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Observational Study

Glucagon-like-1 receptor agonists and sodium/glucose cotransporter-2 inhibitors combination—are we exploiting their full potential in a real life setting?

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Abstract

BACKGROUND

The sodium/ glucose cotransporter-2 inhibitors (SGLT-2i) and glucagon-like-1 receptor agonists (GLP-1RA) are antidiabetic agents effective both in hemoglobin

Informed consent statement:

Patients were not required to give informed consent to the study because the analysis used anonymous clinical data that were obtained after each patient agreed to treatment by written consent.

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No additional data are available.

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A1c (HbA1c) reduction (with a low risk of hypoglycemia) and cardiovascular event prevention. In patients with type 2 diabetes, the add-on value of combination therapy of GLP-1RA and an SGLT-2i seems promising.

AIM

To investigate whether the efficacy of GLP-1RA and SGLT-2i combination observed in randomized controlled trials translates into therapeutic benefits in the Croatian population during routine clinical practice and follow-up.

METHODS

We included 200 type 2 diabetes patients with poor glycemic control and analyzed the effects of treatment intensification with (1) GLP-1RA on top of SGLT-2i, (2) SGLT-2i on top of GLP-1RA compared to (3) simultaneous addition of both agents. The primary study endpoint was the proportion of participants with HbA1c < 7.0% and/or 5% bodyweight reduction. Secondary outcomes included changes in fasting plasma glucose (FPG), prandial plasma glucose, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol, estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR), and cardiovascular (CV) incidents assessment over a follow-up period of 12 mo.

RESULTS

The majority of patients were over 65-years-old, had diabetes duration for more than 10 years. The initial body mass index was 39.41 ± 5.49 kg/m² and HbA1c $8.32 \pm 1.26\%$. Around half of the patients in all three groups achieved target HbA1c below 7%. A more pronounced decrease in the HbA1c seen with simultaneous SGLT-2i and GLP-1RA therapy was a result of higher baseline HbA1c and not the effect of initiating combination therapy. The number of patients achieving FPG below 7.0 mmol/L was significantly higher in the SGLT-2i group ($P = 0.021$), and 5% weight loss was dominantly achieved in the simultaneous therapy group ($P = 0.044$). A composite outcome (reduction of HbA1c below 7% (53 mmol/mol) with 5% weight loss) was achieved in 32.3% of total patients included in the study. Only 18.2% of patients attained composite outcome defined as HbA1c below 7% (53 mmol/mol) with 5% weight loss and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol < 2.5 mmol/L. There were no significant differences between treatment groups. No differences were observed regarding CV incidents or eGFR according to treatment group over a follow-up period.

CONCLUSION

Combination therapy with GLP-1RA and SGLT-2i is effective in terms of metabolic control, although it remains to be determined whether simultaneous or sequential intensification is better.

Key Words: Sodium/glucose cotransporter-2 inhibitors; Glucagon-like-1 receptor agonists; Type 2 diabetes mellitus; Body weight; Glycemic control; Cardiovascular complications

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Core Tip: Both glucagon-like-1 receptor agonists and sodium/glucose cotransporter-2 inhibitors when added sequentially to the other or simultaneously decrease the hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) and reduce the body mass index, but the weight loss and glucose-lowering potential is not additive in case of their simultaneous use. Half of the patients achieved target HbA1c below 7%, irrespective of treatment group (sequential or simultaneous addition). Five percent weight loss was dominantly achieved in the simultaneous therapy group. Composite outcome (reduction of HbA1c below 7% with 5% weight loss) was achieved in 32.3%, while 18.2% of total patients attained composite outcome defined as HbA1c below 7% with 5% weight loss and low-density lipoprotein cholesterol < 2.5 mmol/L.

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INTRODUCTION

Treating type 2 diabetes (T2DM) in the era of new anti-diabetic drugs has not lessened the challenge of choosing the appropriate agents for the specific phase in the disease pathophysiology.

Both glucagon-like-1 receptor agonists (GLP-1RA) and sodium glucose cotransporter-2 inhibitors (SGLT-2i) have recently been shown to reduce cardiovascular (CV) events when used in either primary or secondary prevention in the treatment of patients with T2DM. SGLT-2 inhibitors exert CV protective actions by primarily hemodynamic effects, while GLP-1 RAs mainly act *via* anti-atherogenic mechanisms. Both drug classes reduce microalbuminuria and slow down the development/progression of end-stage renal disease. In terms of managing overweight or obese T2DM patients with inadequately controlled glycemia, the GLP-1RA/SGLT-2i combination might be particularly useful in achieving both glycemic and body weight targets^[1].

The possibility of the additive value of treatment intensification with GLP-1RA in uncontrolled T2DM on SGLT-2i was assessed in five randomized controlled trials (RCTs) (AWARD-10, DUAL IX, DURATION-8, SUSTAIN 9 and PIONEER-4), including altogether 1793 T2DM patients. Combination therapy with the addition of dulaglutide, insulin degludec/liraglutide, exenatide once weekly, and subcutaneous and oral semaglutide or liraglutide, respectively, was more efficacious in lowering hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c), weight loss, lowering systolic blood pressure and decreasing LDL-cholesterol^[2-6] compared to sole SGLT-2 inhibition.

Literature also suggests the benefits of the drug combinations in the real-world setting, and the question remains if the sequence in which drugs are introduced is relevant for the management of diabetes and the long-term safety and efficacy results of such treatment modality^[7,8].

The use of some glucose-lowering drugs is related to the risk of hypoglycemia and additional weight gain, so adding agents with pleiotropic effects, especially CV benefits, such as GLP-1RA and SGLT-2i seems promising. Findings from the dedicated Cardiovascular Outcome Trials had an effect on the newer guidelines for the management of T2DM recommending the addition of GLP-1RA or SGLT-2i in patients with increased CV risk. In case of heart failure and renal disease, SGLT-2i appears more protective, but otherwise, due to lack of sufficient data from comparative trials, clinicians can choose between the two drug classes in a personalized approach.

Data from RCTs suggest GLP-1RA/SGLT-2i combinations are more effective than SGLT-2i on HbA1c, with additional benefits seen through weight-losing potential and low risk of hypoglycemia and positive effects on systolic blood pressure and LDL-cholesterol, which are the known markers of CV disease^[9]. Additionally, data from everyday clinical practice support the benefits of the mentioned combination but still leave the open question of the sequence of drug introduction and long term safety and efficacy of the combination^[10].

According to the national health insurance policy, GLP-1 RAs are reimbursed in Croatia when added to individuals with T2DM failing glycemic targets on at least two anti-diabetic agents, whose body mass index (BMI) exceeds 35 kg/m².

The aim was to investigate whether the efficacy of GLP-1RA and SGLT-2i combination observed in RCTs translates into therapeutic benefits in the Croatian population during routine clinical practice and follow-up. In addition, the efficacy of simultaneous *vs* sequential initiation approach was also compared. Therefore, we performed the multi-centric electronic medical records data analysis for patients with T2DM treated with the SGLT-2i/GLP-1RA combination in Croatia's everyday clinical practice.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Patients and methods

This was a retrospective and prospective multi-centric cohort study involving five

tertiary diabetes centers in Croatia. A sample of adult T2DM Caucasian patients with poorly controlled T2DM who were prescribed both SGLT-2i (empagliflozin, dapagliflozin) and GLP-1RA (liraglutide, dulaglutide) between January 2016 and April 2019 was identified from electronic medical records and served as a source population. Mutual patients of the included sites were evaluated to prevent duplicated data. The index visit was the one where either SGLT-2i was prescribed to already present GLP-1RA (1), GLP-1RA was prescribed on top of already present SGLT-2i therapy (2) or both agents were prescribed simultaneously on top of background glucose-lowering agents (3). Included were overall 200 patients for whom demographic data, data on glycemic control (fasting plasma glucose (FPG), prandial plasma glucose (PPG), glycosylated HbA1c, data on renal function [serum urea, creatinine, estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) albuminuria] and lipid profile were known. Patients were excluded if they did not have HbA1c, weight and background therapy documented at the baseline and follow-up appointments, underwent bariatric surgery during or before the study period, were prescribed weight-loss medication (including high-dose liraglutide > 1.8 mg/d), had complex insulin regimens (more than one dose) and/or had documented nonadherence to either GLP-1 RA or SGLT-2i therapy. All patients received treatment of other comorbidities according to standards of care.

The study was approved by the local Ethics Committee and was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. Patients who adhered to prescribed therapy were followed for up to 1 year.

The primary study endpoint was the proportion of participants with HbA1c < 7.0% and/or 5% bodyweight reduction. Secondary outcomes included changes in FPG, PPG, LDL cholesterol, eGFR and assessment of CV incidents over a period.

Statistical analysis

Data were analyzed using SPSS software (IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, Version 24.0., IBM Corp., Armonk, NY, United States). Descriptive statistics were used to describe the baseline characteristics of study subjects (proportions for categorical data and mean \pm standard deviation for normally distributed continuous variables or median and interquartile range for variables deviating from a normal distribution). The normality of distribution was verified using Shapiro-Wilk test. One-way analysis of variance was used to calculate differences among the three therapy groups at baseline (in case Levene's test showed a significant deviation in homogeneity of variances, Kruskal-Wallis was used). Also, repeated-measures two-way analysis of covariance for three points of measurements (with Bonferroni correction for multiple comparisons) was used, with the therapy group as an independent factor. In addition, the same analysis was performed after adjustment for age, sex, duration of diabetes and duration of treatment. Chi-square test was used for analyzing differences in outcome variables during a follow-up period.

RESULTS

We included 200 T2DM patients with inadequate glycemic control. The majority of patients were over 60 years of age (63.5%) at the time of inclusion in the study, and over half (50.7%) had diabetes for more than 10 years. CV disease was present in 44 (22.1%) prior to inclusion, and the majority of patients had hypertension (85.5%) and hyperlipidemia (77.4%) with no difference between therapy groups. Initial BMI was 39.41 ± 5.49 kg/m², HbA1c $8.32 \pm 1.26\%$; additional data are shown in [Table 1](#).

At the time of inclusion, patients were divided into three groups according to the background therapy; one group had background SGLT-2i at the time of inclusion and GLP-1RA was added (24% of patients), another group had GLP-1RA as a background therapy (38% of patients) and SGLT-2i was added and the third group lacked both drugs before inclusion and agents (GLP-1RA and SGLT-2i) were added simultaneously (38% of patients).

The groups differed in some parameters at baseline. There was a significant difference in HbA1c between groups of patients who started therapy with SGLT-2i or GLP-1RA alone and simultaneously ($P = 0.002$), with HbA1c being significantly higher in the latter. In addition, FPG and BMI were higher in the group on simultaneous therapy than the other two groups ($P = 0.001$, $P = 0.045$, respectively), while there was no difference in other observed parameters ([Table 2](#)).

The average duration of diabetes was over 10 years, and most patients were treated with metformin, however insulin therapy comes into second place (36% of patients), while only around 15% of patients were treated with sulphonylurea and other oral

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of subjects at the time of therapy initiation

	Mean	SD	Median	Minimum	Maximum	<i>n</i>
Age, yr	62.12	9.49	63	37	86	200
Duration of diabetes, yr	11.67	6.18	11	1	43	196
HbA1c, %	8.32	1.26	8.20	5.60	13.60	200
FPG, mmol/L	9.82	2.88	9.60	3.40	20.30	126
PPG, mmol/L	11.17	3.23	10.90	4.50	24.30	145
Urea, mmol/L	6.38	1.83	6.10	2.80	11.80	89
Creatinine, mmol/L	73.82	20.41	71.00	29.00	163.00	159
eGFR, mL/min per 1.73 m ²	85.88	19.27	90.00	28.00	125.00	128
Albuminuria, mg/L	35.52	62.49	13.60	2	418	62
Cholesterol, mmol/L	4.89	1.21	4.80	2.60	9.50	144
HDL, mmol/L	1.24	0.51	1.15	0.60	5.60	151
LDL, mmol/L	2.60	0.97	2.50	0.80	5.30	146
Triglycerides	2.41	1.38	2.00	0.70	8.60	159
BMI	39.41	5.49	37.90	30.00	69.00	193

BMI: Body mass index; eGFR: Estimated glomerular filtration rate; FPG: Fasting plasma glucose; HbA1c: Hemoglobin A1c; HDL: High-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL: Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; PPG: Prandial plasma glucose; SD: Standard deviation.

Table 2 Differences in baseline parameters between three therapy groups

	Mean	SD	<i>n</i>	<i>F</i> ratio/Kruskal-Wallis	<i>P</i> value
HbA1c, %					
SGLT-2i	8.09	1.07	48	6.436	0.002
GLP-1RA	8.07	1.08	76		
Simultaneous	8.72	1.45	76		
Total	8.32	1.26	200		
FPG, mmol/L					
SGLT-2i	8.75	2.17	35		0.001
GLP-1RA	9.44	2.43	55		
Simultaneous	11.43	3.45	36		
Total	11.17	3.23	145		
BMI, kg/m ²					
SGLT-2i	38.18	3.60	47		0.045
GLP-1RA	38.74	4.75	70		
Simultaneous	40.80	6.72	76		
Total	39.41	5.49	193		

BMI: Body mass index; FPG: Fasting plasma glucose; GLP-1: Glucagon-like-polypeptide-1 receptor agonist; HbA1c: Hemoglobin A1c; SD: Standard deviation; SGLT-2i: Sodium/glucose cotransporter-2 inhibitors.

antihyperglycemic drugs (Table 3).

Interestingly, the group treated with GLP-1RA had the highest number of insulin users compared to other therapy groups ($P = 0.006$). For sulphonylurea and other therapies, differences were not statistically significant ($P > 0.05$).

Two-way analysis of variance with repeated measurements was performed in order

Table 3 Difference in antihyperglycemic therapy between three therapy groups

	Therapy group		
	SGLT-2i, n (%)	GLP-1RA, n (%)	Simultaneous, n (%)
Insulin	11 (32.4)	28 (45.2)	11 (26.2)
Metformin	32 (94.1)	53 (85.5)	33 (78.6)
SU	4 (11.8)	12 (19.4)	6 (14.3)
Other OAD	3 (8.8)	10 (16.1)	8 (19.0)

GLP-1: Glucagon-like-peptide-1 receptor agonist; OAD: Oral antihyperglycemic drugs; SGLT-2i: Sodium/glucose cotransporter-2 inhibitors; SU: Sulphonylurea.

to establish effect of measurement point, the interaction of therapy and time point and the effect of therapy alone. There were no differences prior and after adjustment for age, sex and duration of diabetes (Table 4). There was a significant reduction of HbA1c over time [$F_{(1.6, 201)} = 7.035, P = 0.002$], with a significant interaction of therapy and measurement point [$F_{(3.3, 201)} = 4.389, P = 0.004$], but the effect of specific therapy was not significant [$F_{(2, 120)} = 0.432, P = 0.650$]. The post hoc analysis demonstrated that more pronounced decrease in the group treated with simultaneous therapy was a result of higher baseline values of HbA1c and not the effect of initiating combination therapy (Table 4 and Figure 1).

In addition, measurement point effect on FPG values was not significant [$F_{(1.5, 85.4)} = 2.647, P = 0.091$], but there was a significant interaction of therapy and measurement point [$F_{(3.0, 85.4)} = 4.333, P = 0.007$] and therapy effect [$F_{(2, 56)} = 4.227, P = 0.020$]. Group treated with SGLT-2i had significantly lower FPG values compared to GLP-1 RA ($P = 0.029$) as well as compared to simultaneous therapy ($P = 0.024$). Interactions indicate that the decrease was not equal among groups, which is expected given the initial differences in FPG being lowest in SGLT-2i group (Table 5).

On the other hand, a significant main effect of BMI reduction over time [$F_{(1.6, 188.1)} = 4.867, P = 0.013$] was observed, however there was no interaction of therapy and measurement point [$F_{(3.3, 188.1)} = 2.123, P = 0.092$] nor a significant effect of therapeutic group [$F_{(2, 113)} = 1.473, P = 0.234$] (Table 4 and Figure 1). No significant differences were observed for other parameters (data not shown).

There were no differences in CV incidents or eGFR during a follow-up period compared to baseline or with respect to specific treatment groups. Only three patients (2.2%) had a CV incident during a follow-up period of 12 mo.

Around half of the patients in all three groups achieved target HbA1c below 7% with no differences between groups, while the number of patients achieving FPG below 7.0 mmol/L was significantly higher in the SGLT-2i group ($P = 0.021$), and 5% weight loss was dominantly achieved in the simultaneous therapy group ($P = 0.044$) (Table 5).

A composite outcome [reduction of HbA1c below 7% (53 mmol/mol) with 5% weight loss] was achieved in 32.3% of total patients included in the study. In addition, only 18.2% of patients attained composite outcome defined as HbA1c below 7% (53 mmol/mol) with 5% weight loss and LDL cholesterol < 2.5 mmol/L. There were no significant differences between treatment groups (Table 6).

DISCUSSION

Current guidelines recommend assessing and regularly pursuing HbA1c goal on an individual basis (for the majority of individuals < 7%). In everyday clinical practice, this mostly transcribes to the need to add other anti-diabetic agents to metformin in the background while taking into account compatibility of drug actions, stage in the disease pathophysiology and patients' comorbidities, complications as well as preferences.

Patients who started simultaneous therapy had worse glycemetic control and higher FPG and BMI values than the other two groups, emphasizing the problem of clinical inertia. According to some studies, it takes several years on average instead of the recommended 6 mo before initiating another drug, either oral or injectable, in order to improve glycemia^[11,12]. Obviously, in a real-world setting, we hesitate to use a more

Table 4 Change of parameters over a follow-up period in three time points according to therapy group

Parameter	Therapy	Baseline		6 mo		1 yr		Two-way repeated measures ANCOVA	F value	P value
		Mean	SD	Mean	SD	Mean	SD			
HbA1c	SGLT-2i	7.74	0.78	7.03	0.72	7.09	0.83	Measurement point effect	7.035	0.002
	GLP-1RA	8.03	1.10	7.22	1.00	7.16	0.85	Therapy and measurement point	4.389	0.004
	Simultaneous	8.49	1.34	7.11	0.96	6.96	0.85	Therapy effect	0.432	0.650
FPG	SGLT-2i	7.98	1.40	7.11	2.41	6.84	1.26	Measurement point effect	2.647	0.091
	GLP-1RA	9.90	2.33	7.48	1.67	7.99	1.68	Therapy and measurement point	4.333	0.007
	simultaneous	10.86	3.53	7.53	1.64	7.33	1.31	Therapy effect	4.227	0.020
BMI	SGLT-2i	37.54	3.18	35.92	3.01	35.32	3.05	Measurement point effect	4.867	0.013
	GLP-1RA	38.76	4.60	37.27	4.44	36.80	4.43	Therapy and measurement point	2.123	0.092
	Simultaneous	39.66	5.59	37.22	5.41	36.94	5.42	Therapy effect	1.473	0.234

ANCOVA: Analysis of covariance; BMI: Body mass index; FPG: Fasting plasma glucose; HbA1c: Hemoglobin A1c; SGLT-2i: Sodium/glucose cotransporter-2 inhibitors; GLP-1RA: Glucagon-like-polypeptide-1 receptor agonist; SD: Standard deviation.

aggressive approach while waiting for patients to reach worse control of diabetes. The reasons could be numerous, for example; patient-related since not all of the patients are interested in the initiation of multiple drugs at the same time; physician-related as a result of lack of time or even fear of potential side effects; and finally health system-related, mainly due to reimbursement policy^[13]. Later is specific for Croatia since GLP-1RAs until a couple of weeks ago were reimbursed in patients with BMI above 35 kg/m² and after the failure of two anti-diabetic agents, while SGLT-2i prescription was possible in case of BMI above 27 kg/m² with obligatory co-payment.

There was a statistical significance in the reduction of HbA1c in all three groups, but no difference was achieved in the reduction depending on the therapy group, *i.e.* the largest decrease in HbA1c was in the simultaneous group, but this was expected given the highest HbA1c at baseline. This is in line with the results of published studies so far, showing a lack of expected additive effect of GLP-1RA and SGLT-2i^[2], which could be explained by the opposing actions of SGLT-2i and GLP-1RA on endogenous glucose production^[14]. However, a recently published meta-analysis^[10,15] supports quite the opposite; the combination of those two drug classes does indeed improve glycemic control compared to each agent alone. Our study concluded that the simultaneous approach was not more effective than a sequential approach.

Nevertheless, in real-life clinical settings, conditions are somewhat different. For example, an observational study in older adults demonstrated a significant reduction of HbA1c and body weight, the highest being in patients who started both drugs simultaneously. Nonetheless, in the milieu of our health system, this can be a reflection of reimbursement policy, since SGLT-2 inhibitors are initiated earlier, given the light restrictions compared to those for GLP-1RAs. When the criteria are met, we add GLP-1RA. On the other hand, in patients who meet the criteria, we initiate GLP-1RA first and wait with SGLT-2i initiation considering they are not fully reimbursed, and co-payment is necessary. A successful concept known as a step-down approach or early initiation of two agents affecting different but complementary pathophysiological mechanisms was demonstrated in the VERIFY study, where concomitant administration of metformin and dipeptidyl peptidase 4 inhibitors in newly diagnosed patients delayed the progression of diabetes relative to sequential drug addition^[16,17]. Our patients had long-standing diabetes, and perhaps the greatest benefits could be expected in patients who are newly diagnosed or in the earlier stages of the disease.

In addition, a group in which treatment was started with SGLT-2i had a statistically significantly greater reduction in FPG, which is understandable given that in those subjects, FPG was initially lower compared to the other two groups. However, there was no significant effect of time in all three groups, meaning that the change occurred in the first few months, with no change occurring during 1 year. The explanation for this finding is also a consequence related to our health care system because SGLT-2i

Table 5 Percentage of patients achieving target values according to therapy group

	SGLT-2i	GLP-1RA	Simultaneous	Chi-square	P value
HbA1c					
< 7%	51.7	47.9	47.4	0.156	0.925
> 7%	48.3	52.1	52.6		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0		
FPG					
< 7 mmol	70.6	30.0	54.5	7.748	0.021
> 7 mmol	29.4	70.0	45.5		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0		
PPG					
< 10 mmol	90.0	84.4	72.7	2.775	0.250
> 10 mmol	10.0	15.6	27.3		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0		
eGFR					
> 60 mL/min per 1.73 m ²	90.9	80.8	86.0	1.008	0.604
< 60 mL/min per 1.73 m ²	9.1	19.2	14.0		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0		
LDL					
< 1.8 mmol	16.7	21.6	29.5	1.571	0.456
> 1.8 mmol	83.3	78.4	70.5		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0		
LDL					
< 2.5 mmol	66.7	54.1	52.3	1.413	0.493
> 2.5 mmol	33.3	45.9	47.7		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Weight loss > 5%					
No	58.6	52.3	33.3	6.232	0.044
Yes	41.4	47.7	66.7		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0		

BMI: Body mass index; eGFR: Estimated glomerular filtration rate; FPG: Fasting plasma glucose; GLP-1RA: Glucagon-like-polypeptide-1 receptor agonist; HbA1c: Hemoglobin A1c; LDL: Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; PPG: Prandial plasma glucose; SGLT-2i: Sodium/glucose cotransporter-2 inhibitors.

can be prescribed immediately after metformin, in the earlier stage of the disease when FPG values are lower compared to the later stage of the disease.

In addition to glycemic control, an important treatment outcome is a loss of body weight. In all three patient groups, a significant reduction in BMI was achieved, but without the effect of a specific treatment group, thus the simultaneous approach did not impose a more substantial effect on body weight compared to sequential addition supporting findings from a recently published meta-analysis^[15]. However, a significant reduction of body weight, defined as a loss of 5% or more of initial body weight, was predominantly achieved in the simultaneous therapy group, which is in agreement with RCTs findings^[3,18-20].

Still, the greatest value of these drug classes or their combination is the effect on the cardiometabolic outcomes of diabetic patients demonstrated in Cardiovascular Outcome Trials^[20-25]. The complementary mechanism of action makes them the perfect pair, while SGLT-2i primarily act through hemodynamic effects on heart failure, GLP-1RA has an effect on atherosclerotic disease^[26]. No difference was observed in our

Table 6 Percentage of patients achieving composite outcome

		<i>n</i>	(%)
HbA1c < 7% and 5% weight loss	No	88	(67.7)
	Yes	42	(32.3)
Total		130	(100.0)
HbA1c < 7%, 5% weight loss and LDL < 2.5 mmol/L	No	72	(81.8)
	Yes	16	(18.2)
Total		88	(100.0)

HbA1c: Hemoglobin A1c; LDL: Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol

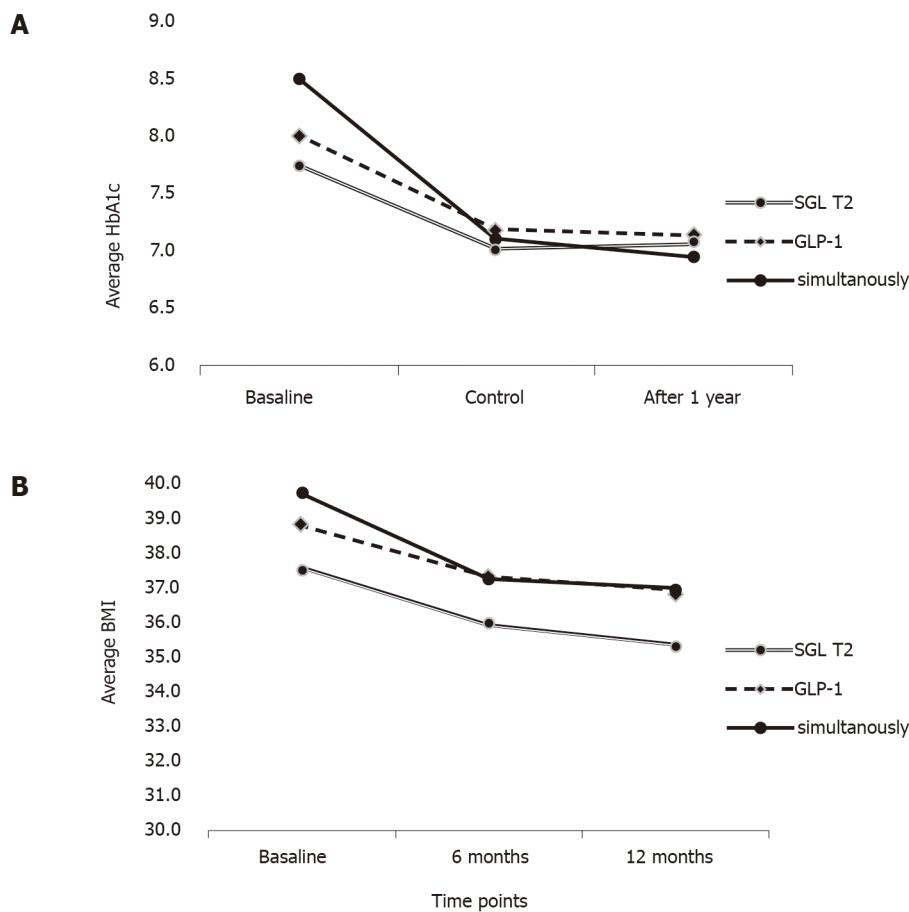


Figure 1 Change in average hemoglobin A1c and body mass index according to therapy group and time point [baseline, 6 mo (control), and 1 year]. A: Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c); B: Body mass index (BMI). GLP-1RA: Glucagon-like-polypeptide-1 receptor agonist; SGLT2i: Sodium/glucose cotransporter-2 inhibitors.

patients in the incidence of CV events, whether it was three points mild autonomous cortisol excess or heart failure, which may be a reflection of short follow-up time or a small number of events. Again, it must be emphasized that one of the main criteria for prescribing these drugs should be the presence of CVD as required by the guidelines, which has only recently been implemented in the health care system of our country, otherwise we are too late in terms of metabolic control and prevention of CV incidents.

Also, no differences in eGFR were noted, which was expected given that SGLT-2i are still indicated in patients with eGFR over 60 mL/min; thus, all of our patients had normal kidney function. Combination therapy in this subset of patients could primarily affect the onset or progression of micro/macroalbuminuria due to the mechanism of action of GLP 1RA and SGLT-2i^[27]; however, only a small number of

patients had available data on albuminuria, which prevented adequate analysis.

A particularly disturbing fact is the number of patients (32.3%) who achieved a composite outcome defined as HbA1c < 7% and 5% weight loss, which deviates significantly from the results of available RCTs promising more favorable results^[3,18,19,23] substantiated by recently published meta-analysis^[10,15]. However, this is in line with a recently published observational study in older patients receiving combination therapy where 34.3% achieved the combined endpoint of A1C levels < 7% and weight loss \geq 5% without hypoglycemia^[28]. This discrepancy between RCTs results compared to the results of observational studies in real-world settings has long been recognized. Seemingly, the main culprit is the lack of patients' adherence, especially those treated with the GLP-1RA class related to gastrointestinal side effects^[29]. The same problem could be present with SGLT-2i and their safety profile in terms of the frequent urinary tract and genital infections. Obviously, there are several reasons for such poor results of GLP-1RA and SGLT-2i combination drug treatment, which presently have an advantage as second-line therapy^[9] and possibly as a first-line in patients with established CV disease^[30], but we cannot escape the impression that this is mostly the result of our health insurance reimbursement policy.

Moreover, only 18.2% of patients attained composite outcomes defined as HbA1c below 7% with 5% weight loss and less stringent target of LDL cholesterol < 2.5 mmol/L, highlighting a significant problem of nonadherence and sub dosage of statin therapy^[31,32].

The main limitation of this study is the non-interventional observational design and disposal of routine data from everyday clinical settings. Information was collected from electronic medical registries; therefore, hypoglycemic incidents, changes in blood pressure and adverse effects of drugs were underreported, and data were insufficient for us to perform the analysis. In addition, it is possible that some clinical events, as well as clinical data, were omitted, which could influence the interpretation of results. In order to establish CV benefits, longer follow-up studies are needed with a larger sample size.

CONCLUSION

Thus, we can conclude that the combination of those two drug classes has positive effects in terms of metabolic control, although it is not clear whether simultaneous or sequential intensification makes a difference. Simultaneous use was mainly reserved for patients with the highest degree of dysglycemia. SGLT-2 inhibitors were used more commonly early in the disease course when FPG was still in range or only slightly elevated. In these obese, poorly regulated patients with long-standing diabetes, both options seem to be equally effective, although the real question is whether the results would have been different if we had the opportunity to start the simultaneous therapy earlier. It was also not possible to assess the most significant benefit of this combination and its effects on CV complications and kidney function. The next step would be to monitor patients treated with this particular combination in earlier stages of the disease and longer. According to a new reimbursement policy, we are presently able to initiate GLP-1RA in patients with a BMI over 30 kg/m² or 28 kg/m² if they have proven CV disease after failure of dual oral therapy and SGLT-2i irrespective of patient's BMI, thus enabling us to establish the actual value of GLP-1RA and SGLT-2i combination treatment.

ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS

Research background

Currently, not much is known on the efficacy, safety and potential cardiometabolic benefits of combination therapy, including sodium/glucose cotransporter-2 inhibitors (SGLT-2i) and glucagon-like-1 receptor agonists (GLP-1RA), in the treatment of patients with type 2 diabetes (T2DM) with poorly controlled glycemia. Separately, both drug classes have proven cardiovascular (CV) benefits, mainly in secondary and some also in primary prevention. Moreover, both drug classes improve glycemic control by not enhancing the risk of hypoglycemia and having additional beneficial effects on body weight, making them a preferred option for treating obese/overweight patients with T2DM.

Research motivation

Data on using combination therapy are still modest. The analyses of results coming from randomized controlled trials (RCTs) suggest improvements of glycemic control as well as in CV surrogate markers when GLP-1RAs are added on top of SGLT-2i. Interestingly, glycemic improvements when both drugs are given simultaneously might not be additive. Moreover, data from real-life clinical practice with mentioned drug classes not always follow the results of RCTs. The question of the right timing for the mentioned agents in the course of the disease and if their effect is durable still remains open.

Research objectives

The aim was to investigate whether the efficacy of GLP-1RA and SGLT2i combination observed in randomized controlled trials translates into therapeutic benefits during routine clinical practice and 12 mo follow-up. In addition, the efficacy of simultaneous *vs* sequential initiation approach was also compared. The primary study endpoint was the proportion of participants with hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) < 7.0% and/or 5% bodyweight reduction. Secondary outcomes included changes in fasting plasma glucose (FPG), prandial plasma glucose (PPG), low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL) cholesterol, estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) and CV incidents assessment over a follow-up period.

Research methods

This retrospective and prospective multi-centric cohort study included 200 T2DM Caucasian patients with long-standing, poorly controlled T2DM prescribed both SGLT-2i (empagliflozin, dapagliflozin) and GLP-1RA (liraglutide, dulaglutide) between January 2016 and April 2019. Patients were identified from electronic medical records and served as a source population. The index visit was the one where either SGLT-2i was prescribed to already present GLP-1RA (1), GLP-1RA was prescribed on top of already present SGLT-2i therapy (2), or both agents were prescribed simultaneously on top of background glucose-lowering agents (3).

Research results

Patients who started simultaneous therapy had poorer glycemic control, higher FPG and body mass index (BMI) values than the other two groups. There was a statistical significance in the reduction of HbA1c in all three groups. However, no difference was achieved in the reduction depending on the specific therapy group, meaning that simultaneous or sequential intensification does not make a difference in this population of patients. A significant reduction of body weight, defined as a loss of 5% or more, was predominantly achieved in the simultaneous therapy group. No difference was observed in our patients in the incidence of CV events, whether it was three points mild autonomous cortisol excess or heart failure, which may be a reflection of short follow-up time or a small number of events. No differences in eGFR were noted, which was expected given that SGLT-2i are still indicated in patients with eGFR over 60 mL/min; thus, all our patients had normal kidney function. Only small proportion of patients (32.3%) achieved composite outcomes defined as HbA1c < 7% and 5% weight loss, which deviates significantly from the results of available RCTs promising more favorable results, which emphasizes the problem of clinical inertia and poor adherence, especially related to side effects. However, these results could be mainly a reflection of Croatian health reimbursement policy since GLP-1RAs were reimbursed in patients with BMI above 35 kg/m² and after the failure of two anti-diabetic agents, while SGLT-2i prescription was possible in case of BMI above 27 kg/m² with obligatory co-payment preventing physicians from initiating therapy in the earlier course of the disease. Only 18.2% of patients attained composite outcome defined as HbA1c below 7% with 5% weight loss and less stringent target of LDL cholesterol < 2.5 mmol/L highlighting a significant problem of nonadherence and sub dosage of statin therapy.

Research conclusions

Simultaneous use of both drugs in everyday clinical practice is mainly reserved for patients with the highest degree of dysglycemia (including HbA1c, FPG, and PPG). SGLT-2i are commonly used early in the disease course when FPG is still in range or only slightly elevated. GLP-1RA and SGLT-2i, when added sequentially to the other or simultaneously, decrease the HbA1c and reduce the BMI, but weight loss and glucose-lowering potential are not additive in case of their simultaneous use. In terms of metabolic control, the combination of these two drugs has positive effects, although it

is not clear whether simultaneous or sequential intensification makes a difference. In these obese, poorly regulated patients with long-standing diabetes, both options seem to be equally effective, although the real question is whether the results would have been different if we had the opportunity to start the therapy earlier. It was also not possible to assess the most significant benefit of this combination and its effects on CV complications and kidney function.

Research perspectives

The next step would be to monitor patients treated with this particular combination in earlier stages of the disease and through a longer period. According to a new reimbursement policy, we are presently able to initiate GLP-1RA in patients with a BMI over 30 kg/m² or 28 kg/m² if they have proven CV disease after failure of dual oral therapy and SGLT-2i irrespective of patient's BMI, thus enabling us to establish the actual value of GLP-1RA and SGLT-2i combination treatment.

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