The Dangerous Intersection of Diabetes and Heart Disease



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Conflicts of Interest/Disclosures

- Clinical trials leadership:
 - Merck & Co
 - Pfizer
 - AstraZeneca
 - Janssen
 - Lilly USA
 - Boehringer Ingelheim
 - Novo Nordisk
 - Lexicon
 - Eisai
 - GlaxoSmithKline
 - Sanofi-Aventis

Consultancy:

- Novo Nordisk
- Sanofi-Aventis
- Boehringer Ingelheim
- Lilly USA
- Merck & Co
- AstraZeneca
- Metavant
- Applied Therapeutics



Secular trends in cause of death among US adults with diabetes

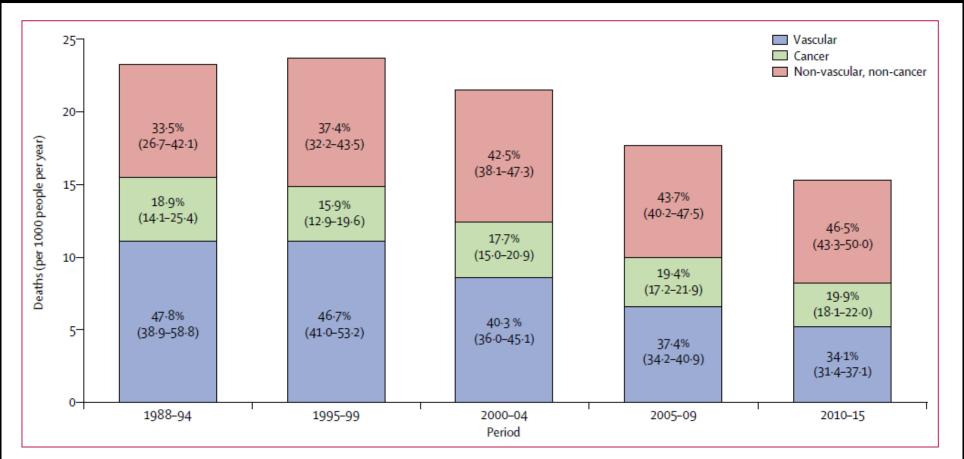
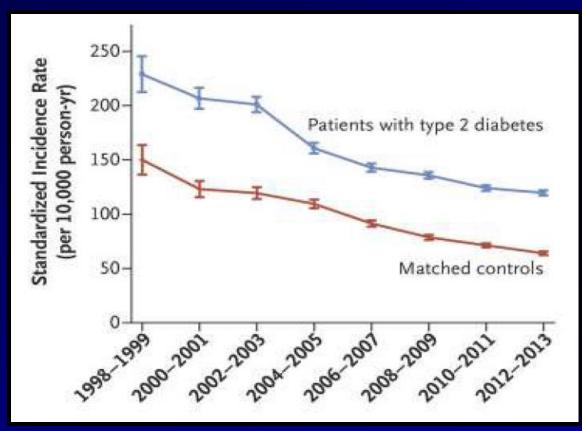


Figure 1: Deaths due to vascular, cancer, and non-vascular, non-cancer causes among US adults diagnosed with diabetes Numbers in bars represent % of total deaths (95% CI).

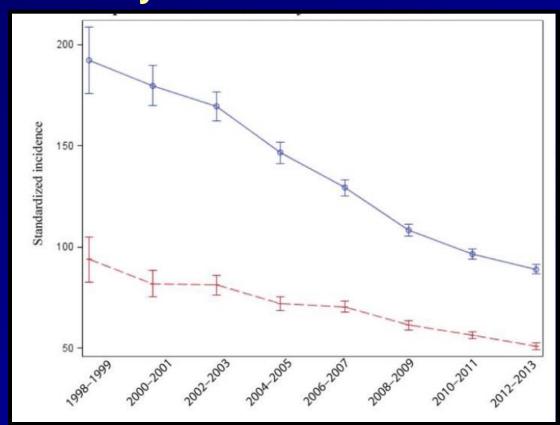


ASCVD Risk Associated with T2DM: Swedish National Registry Data 1998-2013

CV Death



Myocardial Infarction





Meta-Analysis of CVOTs: DECLARE MACE by Presence of ASCVD



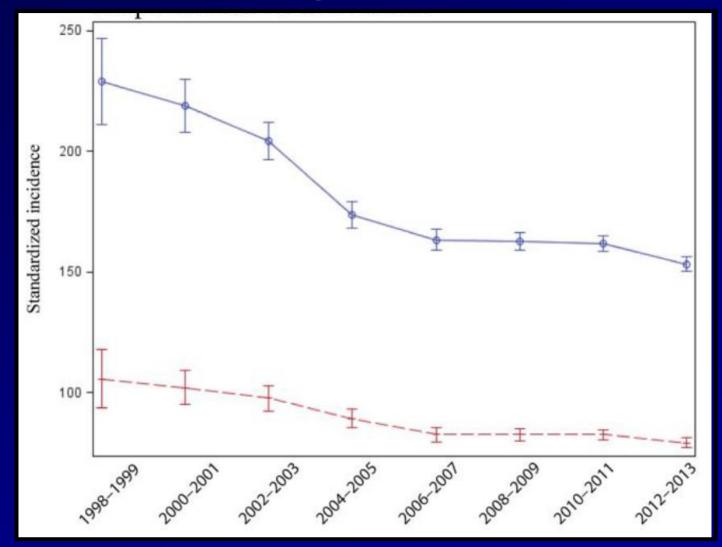
MACE	Treatment Events per 1000 pt-yrs	Placebo Events per 1000 pt-yrs			HR [95% CI]
Atherosclerotic Cardio	vascular Disease:				
EMPA-REG OUTCOME	37.4	43.9	⊢ ■		0.86 [0.74, 0.99]
CANVAS Program	34.1	41.3	⊢ ■→₁		0.82 [0.72, 0.95]
DECLARE-TIMI 58	36.8	41	⊢ ■		0.90 [0.79, 1.02]
FE Model for ASCVD (P-	value = 0.0002)		-		0.86 [0.80, 0.93]
Multiple Risk Factor:					
CANVAS Program	15.8	15.5	+		0.98 [0.74, 1.30]
DECLARE-TIMI 58	13.4	13.3	⊢	—	1.01 [0.86, 1.20]
FE Model for MRF (P-value	ue = 0.98)				1.00 [0.87, 1.16]
	Test for Su	ubgroup Difference	s p=0.05		
		0.50	0.75 Hazard Ratio	1.25	1.50
BRIGHAM AND WOMEN'S HOSPITAL WOMEN'S HOSPITAL	MEDICAL SCHOOL				

Effects of GLP1 RA and SGLTi on CV death/MI/stroke outcomes

Trials	Patients	Events	Weights		HR [95% CI]
Established	d Atherosclerotic	Cardiovascular Dise	ease		
GLP1-RA	35823	4365	62.1	⊢■ →	0.87 [0.82, 0.92]
SGLT2i	20650	2588	37.9	⊢ ■	0.86 [0.80, 0.93]
Random Effect	ts for ASCVD (P-value=0	0.002)			0.86 [0.80, 0.93]
Multiple Ris	sk Factor				
GLP1-RA	7097	506	40.4	-	1.03 [0.87, 1.23]
SGLT2i	13672	754	59.6	—	1.00 [0.87, 1.16]
Random Effect	ts for MRF (P-value=0.81	4)			1.01 [0.87, 1.19]
			0.50	1.00 1.50	
				Hazard Ratio	



HF Hospitalization Risk Associated with T2DM: Swedish National Registry Data 1998-2013





Effects of GLP1 RA and SGLTi on HF Hospitalization

Trials	Patients	Events	Treatment Events per 100 ptyrs	Placebo Events per 100 ptyrs	Weights		· · · · · ·		HR [95% CI]
GLP1-RA									
ELIXA	6068	249	1.8	1.9	19.7		-		0.96 [0.75, 1.23]
LEADER	9340	466	1.2	1.4	36.4		-		0.87 [0.73, 1.05]
SUSTAIN-6	3297	113	1.8	1.6	8.8		-		1.11 [0.77, 1.61]
EXSCEL	14752	450	0.9	1.0	35.0		-		0.94 [0.78, 1.13]
Fixed Effects for HF	IF (P-value=0.20)								0.93 [0.83, 1.04]
SGLT2i									
EMPA-REG OUTCO	ME 7020	221	0.9	1.4	24.0				0.65 [0.50, 0.85]
CANVAS Program	10142	243	0.6	0.9	25.6		——		0.67 [0.52, 0.87]
DECLARE-TIMI 58	17160	498	0.6	0.8	50.4		•		0.73 [0.61, 0.88]
Fixed Effects for HH	IF (P-value<0.001)							0.69 [0.61, 0.79]
						0.50	1.00	1.50	2.00
							Hazard Ratio		

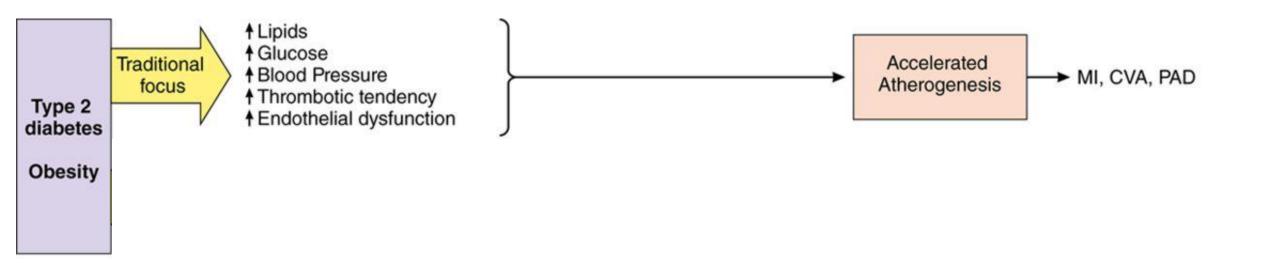


Meta-Analysis of CVOTs: PECLARE CVD/HHF by Presence of ASCVD THM-58 IN THE SHOW BEEN EVENT. THE COUNTY OF THE COUNTY EVENT. THE COUNT



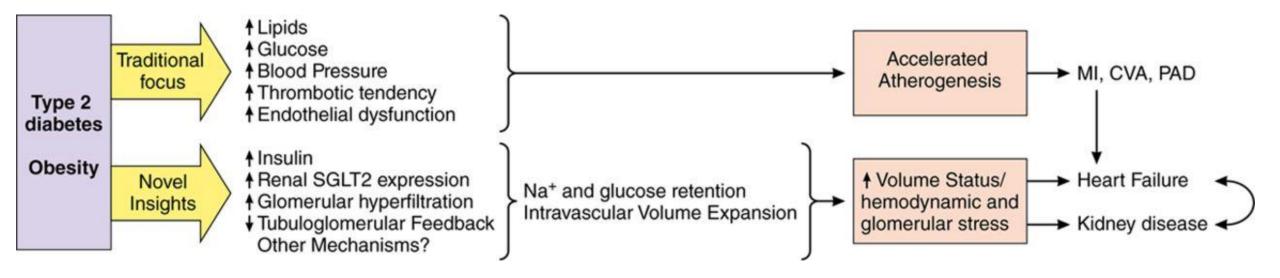
CVD/HHF	Treatment Events per 1000 pt-yrs	Placebo Events per 1000 pt-yrs			HR [95% CI]
Atherosclerotic Cardio	vascular Disease:				
EMPA-REG OUTCOME	19.7	30.1	⊢		0.66 [0.55, 0.79]
CANVAS Program	21	27.4	⊢		0.77 [0.65, 0.92]
DECLARE-TIMI 58	19.9	23.9	⊢ ■		0.83 [0.71, 0.98]
FE Model for ASCVD (P-	value <0.0001)				0.76 [0.69, 0.84]
Multiple Risk Factor:					
CANVAS Program	8.9	9.8	-	—	0.83 [0.58, 1.19]
DECLARE-TIMI 58	7	8.4	⊢		0.84 [0.67, 1.04]
FE Model for MRF (P-val	ue = 0.0634)				0.84 [0.69, 1.01]
	Test for Su	ubgroup Differ	rences p=0.41		
		0.50	0.75 Hazard Ratio	1.25	1.50

Redefining pathways to cardiorenal complications of type 2 diabetes mellitus.



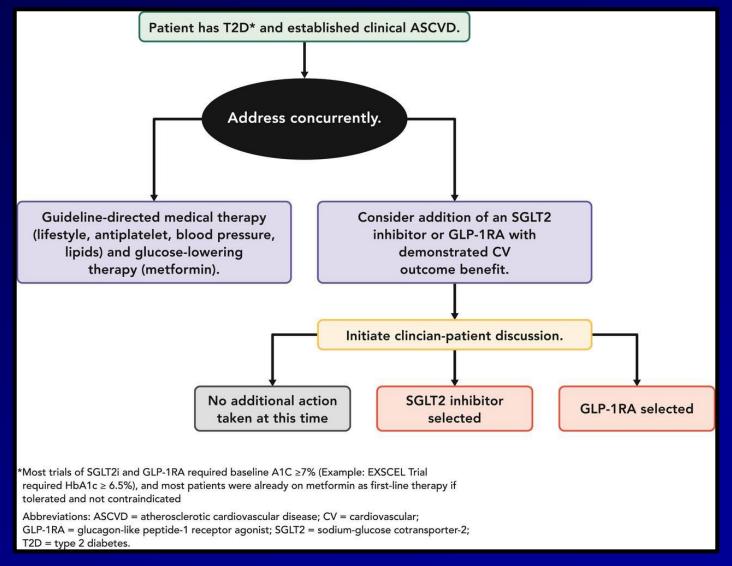


Redefining pathways to heart failure and kidney disease in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus.





ACC Decision Pathway



Use of Sodium Glucose Cotransporter 2 Inhibitors in the Hands of Cardiologists

With Great Power Comes Great Responsibility

- Consider altering background blood pressure medications if intensively controlled
- Consider stopping/reducing background diuretics
- If on insulin and/or sulfonylurea, consider dose reducing each of those
- Counsel re: urinary hygiene
- "Sick Day" medication concept-hold on days with reduced PO intake



Circulation

PERSPECTIVE

Use of GLP-1 RAs in Cardiovascular Disease Prevention

A Practical Guide

- Start lowest dose and increase at 1-2 week intervals
- Counsel patients to expect some nausea initially that almost always resolves in a week or 2 and uncommonly prohibitive
- Encourage eating small portions and to stop eating when satisfied instead of when full

Conclusions

- Regulatory requirements have dramatically altered the trial landscape of drug development for T2DM
 - > 300,000 patients enrolled/planned in CV outcomes trials
- Trial results have directly impacted contemporary care for T2DM
- 6 completed trials demonstrating CV safety
 - DPP4i: saxagliptin, alogliptin, sitagliptin, linagliptin
 - Labeled caution for HF for all DPP4i's based on alogliptin and saxagliptin data
 - GLP1 RA: lixisenatide, exenatide ER
- 7 trials/programs have reported CV benefit
 - SGLTi: empagliflozin, canagliflozin, dapagliflozin
 - GLP1 RA: liraglutide, semaglutide, albiglutide, dulaglutide

