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2022



Gliflozine ed incretine: da farmaci antidiabetici a farmaci cardiovascolari

**Strategie di utilizzo delle gliflozine:
perché? quando? come? a chi?**

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Disclosures



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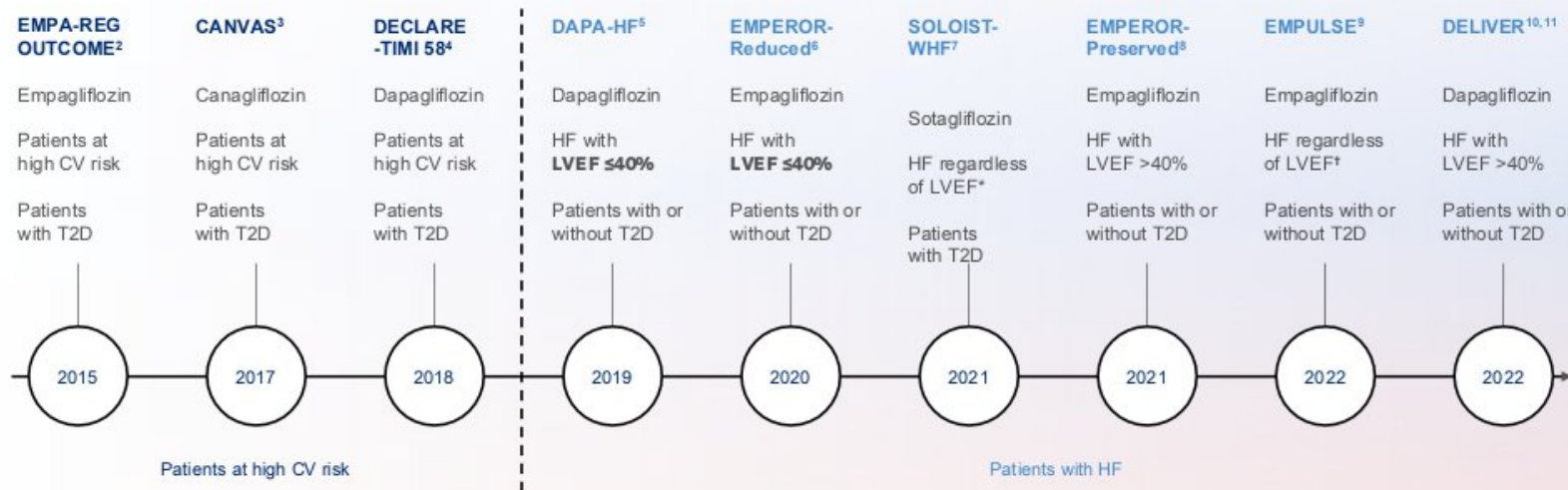
No other conflicts of interest relevant to this presentation.



Strategie di utilizzo delle gliflozine: perché? quando? come? a chi?



Growing evidence from RCTs demonstrates the favourable profile of SGLT2 inhibitors on CV outcomes and mortality in patients with HF

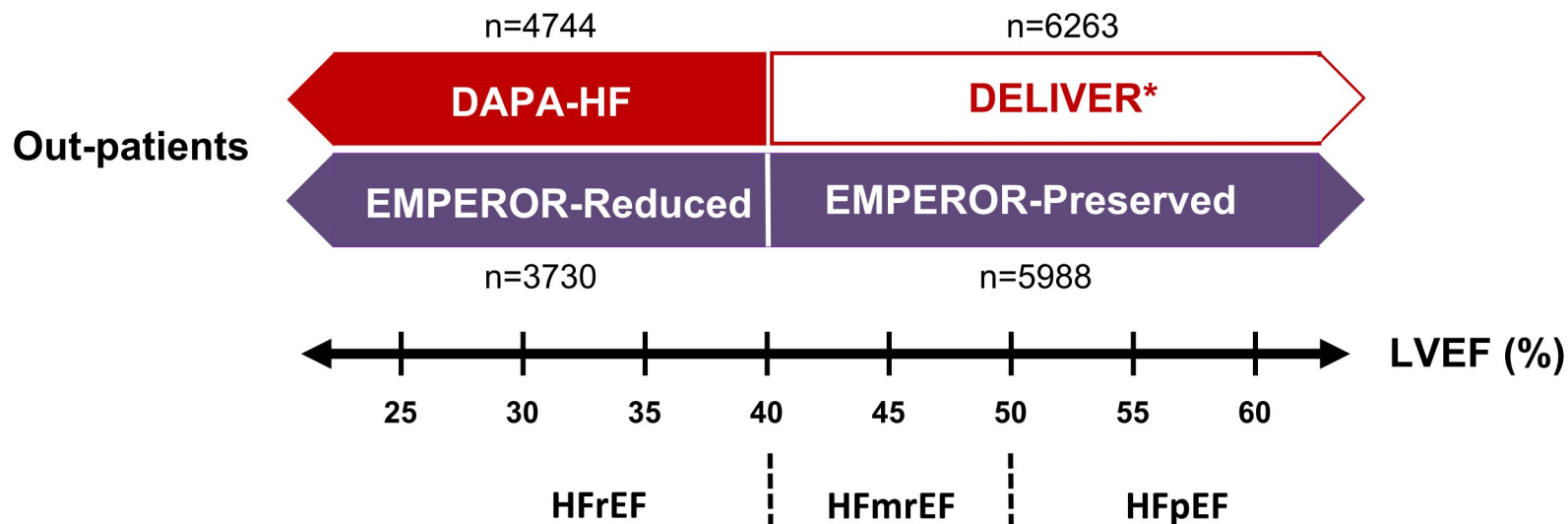


*In patients hospitalized for worsening HF. †In patients hospitalized for acute HF, once stabilized. CV, cardiovascular; HF, heart failure; LVEF, left ventricular ejection fraction; RCT, randomized controlled trial; SGLT2, sodium-glucose co-transporter-2; T2D, type 2 diabetes.

1. Tsampasian V *et al.* *Cardiol Res Pract.* 2021;2021:9927533; 2. Zinman B *et al.* *N Engl J Med.* 2015;373:2117; 3. Neal B *et al.* *N Engl J Med.* 2017;377:644; 4. Vivio SP *et al.* *N Engl J Med.* 2019;380:347; 5. McMurray J *et al.* *N Engl J Med.* 2019;381:1995; 6. Packer M *et al.* *N Engl J Med.* 2020;383:1413; 7. Bhatt DL *et al.* *N Engl J Med.* 2021;384:117; 8. Anker SD *et al.* *N Engl J Med.* 2021;385:1451; 9. Voors AA *et al.* *Nat Med.* 2022;28:568; 10. AstraZeneca. Press release, 2022. Available at: <https://www.astrazeneca-us.com/content/az-us/media/press-releases/2022/farxiga-met-primary-endpoint-in-deliver-phase-iii-trial.html> (accessed August 2022); 11. Solomon SD *et al.* *Eur J Heart Fail.* 2021;23:1217.



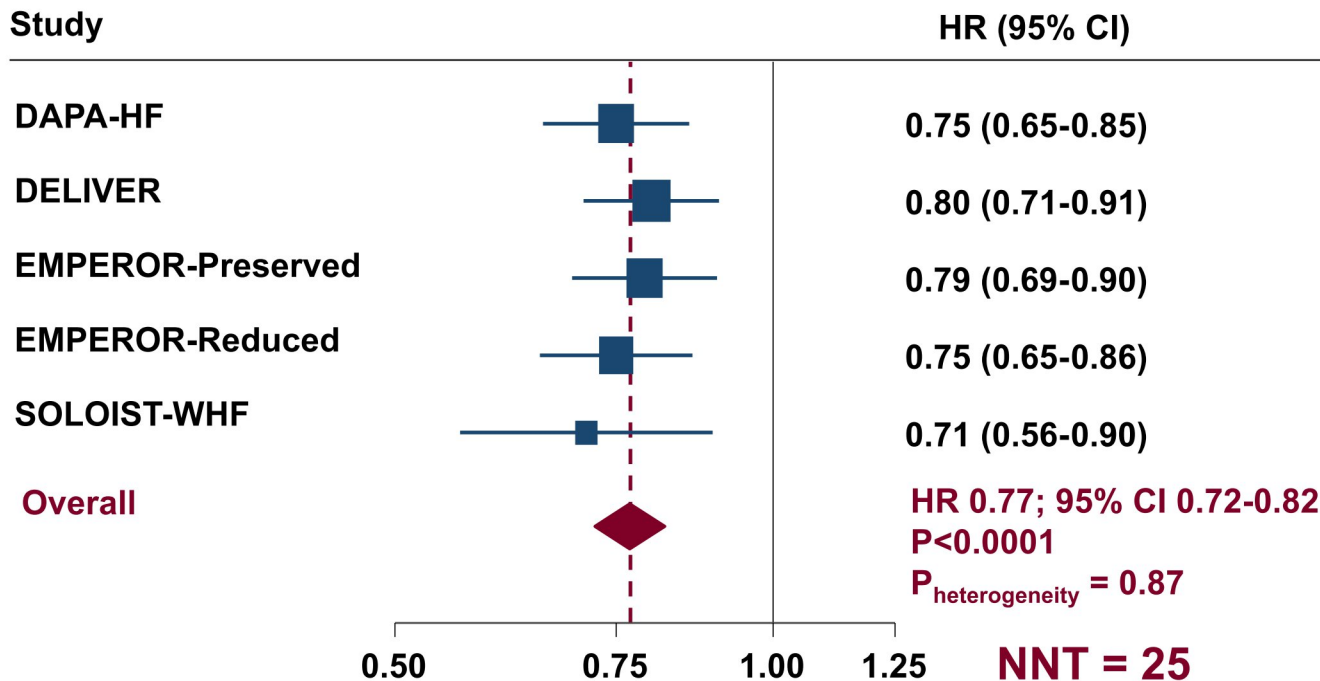
SGLT2 inhibitors heart failure trials: Out-patients





SGLT2 inhibitors in out-patients with HF

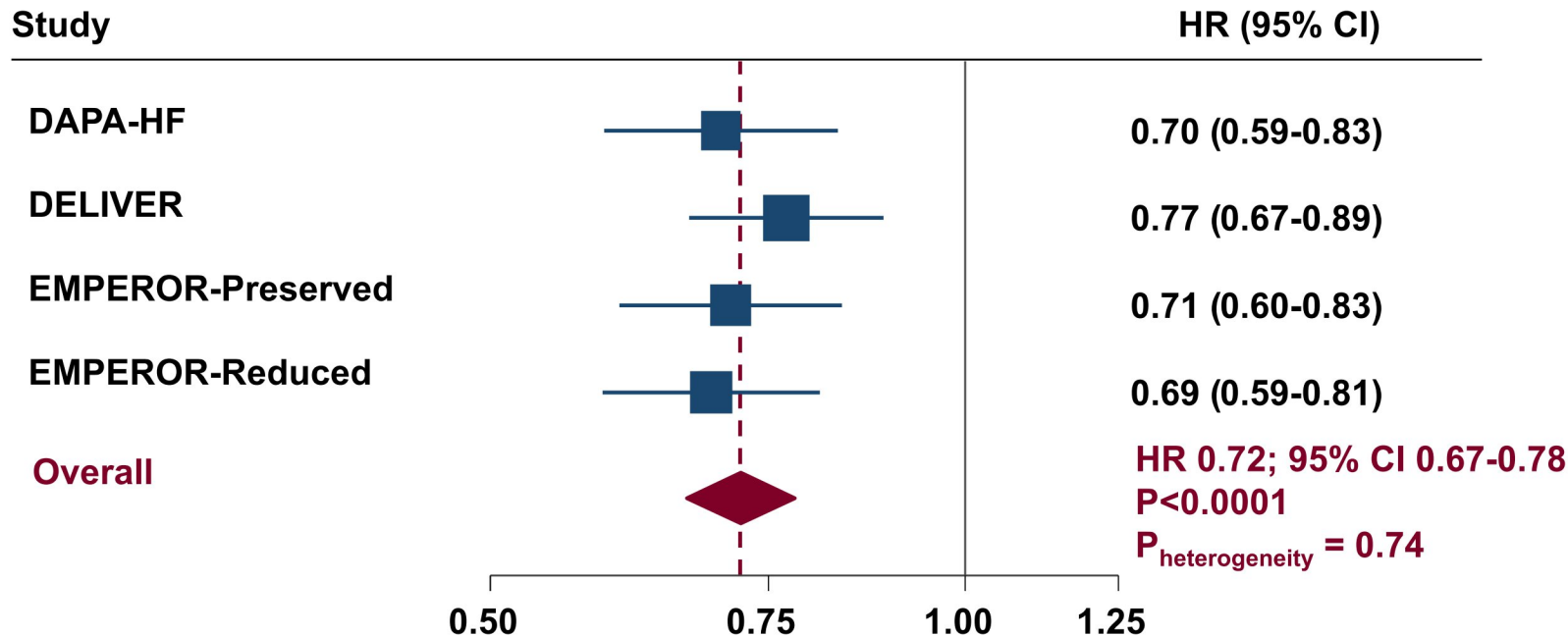
↓ 23% (18-28%) RRR of Primary Endpoint (CV Death or HF Hospitalization)





SGLT2 inhibitors in out-patients with HF

↓ 28% (22-33%) Relative Risk Reduction of HF Hospitalisation



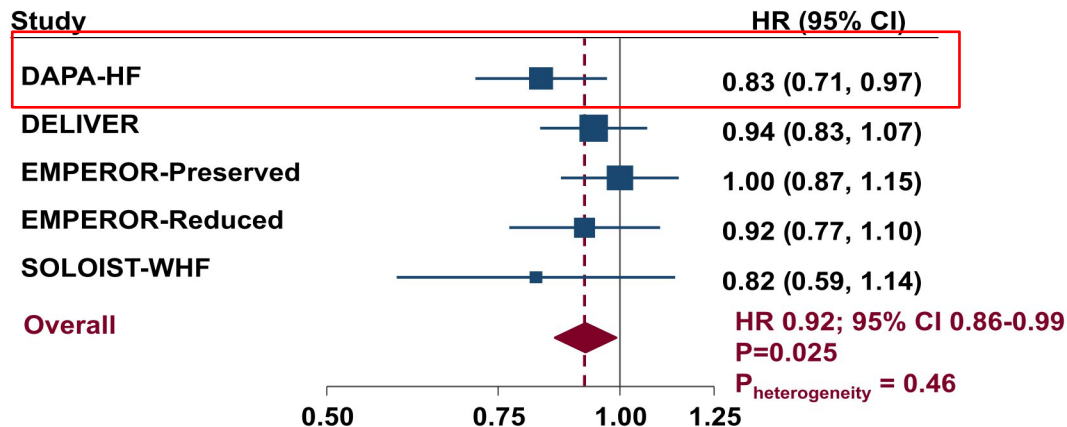


SGLT2 inhibitors in out-patients with HF

Cardiovascular death



All cause death

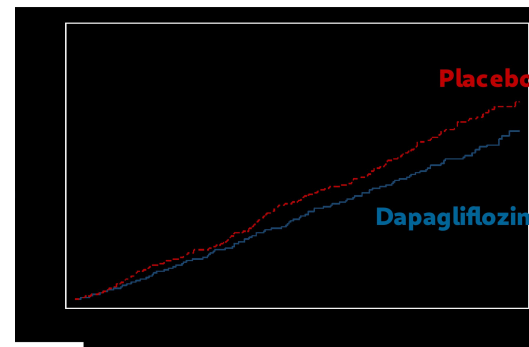


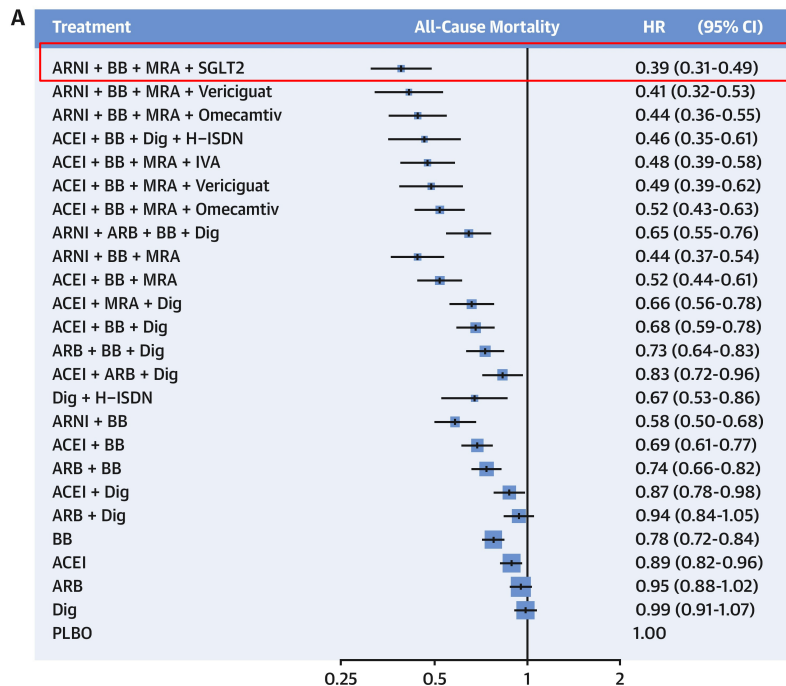
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Dapagliflozin in Patients with Heart Failure and Reduced Ejection Fraction

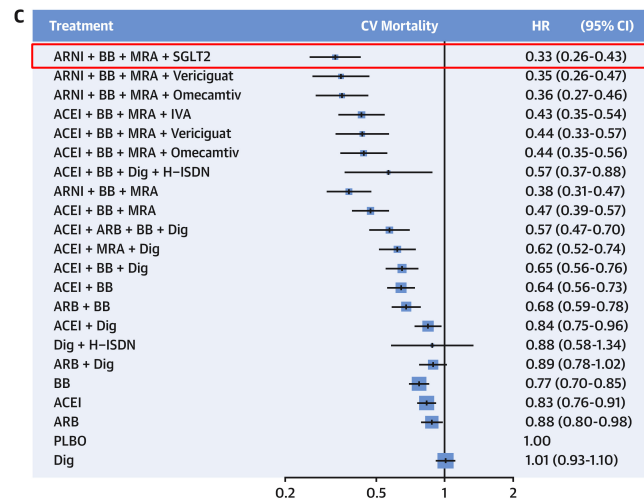
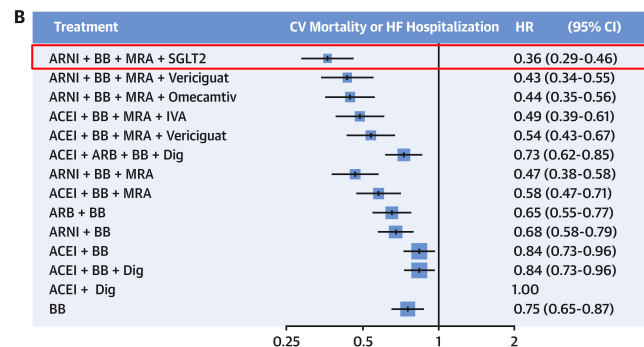
Cardiovascular death

HR 0.82 (0.69, 0.98); p=0.029



CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION: Relative Risk Reduction of Different Pharmacological Treatment Combinations for Heart Failure


Tromp, J. et al. J Am Coll Cardiol HF. 2022;10(2):73-84.

CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION: Continued


Tromp, J. et al. J Am Coll Cardiol HF. 2022;10(2):73-84.

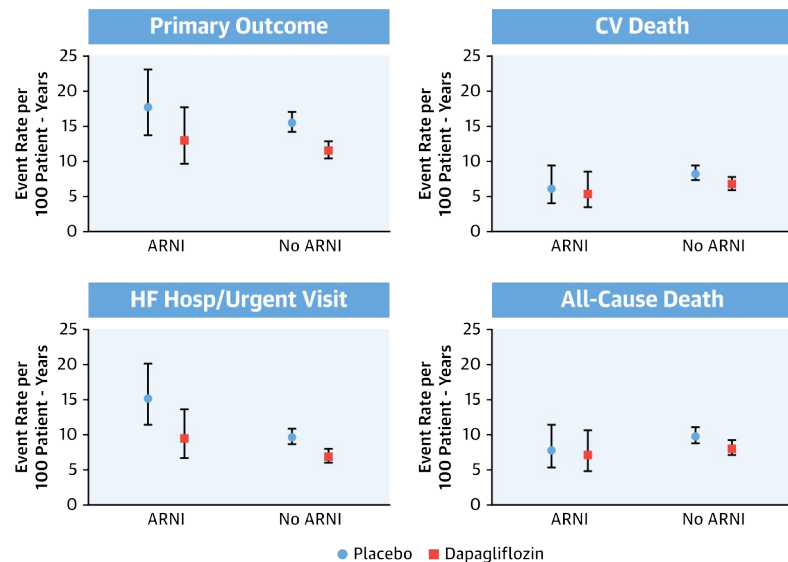


Effect of Dapagliflozin in Patients With HFrEF Treated With Sacubitril/Valsartan



The DAPA-HF Trial

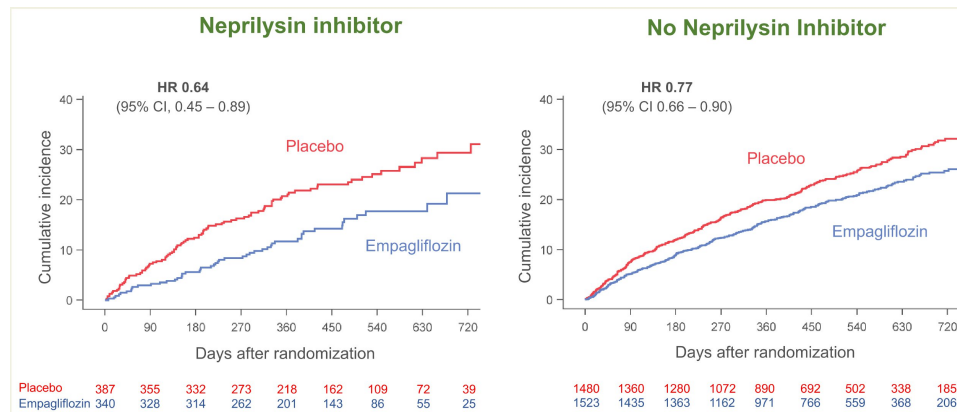
Scott D. Solomon, MD,^a Pardeep S. Jhund, MSc,^b Brian L. Claggett, PhD,^c Pooja Dewan, MBBS,^b Lars Køber, MD,^d Mikhail N. Kosiborod, MD,^e Felipe A. Martinez, MD,^f Piotr Ponikowski, MD,^g Marc S. Sabatine, MD,^h Silvio E. Inzucchi, MD,^b Akshay S. Desai, MD,^g Olof Bengtsson, PhD,ⁱ Daniel Lindholm, MD,^b Mikaela Sjostrand, MD, PhD,^j Anna Maria Langkilde, MD,^k John J.V. McMurray, MD^l



Solomon, S.D. et al. J Am Coll Cardiol HF. 2020;8(10):811-8.

Influence of neprilysin inhibition on the efficacy and safety of empagliflozin in patients with chronic heart failure and a reduced ejection fraction: the EMPEROR-Reduced trial

Milton Packer^{1,2*}, Stefan D. Anker³, Javed Butler⁴, Gerasimos Filippatos⁵, Joao Pedro Ferreira⁶, Stuart J. Pocock⁷, Hans-Peter Brunner-La Rocca⁸, Stefan Janssens⁹, Hiroyuki Tsutsui¹⁰, Jian Zhang¹¹, Martina Brueckmann¹², Waheed Jamal¹³, Daniel Cotton¹⁴, Tomoko Iwata¹⁵, Janet Schnee¹⁴, and Faiez Zannad⁶; for the EMPEROR-Reduced Trial Committees and Investigators



Packer M et al. EHJ 2021



EMPEROR-Reduced showed empagliflozin can be combined with other foundational HFrEF therapies with no impact on safety profile

Background HF therapy at baseline (any dose)

Percentage of patients* (N=3730)

MRA

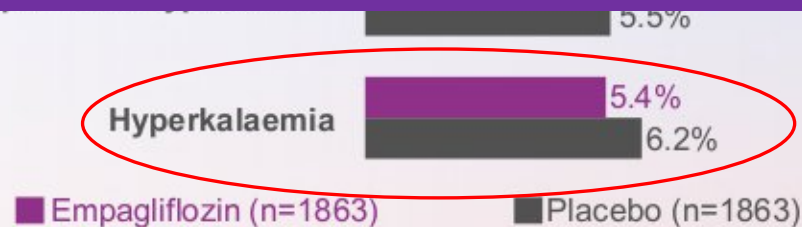
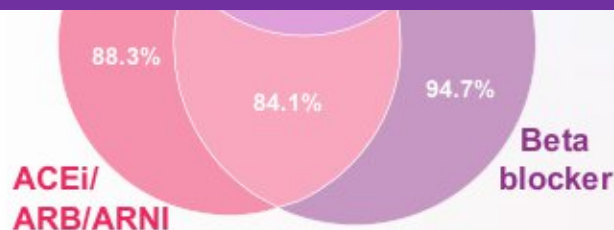
71.3%

ARNI

Rates of **hypotension**, **symptomatic hypotension** and **hyperkalaemia** were largely similar in all background HF therapy subgroups

AE incidence (%) in the overall patient population

Among MRA users at baseline, those treated with empagliflozin in EMPEROR-Reduced were 22% less likely to discontinue treatment with MRAs following randomization



*Percentages were calculated based on the number of patients receiving a specified HF therapy or combination of HF therapies at baseline.

ACEi, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; **AE**, adverse event; **ARB**, angiotensin receptor blocker; **ARNI**, angiotensin receptor-neprilysin inhibitor; **HF**, heart failure; **HFrEF**, heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; **MRA**, mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist.



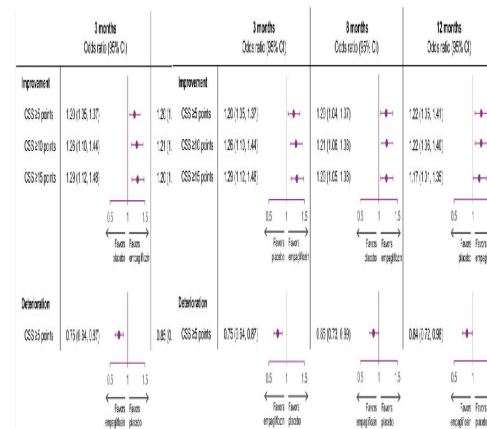
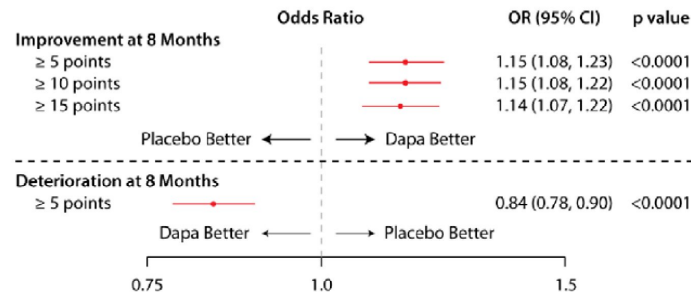
Greater Clinically Meaningful Improvement and Lesser Deterioration in Multiple Domains of Health Status with SGLT2i

8 months



8 months

B KCCQ Total Symptom Score



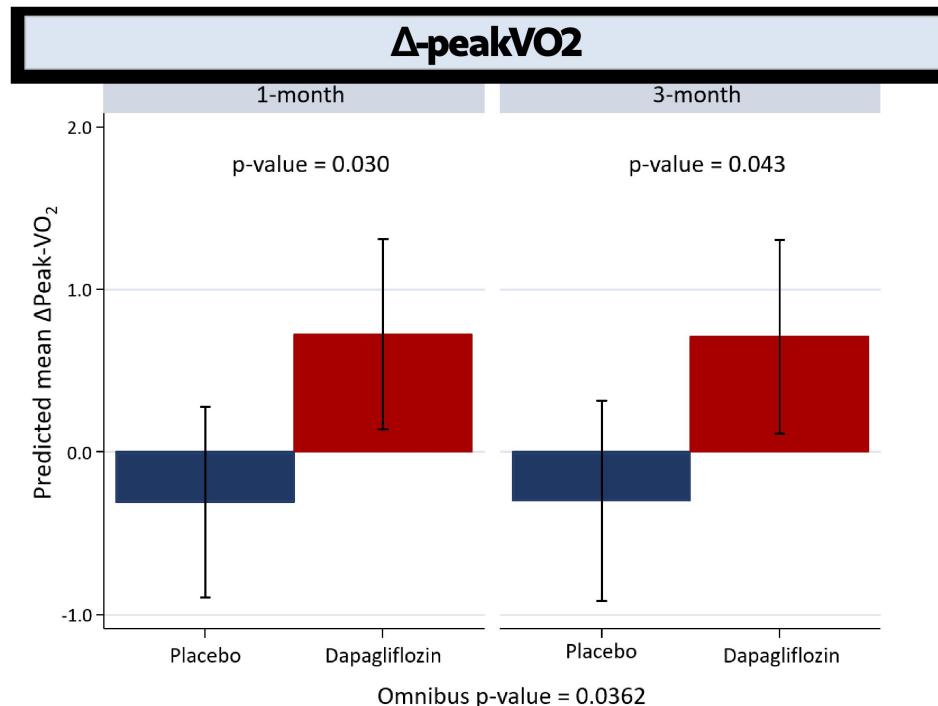
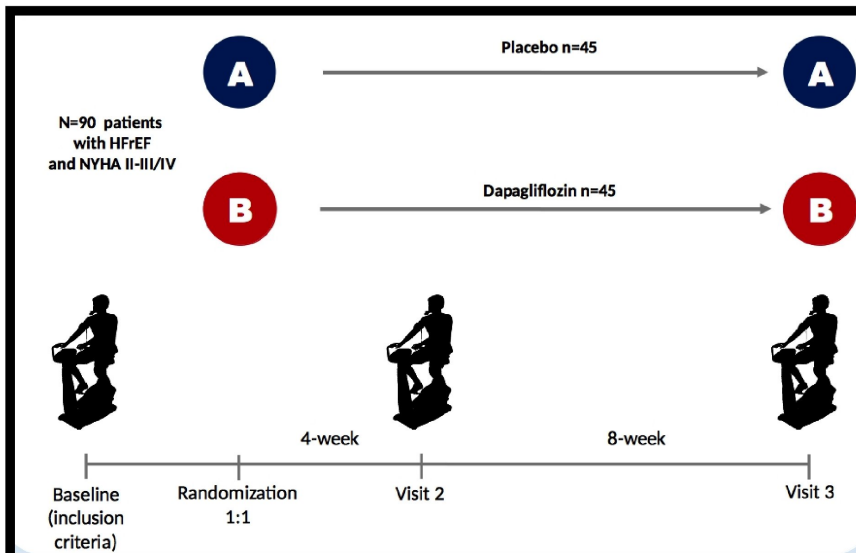
Butler J et al. EJHF 2011

Kosiborod MN et al. Circulation 2020

Vaduganathan M et al. ESC Congress 2022

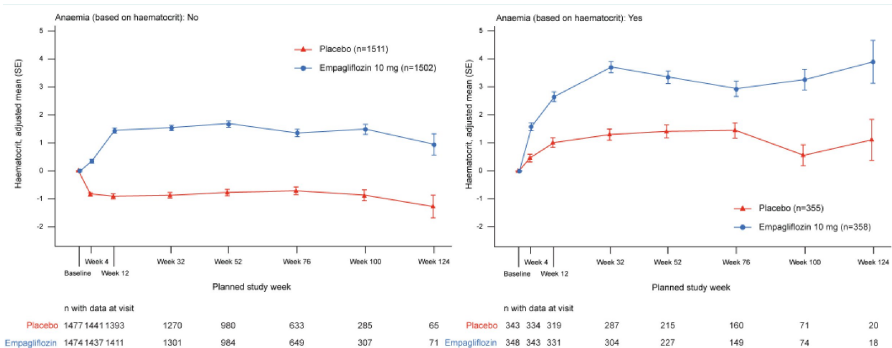


Short-term Effects of Dapagliflozin on Peak VO₂ in Heart failure and Reduced Ejection Fraction (DAPA-VO₂): a Randomized Clinical Trial

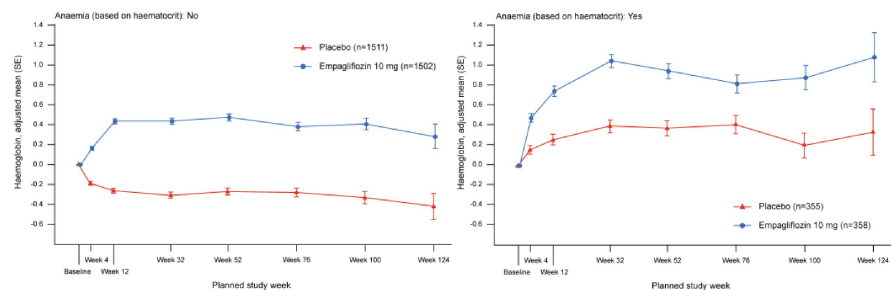
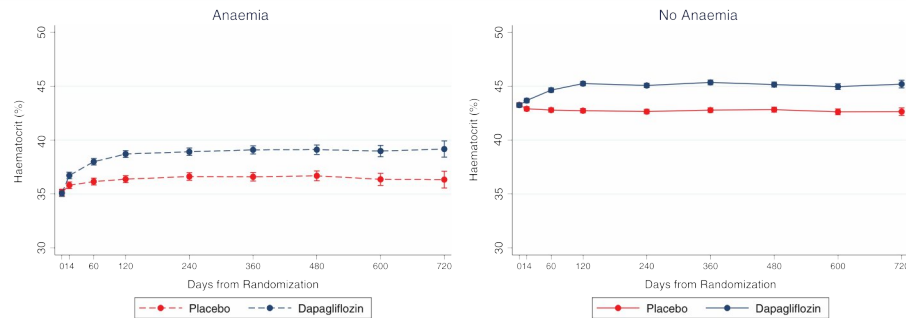




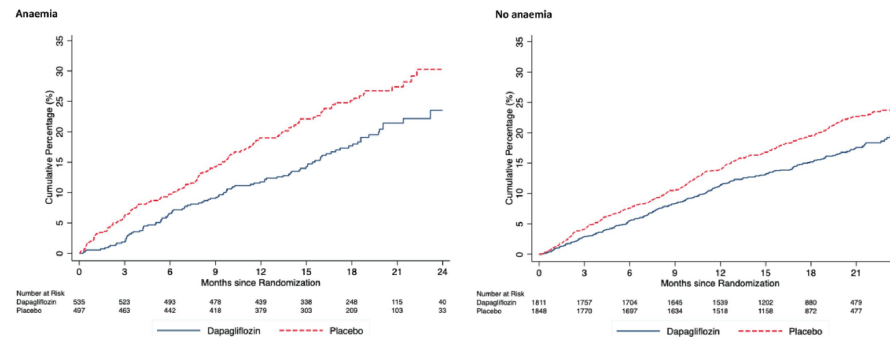
Impact of anaemia and the effect of empagliflozin in heart failure with reduced ejection fraction: findings from EMPEROR-Reduced



Effect of dapagliflozin on anaemia in DAPA-HF

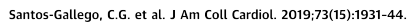


A primary composite endpoint

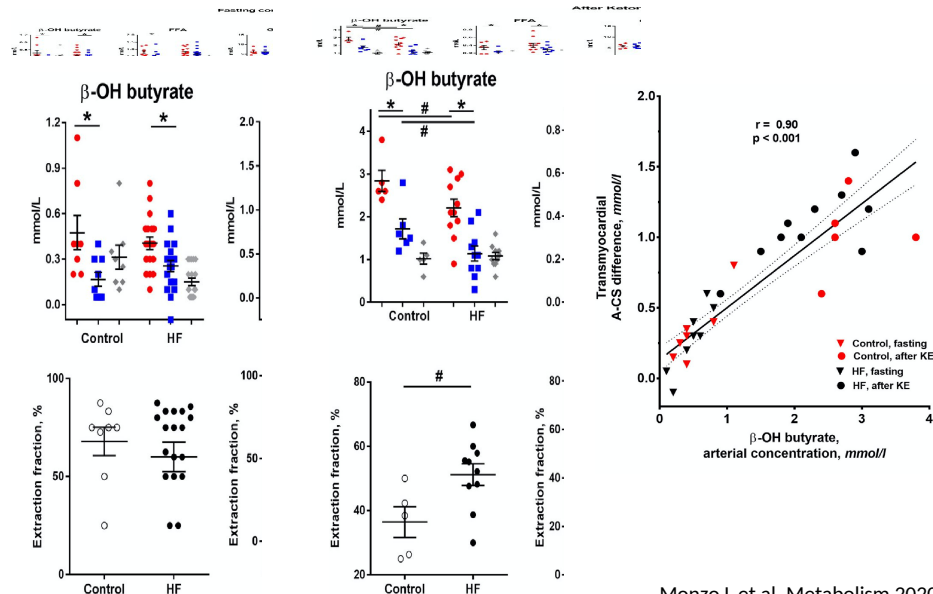


Dockerty KF et al. EJHF 2021

Ferreira JP et al. EJHF 2022



Luca Monzo ^{a,b}, Kamil Sedláček ^a, Katarina Hromanikova ^a, Lucie Tomanova ^a, Barry A. Borlaug ^c, Antonin Jabor ^a, Josef Kautzner ^a, Vojtech Melenovsky ^{a,*}

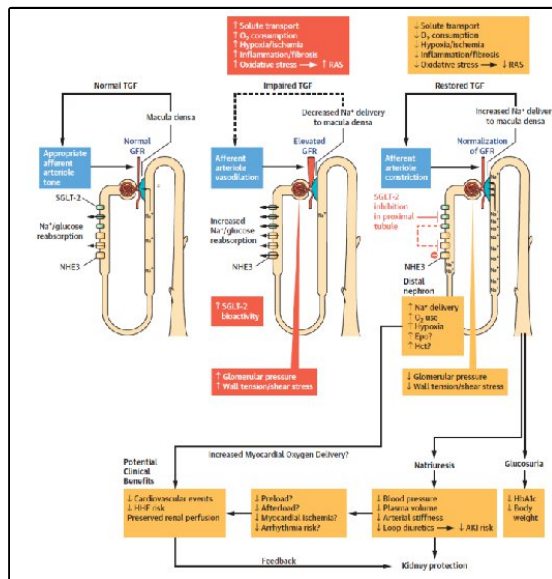
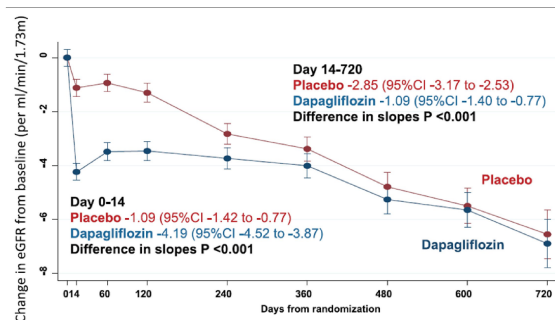


Monzo L et al. Metabolism 2020



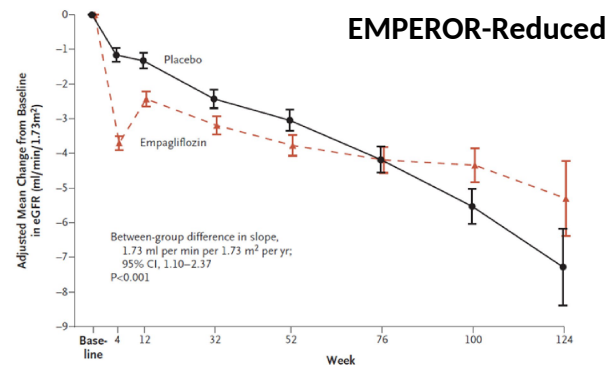
Effect of SGLT2i on renal function in chronic HF

DAPA-HF

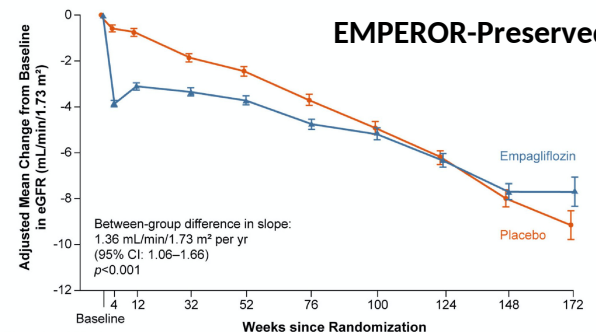


Cherney et al JACC HF 2019

EMPEROR-Reduced



EMPEROR-Preserved



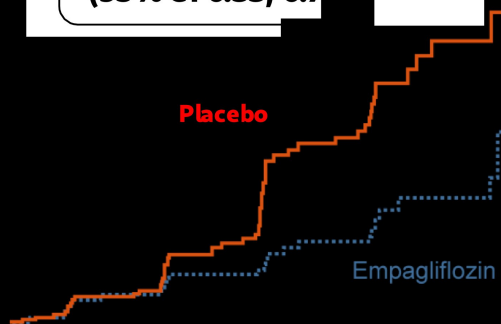
No. with Data at Visit

SGLT2i improve renal outcomes in chronic HF



EMPEROR-Reduced

HR 0.51
(95% CI 0.33, 0.7)

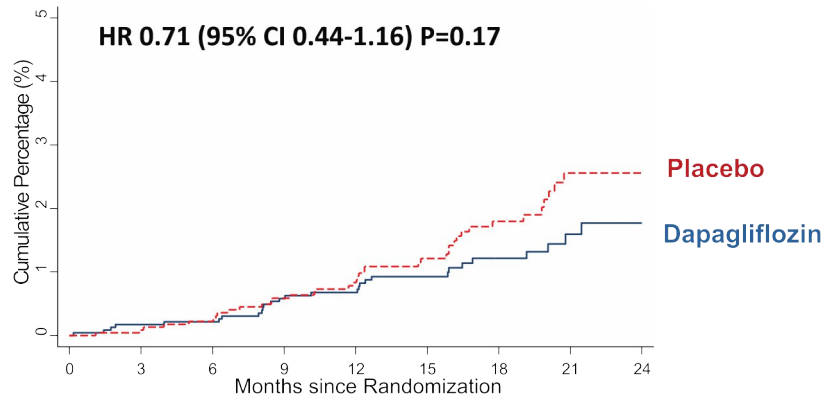


Months Since Randomization

Prespecified renal composite outcome was a composite of $\geq 40\%$ sustained decline eGFR or end-stage renal disease

DAPA-HF

HR 0.71 (95% CI 0.44-1.16) P=0.17



Number at Risk

Dapagliflozin	2372	2294	2226	2141	2008	1570	1153	622	223
Placebo	2370	2276	2200	2117	1975	1537	1132	600	215

Prespecified renal composite outcome was a composite of $\geq 50\%$ sustained decline eGFR or end-stage renal disease or renal death

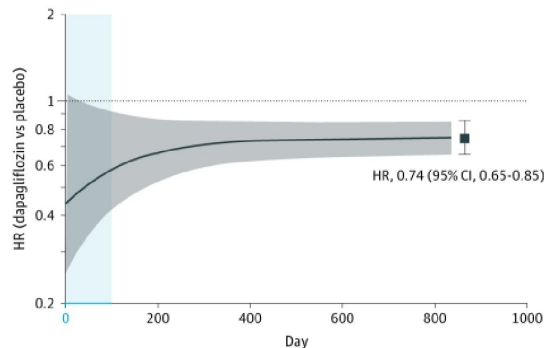


Strategie di utilizzo delle gliflozine: perché? quando? come? a chi?

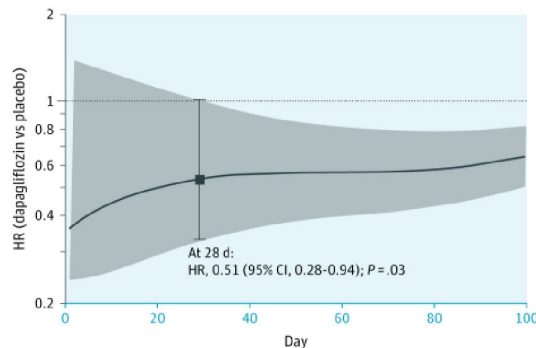


Setting: out-patients with HFrEF

A Worsening heart failure or cardiovascular death



B Worsening heart failure or cardiovascular death, first 100 d

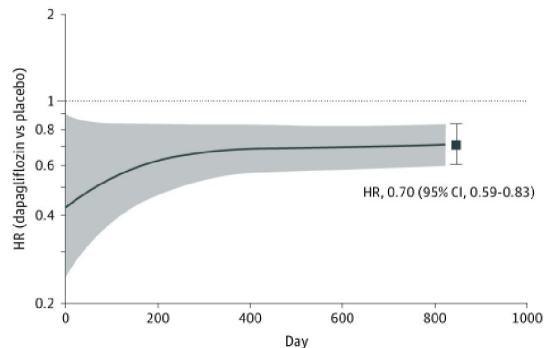


JAMA Cardiology | Original Investigation

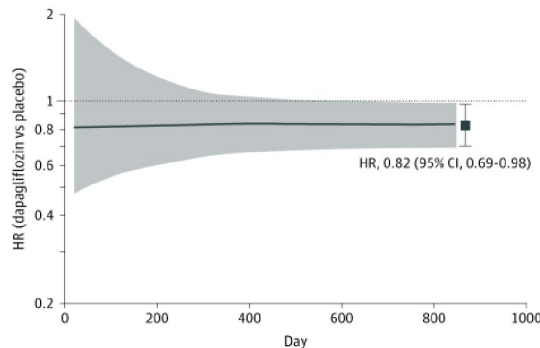
Time to Clinical Benefit of Dapagliflozin and Significance of Prior Heart Failure Hospitalization in Patients With Heart Failure With Reduced Ejection Fraction

**The earlier,
the better !!!**

C Worsening heart failure



D Cardiovascular death





Substantial benefit in patients at higher risk

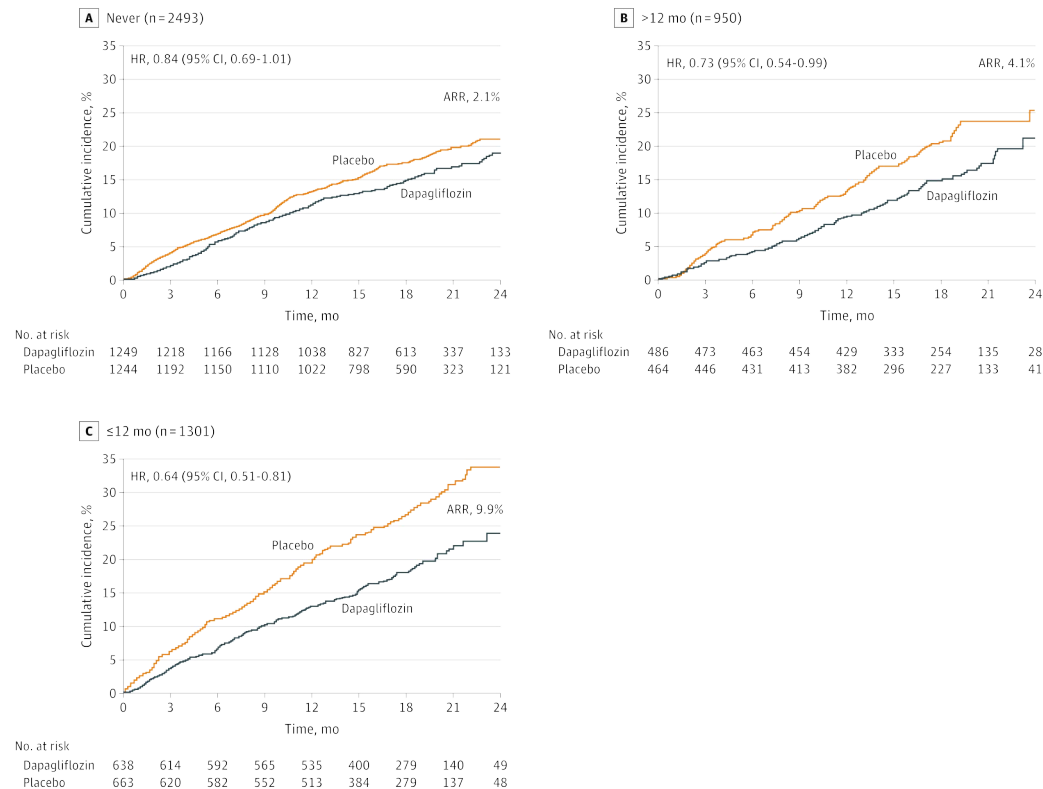
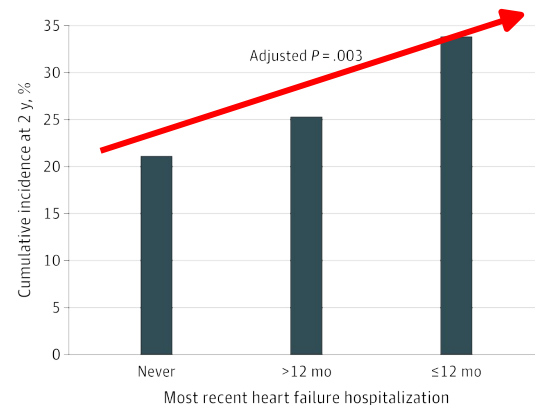


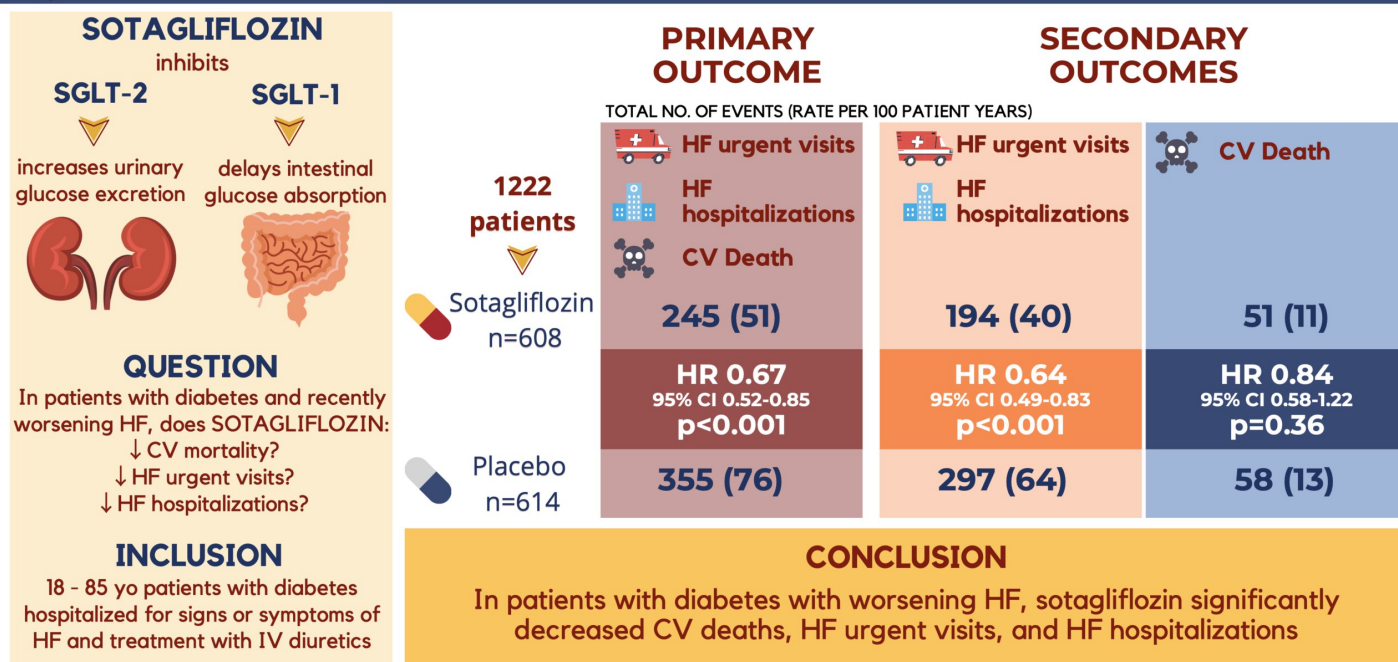
Figure 2. Cumulative Incidence of Cardiovascular Death or Worsening Heart Failure Event at 2 Years by Timing of Most Recent Heart Failure Hospitalization Relative to Trial Enrollment



SOLOIST-WHF



All T2DM. Hospitalized for HF (or within 3 days of discharge) or urgent HF visit. Not required to have reduced LVEF (stratified by LVEF <50%/≥50%) – but 75% patients LVEF <50%. Elevated BNP/NT-proBNP. Median FU 9 mo.



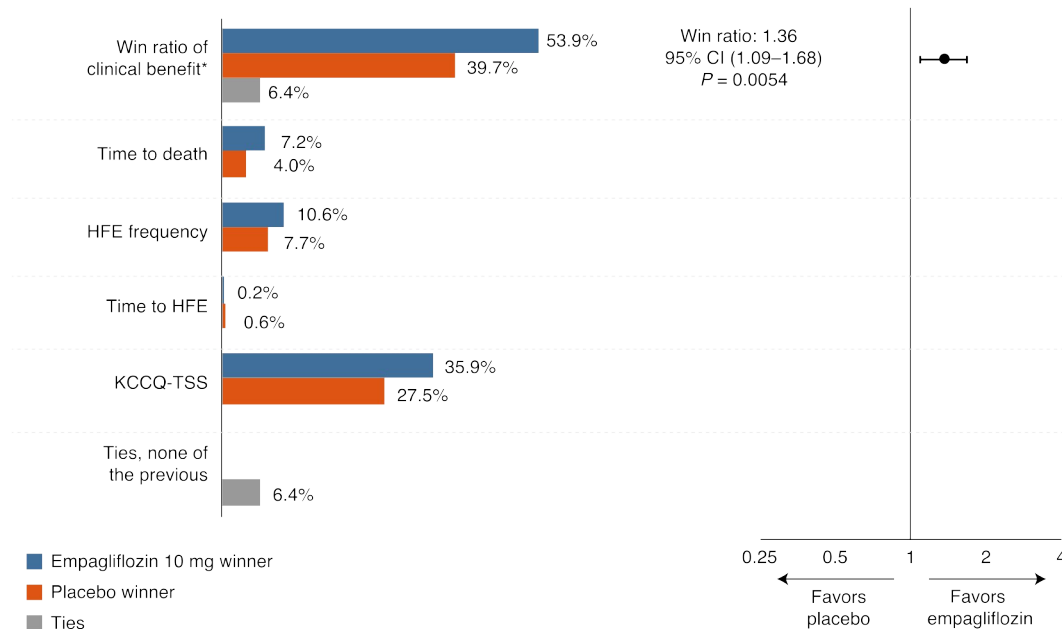


EMPULSE

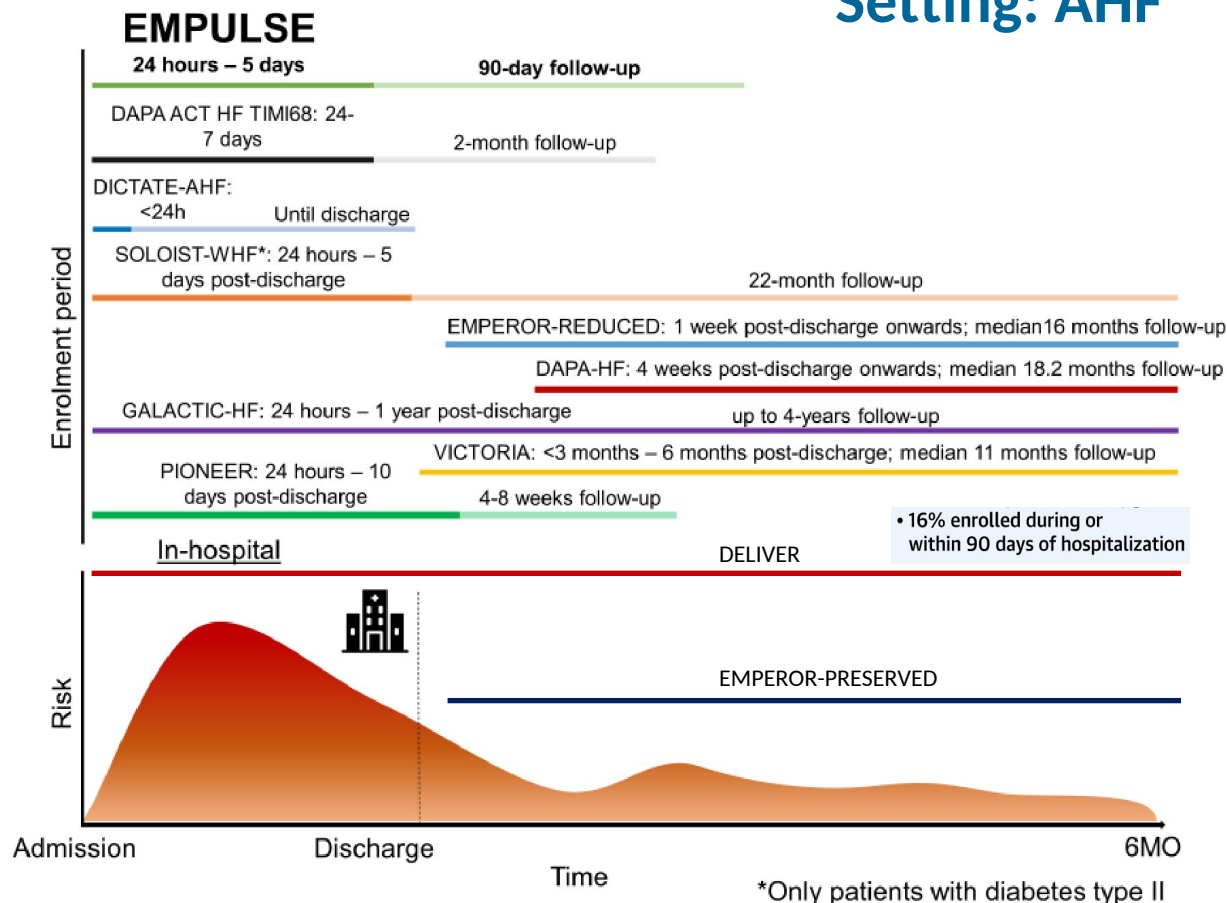


Empagliflozin in patients hospitalized for acute heart failure

- 530 patients with of acute de novo or decompensated HF (rEF 67%; pEF 33%) randomized to empagliflozin 10 mg OD or placebo
- median time from hospital admission to randomization, 3 days
- primary outcome: clinical benefit (composite of death any cause, heart failure events and time to first heart failure event, or ≥ 5 point change in KCCQ) at 90 days FU, as assessed using a win ratio



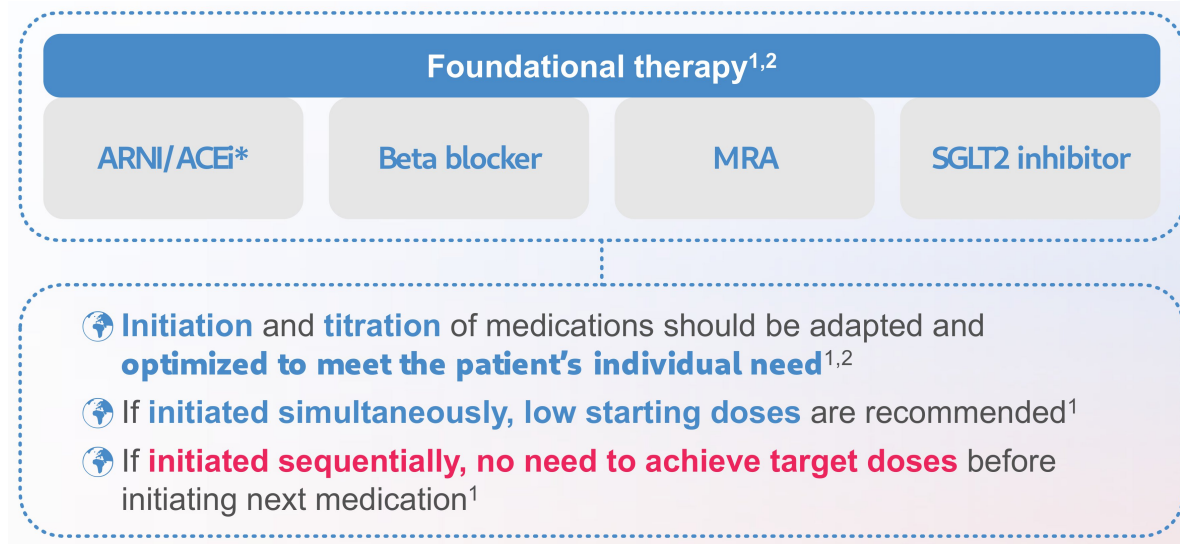
Setting: AHF



*Only patients with diabetes type II



Strategie di utilizzo delle gliflozine: perché? quando? come? a chi?



Traditional Serial Strategy

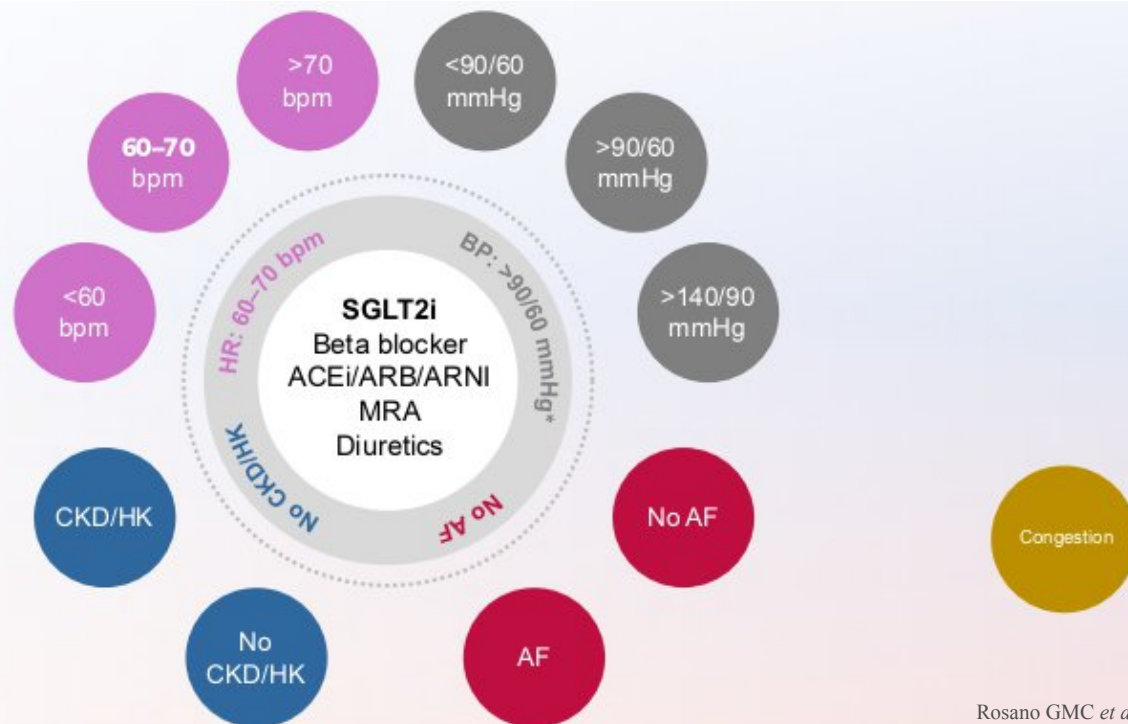




The HFA-ESC consensus document highlights key characteristics that should be considered in the management of HFrEF

The HFA-ESC consensus document recommends **maintaining SGLT2i** across all phenotypes listed

*In patients with predominant chronic coronary syndrome, blood pressure threshold is 120/80 mmHg.
 ACEi, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; AF, atrial fibrillation; ARB, angiotensin receptor blocker; ARNI, angiotensin receptor-neprilysin inhibitor; BP, blood pressure; bpm, beats per minute; CKD, chronic kidney disease; HFA-ESC, Heart Failure Association of the European Society of Cardiology; HFrEF, heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; HK, hyperkalaemia; HR, heart rate; MRA, mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist; SGLT2i, sodium-glucose co-transporter-2 inhibitor.





When and how to initiate SGLT2 inhibitors?



Based on EMPULSE trial

- No increase in diuretic dose in prior 6 hours
- No intravenous vasodilators or inotropic agents in prior 24 hours
- Systolic blood pressure ≥ 100 mmHg
- eGFR ≥ 20 mL/min/1.73 m²



Based on DAPA-HF and EMPEROR-Reduced trials

- Symptomatic HFrEF regardless of background therapy
- Systolic blood pressure > 100 mmHg (empagliflozin) or ≥ 95 mmHg (dapagliflozin)
- eGFR ≥ 20 mL/min/1.73 (empagliflozin) or ≥ 25 mL/min/1.73 (dapagliflozin)

Contraindications:

- Type 1 diabetes
- DKA history
- eGFR < 20 -25 mL/min
- Volume depletion/hypotension
- Pregnancy and lactation

Which drug? Dapagliflozin 10 mg daily or Empagliflozin 10 mg daily

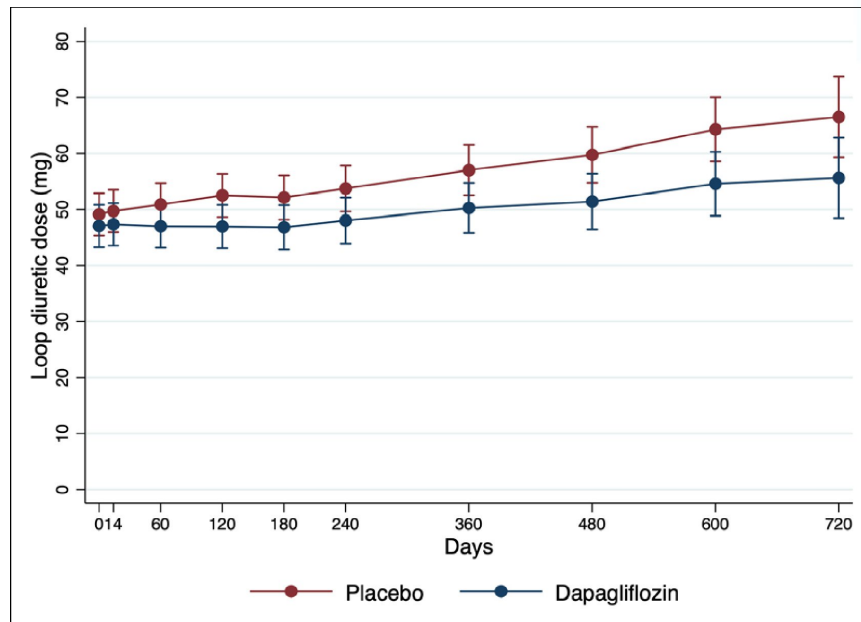
Advices. Monitor renal function at 1-2 weeks if low eGFR at baseline although initial 10-15% declines are common/expected, do not reflect acute kidney injury and therapy should be continued unless major fall in eGFR. Prevention of genital tract infection or mycosis.

Follow-up: Encourage adherence to guideline-recommended therapies. Adjust diuretic therapy based on volume status.



ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

Dapagliflozin and Diuretic Use in Patients With Heart Failure and Reduced Ejection Fraction in DAPA-HF



	No Diuretic (n=736)		Furosemide-Equivalent Dose			
			<40 mg* (n=1311)		40 mg (n=1365)	
	Placebo	Dapagliflozin	Placebo	Dapagliflozin	Placebo	Dapagliflozin
Safety						
Discontinuation because of adverse event, n (%)	19 (5.2)	12 (3.3)	25 (3.9)	26 (3.9)	20 (3.0)	29 (4.2)
Volume depletion, n (%)	31 (8.5)	16 (4.3)	34 (5.3)	37 (5.5)	33 (4.9)	55 (8.0)
Renal adverse event, n (%)	21 (5.8)	8 (2.2)	31 (4.8)	27 (4.0)	46 (6.8)	44 (6.4)



Counselling for patients on SGLT2i



- Educate patients on bioparameters to regularly monitor: blood pressure, body weight, blood glucose if gliflozin is used in association with anti-diabetic drugs.
- Educate patients on appropriate personal hygiene: keeping the genital region clean and dry.
- Advise patients about the need to withhold gliflozin in case of prolonged fasting, 2-3 days before and on the day of the elective surgery that requires fasting (sick-day rule).
- Advise patients about the need to avoid low carbohydrate diets and excessive alcohol consumption
- Inform patients about the symptoms of volume depletion: weakness, orthostatic hypotension, weight decrease >1 kg over 24 h or >2 kg in 1 week.
- Inform patients about symptoms and signs of uro-genital infections: pain or burning on urination; redness, swelling, or itching in the genital area; nasty-smelling vaginal or penile secretion
- Inform patients about symptoms of diabetic ketoacidosis: excessive thirst, sweet-smelling breath, a change in urine or sweat odour, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, confusion, weakness, and fever.

Communicate with GPs

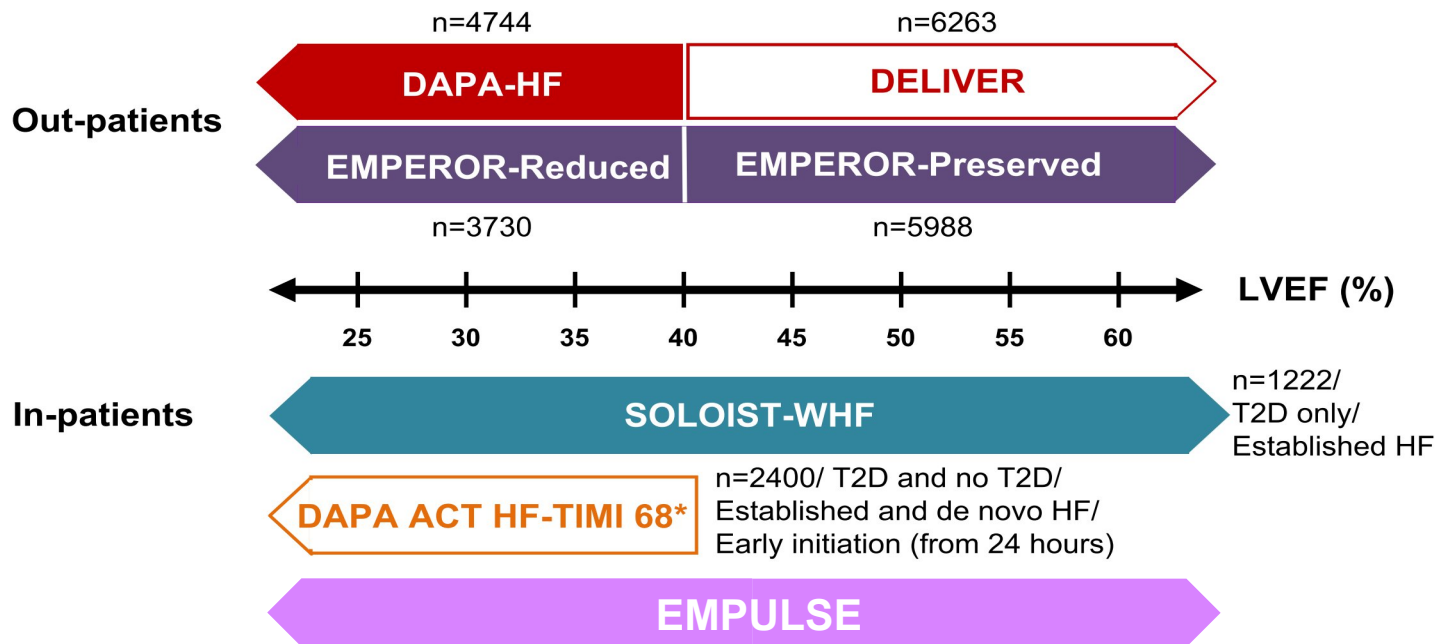
- No panic if mild reduction in eGFR
- No panic if high glucose in the urine sample



Strategie di utilizzo delle gliflozine: perché? quando? come? a chi?



The totality of evidence supports prioritizing the use of SGLT2 inhibitors in all patients with heart failure, irrespective of patient phenotype or care setting



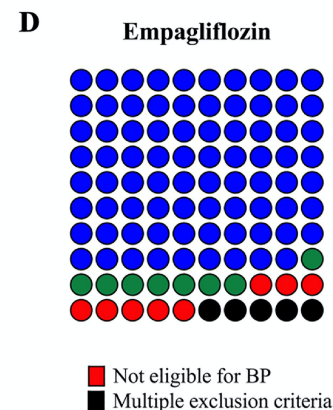
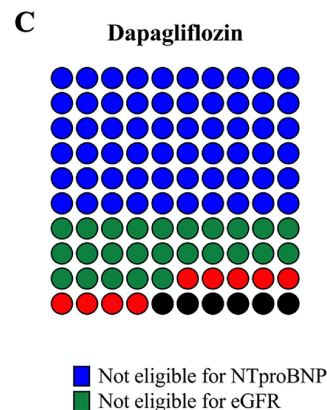
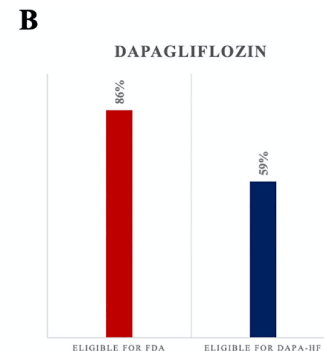
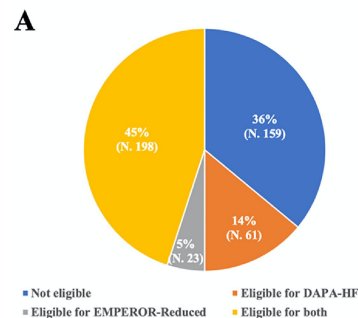
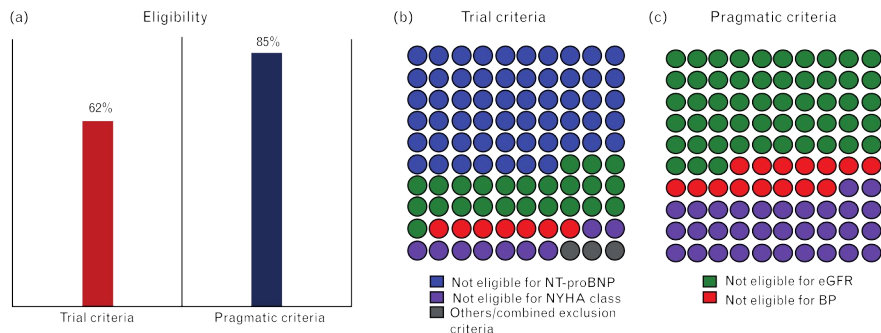


Sodium–glucose co-transporter-2 inhibitors eligibility in patients with heart failure with reduced ejection fraction[☆]

Luca Monzo^{a,b,*}, Ilaria Ferrari^b, Francesco Cicogna^a, Claudia Tota^a, Leonardo Calò^a

What proportion of patients with heart failure and preserved ejection fraction are eligible for empagliflozin?

Luca Monzo^{a,b}, Ilaria Ferrari^b, Francesco Cicogna^a, Claudia Tota^a and Leonardo Calò^a



New data DELIVERed!!

EMPEROR-Preserved

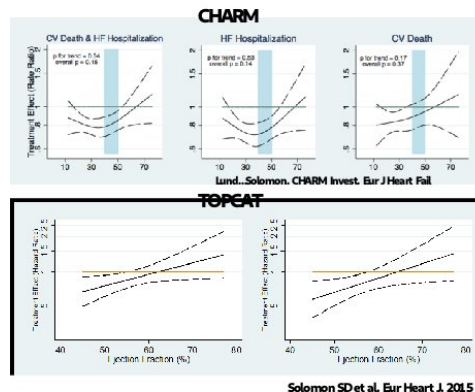
	Empagliflozin	Placebo	
	n with event/N analysed		
Baseline LVEF			HR (95% CI)
<50%	145/995	193/988	
≥50% to <60%	138/1028	173/1030	
≥60%	132/974	145/973	

HR (95% CI)
 0.71 (0.57-0.88)
 0.80 (0.64-0.99)
 0.87 (0.69-1.10)

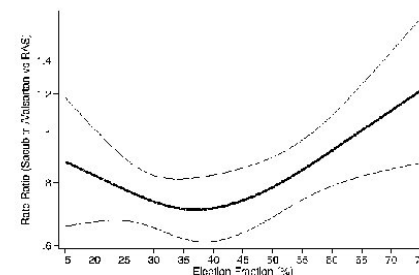
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Dapagliflozin in Heart Failure with Mildly Reduced or Preserved Ejection Fraction

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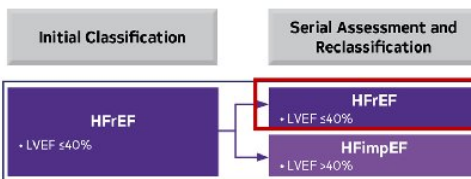
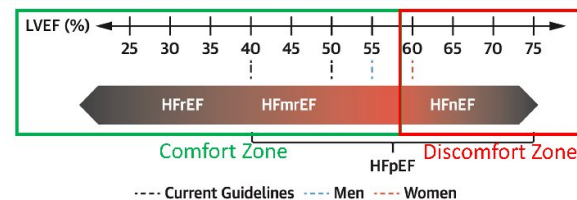


PARADIGM-PARAGON



Solomon et al. Circulation 2019

CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION Proposed Nomenclature in Heart Failure



Recognizing LVEF is dynamic, the AHA/ACC/HFSA 2022 Guidelines define HFimpEF as: "Previous LVEF ≤ 40% and a follow-up measurement of LVEF > 40%" (as defined in the DELIVER trial.)

Solomon S et al N Engl J Med. 2022



New data DELIVERed!!

- Clear signal of benefit across LVEF categories
- Efficacy in those with improved/recovered LVEF (previously <40%)

HFimpEF

Dapagliflozin

HFrEF

Dapagliflozin
Empagliflozin

HFmrEF

Dapagliflozin
Empagliflozin

HFpEF

Dapagliflozin
Empagliflozin

