



# EFFECTS OF SODIUM-GLUCOSE CO-TRANSPORTER 2 INHIBITORS ON HEART FAILURE IN CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS

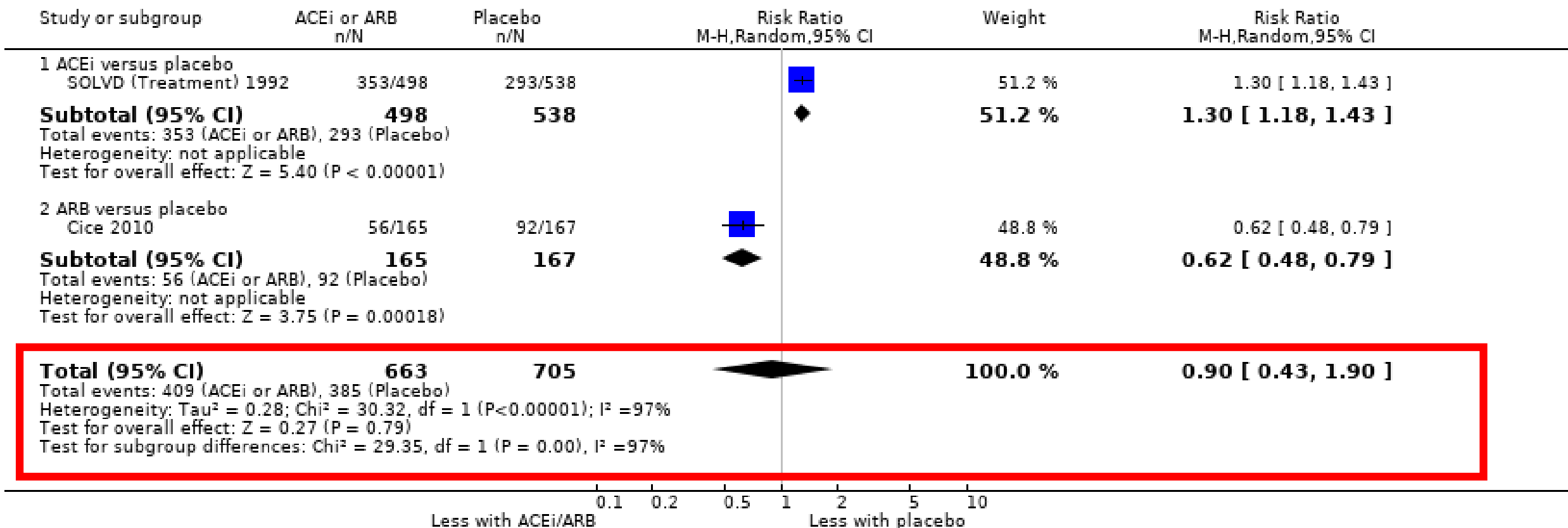
M. THEODORAKOPOULOU<sup>1</sup>, ME. ALEXANDROU<sup>1</sup>, E. PELLA<sup>1</sup>, F. IATRIDI<sup>1</sup>, A. TSITOURIDIS<sup>1</sup>, V. KAMPERIDIS<sup>2</sup>, E. SAMPANI<sup>1</sup>, E. KARKAMANI<sup>1</sup>, A. XANTHOPOULOS<sup>3</sup>, A. PAPAGIANNI<sup>1</sup>, P. SARAFIDIS<sup>1</sup>

*1) First Department of Nephrology, Hippokration Hospital, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki, Greece; 2) First Department of Cardiology, AHEPA Hospital, Greece; 3) Cardiology Department, University of Thessaly, Larissa, Greece*

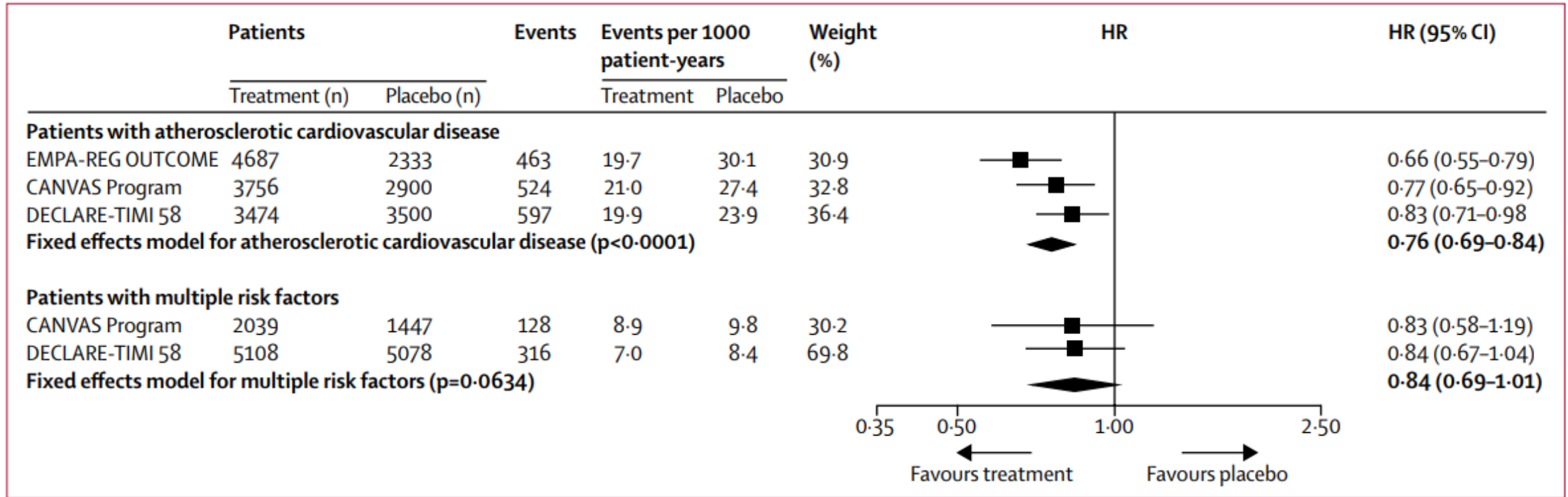


# RAS blockers and HHF risk in CKD

Review: Pharmacological interventions for heart failure in people with chronic kidney disease  
 Comparison: 6 CHRONIC: ACEi OR ARB versus placebo  
 Outcome: 3 Hospitalisation for heart failure



# SGLT-2inh and HHF risk in T2DM

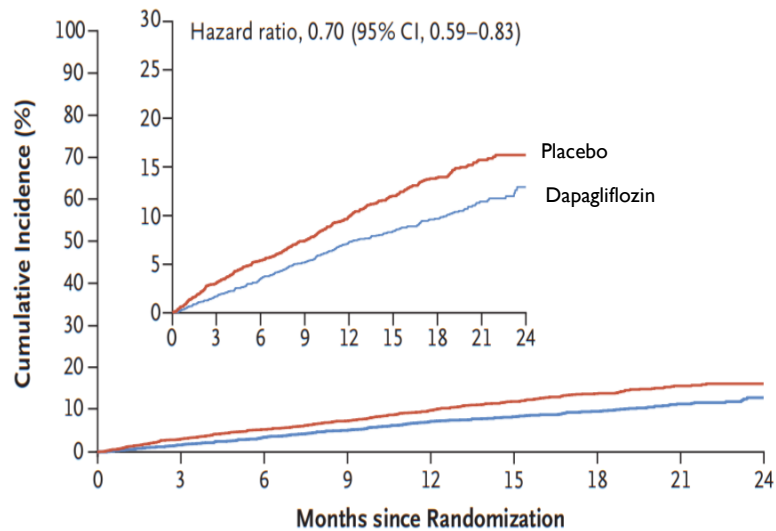


**Figure 2: Meta-analysis of SGLT2i trials on hospitalisation for heart failure and cardiovascular death stratified by the presence of established atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease**

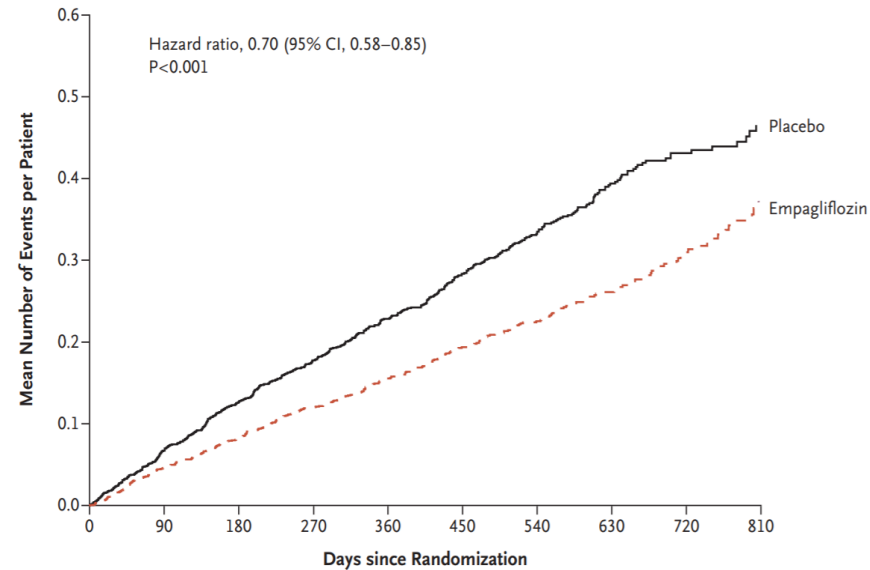
Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease: Q statistic=3.49, p=0.17, I<sup>2</sup>=42.7%; multiple risk factors: Q statistic=0.00, p=0.96, I<sup>2</sup>=0%. The p value for subgroup differences was 0.41. Tests for subgroup differences were based on F tests in a random effect meta-regression estimated using restricted maximum likelihood and Hartung Knapp adjustment. HR=hazard ratio. SGLT2i=sodium-glucose cotransporter-2 inhibitors.

# SGLT-2inh and HHF risk in heart failure

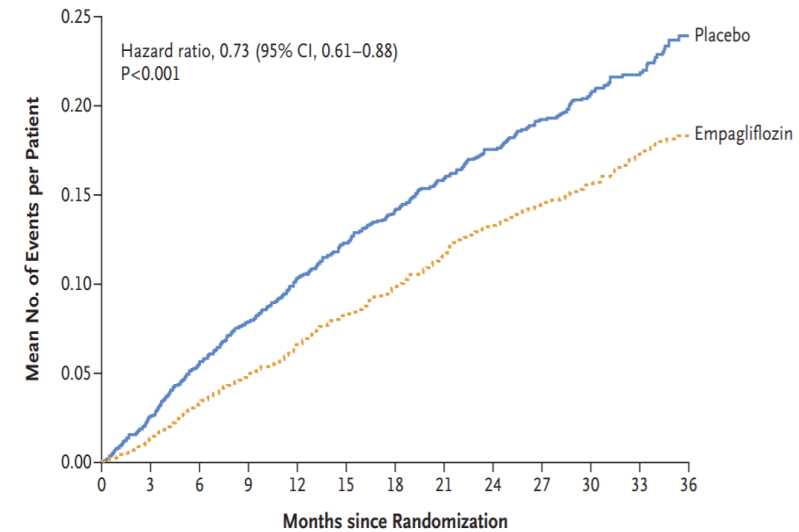
## DAPA-HF



## EMPEROR-Reduced



## EMPEROR-Preserved

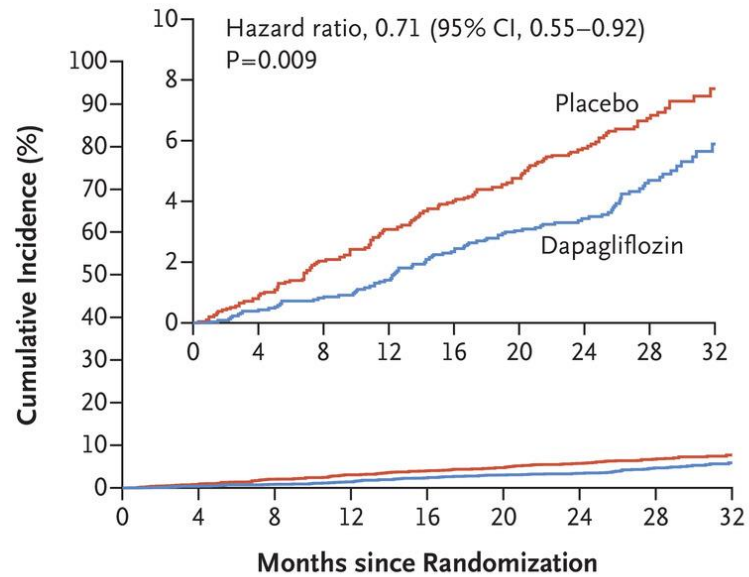


McMurray JJV, et al. N Engl J Med. 2019  
Packer M, et al. N Engl J Med. 2020  
Anker SD, et al. N Engl J Med. 2021

# SGLT-2inh and HHF risk in CKD

## DAPA-CKD

**C Composite of Death from Cardiovascular Causes or Hospitalization for Heart Failure**



**No. at Risk**

	0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32
Placebo	2152	2023	1989	1957	1927	1853	1451	976	360
Dapagliflozin	2152	2035	2021	2003	1975	1895	1502	1003	384

## CREDESCENCE

**Table 2. Efficacy and Safety.\***

Variable	Canagliflozin	Placebo	Canagliflozin	Placebo	Hazard Ratio (95% CI)	P Value
	no./total no.		events/1000 patient-yr			
<b>Secondary outcomes</b>						
Cardiovascular death or hospitalization for heart failure	179/2202	253/2199	31.5	45.4	0.69 (0.57–0.83)	<0.001
Cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction, or stroke	217/2202	269/2199	38.7	48.7	0.68 (0.61–0.75)	<0.001
Hospitalization for heart failure	89/2202	141/2199	15.7	25.3	0.61 (0.47–0.80)	<0.001
End-stage kidney disease, renal death, or cardiovascular death†	214/2202	287/2199	37.6	51.2	0.73 (0.61–0.87)	NA
Dialysis, kidney transplantation, or renal death†	78/2202	105/2199	13.6	18.6	0.72 (0.54–0.97)	NA
Death from any cause	168/2202	201/2199	29.0	35.0	0.83 (0.68–1.02)	NA
Cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction, stroke, or hospitalization for heart failure or unstable angina	273/2202	361/2199	49.4	66.9	0.74 (0.63–0.86)	NA

Heerspink, et al. N Engl J Med. 2020

Perkovic, et al. N Engl J Med. 2019

# Aim

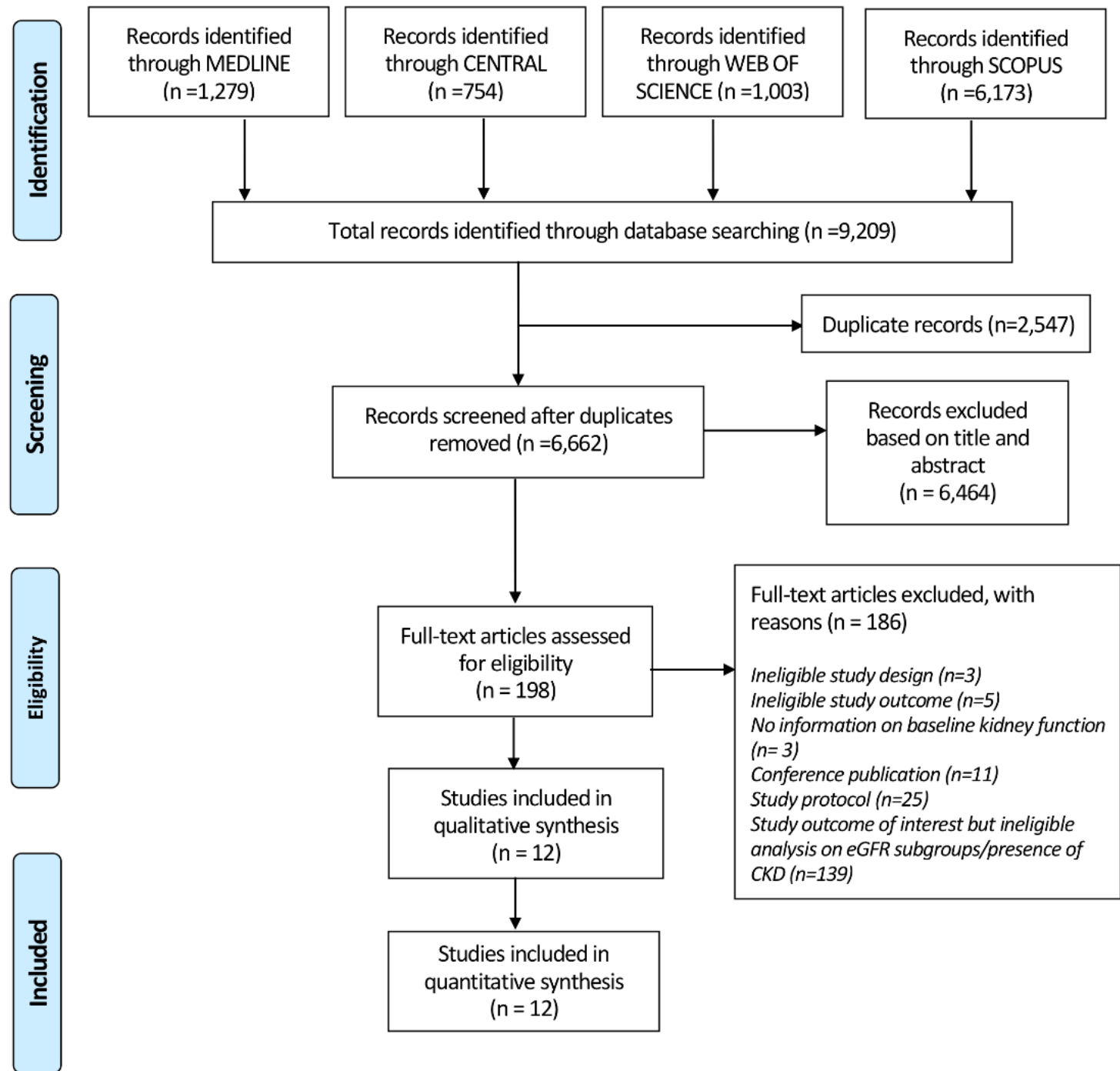
We aimed to perform a meta-analysis exploring the effect of SGLT-2 inhibitors on HF events in patients with CKD and across subgroups defined by baseline kidney function.

# Methods

- Systematic review and meta-analysis (PROSPERO ID: CRD42022382857).
- A literature search was conducted in major electronic databases (PubMed/MEDLINE, Scopus, Cochrane Library and Web of Science) up to 15 November 2022.
- Randomized controlled trials providing data on the effect of SGLT-2 inhibitors on the primary outcome, time to hospitalization or urgent visit for worsening HF in patients with prevalent CKD at baseline or across subgroups stratified by baseline eGFR were included.
- Primary outcome: time to hospitalization or urgent visit for worsening HF in patients with CKD

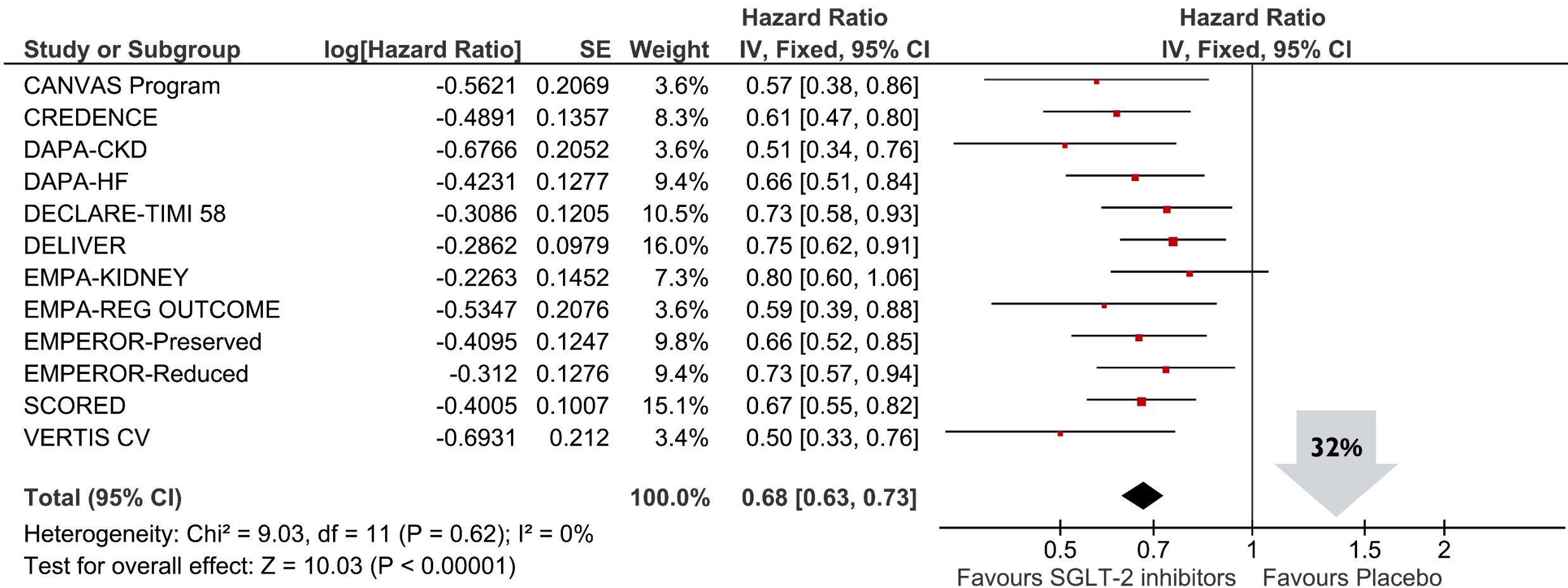
# Study flow-chart

- 12 studies with 89,191 participants



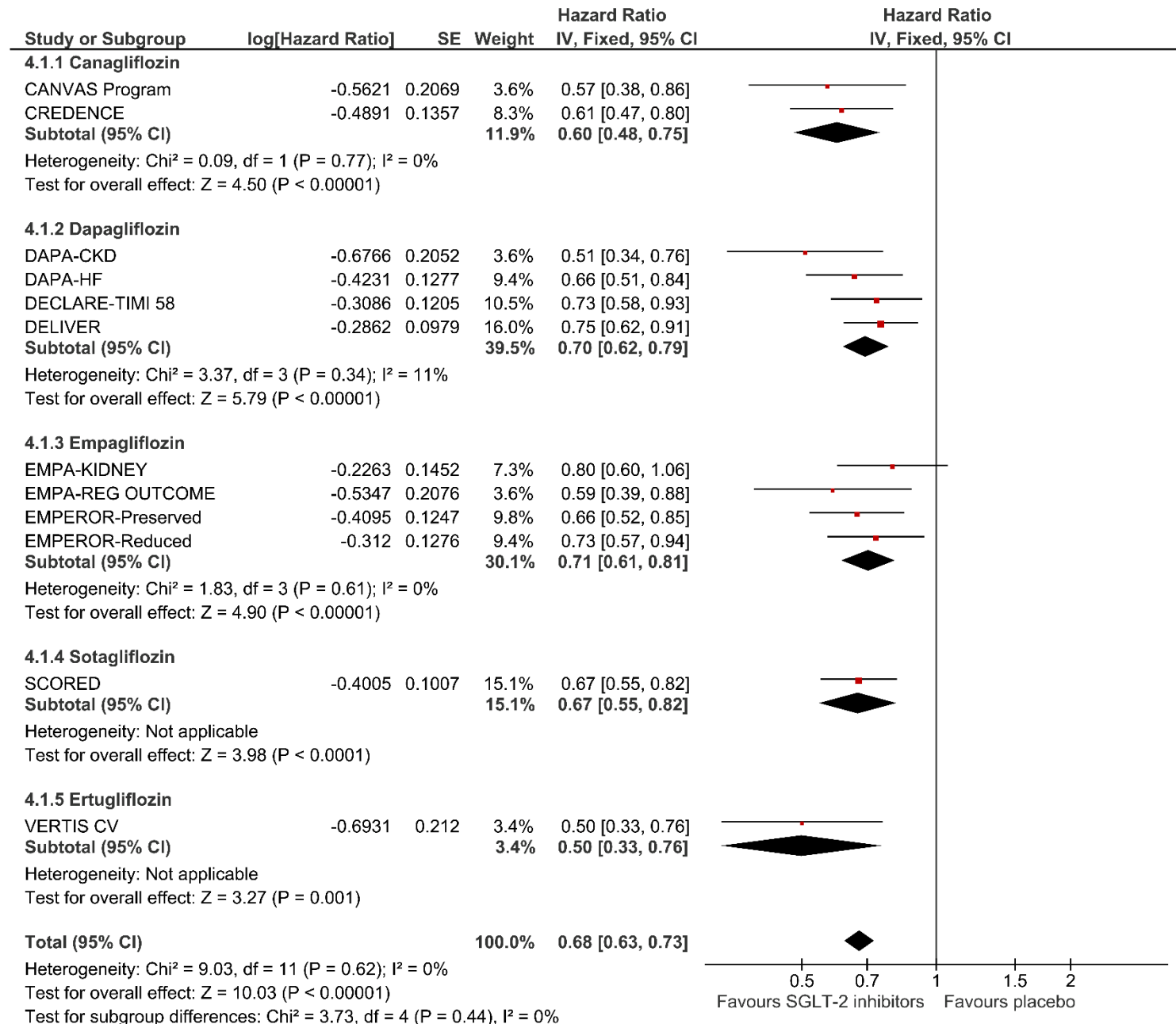


# Effects of SGLT-2inh on HF events in CKD



# Effects of SGLT-2inh on HF events in CKD

## Subgroup analysis according to SGLT-2inh type



# Effects of SGLT-2inh on HF events in CKD Subgroup analysis according to eGFR

Study or Subgroup	log[Hazard Ratio]	SE	Weight	Hazard Ratio IV, Fixed, 95% CI
<b>2.1.1 No CKD/ CKD Stages 1-2</b>				
CANVAS Program	-0.2698	0.1674	3.8%	0.76 [0.55, 1.06]
CRENDENCE	-0.3285	0.2513	1.7%	0.72 [0.44, 1.18]
DAPA-HF	-0.2877	0.1224	7.1%	0.75 [0.59, 0.95]
DECLARE-TIMI 58	-0.2877	0.0971	11.2%	0.75 [0.62, 0.91]
DELIVER	-0.2055	0.1149	8.0%	0.81 [0.65, 1.02]
EMPA-REG OUTCOME	-0.3567	0.182	3.2%	0.70 [0.49, 1.00]
EMPEROR-Preserved	-0.1278	0.1468	4.9%	0.88 [0.66, 1.17]
EMPEROR-Reduced	-0.5171	0.1436	5.1%	0.60 [0.45, 0.79]
VERTIS CV	-0.1455	0.1694	3.7%	0.86 [0.62, 1.21]
<b>Subtotal (95% CI)</b>			<b>48.6%</b>	<b>0.76 [0.69, 0.83]</b>

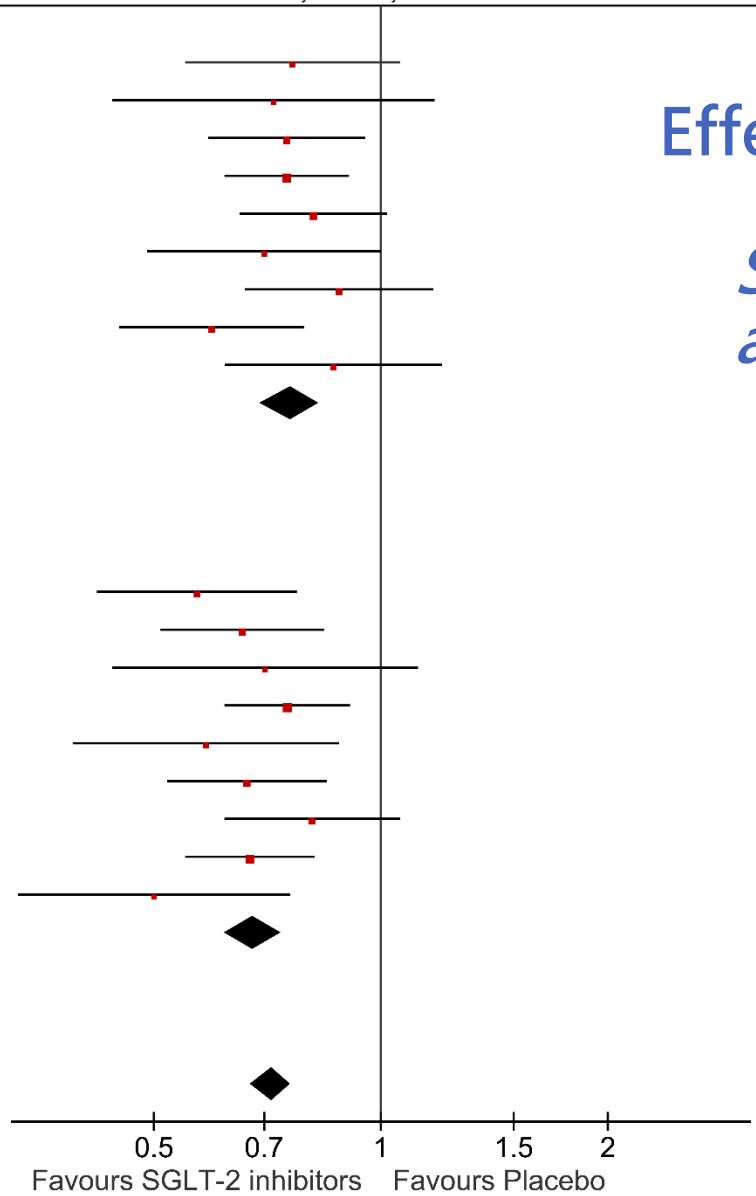
Heterogeneity: Chi<sup>2</sup> = 5.07, df = 8 (P = 0.75); I<sup>2</sup> = 0%  
 Test for overall effect: Z = 5.92 (P < 0.00001)

<b>2.1.2 CKD Stages 3a-4</b>				
CRENDENCE	-0.5621	0.1558	4.4%	0.57 [0.42, 0.77]
DAPA-HF	-0.4231	0.1277	6.5%	0.66 [0.51, 0.84]
DECLARE-TIMI 58	-0.3538	0.2383	1.9%	0.70 [0.44, 1.12]
DELIVER	-0.2862	0.0979	11.0%	0.75 [0.62, 0.91]
EMPA-REG OUTCOME	-0.5347	0.2076	2.5%	0.59 [0.39, 0.88]
EMPEROR-Preserved	-0.4095	0.1247	6.8%	0.66 [0.52, 0.85]
EMPEROR-Reduced	-0.2099	0.1368	5.6%	0.81 [0.62, 1.06]
SCORED	-0.4005	0.1007	10.4%	0.67 [0.55, 0.82]
VERTIS CV	-0.6931	0.212	2.4%	0.50 [0.33, 0.76]
<b>Subtotal (95% CI)</b>			<b>51.4%</b>	<b>0.68 [0.62, 0.74]</b>

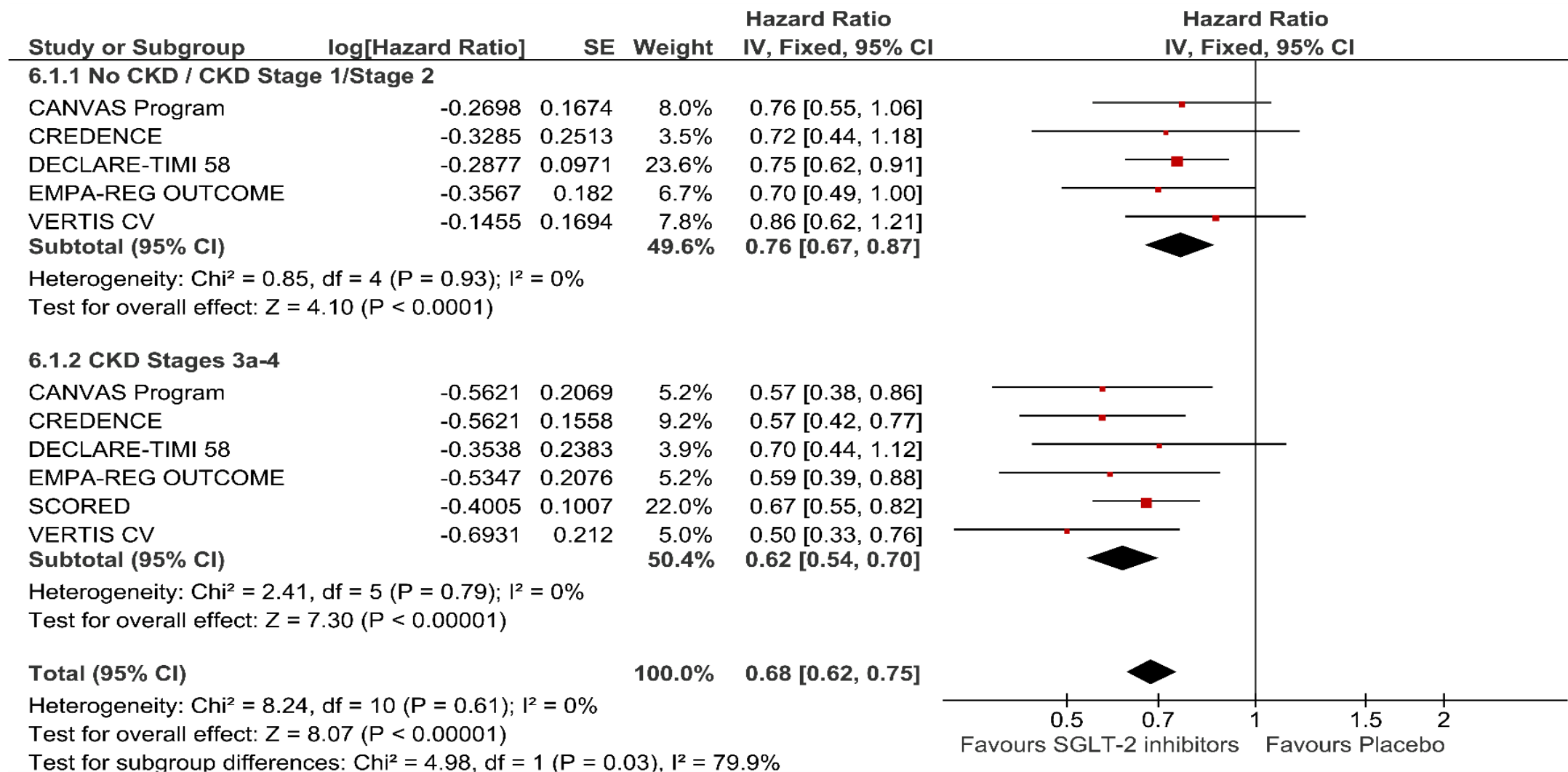
Heterogeneity: Chi<sup>2</sup> = 6.73, df = 8 (P = 0.57); I<sup>2</sup> = 0%  
 Test for overall effect: Z = 8.62 (P < 0.00001)

<b>Total (95% CI)</b>			<b>100.0%</b>	<b>0.72 [0.67, 0.76]</b>
-----------------------	--	--	---------------	--------------------------

Heterogeneity: Chi<sup>2</sup> = 14.93, df = 17 (P = 0.60); I<sup>2</sup> = 0%  
 Test for overall effect: Z = 10.31 (P < 0.00001)  
 Test for subgroup differences: Chi<sup>2</sup> = 3.12, df = 1 (P = 0.08), I<sup>2</sup> = 67.9%



# Sensitivity analysis: patients with T2DM



# Conclusions

- Treatment with SGLT-2 inhibitors led to a significant reduction in HF events in patients with CKD, with or without diabetes
- These beneficial effects are independent of GFR levels and CKD risk group
- These findings may change the landscape of HF treatment in patients with advanced CKD.

THANK YOU



Α΄ ΝΕΦΡΟΛΟΓΙΚΗ ΚΛΙΝΙΚΗ Α.Π.Θ  
Γ.Ν.Θ. ΙΠΠΟΚΡΑΤΕΙΟ