HEARTS AND KIDNEYS AND SUGARS, OH MY!

A DIABETES UPDATE

OBJECTIVES

Identify new drug approvals related to diabetes management

 $Compare \ and \ contrast \ non-glucose \ lowering \ benefits \ of \ antihyperglycemic \ medications$

Recall key updates to the 2023 American Diabetes Association Standards of Care

Apply updated diabetes information to patient scenarios

1 2

ABBREVIATIONS

ACC: American College of Cardiology ADA: American Diabetes Association AGA: American Gastroenterological Association

AHA: American Heart Association ASCVD: atherosclerotic cardiovascular

BMI: body mass index CVOT: cardiovascular outcome trial

CKD: chronic kidney disease

eGFR: estimated glomerular filtration rate ESKD: end stage kidney disease

GIP: glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide GLP1a: glucagon-like peptide 1 agonist

HF: heart failure: HFpEF: heart failure with preserved ejection fraction

HFrEF: heart failure with reduced ejection fraction HFSA: Heart Failure Society of America

DPP4i: dipeptidyl-peptidase 4 inhibitor | KDIGO: Kidney Disease Improving | Global Outcomes

MACE: major adverse cardiovascular

MI: myocardial infarction PVD: peripheral vascular disease

SGLT2i: sodium glucose co-transporter 2

SU: sulfonylurea T1DM: type 1 diabetes mellitus

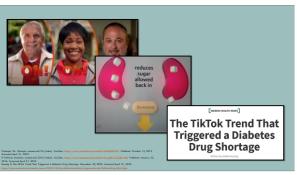
T2DM: type 2 diabetes mellitus

TZD: thiazolidinedione

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IMPACT OF DIABETES % of US population with diabetes 11.3% = 38.3 M 8.7% = 28.7 M 2.3% = 8.5 M



NEW APPROVALS

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 $\underline{Indication};$ delay the onset of Stage 3 T1DM in adults and pediatric patients $\ge\!\!8$ years old with Stage 2 T1DM

Class: CD3-directed antibody

 $\underline{\mathsf{MOA:}}$ binds CD3 present on T lymphocytes; may deactivate beta cell autoreactive T lymphocytes among other actions

Dose: based on body surface area; 30 minute IV infusion daily over 14 consecutive days

Cl: none

9

Warnings: cytokine release syndrome, lymphopenia, serious infections

AE: (>10%) lymphopenia, leukopenia, rash, headache

https://tzieldhcp.com/ kage insert). Red Bank, NK. Prevention Bio, Inc. 2022.

FINERENONE

<u>Indication:</u> reduce risk of sustained eGFR decline, end stage kidney disease (ESKD), CV death, non-fatal MI, HF hospitalization in adults with chronic kidney disease (CKD) associated with T2DM

Class: non-steroidal mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist (MRA)

 $\underline{\text{MOA:}}$ block MR mediated sodium reabsorption and MR overactivation in both epithelial and nonepithelial tissues

Dose: 10 or 20 mg once daily

Cl: concomitant CYP3A4 inhibitors; adrenal insufficiency

Warnings: hyperkalemia

AE: (>1%) hyperkalemia, hypernatremia, hypotension

https://www.kerendichcp.com/ ndia (package insert). Whippany, NJ. Bayer HealthCare Pharmaceuticals, Inc. 2021.

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SEMAGLUTIDE

<u>Indication:</u> improve glycemic control in adults with T2DM; reduce the risk of major adverse cardiovascular events (MACE) in adults with T2DM and established CVD

Class: glucagon-like peptide-1 agonist (GLP1a)

 $\underline{\text{MOA:}}$ binds to GLP1 receptors stimulates insulin secretion and lowers glucagon secretion, in a glucose-dependent fashion; delays gastric emptying

<u>Dose</u>: 0.25 mg subcut once weekly; titrated every 4 weeks to 0.5 mg, 1 mg and max 2 mg CI; personal/family history medullary thyroid carcinoma or MEN2

 $\underline{\underline{Warnings:}}$ pancreatitis, AKI, acute gallbladder disease, DM retinopathy complications, hypoglycemia in combo with insulin secretagogues or insulin

AE: (>5%) N/V/D, abdominal pain, constipation

https://www.novomedlink.com/diobetes/products/treatment/azempic.html
Ozempic [package insert]. Plainsboro, NJ. NovoNordisk, Inc. 2022.

TIRZEPATIDE

Indication: improve glycemic control in adults with T2DM

Class: glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide (GIP) receptor and GLP1 agonist

 $\underline{\text{MOA:}}$ binds to GIP and GLP1 receptors to stimulate insulin secretion and lowers glucagon secretion, in a glucose-dependent fashion; delays gastric emptying

Dose: 2.5 mg subcut once weekly; titrated up by 2.5 mg every 4 weeks to max 15 mg

CI: personal/family history medullary thyroid carcinoma or MEN2

Warnings: pancreatitis, hypoglycemia in combo with insulin secretagogues or insulin, acute kidney injury, DM retinopathy in those with a history, acute gallbladder disease, severe GI

 $\underline{\text{AE}}$: (>5%) N/V/D, abdominal pain, constipation, dyspepsia, decreased appetite

mounjaro

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Brenzavvy[~]

BEXAGLIFLOZIN

Indication: improve glycemic control in adults with T2DM

Class: sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 inhibitor (SGLT2i)

 $\underline{\text{MOA:}}$ inhibits SGLT2 to reduce renal reabsorption of glucose and lower the renal threshold for glucose which increases urinary glucose excretion

Dose: 20 mg every morning

Cl: dialysi

<u>Warnings</u>: ketoacidosis, lower limb amputation, volume depletion, genital mycotic infection, Fournier's gangrene, urosepsis/pyelonephritis, hypoglycemia in combo with insulin secretargoacuses or insulin

 $\underline{\text{AE:}}$ (>5%) female genital mycotic infections, UTI, increased urination

renzawy (package insert). Marlborough, MA. TheracosBio, LLC. 2023

NON-GLUCOSE LOWERING BENEFITS

SGLT2 inhibitors GLP1 agonists

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DISCLAIMER

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To Place by Urknown Author is Scenard under CC 87-54-9

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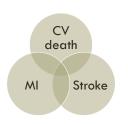
CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

CVOT = cardiovascular outcome trial

Trial Endpoints:

 3-point composite MACE (major adverse cardiovascular event)

Individual components



CVD: GLP1 AGONISTS

	Indicated Population	Composite Outcome
Liraglutide (Victoza®)	T2DM + CVD	MACE (↓13%)
Semaglutide (inj.) (Ozempic [®])	T2DM + CVD	MACE (↓ 26%)
Dulaglutide (Trulicity®)	T2DM + (CVD or CV risk factors)	MACE (↓ 12%)

Tirzepatide (Mounjaro®, GIP/GLP1a)- CVOT is ongoing

Product package inserts
Diabetes Care 2023;46(Suppl. 1):S158–S190
ttps://clinicaltrials.gov/a2/show/NCT04255433

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CVD: SGLT2 INHIBITORS

	Indicated Population	Outcome
Canagliflozin (Invokana®)	T2DM + CVD	Composite MACE (\$14%)
Empagliflozin (Jardiance®)	T2DM + CVD	CV death (↓38%)
Dapagliflozin (Farxiga®)	T2DM + (CVD or CV risk factors)	HF hospitalization (↓27%)

Product package inserts Diabetes Care 2023;46(Suppl. 1):S158–S190

KIDNEY DISEASE

CVOT data led to follow-up studies in those without T2DM

Trial Endpoints:

- Sustained estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) decline: \geq 50% decline
- Doubling of serum creatinine
- $^{\circ}$ End-stage kidney disease (ESKD): maintenance dialysis, kidney transplant, sustained eGFR of $<\!15~\text{mL/min/m}^2$



CV death

20

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KIDNEY DISEASE: SGLT2 INHIBITORS

	Indicated Population	Composite Outcome
Canagliflozin (Invokana [®])	T2DM + diabetic nephropathy with albuminuria (ACR >300)	ESKD, doubling of serum creatinine, CV death, and HF hospitalization (\$\dagger\$30%)
Dapagliflozin (Farxiga [®])	CKD at risk of progression*	ESKD, sustained eGFR decline, CV death, and HF hospitalization (\$139%)

*independent of diabetes

Empagliflozin (Jardiance®): submitted FDA New Drug Approval request in Jan 2023 to reduce risk of kidney disease progression and CV death in those with CKD (independent of diabetes)

HEART FAILURE

CVOT data in T2DM showed HF benefits Led to follow-up studies in those without T2DM

Trial Endpoints: · Worsening HF

• HF hospitalizations

•CV death





Diabetes Care 2023;46(Suppl. 1):S158-S190 <u>I. Am Call Cardiol</u>, 2022 May, 79 (17) e263-e421

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HF: SGLT2 INHIBITORS

	Indicated Population	Composite Outcome
Empagliflozin (Jardiance [®])	HF*	CV death and HF hospitalization (↓25% in rEF, ↓21% in pEF)
Dapagliflozin (Farxiga®)	HF with reduced ejection fraction (NYHA class II-IV)*	CV death, HF hospitalization, urgent HF

*independent of diabetes

Canagliflozin (Invokana): reduced patient reported symptoms but no FDA indication

OBESITY

Positive weight benefit in early trials led to follow-up studies in those without T2DM

Trial Endpoints:

- Mean difference in percentage of total body weight loss (TBWL) achieved as compared to
- ullet Percentage of body weight loss at 1 $^{\scriptscriptstyle +}$ year
- Percentage of patients achieving 5, 10, 15 or 20% total body weight loss



Gastroenterology, 2022 Nov 1;163(5):1198-225. nal.org/article/S0016-5085(22)01097-6/fulhext

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OBESITY: GLP1 AGONISTS

	Indicated Population	Mean difference % TBWL vs placebo (in adults)
Liraglutide (Saxenda®)	For chronic weight management in: • adults patients with BMI of \geq 30 kg/m2 or \geq 27	4.8%
Semaglutide (inj.) (Wegovy®)	• dours patients with bMi of ≥30 kg/m2 or ≥27 kg/m2 plus ≥1 weight-related comorbid condition • pediatric patients (12+ years) with BMI at the ≥95th percentile for age and sex	10.8%

Tirzepatide (Mounjaro®, GIP/GLP1a) – granted FDA "fast track" designation, early data shows ~15% body weight loss and ~57% losing \geq 20% total body weight on max dose

Gastroenterology, 2022 Nov 1;163(5):1198-2: Diabetes Care 2023;46(Suppl. 1):S128-S1

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AT A GLANCE: NON-GLYCEMIC INDICATIONS — GLP1a

		CVD	Obesity
Liraglutide	Victoza®	T2DM + CVD	
	Saxenda [®]		≥12 years old with or without T2DM
Dulaglutide	Trulicity [®]	T2DM + (CVD or CV risk factors)	
Semaglutide (inj.)	Ozempic [®]	T2DM + CVD	
	Wegovy [®]		≥12 years old with or without T2DM

Product norkona inserts

AT A GLANCE: NON-GLYCEMIC INDICATIONS — SGLT2i

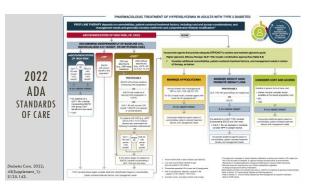
		CVD	HF	Kidney Disease
Canagliflozin	Invokana®	T2DM + CVD		T2DM + diabetic nephropathy with albuminuria
Empagliflozin	Jardiance [®]	T2DM + CVD	HF with or without T2DM	
Dapagliflozin	Farxiga [®]	T2DM + (CVD or CV risk factors)	HFrEF with or without T2DM	CKD with or without T2DM

Product package

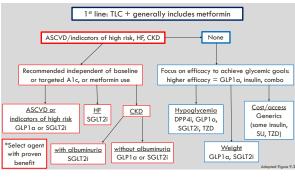
ADA GUIDELINE UPDATES

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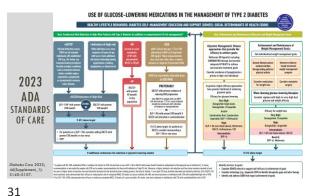


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Goal: achieve/maintain Goal: cardiorenal risk reduction glycemic and weight goals Glycemic Weight management Hiah ASCVD ASCVD risk HF CKD Dual glycemic and management Metformin or weight benefit combo with adequate efficacy GLP1a or SGLT2i SGLT2i <u>Very High:</u> dulaglutide (high dose), <u>Very High:</u> emaglutide, tirzepatide If A1c above goal: GLP1a/SGLT2i combo On max tolerated ACEi/ARB semaalutide. <u>High:</u> dulaglutide, liraglutide or TZD Preferred: SGLT2i tirzepatide, insulin, 2nd line: GLP1a combo tx Intermediate: Other GLP1a, SGLT2i High: *Select agent with proven benefit other GLP1a, metformin Neutral: DPP4i, metformin If A1c above goal: GLP1a/SGLT2i combo SGLT2i, TZD Intermediate: DPP4i

PATIENT CASES

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MR. CP

CC: 67 year old male with newly diagnosed T2DM PMH: HTN, PVD, dyslipidemia, obesity, history of MI (age 65)

Medications: lisinopril 20 mg daily, amlodipine 10 mg daily, carvedilol 25 mg daily, rosuvastatin 10 mg daily, aspirin 81

<u>SH:</u> former tobacco use (quit age 42), one beer most days, denies illicit drugs; Medicare Part D Advantage FH: unremarkable

Objective: BP: 135/80 HR: 75 BMI: 37 A1c: 7.5% GFR: 48 Electrolytes WNL

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Q1

33

According to the 2023 ADA guidelines, is metformin the optimal first

A. Yes

B. No

Q1

According to the 2023 ADA guidelines, is metformin the optimal first line

No- focus on cardiorenal risk reduction, glycemic control, and weight control



35 36

Q2

According to current FDA indications and the 2023 ADA guidelines, which of the following medication classes is preferred for Mr. CP?

A. GLP1a B. GIP/GLP1a C. SGLT2i

D. DPP4i

67 year old male with PMH: new diagnosis T2DM, HTN, PVD, dyslipidemia, obesity, history of M (lage 65)
Med: lisinopril 20 mg daily, amlodipine 10 mg daily, carvedilol
25 mg daily, rosuvastatin 10 mg daily, aspirin 81 mg daily
(INKDA)

SH: former tobacco use (quit age 42), one beer most days, Medicare Part D Advantage

BP: 135/80 HR: 75 BMI: 37 A1c: 7.5% GFR: 48 Electrolytes WNL

Q2

According to current FDA indications and the 2023 ADA guidelines, which of the following medication classes is preferred for Mr. CP?

		High glycemic efficacy	CV benefit	Weight benefit
*	GLP1a	+++	++	++
	GIP/GLP1a	+++	-	+++
	SGLT2i	++	++	+
	DPP4i	+	-	≠

Red indicates FDA approval in this area

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03

Of the following GLP1a, which is most appropriate for Mr. CP based on guidelines and FDA approvals?

A. Victoza[®]
B. Saxenda[®]

B. Saxenda®

C. Ozempic®

D. Wegovy[®]

E. Rybelsus[®]
F. Trulicity[®]

67 year old male with PMH: new diagnosis T2DM, HTN, PVD, dyslipidemia, obesity, history of MI (age 65)

Med: lisinopril 20 mg daily, amlodipine 10 mg daily, carvedilol 25 mg daily, rosuvastatin 10 mg daily, aspirin 81 mg daily (NKDA)

SH: former tobacco use (quit age 42), one beer most days, Medicare Part D Advantage

BP: 135/80 HR: 75 BMI: 37 A1c: 7.5% GFR: 48 Electrolytes WNL 2022 AGA OBESITY

"In adults with overweight (BMI \geq 27 kg/m² and weight-related complications) or obesity (BMI \geq 30 kg/m²), with inadequate response to lifestyle interventions, add pharmacotherapy"

▶aga			Phenetermine- topiramate ER	Naltrexone- bupropion ER
AGA recommendation	Suggest using			

"Given the magnitude of net benefit, semaglutide 2.4 mg may be prioritized over other approved anti-obesity medications for the long-term treatment of obesity for most patients."

AGA = American Gastroenterological Association

Gastroenterology, 2022 Nov 1;163(5):1198-225.

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Q3

Which is most appropriate for Mr. CP based on auidelines and FDA approvals?

- A. Victoza®

 B. Saxenda®

 B. Saxenda®

 Semaglutide FDA approval for MACE prevention and obesity, less weight loss

 C. Ozempic®

 D. Wegovy®

 Semaglutide (inj.) FDA approval for MACE prevention and obesity, less weight loss

 E. Rybelsus®

 Semaglutide (PO) no FDA approval for MACE prevention or obesity
 - F. Trulicity®

 Dulaglutide FDA approval for MACE prevention but not obesity

MS. FI — Q4

Ms. FI presents to your community pharmacy stating that her provider insists she must be on Jardiance $^{\oplus}$ no matter what insurance prefers. With further discussion you learn that her blood glucose is normal but "my heart isn't pumping as strong as it should be."

What is the most likely reason to prescribe Jardiance [®] for this patient?

- A. She has pre-diabetes but doesn't know it
- B. She has HFmrEF
- C. She has HFrEF

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2022 ACC/AHA/HFSA HEART FAILURE

Classification	Pertinent Medication	Class of Recommendation
Stage A (at risk)	SGLT2i if T2DM + (CVD or CVD risk factors)	1 (strong)
HFrEF − Stage C (LVEF <u>≤</u> 40%)	Dapagliflozin or empagliflozin [in addition to beta-blocker, RAAS inhibition, MRA, prn diuretic]	1 (strong)
HFpEF (LVEF ≥50%)	Empaglifozin	2a (moderate)
HFmrEF (LVEF 40-49%)	Empaglifozin	2a (moderate)

LVEF = left ventricular ejection fraction

J Am Coll Cardiol. 2022;79(17):e263-421.

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MS. LJ - Q5

Ms. L1, 54 year old female, is a long-time patient who says, "I have heard about some new medicine that can help protect my kidneys. Do you have any suggestions about my medications and anything new I could try?

PMH: T2DM, CKD stage 3, HTN, atrial fibrillation, overweight, depression

Medications: metformin ER 500 mg 4 tablets daily, lisinopril 40 mg daily, aspirin 81 mg daily, Eliquis® 5 mg twice daily, bisoprolol 10 mg daily, citalopram 10 mg daily

Allergies: Lipitor- muscle pain
FH: mother- T2, HTN, Afib, breast cancer; father- unknown SH: denies alcohol, tobacco or illicit drugs; BCBS commercial Objective:

BP: 110/72 HR: 74

BMI: 27

Electrolytes, CBC WNL GFR: 34

ACR: >300

A1c 6.5%

How would you respond?

45

MS. LJ

- Change metformin to a SGLT2i with proven renal benefit
- · Canagliflozin (Invokana®) or dapagliflozin (Farxiga®) have FDA approval
- Can potentially maintain glycemic goals with one medication
- · If continue metformin, renally adjust dose
- Consider addition of finerenone (Kerendia®) after SGLT2i
- Manage other disease states and risk reduction HTN- BP at goal
- AFib- on appropriate rate control and VTE prophylaxis
- Re-trial moderate or high intensity statin (rosuvastatin)
- * Encourage healthy weight loss (SGLT2i offers minimal but positive weight loss impact)

Q4

Ms. Fl presents to your community pharmacy stating that her provider insists she must be on Jardiance® no matter what insurance prefers. With further discussion you learn that her blood glucose is normal but "my heart isn't pumping as strong as it should

What is the most likely reason to prescribing Jardiance ® for this patient?

A. She has pre-diabetes but doesn't know it – SGLT2i not approved for pre-DM

★ B. She has HRmrEF – only empagliflozin has indication for HF regardless of LVEF

C. She has HFrEF – empagliflozin or dapagliflozin are approved

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2022 KDIGO CKD IN DIABETES



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INDICATION CHEAT SHEET As of May 2023

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Indications in addition to glucose lowering in T2DM

Drug	Indication	FDA Approval Date
Liraglutide (Victoza®) (Saxenda®) Semaglutide, injectable (Ozempic®) (Wegovy®)	To reduce the risk of MACE in adults with T2DM and established CVD For chronic weight management in: • adults patients with BMI of ≥30 kg/m2 or ≥27 kg/m2 plus ≥1 weight-related comorbid condition • pediatric patients (12+ years) with BMI at the ≥95th percentile for age and sex	Victoza®: Aug 2017 Saxenda®: Dec 2014 (pediatric: Dec 2020) Ozempic®: Jan 2020 Wegovy®: June 2021 (pediatric: Dec 2022)
Dulaglutide (Trulicity®)	To reduce the risk of MACE in adults with T2DM and established CVD or multiple CVD risk factors	Feb 2020 Per package inserts of May 8, 201

Drug	Indication	FDA Approval Date
Canagliflozin (Invokana [®])	To reduce the risk of MACE in adults with T2DM and established CVD To reduce the risk of end-stage kidney disease, doubling of serum creatinine, CV death, and hospitalization for HF in adults with T2DM and diabetic nephropathy with albuminuria (ACR >300)	MACE: Oct 2018 CKD: Sept 019
Empagliflozin (Jardiance [®])	To reduce the risk of CV death in adults with T2DM and established CVD To reduce the risk of CV death plus hospitalization for HF in adults with HF and reduced ejection fraction	CV death: Dec 2016 HF alone: Feb 2022
Dapagliflozin (Farxiga®)	To reduce the risk of hospitalization for HF in adults with T2DM and established CVD or multiple CV risk factors To reduce the risk of CV death, hospitalization for HF, and urgent HF visit in adults with HF To reduce the risk of sustained eGFR decline, end-stage kidney disease, CV death, and hospitalization for HF in adults with CKD at risk of progression	HF in DM: Oct 2019 HF alone: May 2020 CKD alone: Apr 2021

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51 52

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