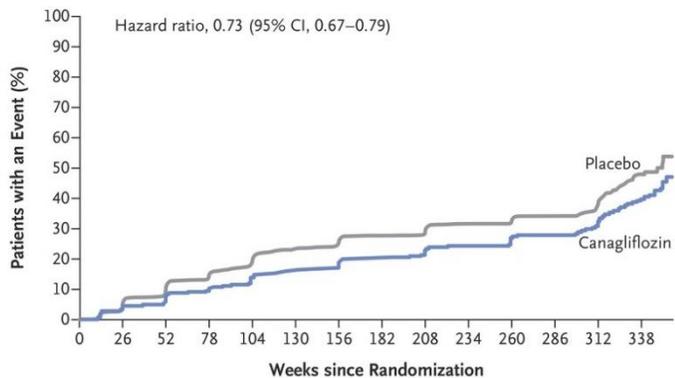
B Death from Any Cause



No. at Risk

Placebo	4347	4316	4279	4236	3119	1759	1356	1344	1328	1310	1292	1280	924	258
Canagliflozin	5795	5768	5723	5679	4576	3182	2761	2736	2710	2687	2651	2615	1904	532

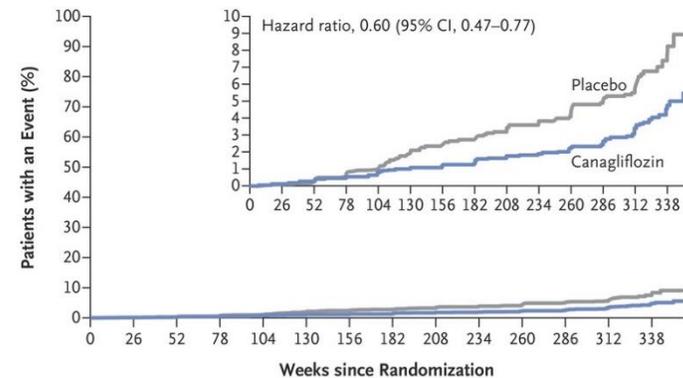
C Progression of Albuminuria



No. at Risk

Placebo	3819	3473	3096	2700	1690	877	724	652	626	565	548	485	303	67
Canagliflozin	5196	4791	4475	4027	2968	1951	1730	1593	1528	1408	1354	1213	775	185

D Composite of 40% Reduction in eGFR, Requirement for Renal-Replacement Therapy, or Death from Renal Causes



No. at Risk

Placebo	4347	4287	4227	4151	3029	1674	1274	1253	1229	1202	1173	1148	819	229
Canagliflozin	5795	5737	5664	5578	4454	3071	2654	2623	2576	2542	2495	2450	1781	493



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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Dapagliflozin and Cardiovascular Outcomes in Type 2 Diabetes

S.D. Wiviott, I. Raz, M.P. Bonaca, O. Mosenzon, E.T. Kato, A. Cahn, M.G. Silverman, T.A. Zelniker, J.F. Kuder, S.A. Murphy, D.L. Bhatt, L.A. Leiter, D.K. McGuire, J.P.H. Wilding, C.T. Ruff, I.A.M. Gause-Nilsson, M. Fredriksson, P.A. Johansson, A.-M. Langkilde, and M.S. Sabatine, for the DECLARE-TIMI 58 Investigators*

17160 pacientes
DM2
59% FRCV
41% ECV
Dapagliflozina
4,2 años

2018

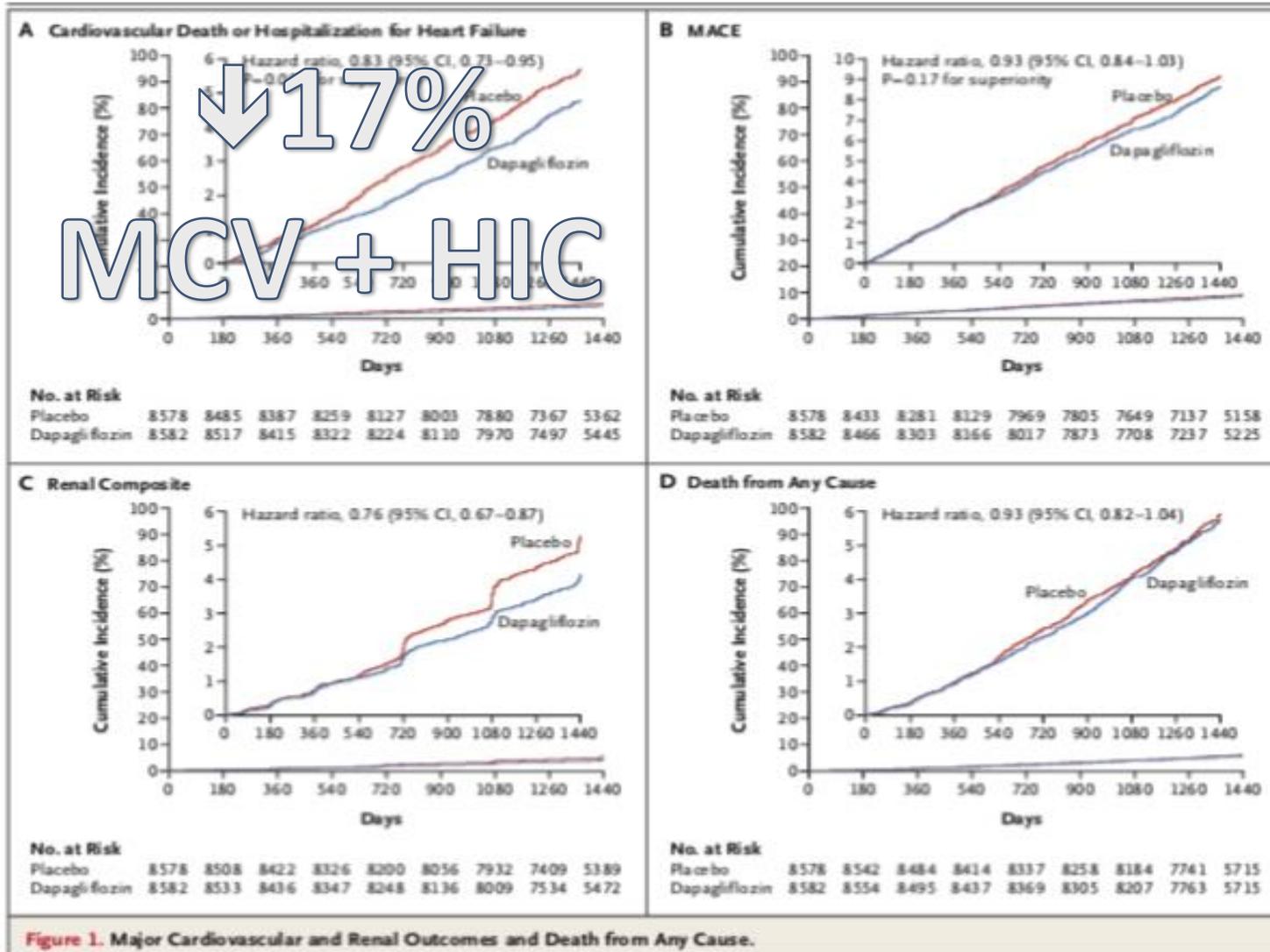


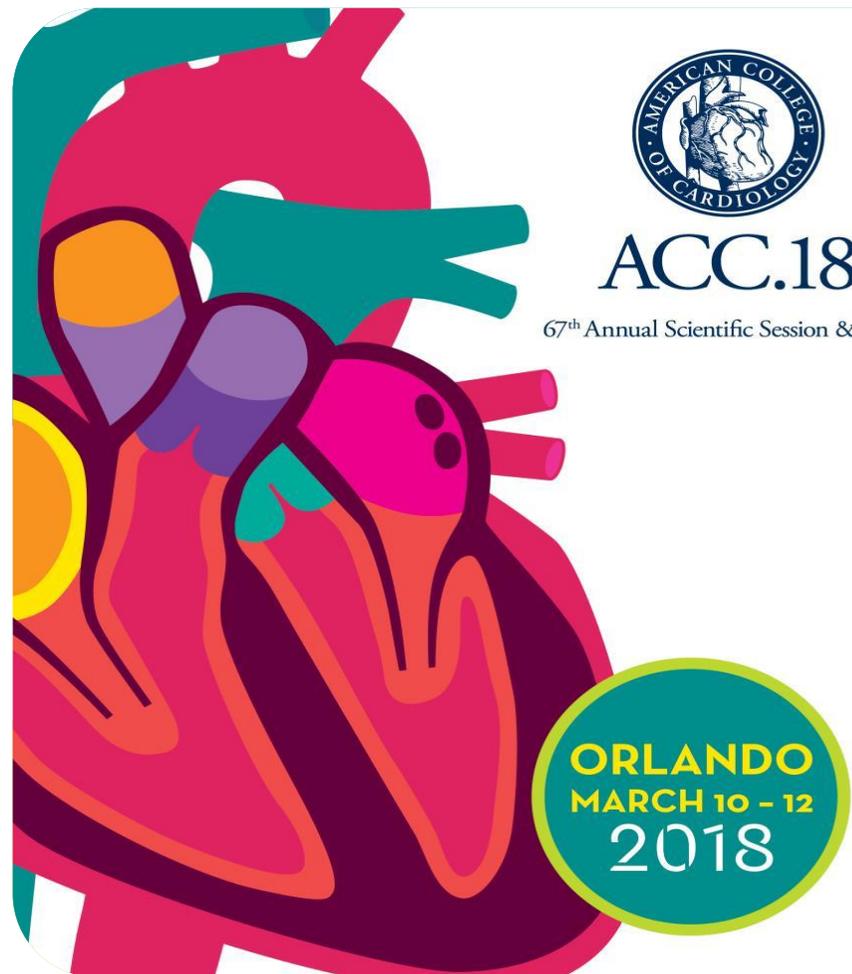
Figure 1. Major Cardiovascular and Renal Outcomes and Death from Any Cause.



ESTUDIO	EMPA-REG	CANVAS	DECLARE
MACE – 3	0.86 0.74-0.99	0.86 0.75-0.97	0.93 0.84-1.03
MUERTE CV	0.62 0.49-0.77	0.87 0.72-1.06	0.98 0.82-1.17
IAM NO FATAL	0.87 0.70-1.09	0.85 0.69-1.05	0.89 0.77-1.01
ICTUS NO FATAL	1.24 0.92-1.67	0.90 0.71-1.15	1.01 0.84-1.21
HOSPITALIZACIÓN INSUF. CARDIACA	0.65 0.5-0.85	0.67 0.52-0.87	0.73 0.61-0.88
MORTALIDAD TOTAL	0.68 0.57-0.82	0.87 0.74-1.01	0.93 0.82-1.04



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ACC.18™

67th Annual Scientific Session & Expo

ORLANDO
MARCH 10 - 12
2018

LOWER RISK OF CARDIOVASCULAR
EVENTS AND DEATH ASSOCIATED
WITH INITIATION OF SGLT-2
INHIBITORS VERSUS OTHER GLUCOSE
LOWERING DRUGS - REAL WORLD
DATA ACROSS THREE MAJOR WORLD
REGIONS WITH MORE THAN 400,000
PATIENTS: THE CVD-REAL 2 STUDY

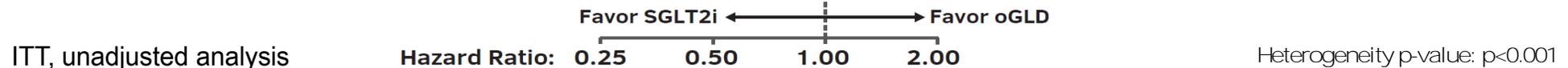
Mikhail Kosiborod, MD on behalf of the CVD-REAL
Investigators and Study Group



Hospitalization for Heart Failure

Database	N	# of events	HR (95% CI)
Korea	336,644	5149	0.87 (0.82, 0.92)
Japan	67,780	565	0.75 (0.63, 0.89)
Singapore	2726	67	0.62 (0.38, 1.02)
Israel	19,472	128	0.53 (0.37, 0.75)
Canada	16,064	88	0.36 (0.24, 0.56)
Total	442,686	5997	0.64 (0.50, 0.82)

P-value for SGLT2i vs. oGLD: p<0.001



ITT, unadjusted analysis





Rationale, design, and baseline characteristics in Evaluation of LIXisenatide in Acute Coronary Syndrome, a long-term cardiovascular end point trial of lixisenatide versus placebo



2015

Rhonda Bentley-Lewis, MD,^a David Aguilar, MD,^b Matthew C. Riddle, MD,^c Brian Claggett, PhD,^d Rafael Diaz, MD,^e Kenneth Dickstein, MD, PhD,^f Hertzell C. Gerstein, MD,^g Peter Johnston, MD,^h Lars V. Køber, MD,ⁱ Francesca Lawson, MD,^h Eldrin F. Lewis, MD,^d Aldo P. Maggioni, MD,^j John J.V. McMurray, MD,^k Lin Ping, MD,^h Jeffrey L. Probstfield, MD,^l Scott D. Solomon, MD,^d Jean-Claude Tardif, MD,^m Yujun Wu, PhD,^h and Marc A. Pfeffer, MD, PhD^d, for the ELIXA Investigators *Boston, Brigham, MA; Houston, TX; Portland, OR; Santa Fe, Argentina; Stavanger, Norway; Ontario, Québec, Canada; Bridgewater, NJ; Copenhagen, Denmark; Florence, Italy; Glasgow, United Kingdom; and Seattle, WA*

Conclusion ELIXA will be the first trial to report the safety and efficacy of a glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonist in people with T2DM and high CV event risk. (Am Heart J 2015;169:631-638.e7.)



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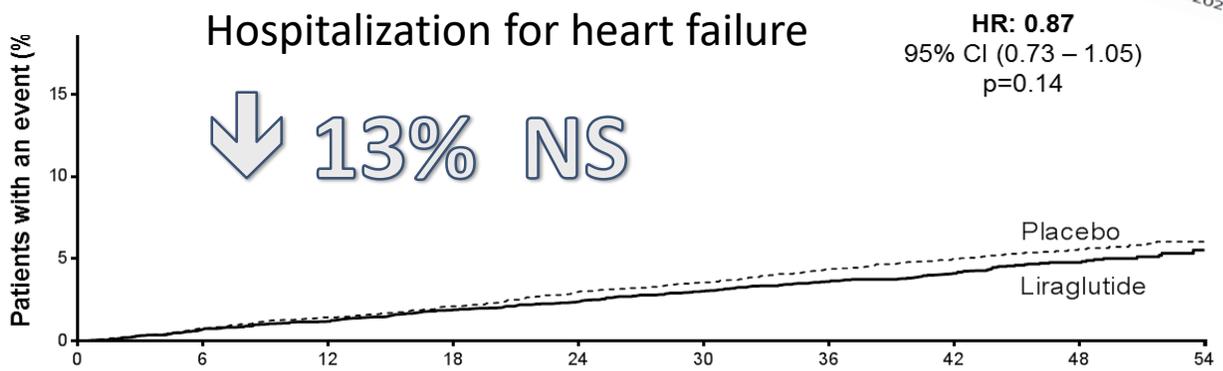
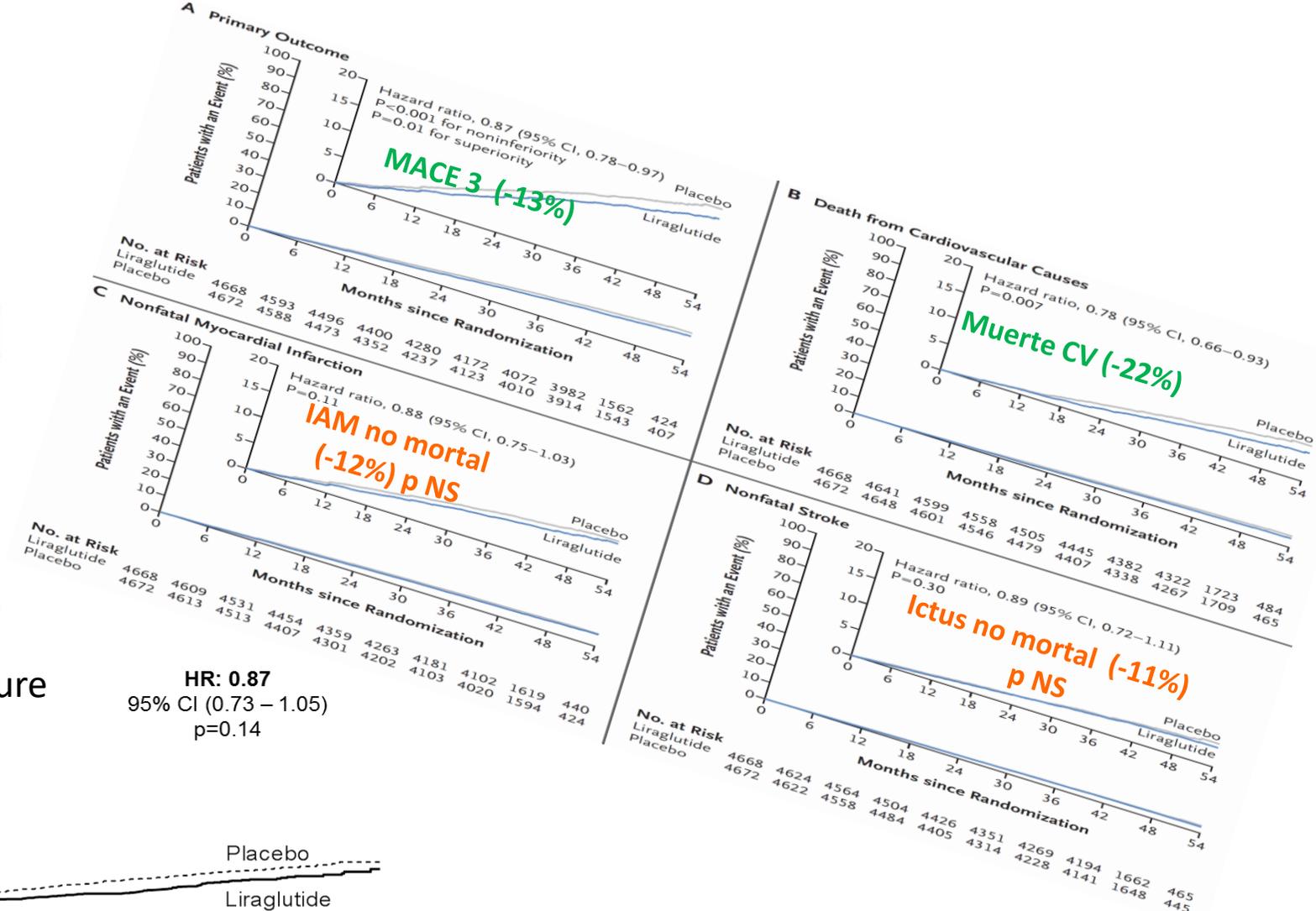
The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

2016

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Liraglutide and Cardiovascular Outcomes in Type 2 Diabetes

Steven P. Marso, M.D., Gilbert H. Daniels, M.D., Kirstine Brown-Frandsen, M.D., Peter Kristensen, M.D., E.M.B.A., Johannes F.E. Mann, M.D., Michael A. Nauck, M.D., Steven E. Nissen, M.D., Stuart Pocock, Ph.D., Neil R. Poulter, F.Med.Sci., Lasse S. Ravn, M.D., Ph.D., William M. Steinberg, M.D., Mette Stockner, M.D., Bernard Zinman, M.D., Richard M. Bergenstal, M.D., and John B. Buse, M.D., Ph.D., for the LEADER Steering Committee on behalf of the LEADER Trial Investigators*



	Time from randomization (months)									
Patients at risk	0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54
Liraglutide	4668	4612	4550	4483	4414	4337	4258	4185	1662	467
Placebo	4672	4612	4540	4464	4372	4288	4187	4107	1647	442



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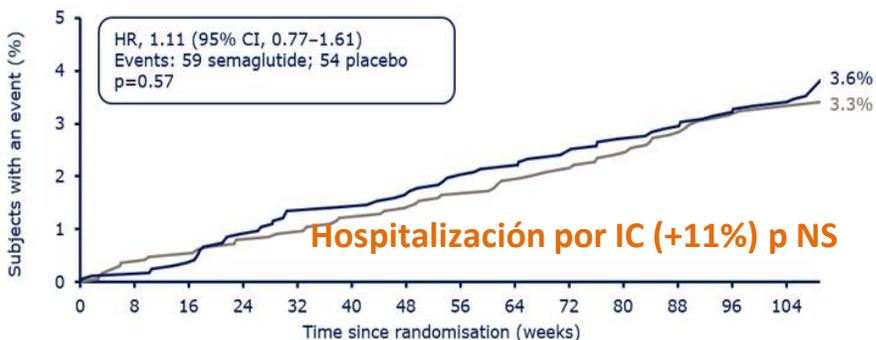
The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE 2016

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Semaglutide and Cardiovascular Outcomes in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes

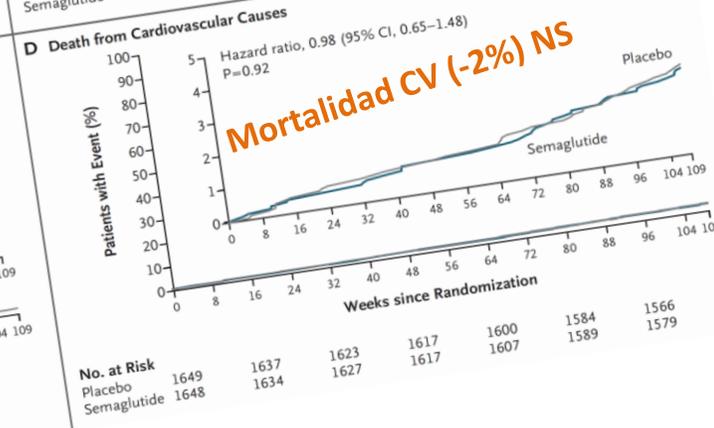
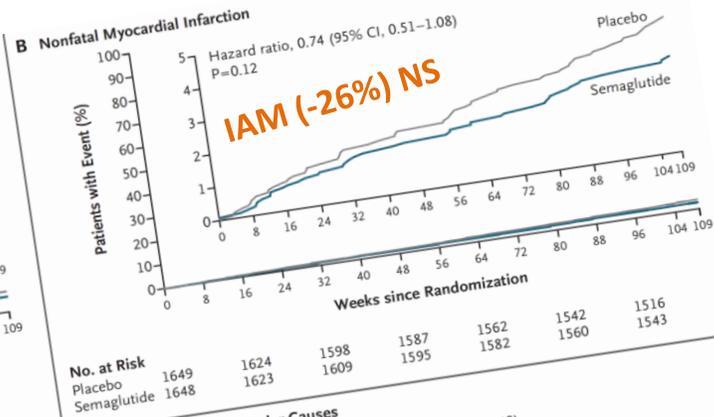
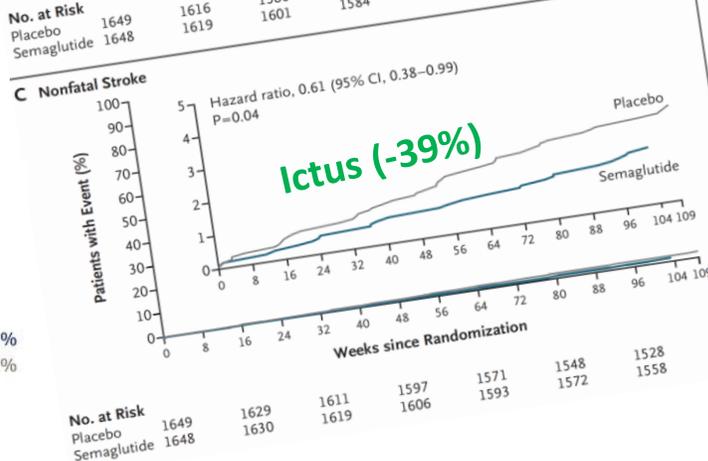
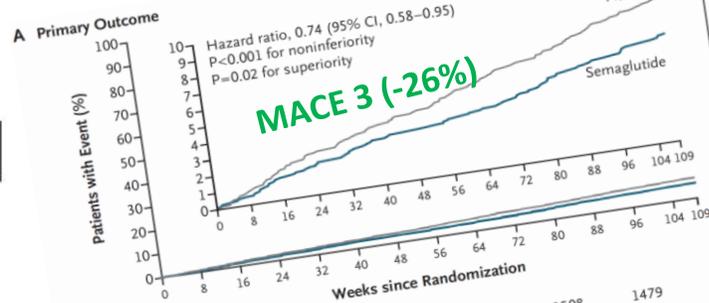
Steven P. Marso, M.D., Stephen C. Bain, M.D., Agostino Consoli, M.D.,
 Freddy G. Eliaschewitz, M.D., Esteban Jódar, M.D., Lawrence A. Leiter, M.D.,
 Ildiko Lingvay, M.D., M.P.H., M.S.C.S.S., Julio Rosenstock, M.D.,
 Jochen Seufert, M.D., Ph.D., Mark L. Warren, M.D., Vincent Woo, M.D.,
 Oluf Hansen, M.Sc., Anders G. Holst, M.D., Ph.D., Jonas Pettersson, M.D., Ph.D.,
 and Tina Vilsbøll, M.D., D.M.Sc., for the SUSTAIN-6 Investigators*

Hospitalisation for heart failure



	0	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80	88	96	104
Semaglutide	1648	1628	1606	1592	1577	1555	1540	1530						
Placebo	1649	1629	1609	1595	1571	1550	1522	1514						

— Semaglutide — Placebo



Marso SP, et al. N Engl J Med. 2016 Nov 10;375(19):1834-1844.



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Effects of Once-Weekly Exenatide on Cardiovascular Outcomes in Type 2 Diabetes

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EXSCEL met its primary safety hypothesis

- ✓ MACE-3 HR 0.91 (0.83, 1.00), $p < 0.001$ (non-inferiority)

EXSCEL did not meet its primary efficacy hypothesis

- ✓ MACE-3 HR 0.91 (0.83, 1.00), $p = 0.061$ for superiority

Secondary outcomes were consistent with the primary outcome

- ✓ All-Cause Mortality: HR 0.86 (95% CI 0.77, 0.97), $p = 0.016$
- ✓ Cardiovascular Death: HR 0.88 (95% CI 0.76, 1.02), $p = 0.096$
- ✓ Fatal or Non-Fatal Myocardial Infarction
HR 0.97 (95% CI 0.85, 1.10), $p = 0.622$
- ✓ Fatal or Non-Fatal Stroke: HR 0.85 (95% CI 0.70, 1.03), $p = 0.095$
- ✓ Hospitalisation for Acute Coronary Syndrome
HR 1.05 (95% CI 0.94, 1.18), $p = 0.402$
- ✓ Hospitalisation for HF: HR 0.94 (95% CI 0.78, 1.13), $p = 0.485$



	Albiglutide (n=4731)		Placebo (n=4732)		Hazard ratio (95% CI)	p value*
	Number of patients (%)	Incidence rate (number of events per 100 person-years)	Number of patients (%)	Incidence rate (number of events per 100 person-years)		
Primary composite outcome†	338 (7%)	4.57	428 (9%)	5.87	0.78 (0.68–0.90)	<0.0001, 0.0006
Secondary outcomes						
Expanded composite outcome‡	373 (8%)	5.06	468 (10%)	6.45	0.78 (0.69–0.90)	0.0005
Death from cardiovascular causes	122 (3%)	1.61	130 (3%)	1.72	0.93 (0.73–1.19)	0.578
Fatal or non-fatal myocardial infarction	181 (4%)	2.43	240 (5%)	3.26	0.75 (0.61–0.90)	0.003
Fatal or non-fatal stroke	94 (2%)	1.25	108 (2%)	1.45	0.86 (0.66–1.14)	0.300
Composite of death from cardiovascular causes or hospital admission for heart failure	188 (4%)	2.49	218 (5%)	2.92	0.85 (0.70–1.04)	0.113
Death from any cause	196 (4%)	2.44	205 (4%)	2.56	0.95 (0.79–1.16)	0.644

Hazard ratios and p values were estimated with a Cox proportional hazards model with treatment as the sole explanatory variable. *Data for the primary outcome are the p value for non-inferiority, p value for superiority; all other p values are nominal p values for superiority. †Included death from cardiovascular causes (102 patients in the albiglutide group vs 109 patients in the placebo group), non-fatal myocardial infarction (160 patients vs 228 patients), or non-fatal stroke (76 patients vs 91 patients). ‡Included death from cardiovascular causes, non-fatal myocardial infarction, non-fatal stroke, or urgent coronary revascularisation for unstable angina.

Table 2: Primary and secondary cardiovascular outcomes



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Beneficios CV independientes de su papel como ADOs

ESC European Heart Journal 2018; 39: 1-11 CURRENT OPINION

Heart failure and diabetes: metabolic alterations and therapeutic interventions: a state-of-the-art review from the Translational Research Committee of the Heart Failure Association-European Society of Cardiology

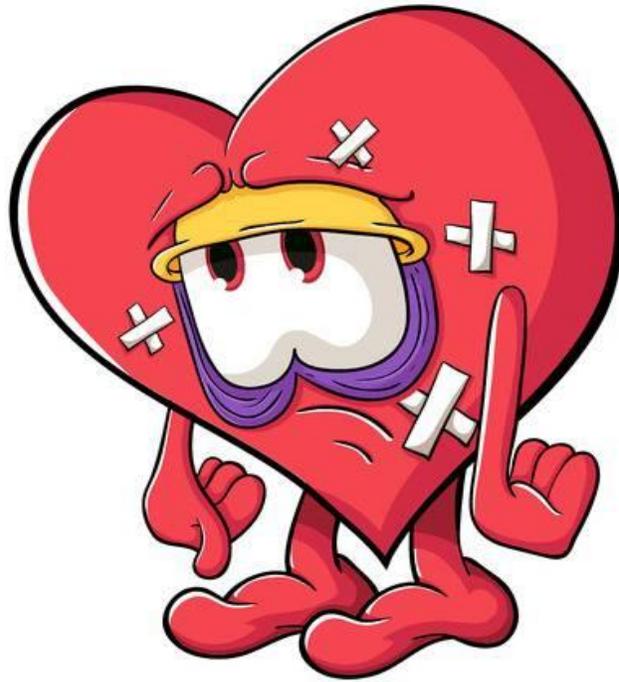
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Drug class	Agent (trial)	Composite CV endpoints	Heart failure endpoints
Biguanides	Metformin (Meta-analysis; 35 trials) ⁹⁰	CV death, MI, HF, stroke 0.94 (0.82–1.07)	Not reported
Glitazones (thiazolidinediones)	Pioglitazone (PROactive; n = 5238) ¹¹⁹ Rosiglitazone (RECORD; n = 4447) ¹¹⁸	Death, MI, stroke 0.84 (0.72–0.98) CV death or hospital 0.99 (0.85–1.16)	Any HF event 11% vs. 8% (P < 0.0001) HF death or hospital 2.10 (1.35–3.27)
GLP-1 receptor agonists	Lixisenatide (ELIXA; n = 6068) ¹³⁶ Liraglutide (LEADER; n = 9340) ¹²⁷ Semaglutide (SUSTAIN-6; n = 3297) ¹²⁶ Exenatide (EXSCEL; n = 14752) ¹³⁷	CV death, MI, UA, stroke 1.02 (0.89–1.17) CV death, MI, stroke 0.87 (0.78–0.97) CV death, MI, stroke 0.74 (0.58–0.95) CV death, MI, stroke 0.91 (0.83–1.00)	HF hospital 0.96 (0.75–1.23) HF hospital 0.87 (0.73–1.05) HF hospital 1.11 (0.77–1.61) HF hospital 0.94 (0.78–1.13)
DDP-4 inhibitors	Alogliptin (EXAMINE; n = 5380) ¹²⁰ Saxagliptin (SAVOR-TIMI 53; n = 16492) ¹¹⁹ Sitagliptin (TECOS; n = 14671) ¹⁰⁵	CV death, MI, stroke 0.96 (≤1.16) CV death, MI, stroke 1.00 (0.89–1.12) CV death, MI, UA, stroke 0.98 (0.88–1.09)	Not reported HF hospital 1.27 (1.07–1.51) HF hospital 1.00 (0.83–1.20)
SGLT2 inhibitors	Empagliflozin (EMPA-REG; n = 7020) ¹²⁶ Canagliflozin (CANVAS; n = 10142) ¹⁴⁴ Dapagliflozin (DECLARE-TIMI 58; n = 17276) ¹⁵³	CV death, MI, stroke 0.86 (0.74–0.99) CV death, MI, stroke 0.86 (0.75–0.97) CV death, MI, stroke 0.93 (0.84–1.03)	HF hospital 0.65 (0.50–0.85) HF hospital 0.67 (0.52–0.87) HF hospital 0.73 (0.61–0.88)

CV, cardiovascular; DDP-4, dipeptidyl peptidase-4; GLP-1, glucagon-like peptide-1; HF, heart failure; MI, myocardial infarction; SGLT2, sodium glucose co-transporter 2; UA, unstable angina.

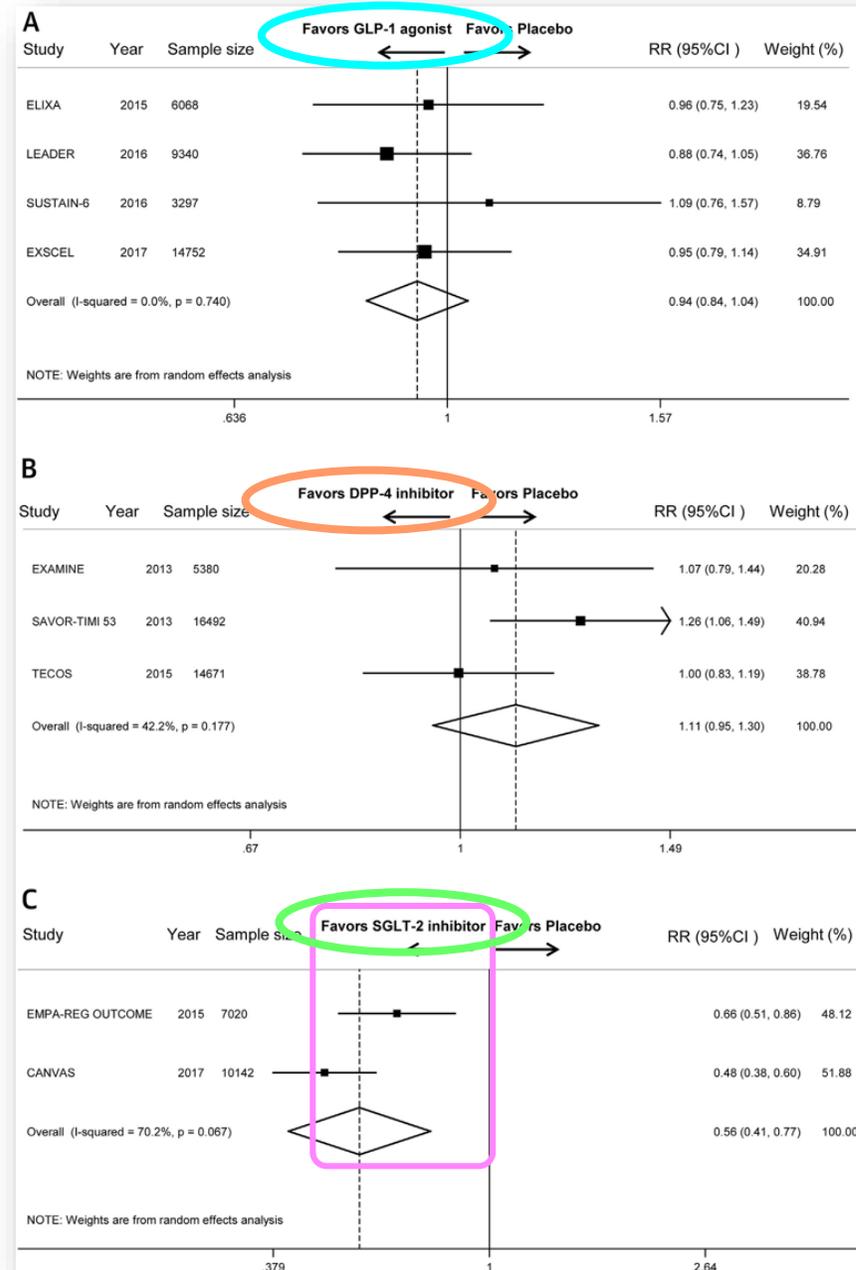


arGLP1

iDPP4

iSGLT2

IC en DM2:
 ♂x2 y ♀x4
Mortalidad x2,
supervivencia 4 años.





Recomendaciones para prevenir o retrasar la aparición de insuficiencia cardiaca manifiesta o retrasar la muerte antes de la aparición de los síntomas

Recomendaciones	Clase ^a	Nivel ^b	Ref ^c
Se recomienda tratar la hipertensión para prevenir o retrasar la aparición de la IC y prolongar la vida	I	A	126, 129, 150, 151
Se recomienda el tratamiento con estatinas para pacientes con alto riesgo o EAC confirmada, en presencia o ausencia de disfunción sistólica del VI, a efectos de prevenir o retrasar la aparición de la IC y prolongar la vida	I	A	137-140, 152
Se recomienda el asesoramiento y el tratamiento para dejar de fumar y reducir el consumo de alcohol de fumadores y personas que consumen alcohol en exceso, a efectos de prevenir o retrasar la aparición de la IC y prolongar la vida	I	C	131-134
Se debe considerar el tratamiento de otros factores de riesgo (como obesidad, disglucemia) para prevenir o retrasar la aparición de la IC	Ila	C	130, 141, 153-155
Se debe considerar el tratamiento con empagliflozina para pacientes con diabetes de tipo 2 para prevenir o retrasar la aparición de la IC y prolongar la vida	Ila	B	130
Se recomienda el tratamiento con IECA para pacientes con disfunción sistólica del VI asintomática e historia de infarto de miocardio para prevenir o retrasar la aparición de la IC y prolongar la vida	I	A	5, 144, 145
Se recomienda el tratamiento con IECA para pacientes con disfunción sistólica del VI asintomática sin historia de infarto de miocardio para prevenir o retrasar la aparición de la IC y prolongar la vida	I	B	5
Se debe considerar el tratamiento con IECA para pacientes con EAC estable aunque no tengan disfunción sistólica del VI para prevenir o retrasar la aparición de la IC	Ila	A	142
Se recomiendan los bloqueadores beta para pacientes con disfunción sistólica del VI asintomática e historia de infarto de miocardio para prevenir o retrasar la aparición de la IC y prolongar la vida	I	B	146
Se recomienda implantar DAI para prevenir la muerte súbita y prolongar la vida de los pacientes: 1. Con disfunción sistólica del VI asintomática (FEVI \leq 30%) de origen isquémico, tras un mínimo de 40 días desde el infarto agudo de miocardio 2. Con miocardiopatía dilatada asintomática de origen no isquémico (FEVI \leq 30%) que reciben TMO	I	B	149, 156-158



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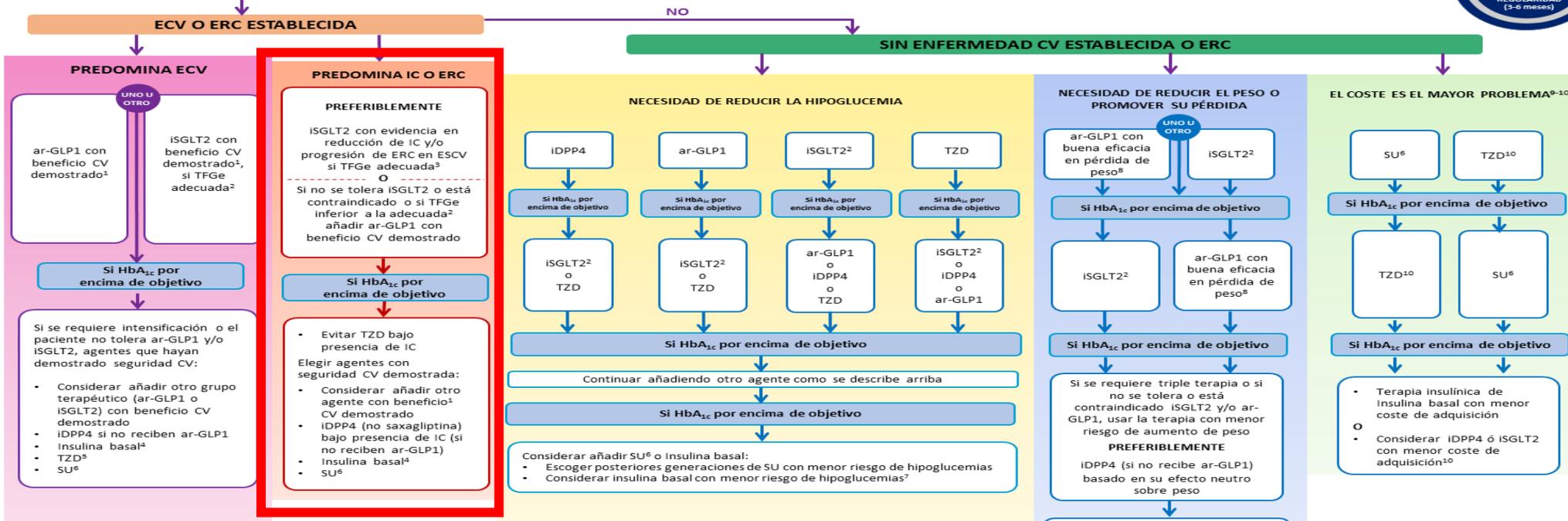
CONSENSO ADA/EASD 2018



European Association
for the Study of Diabetes

TERAPIA ANTIHIPERGLUCEMIANTE EN DM2: ENFOQUE GLOBAL¹

LA PRIMERA LINEA DE TRATAMIENTO ES METFORMINA Y UN MANEJO ADECUADO DEL ESTILO DE VIDA (INCLUYENDO EL MANEJO DEL PESO Y ACTIVIDAD FÍSICA)
SI LA HbA_{1c} ESTÁ POR ENCIMA DEL OBJETIVO PROCEDA COMO ABAJO



1. Beneficio CV demostrado significa que tienen datos en reducción de eventos CV en ficha técnica. Para ar-GLP1 fuerte evidencia para liraglutida > semaglutida* > exenatida liberación prolongada. Para iSGLT2 evidencia modestamente más fuerte para empagliflozina > canagliflozina.
2. En relación al nivel indicado de TFGe para inicios y mantenimiento, ser consciente que para iSGLT2 varía por región y agente individual
3. Tanto empagliflozina como canagliflozina han demostrado reducción en IC y reducción en progresión de ERC en ESCV
4. Degludec o glargine U100 han demostrado seguridad CV

5. Las dosis bajas pueden ser mejor toleradas aunque menos estudiados sus efectos CV
6. Elegir posteriores generaciones de SU con menor riesgo de hipoglucemias
7. Degludec /glargine U300 < glargine U100/ detemir < insulina NPH
8. Semaglutida* > liraglutida > dulaglutida > exenatida > lixisenatida
9. Si no hay comorbilidades específicas (ej. Enfermedad CV no establecida, bajo riesgo de hipoglucemia, y poca prioridad respecto a evitar el aumento de peso o comorbilidades no relacionadas con el peso)
10. Considerar los costes de los medicamentos de manera específica por país y región. En algunos países, TZD es relativamente más cara y los iDPP4 relativamente más baratos

* Medicamento aún no comercializado en España ERC: enfermedad renal crónica; ESCV: estudios cardiovasculares; TZD: tiazolidinedonas; IC: insuficiencia cardíaca; TFGe: tasa de filtración glomerular estimada

Figura 2. Terapia antihiper glucemiante en DM2: enfoque global. CV, cardiovascular; iDPP4, inhibidores de dipeptidil peptidasa 4; ar-GLP1, agonistas del receptor del péptido similar al glucagón; iSGLT2, inhibidor de SGLT2; SU, sulfonilurea



Comprometidos con la DIABETES



En pacientes con ECVA, IC o NC confirmada

Predomina la IC O la NC

PREFERENTEMENTE

iSGLT-2 con indicios de que mejora la IC o frena la progresión de la NC en los ERCV si la FGe es adecuada[‡]

O BIEN

Si el tratamiento con SGLT-2i no se tolera o está contraindicado o si la FGe es inferior a la adecuada[‡], añadir un ARGLP-1 con beneficio demostrado en la ECV*[#]

Si la HbA_{1c} está por encima del objetivo

- Evitar la administración de TZD en pacientes con IC

Elegir fármacos con seguridad CV demostrada:

- Considerar la adición de la otra clase con beneficio demostrado en la ECV*
- iDPP-4 (distinto de saxagliptina) en presencia de IC (si no está recibiendo ARGLP-1)
- Insulina basal[§]
- SU^{||}

Se prefieren los iSGLT-2 a los ARGLP-1 porque se han observado reducciones significativas y sistemáticas de las hospitalizaciones por IC en los ensayos de iSGLT-2

iSGLT-2

Preferentemente empagliflozina

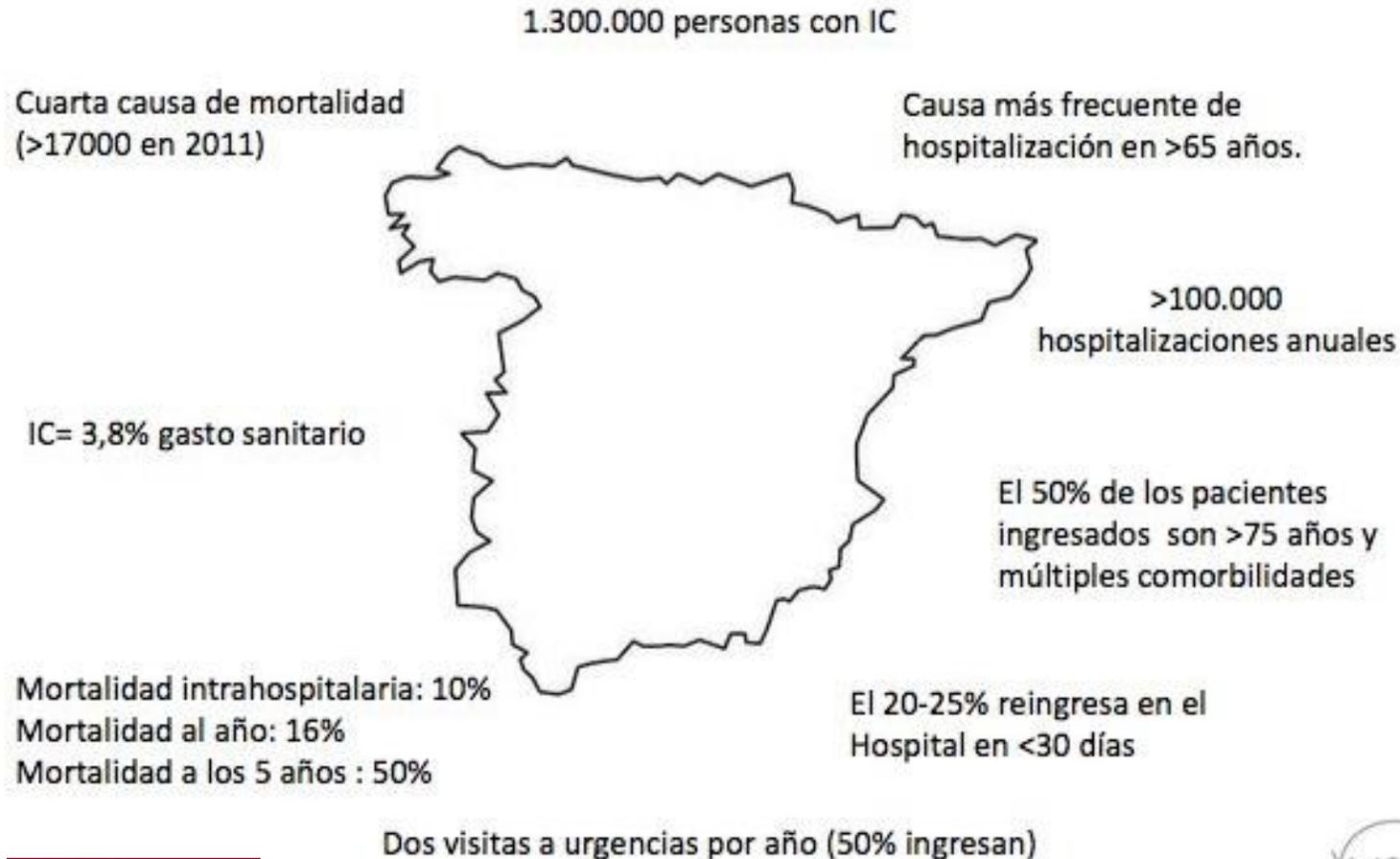
ARGLP-1

Preferentemente liraglutida



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Magnitud del problema





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¿Qué debemos/podemos hacer en Atención Primaria?

- ✧ Identificar activamente a los **pacientes con IC**. Recordar la alta prevalencia de IC en pacientes DM2
- ✧ Inicio de tratamiento con fármacos que hayan evidenciado **disminuir IC y/o progresión de ERD**
- ✧ **No retrasar** el inicio de estos fármacos para evitar que no puedan usarse por TFG



MUCHAS GRACIAS