

Autor(id): Pille Meinson

Küsimus: Raviskeemis SGLT2 inhibiitorit võrreldes teist SGLT2 inhibiitorit või mitte midagi kõigil südame-veresoonkonna haiguse riskiga või olemasoleva südame-veresoonkonna haigusega 2. tüüpi diabeeti põdevatel inimestel

Kontekst:

Bibliograafia:

Tõendatuse astme hinnang							Uuritavate arv		Mõju		Tõendatuse aste	Olulisus
Uuringute arv	Uuringukavand	Nihke tõenäosus	Tõenduse ebakõla	Tõenduse kaudsus	Tõenduse ebatäpsus	Muud kaalutlused	raviskeemis SGLT2 inhibiitorit	teist SGLT2 inhibiitorit või mitte midagi	Suhteline (95% CI)	Absoluutne (95% CI)		

urotrakti infektsioon SGLT2 inhibiitor vs. kontroll (järelkontroll: vahemik 0.5 aastat kuni 2.6 aastat)<sup>a</sup>

23 <small>1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,b,c,d,e</small>	randomiseeritud uuringud	suur <sup>f</sup>	väike <sup>g</sup>	väga suur <sup>b,h</sup>	väike	puudub	2133/23594 (9.0%)	1043/12150 (8.6%)	šansside suhe (OR) 1.18 (1.03 kuni 1.34)	14 rohkem / 1,000 (2 rohkem kuni 26 rohkem)	⊕○○○ VÄGA MADAL	OLULINE
--	--------------------------	-------------------	--------------------	--------------------------	-------	--------	-------------------	-------------------	---	--	--------------------	---------

urotrakti infektsioon SGLT2 inhibiitor vs. kontroll (neerupuudulikkusega patsiendid eGFR < 60) (järelkontroll: vahemik 7 päeva kuni 4.2 aastat)<sup>i</sup>

37 <sup>j,k</sup>	randomiseeritud uuringud	suur <sup>m</sup>	väike <sup>n</sup>	suur <sup>o</sup>	väike	puudub	461/3189 (14.5%)	241/1832 (13.2%)	suhteline risk (RR) 0.97 (0.81 kuni 1.16)	4 vähem / 1,000 (25 vähem kuni 21 rohkem)	⊕⊕○○ MADAL	OLULINE
-------------------	--------------------------	-------------------	--------------------	-------------------	-------	--------	------------------	------------------	--	--	---------------	---------

genitaalinfektsioon SGLT2 inhibiitor vs. kontroll (neerupuudulikkusega patsiendid eGFR < 60) (järelkontroll: vahemik 7 päeva kuni 4.2 aastat)<sup>i</sup>

37 <sup>j,k</sup>	randomiseeritud uuringud	suur <sup>m</sup>	väike <sup>p</sup>	suur <sup>o</sup>	suur <sup>q</sup>	puudub	199/3570 (5.6%)	40/2206 (1.8%)	suhteline risk (RR) 2.86 (2.00 kuni 4.10)	34 rohkem / 1,000 (18 rohkem kuni 56 rohkem)	⊕○○○ VÄGA MADAL	OLULINE
-------------------	--------------------------	-------------------	--------------------	-------------------	-------------------	--------	-----------------	----------------	--	---	--------------------	---------

hüpvoleemia SGLT2 inhibiitor vs. kontroll (neerupuudulikkusega patsiendid eGFR < 60) (järelkontroll: vahemik 7 päeva kuni 4.2 aastat)<sup>i</sup>

37 <sup>j,k</sup>	randomiseeritud uuringud	suur <sup>m</sup>	väga suur <sup>r</sup>	suur <sup>o</sup>	suur <sup>q</sup>	puudub	208/3299 (6.3%)	89/1893 (4.7%)	suhteline risk (RR) 1.48 (0.94 kuni 2.32)	23 rohkem / 1,000 (3 vähem kuni 62 rohkem)	⊕○○○ VÄGA MADAL	OLULINE
-------------------	--------------------------	-------------------	------------------------	-------------------	-------------------	--------	-----------------	----------------	--	---	--------------------	---------

Diabeetiline ketoatsidoos SGLT2 inhibiitor vs. kontroll (neerupuudulikkusega patsiendid eGFR < 60) (järelkontroll: vahemik 7 päeva kuni 4.2 aastat)<sup>i</sup>

9 <sup>j,s,t</sup>	randomiseeritud uuringud	suur <sup>m</sup>	väike <sup>p</sup>	suur <sup>o</sup>	väga suur <sup>u</sup>	puudub	8/2792 (0.3%)	2/1992 (0.1%)	suhteline risk (RR) 2.16 (0.51 kuni 9.09)	1 rohkem / 1,000 (0 vähem kuni 8 rohkem)	⊕○○○ VÄGA MADAL	OLULINE
--------------------	--------------------------	-------------------	--------------------	-------------------	------------------------	--------	---------------	---------------	--	---	--------------------	---------

Tõendatuse astme hinnang							Uuritavate arv		Mõju		Tõendatuse aste	Olulisus
Uuringute arv	Uuringukavand	Nihke tõenäosus	Tõenduse ebakõla	Tõenduse kaudsus	Tõenduse ebatäpsus	Muud kaalutlused	raviskeemis SGLT2 inhibiitorit	teist SGLT2 inhibiitorit või mitte midagi	Suhteline (95% CI)	Absoluutne (95% CI)		

genitaalinfektsioon SGLT2 inhibiitor vs. platseebo (järelkontroll: vahemik 4 nädalat kuni 208 nädalat)<sup>a</sup>

74 <sup>w,x,y,z</sup>	randomiseeritud uuringud	väga suur <sup>aa</sup>	väike <sup>p</sup>	suur <sup>ab</sup>	väike	puudub	1485/25250 (5.9%)	179/11866 (1.5%)	<b>suhteline risk (RR) 3.37</b> (2.89 kuni 3.93)	<b>36 rohkem / 1,000</b> (29 rohkem kuni 44 rohkem)	⊕○○○ VÄGA MADAL	OLULINE
-----------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------	--------------------	--------------------	-------	--------	-------------------	------------------	---	--	--------------------	---------

genitaalinfektsioon SGLT2 inhibiitor vs. aktiivne kontroll (järelkontroll: vahemik 14 nädalat kuni 208 nädalat)<sup>a</sup>

22 <sup>ac,ad,w</sup>	randomiseeritud uuringud	väga suur <sup>ae</sup>	väike <sup>p</sup>	suur <sup>af</sup>	väike	puudub	732/11208 (6.5%)	93/4758 (2.0%)	<b>suhteline risk (RR) 3.89</b> (3.14 kuni 4.82)	<b>56 rohkem / 1,000</b> (42 rohkem kuni 75 rohkem)	⊕○○○ VÄGA MADAL	OLULINE
-----------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------	--------------------	--------------------	-------	--------	------------------	----------------	---	--	--------------------	---------

urotrakti infektsioon SGLT2 inhibiitor vs. platseebo (järelkontroll: vahemik 4 nädalat kuni 208 nädalat)<sup>a</sup>

74 <sup>ag,ah,w,x</sup>	randomiseeritud uuringud	väga suur <sup>aa</sup>	väike <sup>p</sup>	suur <sup>ab</sup>	väike	puudub	2175/5918 (36.8%)	1032/11866 (8.7%)	<b>suhteline risk (RR) 1.03</b> (0.96 kuni 1.11)	<b>3 rohkem / 1,000</b> (3 vähem kuni 10 rohkem)	⊕○○○ VÄGA MADAL	OLULINE
-------------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------	--------------------	--------------------	-------	--------	-------------------	-------------------	---	---	--------------------	---------

urotrakti infektsioon SGLT2 inhibiitor vs. aktiivne kontroll (järelkontroll: vahemik 14 nädalat kuni 208 nädalat)

22 <sup>ac,ad,w</sup>	randomiseeritud uuringud	väga suur <sup>ae</sup>	väike <sup>ai</sup>	suur <sup>af</sup>	väike	puudub	850/11208 (7.6%)	373/4758 (7.8%)	<b>suhteline risk (RR) 1.08</b> (0.93 kuni 1.25)	<b>6 rohkem / 1,000</b> (5 vähem kuni 20 rohkem)	⊕○○○ VÄGA MADAL	OLULINE
-----------------------	--------------------------	-------------------------	---------------------	--------------------	-------	--------	------------------	-----------------	---	---	--------------------	---------

genitaalinfektsioon meestel SGLT2 inhibiitor vs. aktiivne kontroll (järelkontroll: vahemik 52 nädalat kuni 104 nädalat)<sup>aj</sup>

6 <sup>3,9,21,24,25,26,ak,al</sup>	randomiseeritud uuringud	väike <sup>am</sup>	väike <sup>an</sup>	väike	väga suur <sup>u</sup>	puudub	83/1211 (6.9%)	13/1170 (1.1%)	<b>šansside suhe (OR) 6.41</b> (3.58 kuni 11.45)	<b>56 rohkem / 1,000</b> (28 rohkem kuni 103 rohkem)	⊕⊕○○ MADAL	OLULINE
------------------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	---------------------	-------	------------------------	--------	----------------	----------------	---	---	---------------	---------

genitaalinfektsioon naistel SGLT2 inhibiitor vs. aktiivne kontroll (järelkontroll: vahemik 52 nädalat kuni 104 nädalat)<sup>aj</sup>

Tõendatuse astme hinnang							Uuritavate arv		Mõju		Tõendatuse aste	Olulisus
Uuringute arv	Uuringukavand	Nihke tõenäosus	Tõenduse ebakõla	Tõenduse kaudsus	Tõenduse ebatäpsus	Muud kaalutlused	raviskeemis SGLT2 inhibiitorit	teist SGLT2 inhibiitorit või mitte midagi	Suhteline (95% CI)	Absoluutne (95% CI)		
6 <sup>3,9,21,24,25,26,ak,al</sup>	randomiseeritud uuringud	väike <sup>am</sup>	väike <sup>p</sup>	väike	väga suur <sup>u</sup>	puudub	153/1111 (13.8%)	33/1044 (3.2%)	šansside suhe (OR) 5.12 (3.48 kuni 7.54)	112 rohkem / 1,000 (70 rohkem kuni 166 rohkem)	⊕⊕○○ MADAL	OLULINE

Diabeetiline ketoatsidoos SGLT2 inhibiitor vs. kontroll (järelkontroll: keskmine 36.6 nädalat)<sup>ao</sup>

72 <sup>ap,aq,ar,as</sup>	randomiseeritud uuringud	suur <sup>am</sup>	väike <sup>p</sup>	suur <sup>at</sup>	väga suur <sup>u</sup>	puudub	18/17518 (0.1%)	6/5010 (0.1%)	šansside suhe (OR) 1.14 (0.45 kuni 2.88)	0 vähem / 1,000 (1 vähem kuni 2 rohkem)	⊕○○○○ VÄGA MADAL	OLULINE
---------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	------------------------	--------	-----------------	---------------	--	---	---------------------	---------

genitaalinfektsioon SGLT2 inhibiitor vs. platseebo (järelkontroll: vahemik 2 nädalat kuni 24 nädalat)<sup>au</sup>

4 <sup>27,28,29,30,31,32,av</sup>	randomiseeritud uuringud	väike <sup>am</sup>	väike	väike	suur <sup>aw</sup>	puudub	SGLT2 inhibiitor vs. platseebo RR 2,36 (95% CI 1,17; 4,74)			⊕⊕⊕○ KESKMINE	OLULINE
-----------------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	-------	-------	--------------------	--------	--	--	--	------------------	---------

urotrakti infektsioon SGLT2 inhibiitor vs. platseebo (järelkontroll: vahemik 2 nädalat kuni 24 nädalat)<sup>au</sup>

4 <sup>27,28,29,30,31,32,ay</sup>	randomiseeritud uuringud	väike <sup>am</sup>	väike	väike	suur <sup>aw</sup>	puudub	SGLT2 inhibiitor vs. platseebo RR 1,02 (95% CI 0,54; 1,91)			⊕⊕⊕○ KESKMINE	OLULINE
-----------------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------	-------	-------	--------------------	--------	--	--	--	------------------	---------

CI: usaldusintervall; OR: šansimäär; RR: riskimäär

## Selgitused

a. kontrollrühm oli platseebo või mõni muu diabeedi ravim

b. Kaasatud RCT käsitlesid: kanaglifosiini, dapaglifosiini, empaglifosiini ja tofoglifosiini

c. 25 736 patsienti

d. Figueiredo IR, Rose SCP, Freire NB, Patrocinio MS, Pierdoná N, Bittencourt RJ. Use of sodium-glucose cotransporter-2 inhibitors and urinary tract infections in type 2 diabetes patients: a systematic review. Rev Assoc Med Bras (1992). 2019 Feb;65(2):246-252

e. Enamik uuringuid kaasatud ka Pucrin 2018, Nicolle 2012 kaasatud Kawalec 2014, Nauck 2011 kaasatud Li et al. 2017

f. Autorid hinnanud ainult publitseerimise nihke riski

g. I2 = 32%

h. Käesolev kliiniline küsimus hõlmab KVH patsiente. Selles MA kõik 2. tüüpi diabeeti põdevad patsiendid

i. SGLT2 inhibiitoreid võrreldi peamiselt platseeboga, erandina ertoglifosiini käsitlev raport, mis pani kokku andmed suuremuse kohta (kõik põhjused) seitsmest uuringust (n = 566), millest kaks oli võrreldes aktiivse kontrolliga.

j. Toyama T, Neuen BL, Jun M, Ohkuma T, Neal B, Jardine MJ, Heerspink HL, Wong MG, Ninomiya T, Wada T, Perkovic V. Effect of SGLT2 inhibitors on cardiovascular, renal and safety outcomes in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and chronic kidney disease: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Diabetes Obes Metab.* 2019 May;21(5):1237-1250.

k. CANVAS Program, DIA3004, D1692C00006, DERIVE, Pooled analysis Petrykiv et al. 2017 & Dekkers et al. 2018 n = 11, Pooled analysis Levin et al. 2018 n = 19, VERTIS RENAL, LATERN, TS071-03-4

l. kanaglifloosin, dapaglifloosin, empaglifloosin, ertuglifloosin, ipraglifloosin, luseoglifloosin

m. incomplete outcome data 70% ulatuses

n. I2 = 36%

o. 2. tüüpi diabeeti põdevad patsiendid kellel on krooniline neeruhaigus (eGFR <60 ml/min/1.73 m2)

p. I2 = 0%

q. vähe juhte

r. I2 = 70%

s. CANVAS Program, DERIVE, EMPAREG OUTCOME, EMPAREG BP, Pooled analysis Cherney et al, 2018 n= 5

t. kanaglifloosin, dapaglifloosin, empaglifloosin

u. vähe juhte, lai usaldusvahemik

v. Kokku randomiseeris 86 RCT-d 50 880 patsienti 34 428 SGLT2 inhibiitorite rühma: canagliflozin (19 RCTs), dapagliflozin (29 RCTs), empagliflozin (19 RCTs), ertugliflozin (3 RCTs), ipragliflozin (8 RCTs), luseogliflozin (3 RCTs), remogliflozin (2 RCTs), sotagliflozin (1 RCT), tofogliflozin (2 RCTs).

w. Puckrin R, Saltiel MP, Reynier P, Azoulay L, Yu OHY, Filion KB. SGLT-2 inhibitors and the risk of infections: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *Acta Diabetol.* 2018 May;55(5):503-514

x. SGLT2 inh vs. platseebo (n = 74): kanaglifloosin vs. platseebo 16 RCT, dapaglifloosin vs. platseebo 23 RCT, empaglifloosin vs. platseebo 16 RCT, ertuglifloosin vs. platseebo 3 RCT, ipraglifloosin vs. platseebo 8 RCT, Luseoglifloosin va. platseebo 3 RCT, Remoglifloosin vs. platseebo 2 RCT, Sotaglifloosin vs. platseebo 1 RCT, Tofoglifloosin 2 RCT

y. Kanaglifloosin: Kadowaki (2017), Inegaki (2016), Rodbard (2016), Townsend (2016), Bode (2015), Ji (2015), Neal (2015), Forst (2014), Inegaki (2014), Qlu (2014), Stenlof (2014), Yale (2014), Inagaki (2013), Lavallo-Gonzalez (2013), Wilding (2013), Rosenstock (2012), Dapaglifloosin: Araki (2016), Mathieu (2016), Weber (2016), Weber (2016), Yang (2016), Cefalu (2015), Matthaei (2015), Schumm-Draeger (2015), Bolinder (2014), Jabbour (2014), Ji (2014), Kaku (2014), Kohan (2014), Leiter (2014), Strojek (2014), Wilding (2014), Bailey (2013), Kaku (2013), Lambers Heerspink (2013), Bailey (2012), Rosenstock (2012), List (2009), Wilding (2009), Empaglifloosin: Softeland (2017), Haering (2015), Kovacs (2015), Merker (2015), Roden (2015), Rosenstock (2015), Ross (2015), Tikkanen (2015), Zinman (2015), Barnett CKD2 (2014), Barnett CKD3 (2014), Barnett CKD4 (2014), Kadowaki (2014), Rosenstock (2014), Ferrannini (2013), Rosenstock (2013), Ertuglifloosin: Terra (2017), Amin (2015), Amin (2015)

z. Ipraglifloosin: Ishihara (2016), Lu (2016), Kashiwagi (2015), Kashiwagi (2015), Kashiwagi (2014), Kashiwagi (2014), Fonseca (2013), Wilding (2013), Luseoglifloosin: Seino (2014), Seino (2014), Seino (2014), Remoglifloosin: Skyes (2014), Skyes (2014), Sotaglifloosin: Rosenstock (2015), Tofoglifloosin: Ikeda (2015), Kaku (2014)

aa. Uuringute kvaliteet varieerus RCT-de lõikes 15 RCTs hinnati madala nihke riskiga, 47 RCTs mõõduka nihke riskiga ja 24 RCTs kõrge nihke riskiga. 56 uuringut ei kirjeldanud randomiseerimise protsessi ja pimendamist. 39 RCT mõjutas kõrge pooleli jätjate arv. Teiste nihke riski allikatena mainisid autorid sponsorlust (kõik uuringud olid ravimfirmade sponsoreeritud), vähemalt 18 uuringut ei kaasanud uuritavaid kellel oli varasem urionefektsioon või genitaalinfektsioon.

ab. Kaasatud uuringutest: ipraglifloosin vs. platseebo 8 RCT, Luseoglifloosin va. platseebo 3 RCT, Remoglifloosin vs. platseebo 2 RCT, Sotaglifloosin vs. platseebo 1 RCT, Tofoglifloosin 2 RCT

ac. SGLT2 vs. aktiivne kontroll (n = 22): kanaglifloosin vs. aktiivne kontroll 5 RCT, dapaglifloosin vs. aktiivne kontroll 7 RCT, empaglifloosin vs. aktiivne kontroll 6 RCT, ertuglifloosin vs. aktiivne kontroll 1 RCT, ipraglifloosin vs. aktiivne kontroll 1 RCT, remoglifloosin vs. kontroll 2 RCT

ad. Rosenstock (2016), Leiter (2015), Lavallo-Gonzalez (2013), Scherthner (2013), Rosenstock (2012), Frias (2016), Bailey (2015), Del Prato (2015), Rosenstock (2015), Henry I (2012), Henry II (2012), List (2009), Hadjadj (2016), Araki (2015), DeFronzo (2015), Lewin (2015), Roden (2015), Ridderstrale (2014), Amin (2015), Fonseca (2013), Sykes (2014), Sykes (2014)

ae. Hinnatud MA koostajate poolt, üksikuuringute nihke risk varieerus madalast kuni kõrgele

af. kaasatud uuringutest: ipraglifloosin vs. aktiivne kontroll 1 RCT, remoglifloosin vs. kontroll 2 RCT

ag. Ipraglifloosin: Ishihara (2016), Lu (2016), Kashiwagi (2015), Kashiwagi (2015), Kashiwagi (2014), Kashiwagi (2014), Fonseca (2013), Wilding (2013), Luseoglifloosin: Seino (2014), Seino (2014), Seino (2014), Remoglifloosin: Skyes (2014), Skyes (2014), Sotaglifloosin: Rosenstock (2015), Tofoglifloosin: Ikeda (2015), Kaku (2014)

ah. Kanaglifloosin: Kadowaki (2017), Inegaki (2016), Rodbard (2016), Townsend (2016), Bode (2015), Ji (2015), Neal (2015), Forst (2014), Inegaki (2014), Qlu (2014), Stenlof (2014), Yale (2014), Inagaki (2013), Lavallo-Gonzalez (2013), Wilding (2013), Rosenstock (2012), Dapaglifloosin: Araki (2016), Mathieu (2016), Weber (2016), Weber (2016), Yang (2016), Cefalu (2015), Matthaei (2015), Schumm-Draeger (2015), Bolinder (2014), Jabbour (2014), Ji (2014), Kaku (2014), Kohan (2014), Leiter (2014), Strojek (2014), Wilding (2014), Bailey (2013), Kaku (2013), Lambers Heerspink (2013), Bailey (2012), Rosenstock (2012), List (2009), Wilding (2009), Empaglifloosin: Softeland (2017), Haering (2015), Kovacs (2015), Merker (2015), Roden (2015), Rosenstock (2015), Ross (2015), Tikkanen (2015), Zinman (2015), Barnett CKD2 (2014), Barnett CKD3 (2014), Barnett CKD4 (2014), Kadowaki (2014), Rosenstock (2014), Ferrannini (2013), Rosenstock (2013), Ertuglifloosin: Terra (2017), Amin (2015), Amin (2015)

ai. I2 = 22%

aj. Cefalu et al. 2013: kanaglifloosin vs. glimepiride, defronzo et al. 2014: empaglifloosin vs. linagliptiin, Ferrannini et al. 2013: empaglifloosin vs. sitagliptiin, Lavallo-Gonzales et al. 2013: kanaglifloosin va. sitagliptiin, Nauck et al. 2013: dapaglifloosin vs. glipisiid, Ridderstrale et al. 2014: empaglifloosin vs. glimepiriid

ak. SGLT2 inhibiitorite rühmas oli 2320 patsienti ja 2213 patsienti oli mingi muu aktiivse kontrolli rühmas (glimepiride/linagliptin/sitagliptin/glipizide). Taustaraviks oli ainult metformiin.

al. Li J, Gong Y, Li C, Lu Y, Liu Y, Shao Y. Long-term efficacy and safety of sodium-glucose cotransporter-2 inhibitors as add-on to metformin treatment in the management of type 2 diabetes mellitus: A meta-analysis. *Medicine (Baltimore)*. 2017 Jul;96(27):e7201

am. Hinnatud MA autorite poolt

an. I2 = 5%

ao. kontroll oli platseebo või mõni aktiivne toimeaine

ap. Süstemaatiline ülevaade ja MA kaasas 80 kriteeriumitele vastanud RCT. Nendest 72-s RCT (27 455 patsienti SGLT2 rühmas ja 15 867 patsienti kontrollrühmas) oli raporteeritud diabeetilise ketoatsidoosi esinemist/mitte esinemist.

aq. Monami M, Nreu B, Zannoni S, Lualdi C, Mannucci E. Effects of SGLT-2 inhibitors on diabetic ketoacidosis: A meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials. *Diabetes Res Clin Pract*. 2017 Aug;130:53-60

ar. Monami 2017: kanaglifloosiin: Rosenstock 2012, Inagaki 2013, Sha 2014, Ji 2015, NCT01032629, Inagaki 2014, Forst 2014, Stenlof 2014, Wilding 2013, Yale 2013, Lavallo-Gonzalez 2013, Bode 2015, Scherthner 2013, Cefalu 2013, Inagaki 2016, Rodbard 2016, Rosenstock 2016, Dapaglifloosiin: Kaku 2013, List 2009, Wilding 2009, Heerspink 2013, Weber 2015, Mudaliar 2014, NCT01137474, Schumm-Draeger 2015, Henry 2012 (Study 1 ja Study 2), Rosenstock 2015, Bailey 2012, Jabbour 2014, Mathieu 2015, Kaku 2014, Strojek 2011, Cefalu 2015, Ji 2014, Yang 2015, Rosenstock 2012, Matthaai 2015, Leiter 2014, Bolinder 2014, Bailey 2015, Bailey 2013, Kohan 2014, Wilding 2014, List 2009, Nauck 2014, Araki 2016, Empaglifloosiin: Rosenstock 2013, Ferrannini 2013, Kadowaki 2015, Tikkanen 2015, NCT01649297, Häring 2013, Roden 2015, Barnett 2014, Rosenstock 2014, DeFronzo 2015, Lewin 2015, Kovacs 2014, Merker 2015, Rosenstock 2015, Zinman 2015, Araki 2015, Ridderstrale 2014, Hadjadi 2016

as. Ipraglifloosiin: Wilding 2013, Fonseca 2013, Kashiwagi 2015, Kashiwagi 2015, Kashiwagi 2014, NCT01057628, NCT01225081, NCT01242215, NCT01514838, Lu 2016, Ishiara 2016, Luseoglifloosiin: Haneda 2016, Seino 2014, Seino 2014, Tofoglifloosiin: Ikeda 2015, Kaku 2014

at. Kaasatud uuringutes 11 RCT käsitlesid ipraglifloosiini ja 2 RCT tofoglifloosiini

au. dapaglifloosiin, kanaglifloosiin, ipraglifloosiin

av. Kawalec P, Mikrut A, Łopuch S. The safety of dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP-4) inhibitors or sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 (SGLT-2) inhibitors added to metformin background therapy in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Diabetes Metab Res Rev*. 2014 May;30(4):269-83.

aw. Kaasatud uuringutes vähe uuritavaid

ax. Bailey 2010: dapaglifloosiin 2,5-10mg n = 409, platseebo n = 137; Bolinder 2012: dapaglifloosiin 10mg n = 91, platseebo n = 91; Rosenstock 2012 & Nicolle 2012 & Nyirjesy 2012 kanaglifloosiin 50-300mg n = 320, platseebo n = 65; Veltcamp 2012 Ipraglifloosiin 300mg n = 18, platseebo n = 18

ay. Kawalec P, Mikrut A, Łopuch S. The safety of dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP-4) inhibitors or sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 (SGLT-2) inhibitors added to metformin background therapy in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Diabetes Metab Res Rev*. 2014 May;30(4):269-83.

## Viited

- Ikeda, S., Takano, Y., Cynshi, O., Tanaka, R., Christ, A. D., Boerlin, V., Beyer, U., Beck, A., Ciorciaro, C., Meyer, M., Kadowaki, T.. A novel and selective sodium-glucose cotransporter-2 inhibitor, tofogliflozin, improves glycaemic control and lowers body weight in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. *Diabetes, Obesity & Metabolism*; 2015-10.
- Rosenstock, J., Seman, L. J., Jelaska, A., Hantel, S., Pinnett, S., Hach, T., Woerle, H. J.. Efficacy and safety of empagliflozin, a sodium glucose cotransporter 2 (SGLT2) inhibitor, as add-on to metformin in type 2 diabetes with mild hyperglycaemia. *Diabetes, Obesity & Metabolism*; 2013-12.
- Ridderstråle, Martin, Andersen, Knut Robert, Zeller, Cordula, Kim, Gabriel, Woerle, Hans J., Broedl, Uli C., investigators, EMPA-REG,H2H-SU,trial. Comparison of empagliflozin and glimepiride as add-on to metformin in patients with type 2 diabetes: a 104-week randomised, active-controlled, double-blind, phase 3 trial. *The Lancet Diabetes & Endocrinology*; 2014-09.
- Rosenstock, Julio, Jelaska, Ante, Frappin, Guillaume, Salsali, Afshin, Kim, Gabriel, Woerle, Hans J., Broedl, Uli C., Investigators, EMPA-REG,MDI,Trial. Improved glucose control with weight loss, lower insulin doses, and no increased hypoglycemia with empagliflozin added to titrated multiple daily injections of insulin in obese inadequately controlled type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes Care*; 2014-07.
- Ferrannini, Ele, Berk, Andreas, Hantel, Stefan, Pinnett, Sabine, Hach, Thomas, Woerle, Hans J., Broedl, Uli C.. Long-term safety and efficacy of empagliflozin, sitagliptin, and metformin: an active-controlled, parallel-group, randomized, 78-week open-label extension study in patients with type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes Care*; 2013-12.
- Cherney, David, Lund, Søren S., Perkins, Bruce A., Groop, Per-Henrik, Cooper, Mark E., Kaspers, Stefan, Pfarr, Egon, Woerle, Hans J., von Eynatten, Maximilian. The effect of sodium glucose cotransporter 2 inhibition with empagliflozin on microalbuminuria and macroalbuminuria in patients with type 2 diabetes. *Diabetologia*; 2016-09.
- Wilding, J. P. H., Woo, V., Rohwedder, K., Sugg, J., Parikh, S., Group, Dapagliflozin,006,Study. Dapagliflozin in patients with type 2 diabetes receiving high doses of insulin: efficacy and safety over 2 years. *Diabetes, Obesity & Metabolism*; 2014-02.
- Rosenstock, Julio, Aggarwal, Naresh, Polidori, David, Zhao, Yue, Arbit, Deborah, Usiskin, Keith, Capuano, George, Canovatchel, William, Group, Canagliflozin,DIA,2001,Study. Dose-ranging effects of canagliflozin, a sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 inhibitor, as add-on to metformin in subjects with type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes Care*; 2012-06.
- Nauck, Michael A., Del Prato, Stefano, Meier, Juris J., Durán-García, Santiago, Rohwedder, Katja, Elze, Martina, Parikh, Shamik J.. Dapagliflozin versus glipizide as add-on therapy in patients with type 2 diabetes who have inadequate glycemic control with metformin: a randomized, 52-week, double-blind, active-controlled noninferiority trial. *Diabetes Care*; 2011-09.

10. Leiter, Lawrence A., Cefalu, William T., de Bruin, Tjerk W. A., Gause-Nilsson, Ingrid, Sugg, Jennifer, Parikh, Shamik J.. Dapagliflozin added to usual care in individuals with type 2 diabetes mellitus with preexisting cardiovascular disease: a 24-week, multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study with a 28-week extension. *Journal of the American Geriatrics Society*; 2014-07.
11. Ji, Linong, Ma, Jianhua, Li, Hongmei, Mansfield, Traci A., T'joen, Caroline L., Iqbal, Nayyar, Ptaszynska, Agata, List, James F.. Dapagliflozin as monotherapy in drug-naïve Asian patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus: a randomized, blinded, prospective phase III study. *Clinical Therapeutics*; 2014-01-01.
12. Jabbour, Serge A., Hardy, Elise, Sugg, Jennifer, Parikh, Shamik, Group, Study,10. Dapagliflozin is effective as add-on therapy to sitagliptin with or without metformin: a 24-week, multicenter, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study. *Diabetes Care*; 2014.
13. Del Prato, S., Nauck, M., Durán-García, S., Maffei, L., Rohwedder, K., Theuerkauf, A., Parikh, S.. Long-term glycaemic response and tolerability of dapagliflozin versus a sulphonylurea as add-on therapy to metformin in patients with type 2 diabetes: 4-year data. *Diabetes, Obesity & Metabolism*; 2015-06.
14. Bolinder, Jan, Ljunggren, Östen, Kullberg, Joel, Johansson, Lars, Wilding, John, Langkilde, Anna Maria, Sugg, Jennifer, Parikh, Shamik. Effects of dapagliflozin on body weight, total fat mass, and regional adipose tissue distribution in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus with inadequate glycaemic control on metformin. *The Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism*; 2012-03.
15. Bolinder, J., Ljunggren, Ö, Johansson, L., Wilding, J., Langkilde, A. M., Sjöström, C. D., Sugg, J., Parikh, S.. Dapagliflozin maintains glycaemic control while reducing weight and body fat mass over 2 years in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus inadequately controlled on metformin. *Diabetes, Obesity & Metabolism*; 2014-02.
16. Bailey, C. J., Morales Villegas, E. C., Woo, V., Tang, W., Ptaszynska, A., List, J. F.. Efficacy and safety of dapagliflozin monotherapy in people with Type 2 diabetes: a randomized double-blind placebo-controlled 102-week trial. *Diabetic Medicine: A Journal of the British Diabetic Association*; 2015-04.
17. Nicolle, Lindsay E., Capuano, G., Ways, K., Usiskin, K.. Effect of canagliflozin, a sodium glucose co-transporter 2 (SGLT2) inhibitor, on bacteriuria and urinary tract infection in subjects with type 2 diabetes enrolled in a 12-week, phase 2 study. *Current Medical Research and Opinion*; 2012-07.
18. Nicolle, Lindsay E., Capuano, George, Fung, Albert, Usiskin, Keith. Urinary tract infection in randomized phase III studies of canagliflozin, a sodium glucose co-transporter 2 inhibitor. *Postgraduate Medicine*; 2014-01.
19. Neal, Bruce, Perkovic, Vlado, de Zeeuw, Dick, Mahaffey, Kenneth W., Fulcher, Greg, Ways, Kirk, Desai, Mehul, Shaw, Wayne, Capuano, George, Alba, Maria, Jiang, Joel, Verduyse, Frank, Meininger, Gary, Matthews, David, Group, CANVAS,Trial,Collaborative. Efficacy and safety of canagliflozin, an inhibitor of sodium-glucose cotransporter 2, when used in conjunction with insulin therapy in patients with type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes Care*; 2015-03.
20. Inagaki, Nobuya, Kondo, Kazuoki, Yoshinari, Toru, Takahashi, Nahoko, Susuta, Yutaka, Kuki, Hideki. Efficacy and safety of canagliflozin monotherapy in Japanese patients with type 2 diabetes inadequately controlled with diet and exercise: a 24-week, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, Phase III study. *Expert Opinion on Pharmacotherapy*; 2014-08.
21. Cefalu, William T., Leiter, Lawrence A., Yoon, Kun-Ho, Arias, Pablo, Niskanen, Leo, Xie, John, Balis, Dainius A., Canovatchel, William, Meininger, Gary. Efficacy and safety of canagliflozin versus glimepiride in patients with type 2 diabetes inadequately controlled with metformin (CANTATA-SU): 52 week results from a randomised, double-blind, phase 3 non-inferiority trial. *Lancet (London, England)*; 2013-09-14.
22. Zinman, Bernard, Wanner, Christoph, Lachin, John M., Fitchett, David, Bluhmki, Erich, Hantel, Stefan, Mattheus, Michaela, Devins, Theresa, Johansen, Odd Erik, Woerle, Hans J., Broedl, Uli C., Inzucchi, Silvio E., Investigators, EMPA-REG,OUTCOME. Empagliflozin, Cardiovascular Outcomes, and Mortality in Type 2 Diabetes. *The New England Journal of Medicine*; 11 26, 2015.
23. Wilding, John P. H., Woo, Vincent, Soler, Norman G., Pahor, Andrea, Sugg, Jennifer, Rohwedder, Katja, Parikh, Shamik, Group, Dapagliflozin,006,Study. Long-term efficacy of dapagliflozin in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus receiving high doses of insulin: a randomized trial. *Annals of Internal Medicine*; 2012-03-20.
24. Ferrannini E, Berk A,Hantel S,Pinnetti S,Hach T,Woerle HJ,Broedl UC. Long-term safety and efficacy of empagliflozin, sitagliptin, and metformin: an active-controlled, parallel-group, randomized, 78-week open-label extension study in patients with type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes Care*; 2013.
25. Lavalle-González, F. J., Januszewicz, A., Davidson, J., Tong, C., Qiu, R., Canovatchel, W., Meininger, G.. Efficacy and safety of canagliflozin compared with placebo and sitagliptin in patients with type 2 diabetes on background metformin monotherapy: a randomised trial. *Diabetologia*; Dec 2013.
26. DeFronzo, Ralph A., Lewin, Andrew, Patel, Sanjay, Liu, Dacheng, Kaste, Renee, Woerle, Hans J., Broedl, Uli C.. Combination of empagliflozin and linagliptin as second-line therapy in subjects with type 2 diabetes inadequately controlled on metformin. *Diabetes Care*; Mar 2015.
27. Veltkamp SA, van Dijk J,Collins C,van Bruijnsvoort M,Kadokura T,Smulders RA. Combination treatment with ipragliflozin and metformin: a randomized, double blind, placebo-controlled study in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. *Clin Ther*; 2012.
28. Nyirjesy P, Zhao Y,Ways K,Usiskin K. Evaluation of vulvovaginal symptoms and Candida colonization in women with type 2 diabetes mellitus treated with canagliflozin, a sodium glucose co-transporter 2 inhibitor. *Curr Med Res Opin*; 2012.
29. Nicolle LE, Capuano G,Ways K,Usiskin K.. Effect of canagliflozin, a sodium glucose co-transporter 2 (SGLT2) inhibitor, on bacteriuria and urinary tract infection in subjects with type 2 diabetes enrolled in a 12-week, phase 2 study. *Curr Med Res Opin*; 2012.
30. Rosenstock J, Aggarwal N,Polidori D,et al. Study group. Dose-ranging effects of canagliflozin, a sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 inhibitor, as add-on to metformin in subjects with type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes Care*; 2012.
31. Bolinder J, Ljunggren Ö,Kullberg J,et al. Effects of dapagliflozin on body weight, total fat mass, and regional adipose tissue distribution in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus with inadequate glycaemic control on metformin. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab*; 2012.
32. Bailey CJ, Gross JL,Pieters A,Bastien A,List JF. Effect of dapagliflozin in patients with type 2 diabetes who have inadequate glycaemic control with metformin: a randomised, double-blind, placebocontrolled trial. *Lancet*; 2010.