GP97

REAL-WORLD COMPARATIVE EFFETIVENESS OF LIRAGLUTIDE, EXENATIDE ONCE WEEKLY AND LISIXENATIDE IN PATIENTES WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

A. Marco[1], A. Martínez[1], S. Herranz[2], G. López Gallardo[3], R. Quilez[4], P. Pinés[5], M. Aguirre[6], JJ Alfaro[7].

SCAMEND (Sociedad Castellano Manchega de Endocrinología, Nutrición y Diabetes). Spain

1. Department of Endocrinology and Nutrition, Complejo Hospitalario Toledo. 2. H. General de Guadalajara, 3. H. Santa Bárbara de Puertollano (Ciudad Real), 4. Hospital General de Villarrobledo (Albacete), 5. H. Público General de Almansa (Albacete), 6. H. General Universitario de Ciudad Real, 7. Complejo Hospitalario General Universitario de Albacete

BACKGROUND

The improvement of glycemic control and body weight reduction by GLP-1 receptor agonist (GLP1RA) has been demostred in randomized clinical trials, but comparative studies of the efficacy of different GLP1RA in real world and clinical practice setting are limited.

OBJETIVES

To compare the efficacy of liraglutide (LIRA), exenatide once weekly (EQW), and lisixenatide (LIXI) treatment in a real world and clinical practice setting

METHODS

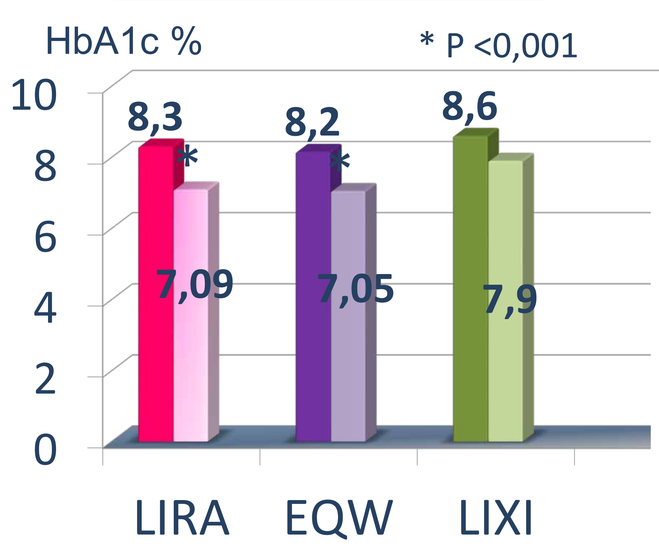
Prospective, longitudinal, multicenter, and not randomized study that compares HbA1c and body weight reduction in 135 patients with type 2 DM treated for six months with LIRA, EQW or LIXI. Data for continous variables are presented as mean (SD) and for categorical variables as percentages.

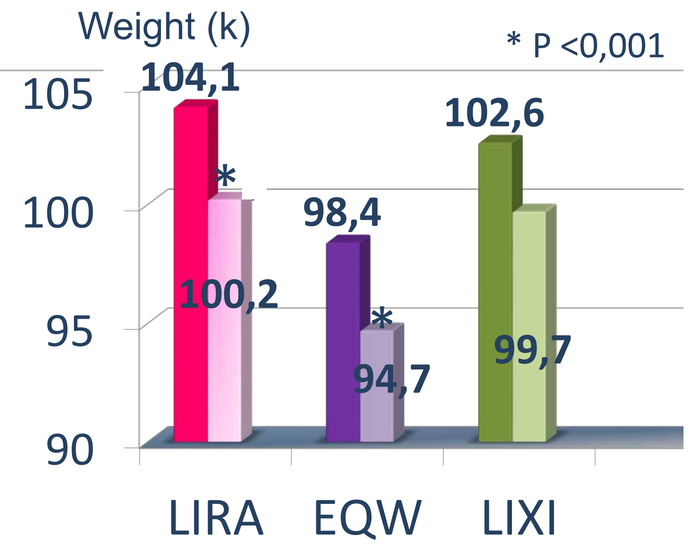
RESULTS

Baseline characteristics

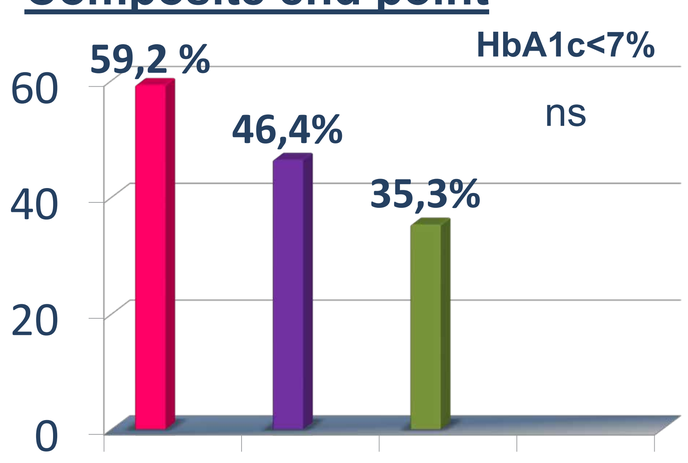
	N=135	Lira 83 (61.4%)	EQW 30(22.2%)	Lixi 22(16%)	p
Men (%)	52.6	50.8	52.9	50	ns
Age (y)	53.9 (97)	54.9(10.3)	50.5(7.9)	55.4	ns
Evol (y) % <1 1-5 5-10 >10	 6.7 23.7 28.1 41.5	 8.5 25.4 23.7 42.4	 5.9 29.4 35.3 29.4	 4.5 13.6 31.8 50	ns
Weight (k)	102.5(18.6)	104.1(20.6)	98.4(15.3)	102.6(14.5)	ns
BMI (K/m2)	37.7(5.9)	38.4(6.2)	35.9(5.2)	37.6(5.3)	ns
Glu (mg/dl)	176.9(56.1)	175.5(57.3)	176.0(38.4)	180.1(55.6)	ns
HbA1c (%)	8.4(1.4)	8.3(1.4)	8.2(1.4)	8.6(1.6)	ns

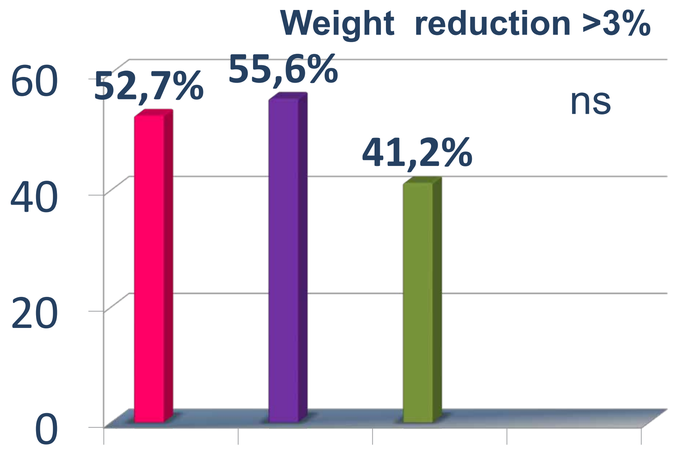
Efficacy (6 months)

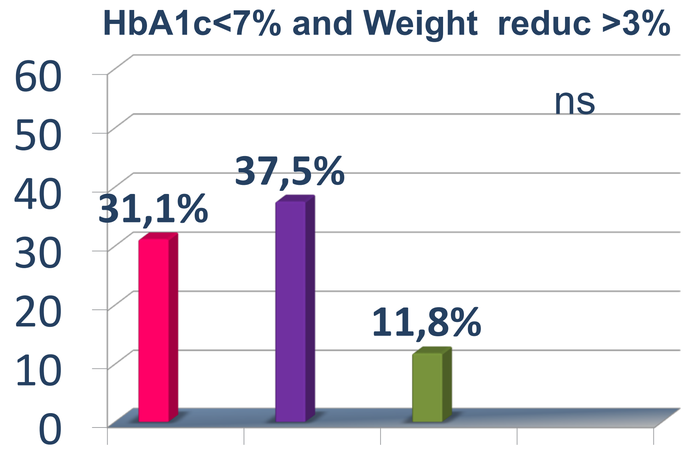




Composite end point







- 6 (4,4%) patients were lost from follow up (4 LIRA, 2 EQW)
- 26 (19,3%) patients discontinued the treatment [14(16,8%) LIRA, 1(3%)EQW and 11(50%) LIXI).

CONCLUSIONS

1. In a real-world setting, HbA1c improved similarly in patients initiating EQW or LIRA, and minor efficacy was observed in LIXI group.
2. Weight reducction was similar in all groups of treatment.
3. The biggest proportion of treatment discontinuation was observerd among members of the LIXI group