

The Current Roles of SGLT2i. Are We Still Using It For Glucose Control Only

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Recent clinical trials have shed light on the critical importance of sodium-glucose cotransporter-2 (SGLT2) inhibitors for reducing major adverse kidney and cardiac events as well as mortality. These trials, the dissemination of their results and potential mechanisms of action have arrived at a critical time for nephrology. SGLT2 inhibitors present the most significant advance in the field of nephrology in the past 20 years. Today's discussion would summarize the current knowledge on the cardiorenal protective effects of these drugs, potential mechanisms, known adverse effects, and practical guidance on a proposed collaborative care model for the management of patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and CKD. Recent cardiovascular studies pertaining to SGLT-2 inhibitors would also be discussed.

Findings from DAPA-CKD confirms nephroprotection with SGLT2 inhibitors from the Canagliflozin and Renal Events in Diabetes with Established Nephropathy Clinical Evaluation (CREDENCE) trial in 2019 and, importantly, affirmed the role of SGLT2 inhibitors in preventing kidney function decline in patients with CKD without diabetes. The EMPA-Kidney results are eagerly awaited and the protocol of the study would also be elaborated.

The field of nephrology is poised to enter a new therapeutic era with the potential to change the landscape of CKD and the clinical, social, and financial burdens of end-stage kidney disease.

Today's presentation is the call-to-action for Chronic Kidney Disease !

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