Diabetes/Endocrine Disorders – Clinical Outcomes Studies

PDB1
UNIRARY TRACT INFECTION AMONG THE SGLT2 INHIBITORS: A META-ANALYSIS OF 19 RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIALS

U. Neovius K., Åberg-Håkansson M., Lundeqvist T.

Objective: The goal of this meta-analysis was to determine if within the sodium–glucose co-transporter 2 (SGLT2) inhibitors class, any individual drug increased the risk of urinary tract infection (UTI). Methods: Data base search was conducted using Medline, PubMed, and Google Scholar. Study included trials of FDA approved SGLT2 inhibitors canagliflozin, dapagliflozin and empagliflozin. To ensure external validity of the selected studies, only randomized controlled trials which included patients with diabetes were included. Any trials with any special groups of patients, for example, patients with cardiovascular disease were excluded. Results: This study included 19 randomized controlled trials, case reports, editorials, letters to the editors, and studies with no comparison group were excluded. Trials which did not report UTI as a side effect were excluded. A meta-analysis was conducted and data was pooled using odds ratio and 95% confidence intervals. All analysis was performed using SAS version 9.4. Results: When the three drugs were compared, there was no significant difference in odds of developing a UTI. Sensitivity analyses were performed by excluding, in turn, the contribution of each study to the meta-analysis data. There was no significant difference in the results. Conclusions: Although the study reinforced the finding that urinary tract infection is one of the major adverse events caused by this class of anti-diabetic drugs, this meta-analysis suggested that there was no significant difference in risk of UTIs among the three SGLT2 inhibitors in the market.

PDB2
STUDY OF PATIENT RELATED OUTCOMES OF TYPE 2 DIABETES AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PIOGLITAZONE SALES Pre AND POST BAN IN MUMBAI, INDIA

Yande S., Hegde P., Velankar K., Dhumal T., Majumdar A.

Objective: Diabetes: the leading disorder in India. Thiazolidinediones have been marketed since 1997 and are effective glucose lowering agents. Thiazolidinediones have serious side effects like edema, edema and weight gain. Methods: A survey was conducted to evaluate the prescription trends of type II diabetes in Mumbai, India and the adverse drug reactions associated with it. To evaluate the effect of sales of pioglitazone post ban, Descriptions of the patients using intermittent urinar...