



CARDI•OH

Ohio Cardiovascular and Diabetes Health Collaborative



In partnership with:



Cardi-OH ECHO Tackling Type 2 Diabetes

Thursday, October 8, 2020

Disclosure Statements



- The following planners, speakers, moderators, and/or panelists of the CME activity have financial relationships with commercial interests to disclose:
 - Kathleen Dungan, MD, MPH receives consulting fees from Eli Lilly and Tolerion, institutional research fees from Eli Lilly, Novo Nordisk, and Sanofi Aventis, and presentation honoraria from Nova Biomedical, Integritas, and Uptodate.
 - Siran M. Koroukian, PhD receives grant funds for her role as a co-investigator on a study funded by Celgene.
 - Adam T. Perzynski, PhD reports being co-owner of Global Health Metrics LLC, a Cleveland-based software company and royalty agreements for book authorship with Springer Nature publishing and Taylor Francis publishing.
 - Martha Sajatovic, MD receives grant support as PI of studies with Nuromate and Otsuka, study design consulting fees from Alkermes, Otsuka, Neurocrine, and Health, and publication development royalties from Springer Press and Johns Hopkins University.
 - Christopher A. Taylor, PhD, RDN, LD, FAND reports grant funding for his role as a researcher and presenter for Abbott Nutrition and grant funding for research studies with both the National Cattlemen's Beef Association and the American Dairy Association.
 - Jackson T. Wright, Jr., MD, PhD reports research support from the NIH and Ohio Department of Medicaid and consulting with NIH, AHA, and ACC.
 - These financial relationships are outside the presented work.
- All other planners, speakers, moderators, and/or panelists of the CME activity have no financial relationships with commercial interests to disclose.

New and emerging therapies for type 2 diabetes



Kathleen Dungan, MD, MPH

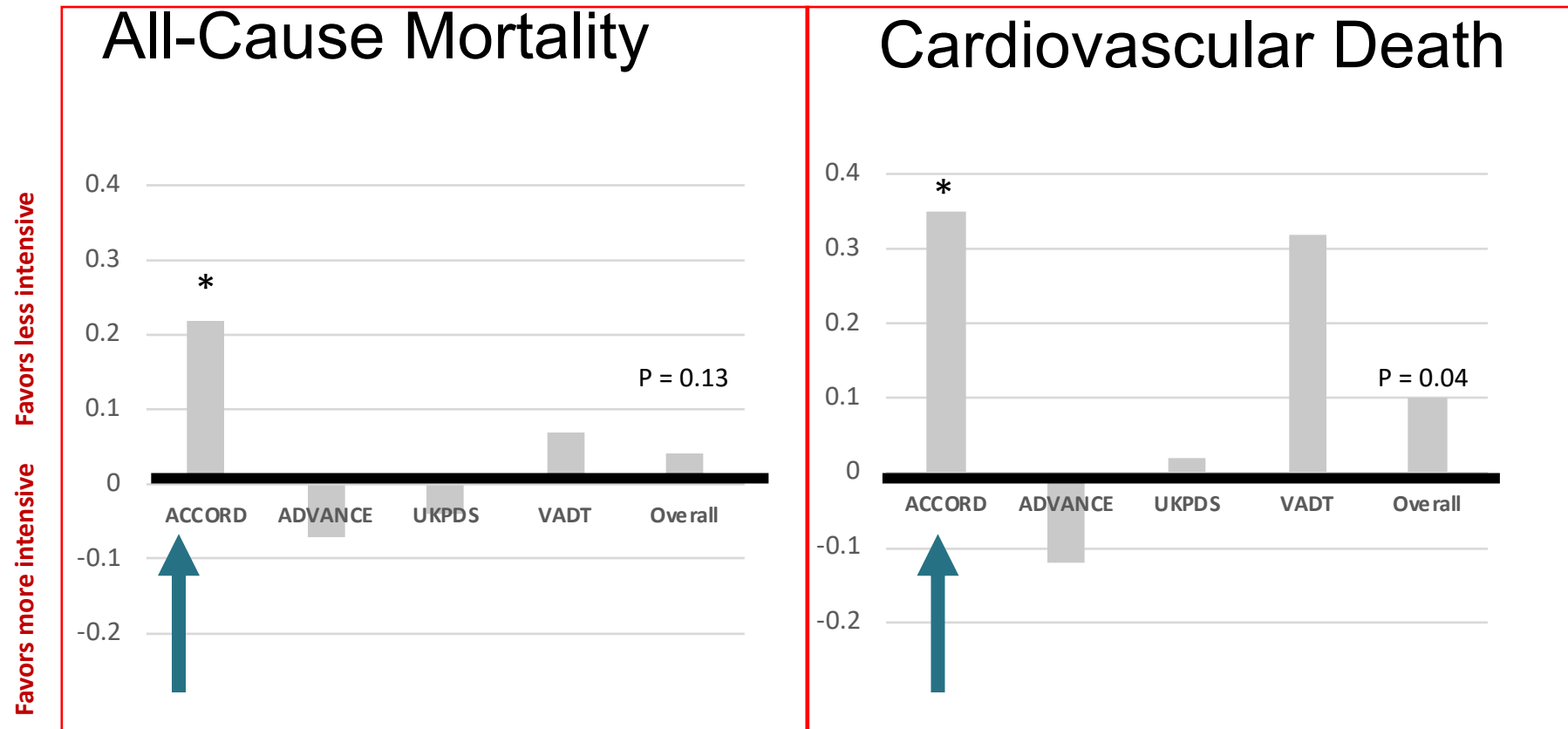
Professor, Associate Director Clinical Services,
Division of Endocrinology, Diabetes & Metabolism

The Ohio State University

Objectives

1. Describe the role and benefits (including cardiovascular benefits) of GLP-1 agonists and SGLT-2 inhibitors in the care of patients with type 2 diabetes.
2. Describe current recommendations for selection and titration of insulin therapy.
3. Describe a minimum of 2 developments in the use of technology for improved management of type 2 diabetes.

Meta-analysis: Intensive Glucose Control & Mortality



*p<0.05

UKPDS: Legacy Effect of Earlier Glucose Control

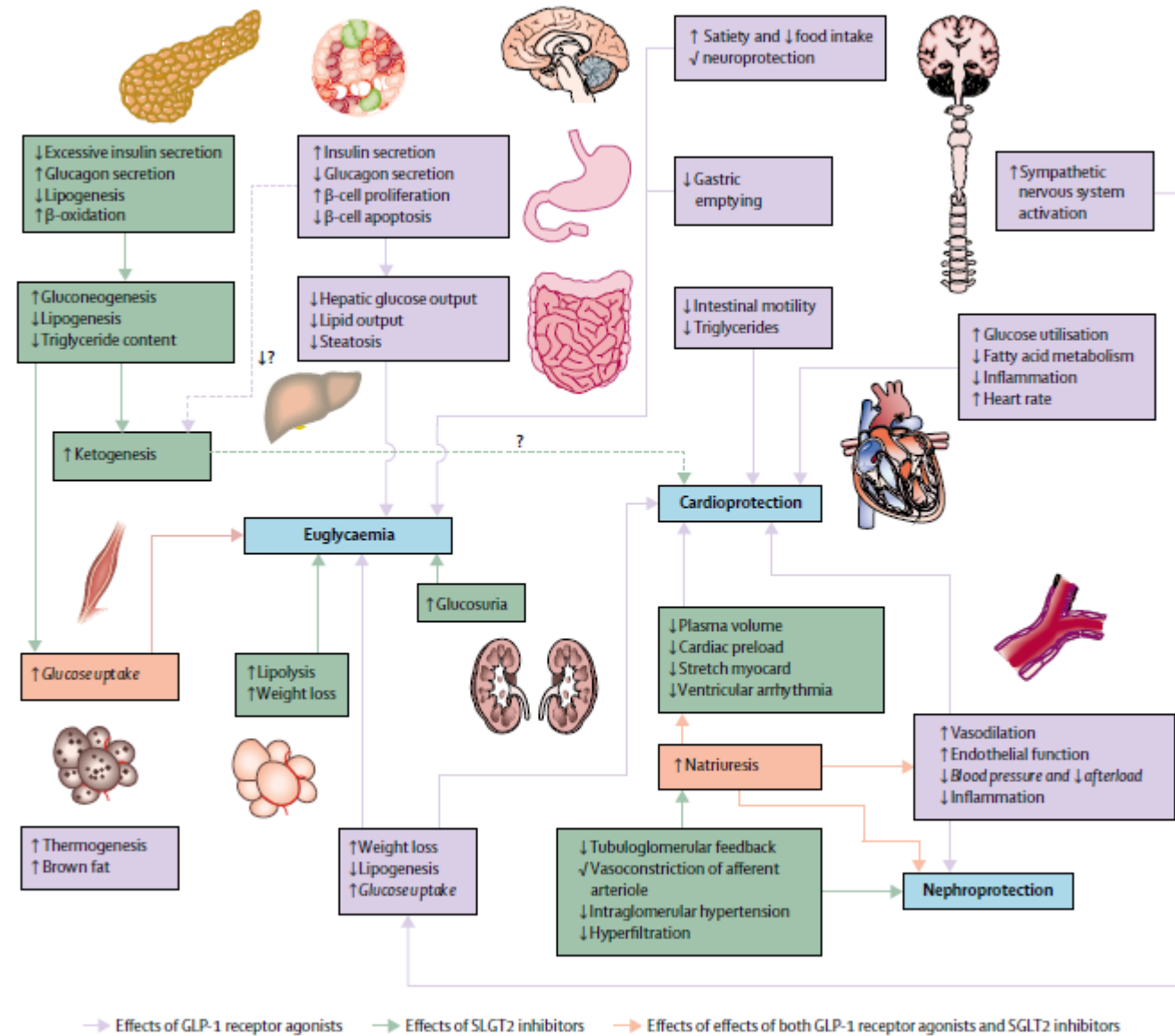
After median 8.5 years post-trial follow-up

Aggregate Endpoint		1997	2007
Any diabetes related endpoint	<i>RRR:</i> <i>P:</i>	12% 0.029	9% 0.040
Microvascular disease	<i>RRR:</i> <i>P:</i>	25% 0.0099	24% 0.001
Myocardial infarction	<i>RRR:</i> <i>P:</i>	16% 0.052	15% 0.014
All-cause mortality	<i>RRR:</i> <i>P:</i>	6% 0.44	13% 0.007

RRR = Relative Risk Reduction, P = Log Rank

GLP-1RA + SGLT2i

- Synergistic effects
 - A1c
 - Weight
 - BP
 - Lipid
- No Hypoglycemia
 - GLP1RA: atherosclerotic mechanism
 - SGLT2i: ?plasma volume, fuel metabolism
- Beneficial CV and renal outcomes
 - GLP1RA: atherosclerotic mechanism
 - SGLT2i: ?plasma volume, fuel metabolism



CV Outcomes Trials in T2DM



Study	SAVOR ¹	EXAMINE ²	TECOS ³	CARMELINA ⁴	CAROLINA ⁵
DPP4-i	saxagliptin	alogliptin	sitagliptin	linagliptin	linagliptin
Comparator	placebo	placebo	placebo	placebo	glimepiride (SU)
N	16,492	5380	14,671	6979	6103
Results	NEUTRAL— increase in hospitalization for HF with saxagliptin, possibly alogliptin				

Study	ELIXA ⁶	LEADER ⁷	SUSTAIN 6 ⁸	EXSCEL ⁹	REWIND ¹⁰	HARMONY ¹¹	PIONEER 6
GLP1-RA	lixisenatide	liraglutide	semaglutide	exenatide LR	dulaglutide	albiglutide	Oral sema
Comparator	placebo	placebo	placebo	placebo	placebo	placebo	Placebo
N	6068	9340	3297	14,752	9901	9463	3183
Results	2015	2015 +	2016 +	2017	2019 +	2018 +	2019

Study	EMPA-REG ¹²	CANVAS ¹³	(CREDENCE ¹⁴)	DECLARE ¹⁵	VERTIS CV ¹⁶
SGLT2-i	empagliflozin	canagliflozin	canagliflozin	dapagliflozin	ertugliflozin
Comparator	placebo	placebo	placebo	placebo	placebo
N	7020	4330	4401	17,160	8246
Results	2015 +	2017 +	2018 +	2018 +	2020

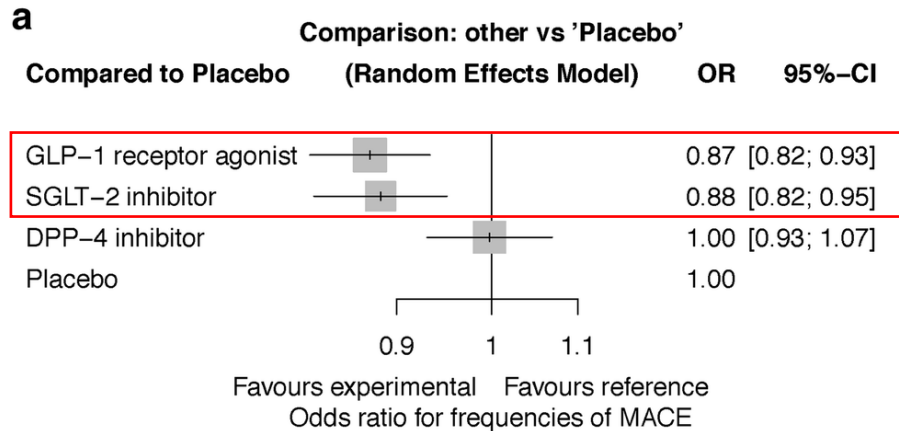
+ Superior for primary outcome vs. placebo

1. NCT01107886 (SAVOR). 2. NCT00968708 (EXAMINE). 3. NCT00790205 (TECOS). 4. NCT01897532 (CARMELINA). 5. NCT01243424 (CAROLINA). 6. NCT01147250 (ELIXA). 7. NCT01179048 (LEADER). 8. NCT01720446 (SUSTAIN 6). 9. NCT01144338 (EXSCEL). 10. NCT01394952 (REWIND). 11. NCT02465515 (HARMONY). 12. NCT01131676 (EMPA-REG). 13. NCT01032629 (CANVAS). 14. NCT02065791 (CREDENCE). 15. NCT01730534 (DECLARE). 16. NCT01986881 (VERTIS CV).

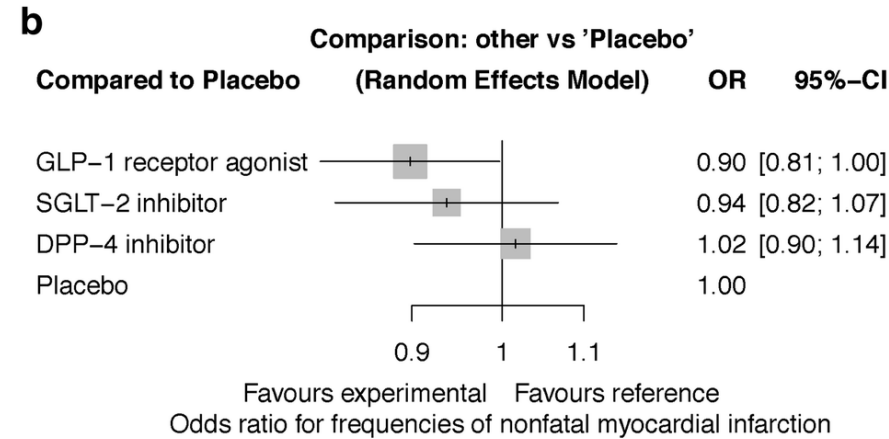
* non-insulin

Meta-analysis of CVOT

3-point MACE

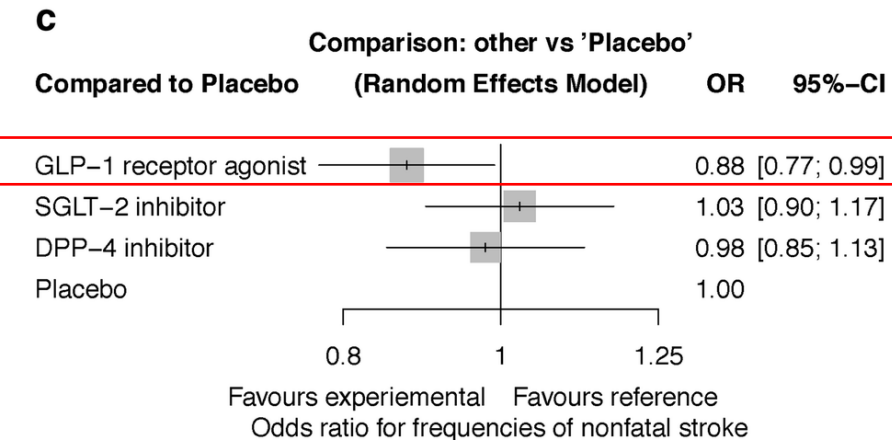


Nonfatal MI

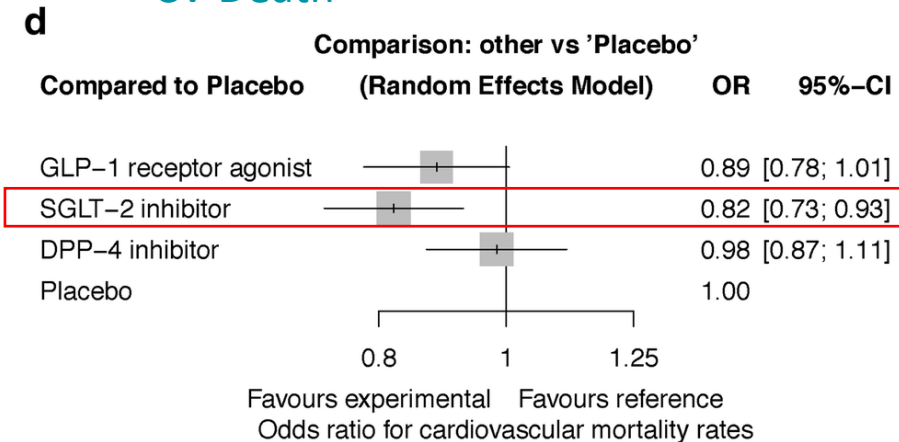


- Meta-analysis of CV outcomes trials
- Did not include CAROLINA, REWIND, PIONEER 6 or VERTIS

Nonfatal Stroke



CV Death

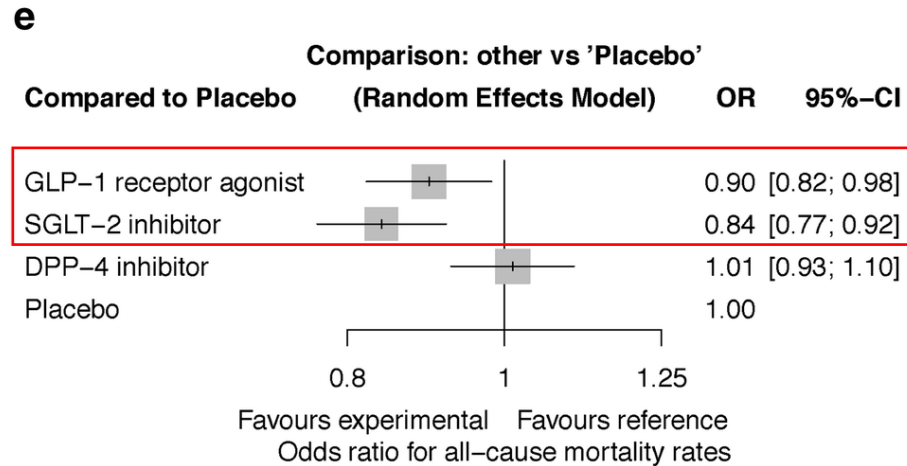


Meta-analysis of CVOT

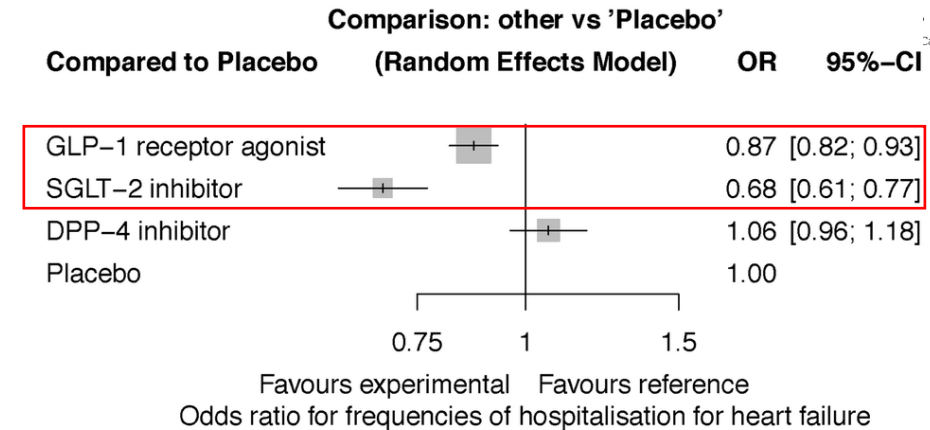


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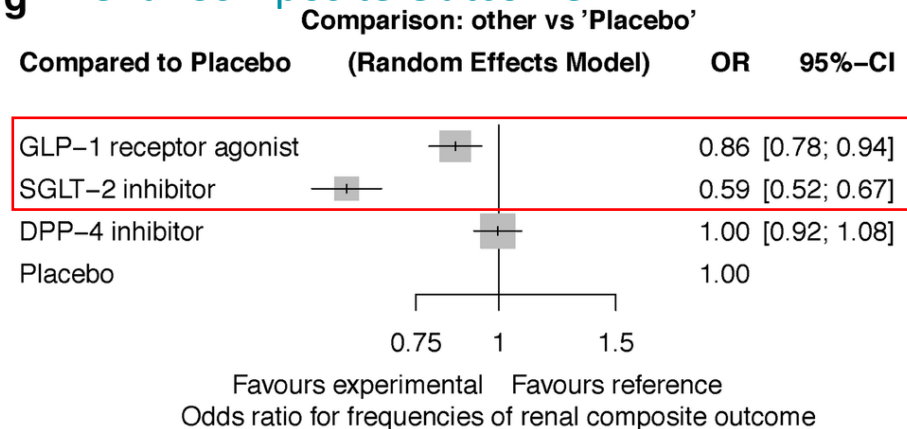
e All-cause Death



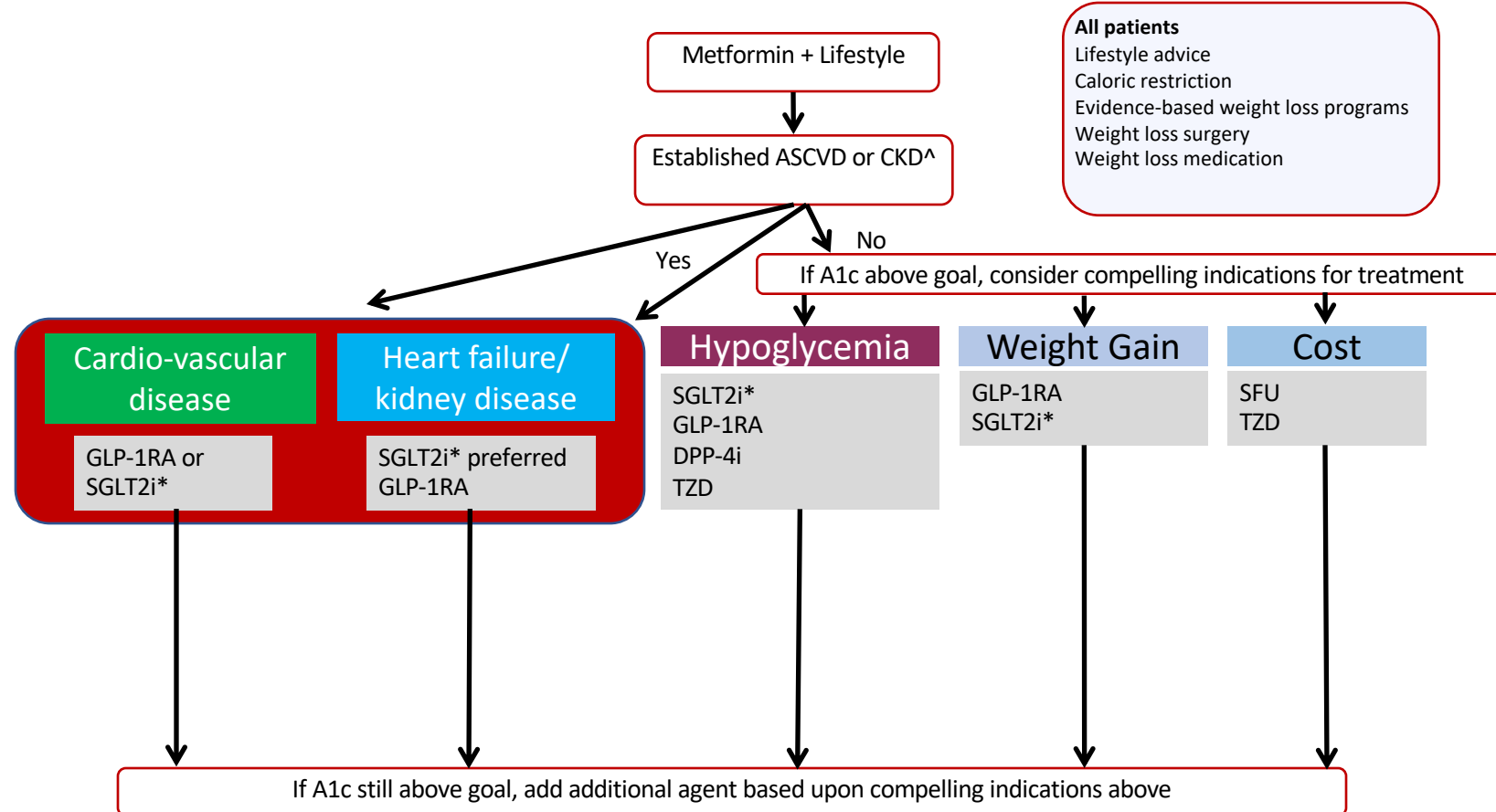
f HF hospitalization



g Renal Composite Outcome



ADA Standards of Care 2020

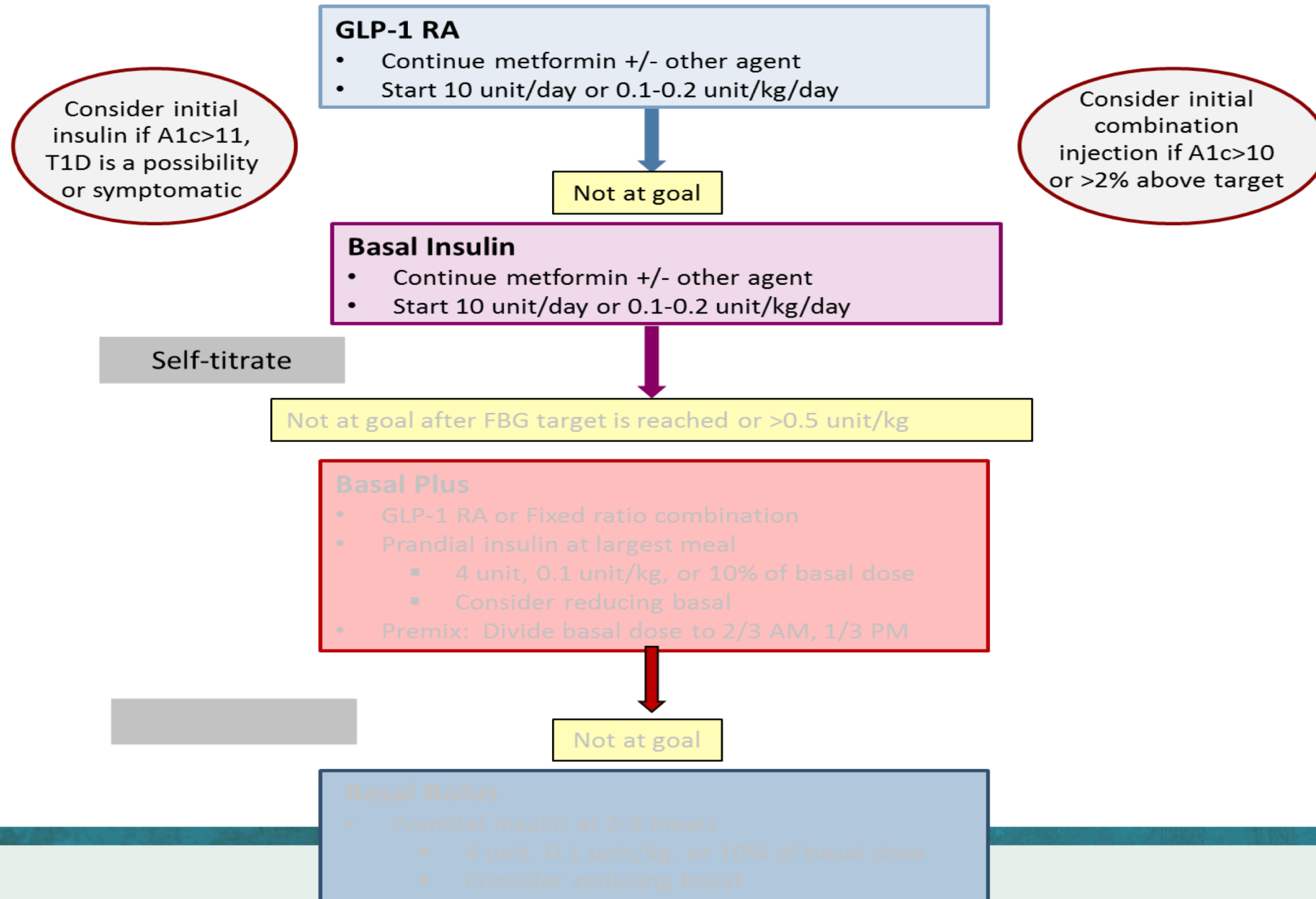


ASCVD=atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, CKD=chronic kidney disease, GLP-1RA=glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist, SGLT2i=sodium-glucose cotransporter-2 inhibitor, AGI=alpha-glucosidase inhibitor, SFU=sulfonylurea, TZD=thiazolidinedione

*if adequate eGFR

[^]Medication added regardless of baseline HbA1c

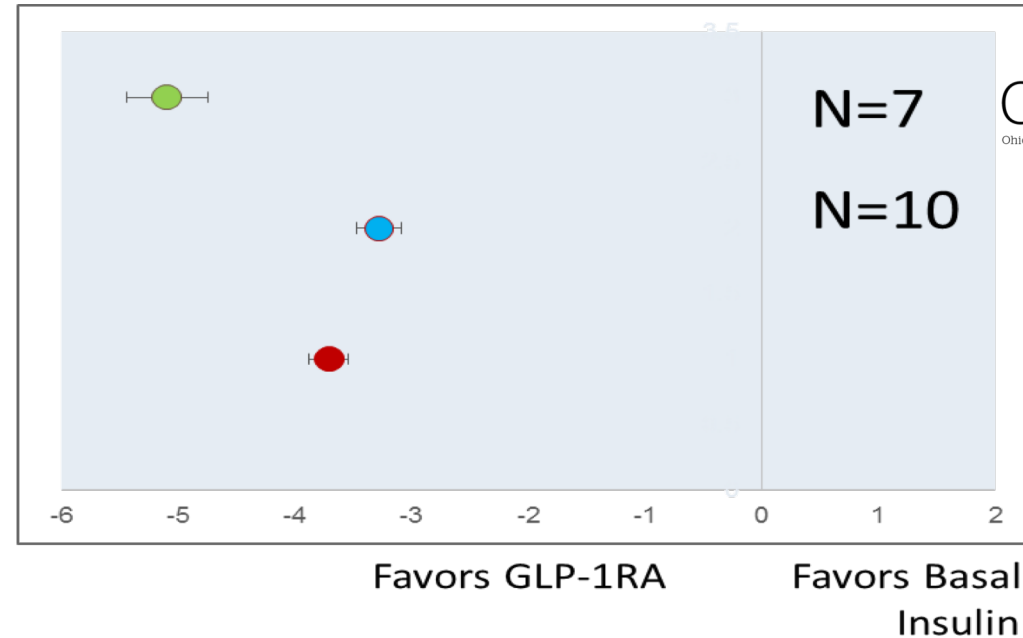
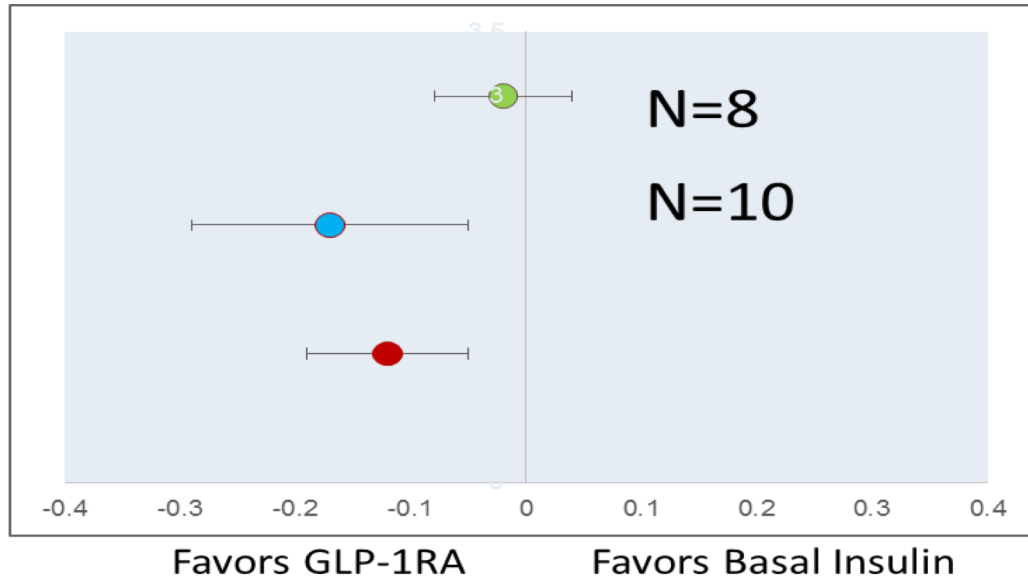
Intensifying to Injectable Therapies



GLP-1RA or Basal Insulin?



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HbA1c:

Treatment difference 0.12%
($p < 0.0001$)
Driven by long-acting GLP-1RA

Exenatide BID

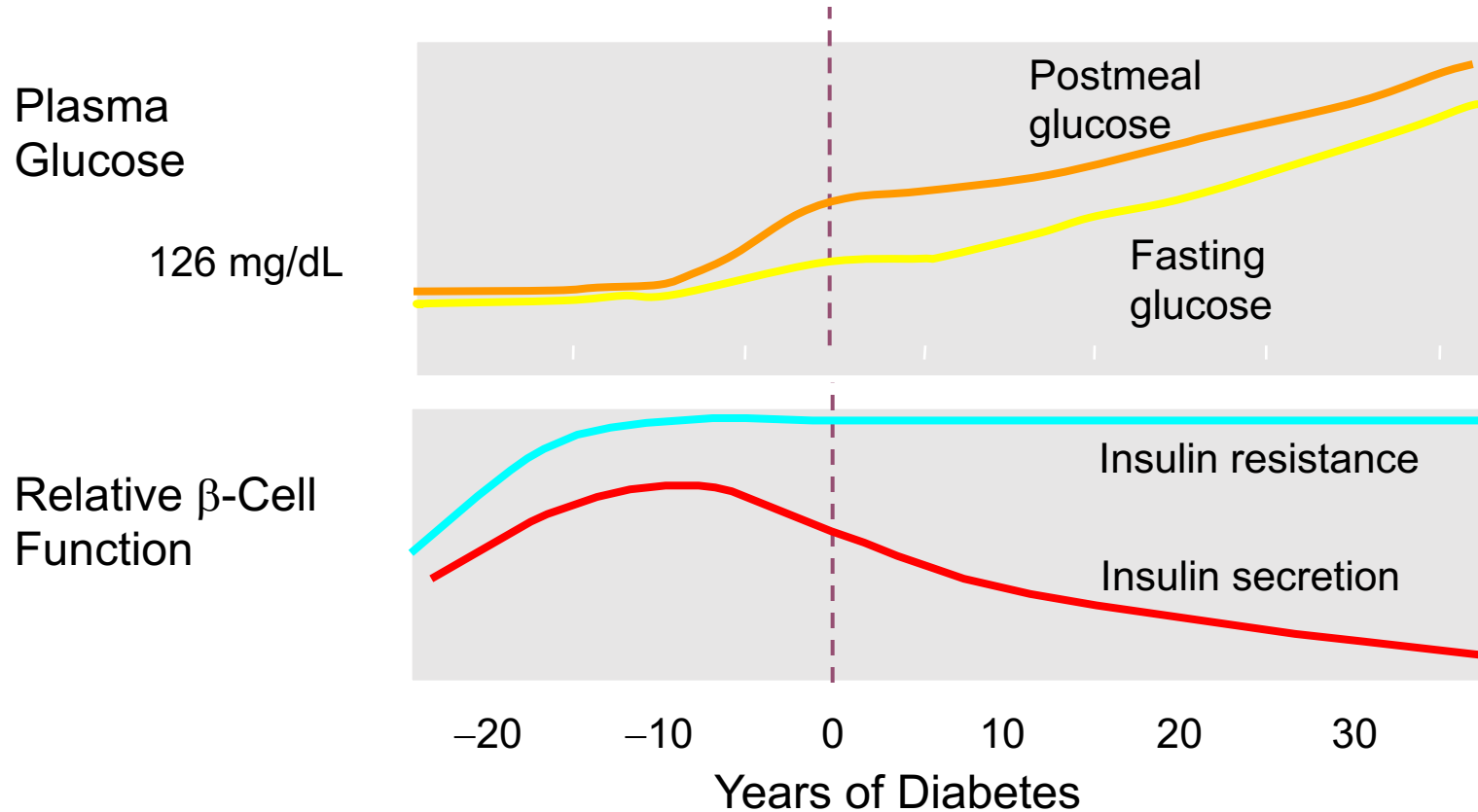
Long-acting GLP-1
(Exenatide QW, Dulaglutide,
Albiglutide, Liraglutide)
Overall

Weight:

Treatment difference 3.7
kg ($p < 0.0001$)

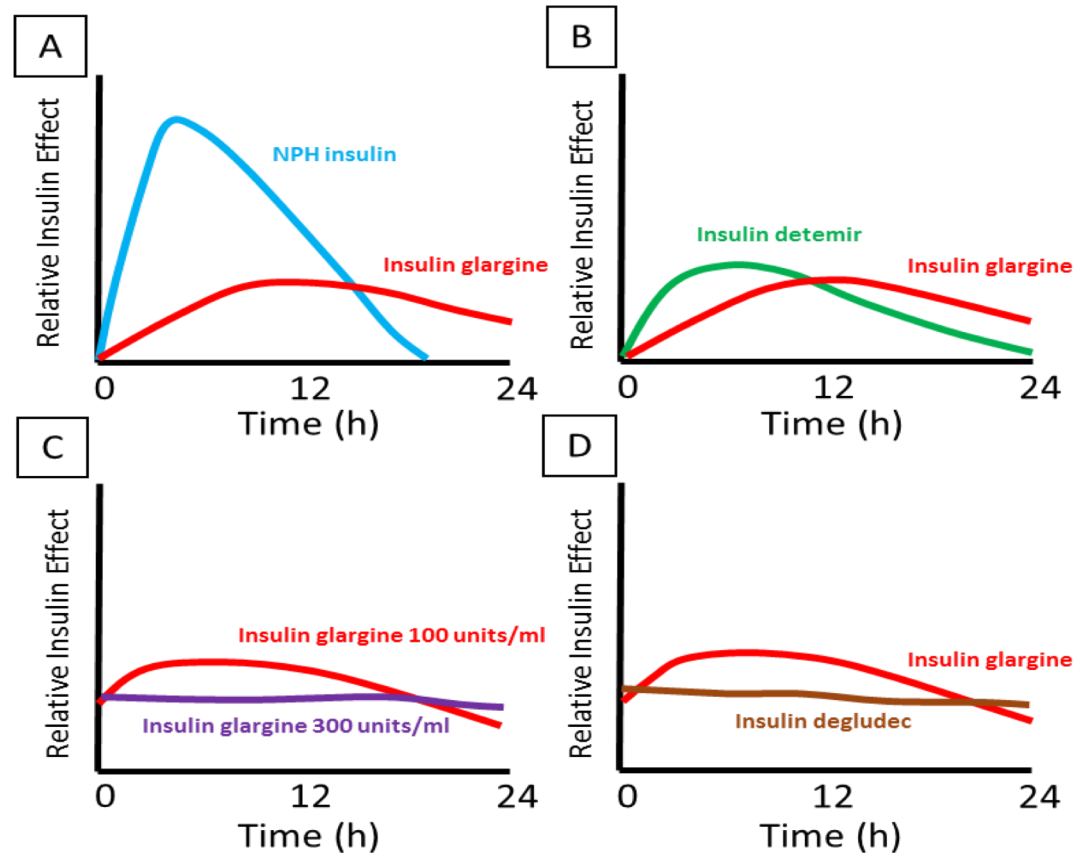
Hypoglycemia: 15% less ($p < 0.0001$)

Natural History of T2DM



- Loss of beta cell function begins before diagnosis and progresses
- Insulin resistance does not change over time

Basal Insulins



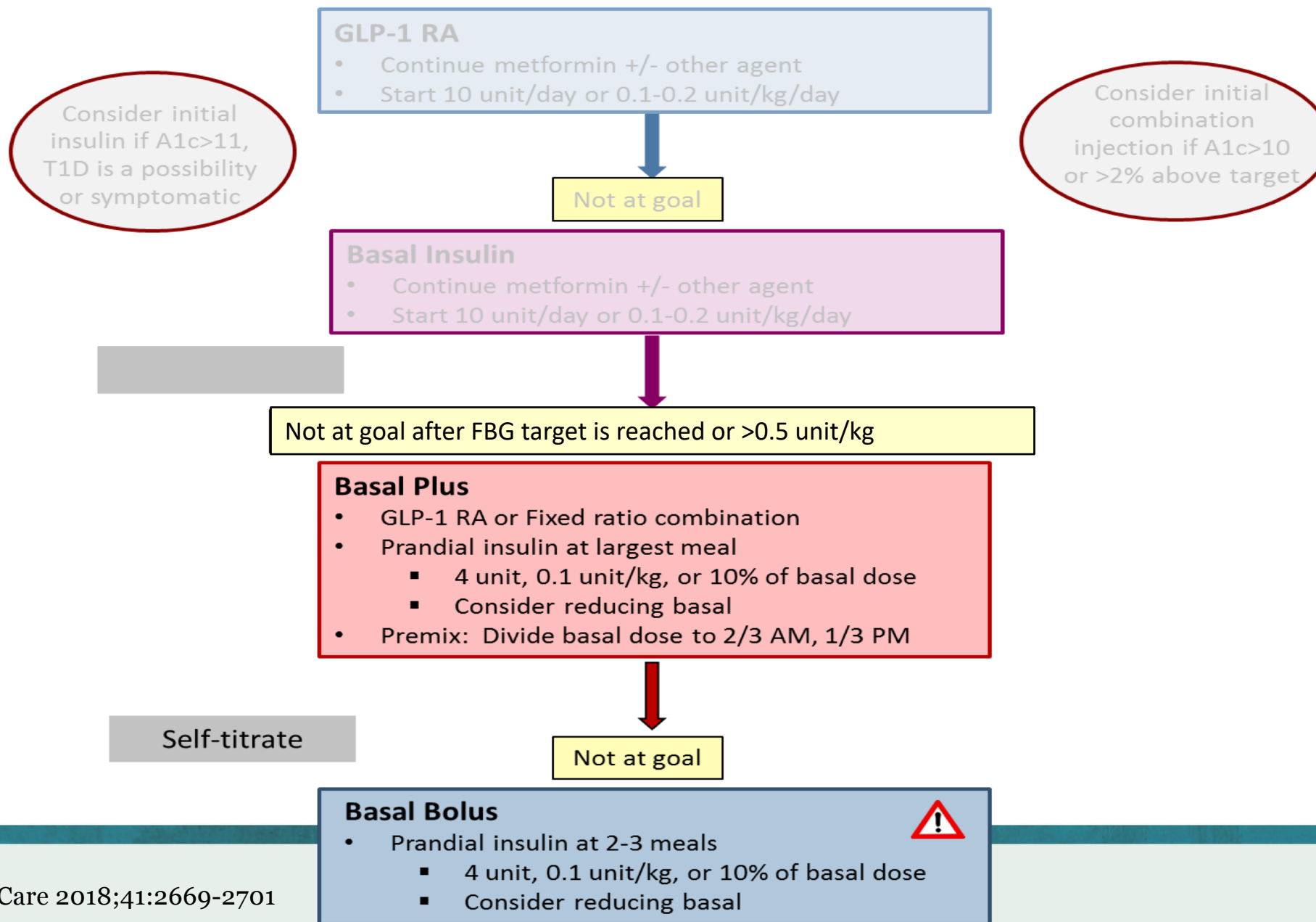
Ultra-long acting:

- Flatter profile
- Longer duration
- Less hypoglycemia
- Once daily, flexible

Intensifying to Basal Plus



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Optimizing Basal Bolus insulin



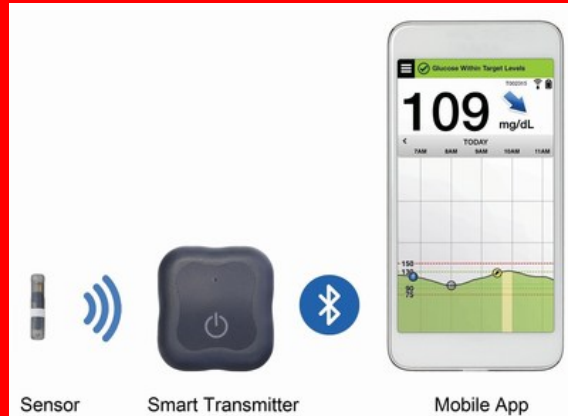
- Review adherence, simplify
- Refer to DSME
- Use insulin sparing Rx
- Manage carbohydrates, activity
- Insulin analogues, especially if hypoglycemia
- Ultra-long acting insulins (if needed)
- Concentrated insulins (>250 unit/day)
- Delivery: pump, smart pens, inhaled insulin

CGM

- Recommended for all T1D, insulin requiring T2D not meeting targets/hypoglycemia
- Real-time vs. flash
- Some devices do not require calibration, minimal fingersticks
- Education is critical: Greater inaccuracy on day 1 of sensor wear, low BG, rapid glucose swings



Freestyle Libre



Eversense



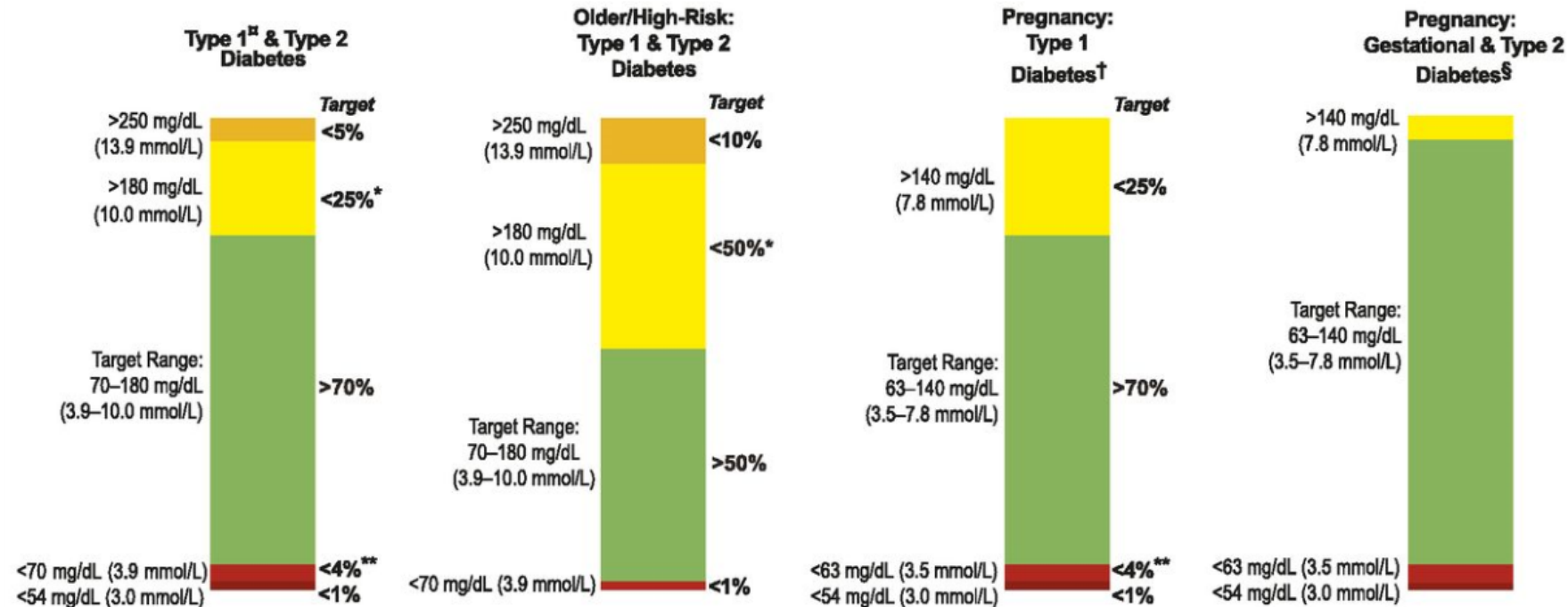
Dexcom



Medtronic

Advanced Technologies & Treatments for Diabetes

Consensus Congress *Recommendations for CGM Targets*



[‡] For age <25 yr., if the A1C goal is 7.5%, then set TIR target to approximately 60%. (See *Clinical Applications of Time in Ranges* section in the text for additional information regarding target goal setting in pediatric management.)

[†] Percentages of time in ranges are based on limited evidence. More research is needed.

[§] Percentages of time in ranges have not been included because there is very limited evidence in this area. More research is needed. Please see *Pregnancy* section in text for more considerations on targets for these groups.

* Includes percentage of values >250 mg/dL (13.9 mmol/L).

** Includes percentage of values <54 mg/dL (3.0 mmol/L).

Ambulatory Glucose Profile (AGP)

capturAGP®

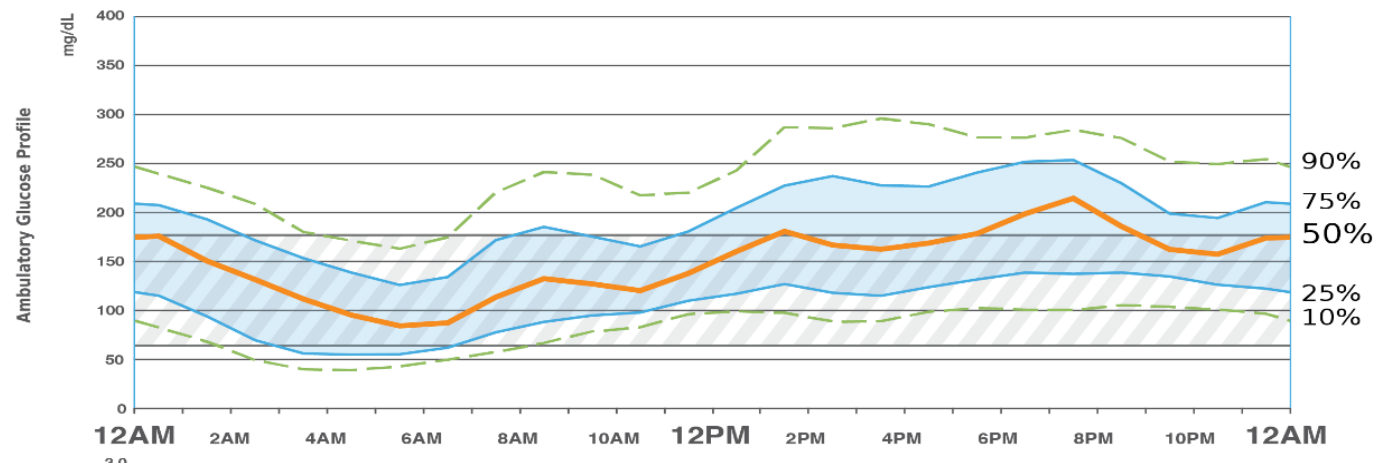
First Name _____ Last Name _____
15 Feb 2016 - 01 Mar 2016 (14.5 days)

Glucose Statistics	Avg Glucose mg/dL	Estimated HbA1c	Serious Low		Low	In Target Range	High	Serious High	Coefficient of Variation	SD mg/dL	% Time CGM Active
	156	7.0%	Below 54 mg/dL		Below 70 mg/dL	70 - 180 mg/dL	Above 180 mg/dL	Above 250 mg/dL	46.3%	72	70.6%
	88 - 116 *	< 6 *	4.4%		10.1%	54.5%	35.4%	11.3%	19.25 *	10 - 26 *	
	GLUCOSE EXPOSURE		0 *		<4 *	> 90 * GLUCOSE RANGES	<6 *	0 *	GLUCOSE VARIABILITY		DATA SUFFICIENCY

* Reference ranges calculated from population without diabetes.

Curves/plots represent glucose frequency distributions by time regardless of date.

CGM  Data Point  50%-Median  25/75%-IQR  10/90%  Target Range



Standardized Reporting Format 14 days

Daily glucose profiles are combined to make a one day (24-hour) picture.

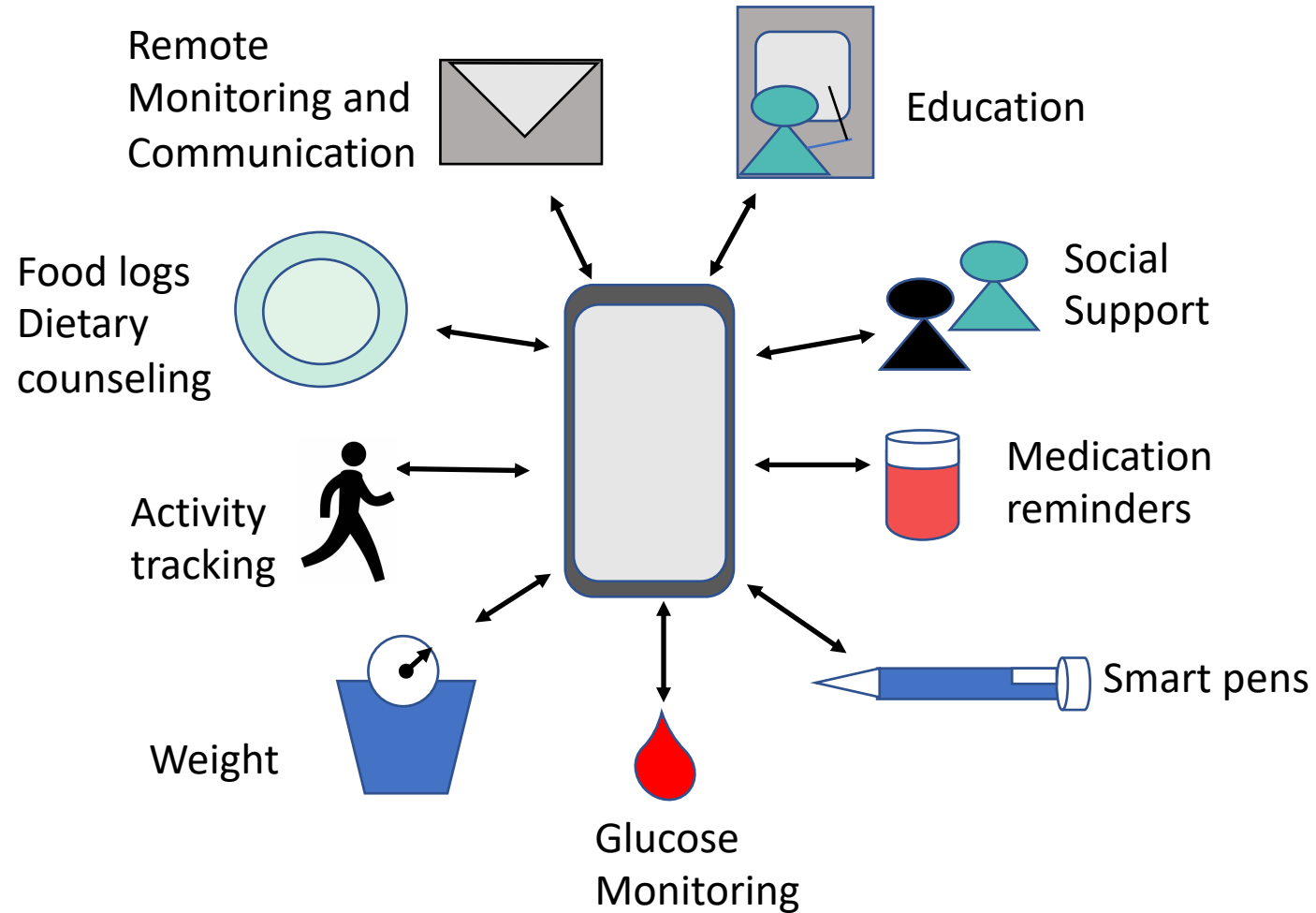
Gray: target range

Orange: median glucose

Blue: area between blue lines shows 50% of the glucose values

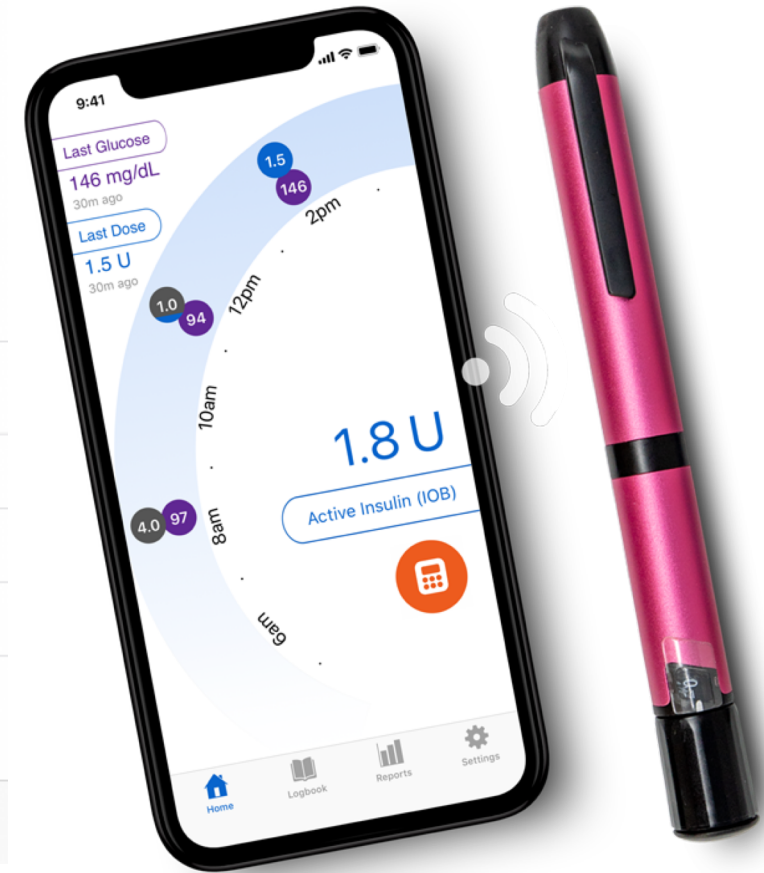
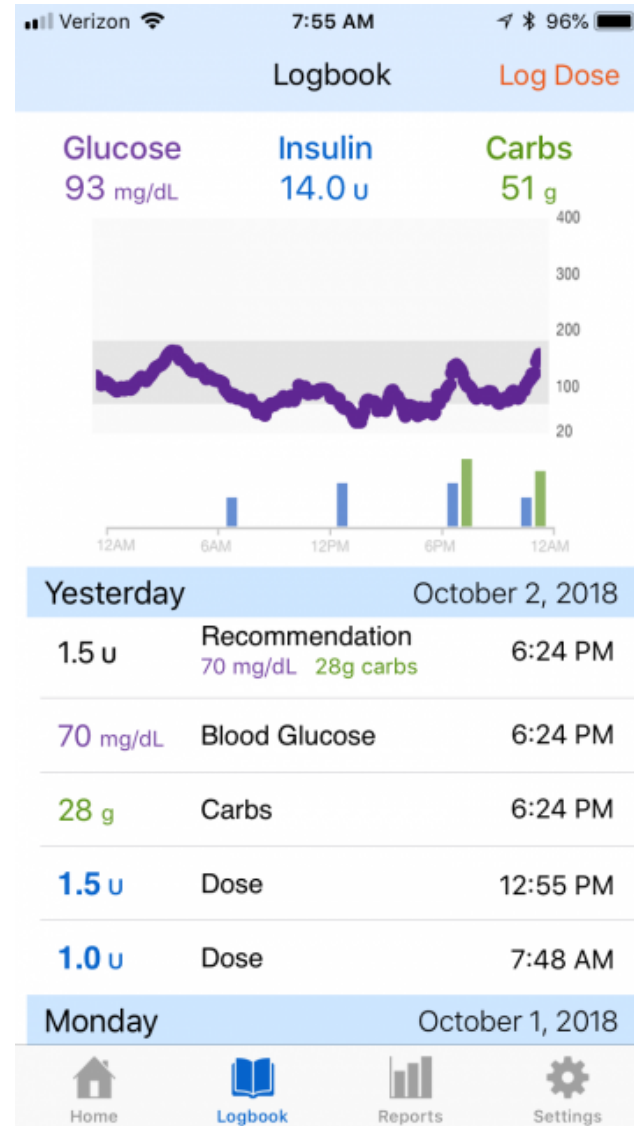
Green: 10% of values are above (90% top line) and 10% are below (10% bottom line)

Connected Devices



Smartpens

- \$35 from Manufacturer
- Lispro/aspart cartridges
- ½ unit increments
- Smartphone App
 - bolus calculator: carb counting, meal size, fixed
 - Customize by time of day
 - Exercise feature
 - Records actual dose
 - Reminders
- Does not link to meter
- Healthkit



Thank you!

Questions/Discussion