

Use and effectiveness of dapagliflozin in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus: a multicenter retrospective study in Taiwan

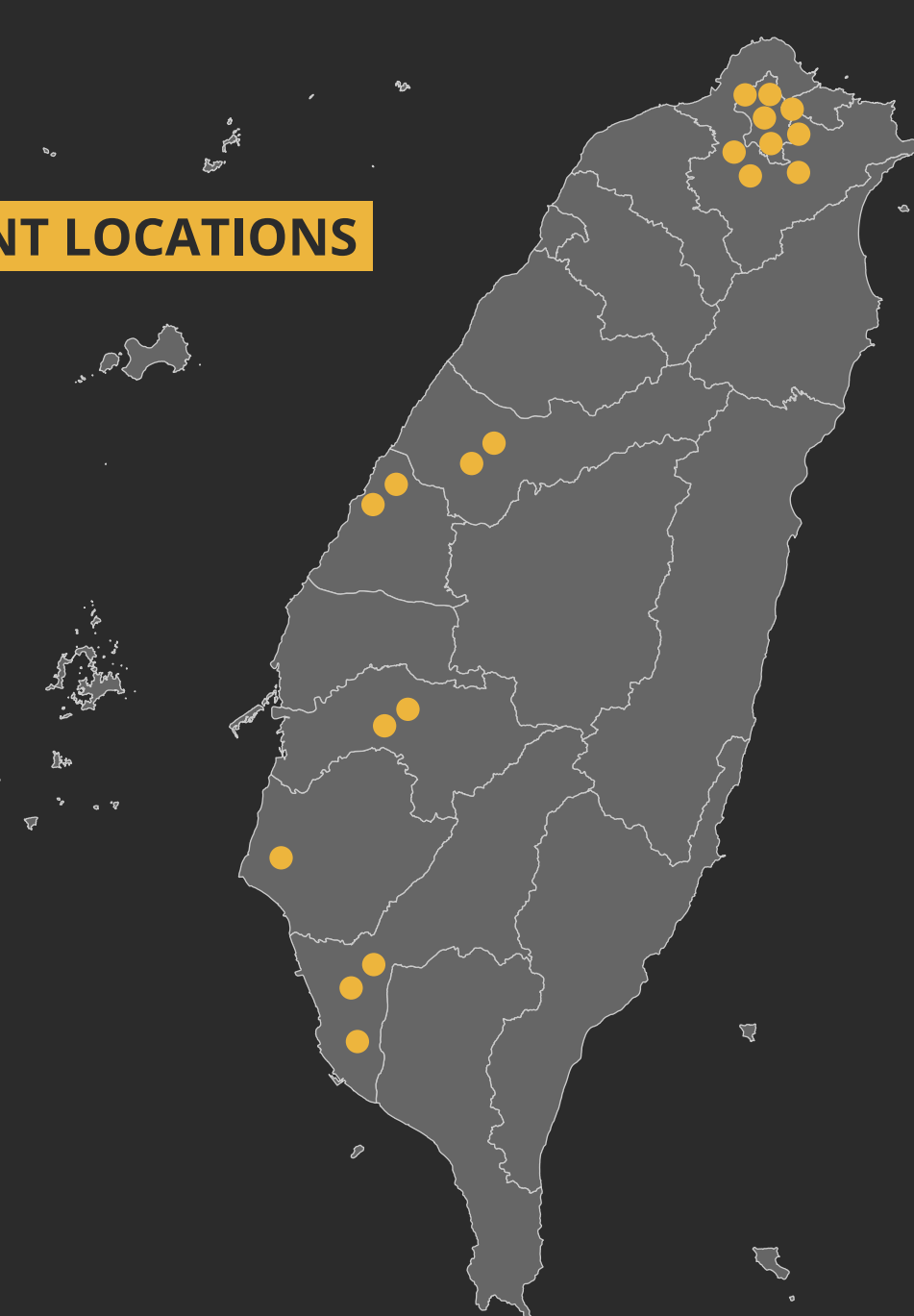
STUDY AIM

To investigate the clinical outcomes of patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) who initiated dapagliflozin in real-world practice in Taiwan.

METHODS

In this multicenter, retrospective study, we studied **1,960 adult patients with T2DM who initiated dapagliflozin after May 1st 2016 either as add-on or switch therapy**. Changes in clinical and laboratory parameters were evaluated at 3 and 6 months. Baseline factors associated with dapagliflozin response in glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) were analyzed by univariate and multivariate logistic regression.

PATIENT LOCATIONS



RESULTS

At 6 months, significant changes were observed:



HbA1c by -0.73%
(95% confidence interval [CI] -0.80, -0.67)

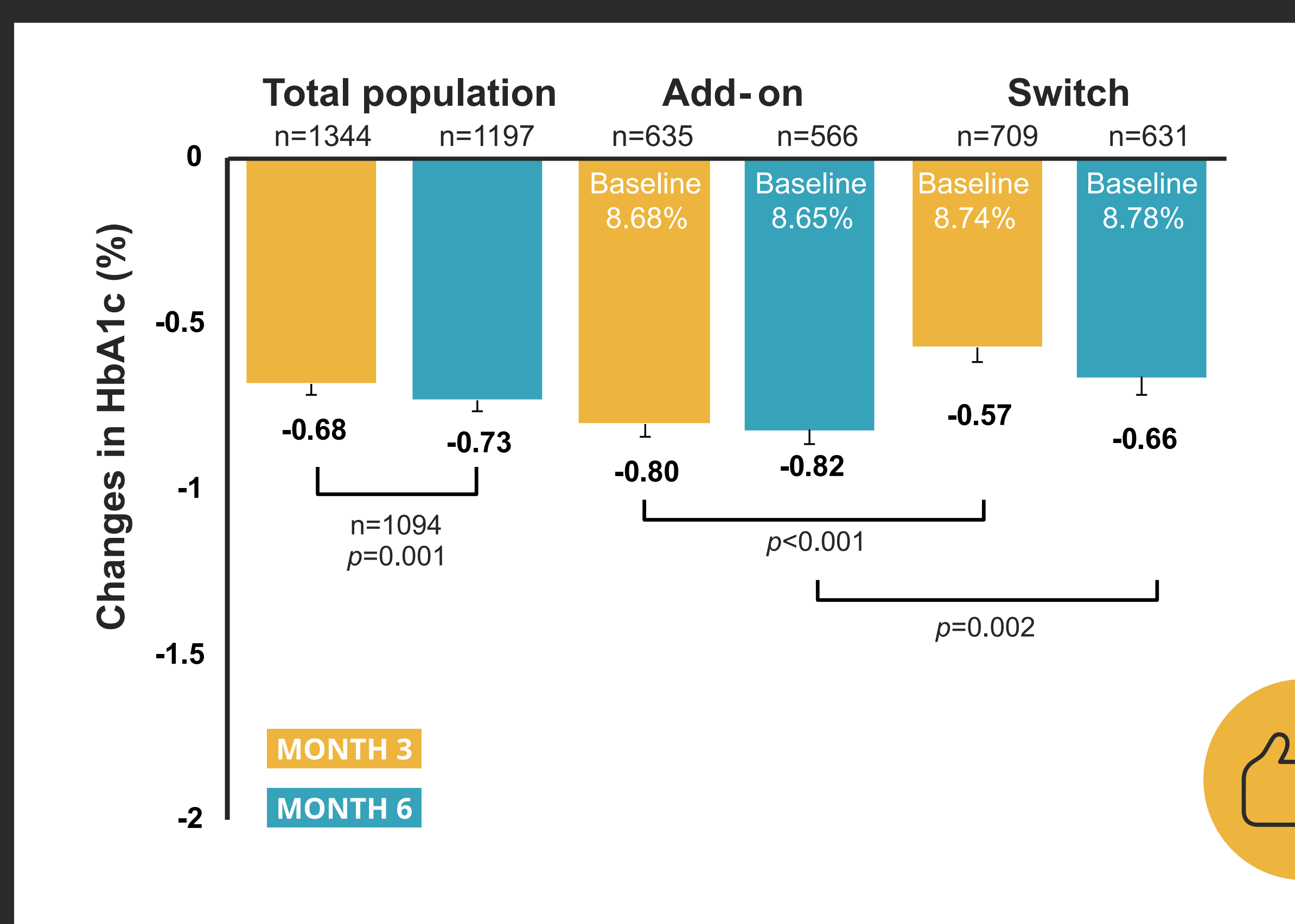


Body weight was -1.61 kg
(95% CI -1.79, -1.42)



Systolic/diastolic blood pressure by -3.6/-1.4 mmHg

Add-on dapagliflozin showed significantly greater HbA1c reduction (-0.82%) than switched therapy (-0.66%) ($p=0.0023$).



The proportion of patients achieving the HbA1c <7% target increased from 6% at baseline to 19% at Month 6.

Almost 80% of patients experienced at least 1% reduction in HbA1c, and 65% of patients showed both weight loss and reduction in HbA1c. Around 37% of patients had at least 3% weight loss. Multivariate logistic regression analysis indicated **patients with higher baseline HbA1c and those who initiated dapagliflozin as add-on therapy were associated with a greater reduction in HbA1c**.

CONCLUSIONS

In this real-world study with the highest patient number of Chinese population to date, the **use of dapagliflozin was associated with significant improvement in glycemic control, body weight, and blood pressure** in patients with T2DM. Initiating dapagliflozin as **add-on therapy showed better glycemic control than as switch therapy**.