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


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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

- Dapagliflozina 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.