GLYCEMIC CONTROL AND WEIGHT EVOLUTION IN DM2 PATIENTS WITH DAPAGLIFLOZINA IN ADDITION TO THEIR PREVIOUS TREATMENT.

L. Urbón López de Linares, M.C. Crespo Soto, M. Ventosa Viña, M. Calleja Baranda, F. Nuñez Ortega, C. Martín Monclús, C. Terroba Larumbre, T. Martín Martín, L. Cuellar Olmedo

HOSPITAL UNIVERSITARIO RIO HORTEGA VALLADOLID

Introduction

From November 2013 it is available in Spain a new drug to treat type 2 diabetes (DM2): dapagliflozina.

The new mechanism of action consists in the inhibition of the sodium-glucose co transporters (SLGT2) inhibiting glucose reabsorption in the proximale tubule and increasing glucose excreted in the urine.

Therefore hyperglycemia decreases and so does weight as a consequence of glycosuria. This is a very convenient side effect since DM2 is highly associated with overweight/obesity

Methods

This is an observational retrospective study where the results of 10 patients (8 female and 2 male) after 3 months of treatment are shown.

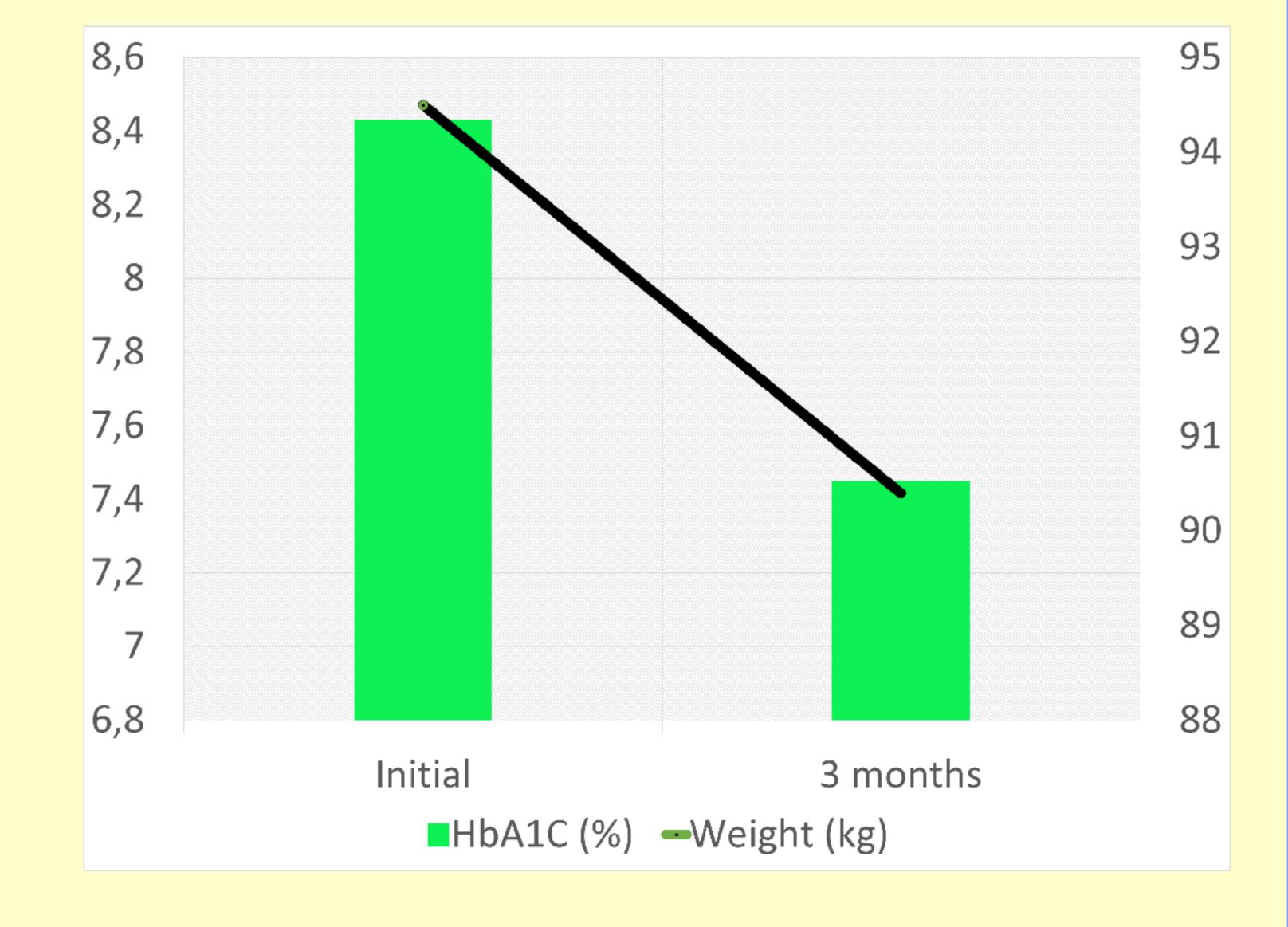
Results

The average age was 58,2 (±10,5) years, 9 patients had been diagnosed of obesity, average body mass index (BMI) was 37,1(±8,6).

The initial average HbA1c was 8,43 %(±1,62) and the average weight was 94,5 (±20,9) kg, after 3 months of treatment, the average HbA1c was 7,45% (±0,86) and average weight 90,4 (±19,2) kg with a medium lost of 4,26 (0,2-14,5) kg

The uric acid levels were evaluated in 8 patients, The initial average level was 5,63 (±1,46) mg/dL, and after 3 months of treatment it was 4,68 (±1,15) mg/dL.

In the follow-up visit 90% of the patients were still on dapagliflozine. 3 of them had a case of urinary infection, 1 decided to stop using the drug by herself, the other 2 patients were given antibiotic therapy and there was no need to stop using the drug. No other side effects were described



Conclusions

- Papagliflozina improved the glycemic control.
- All the patients experienced a loss of weight.
- A decrease of the uric acid serum levels was seen.
- The most common side effect was non complicated urinary infection that was solved with antibiotic therapy.







