

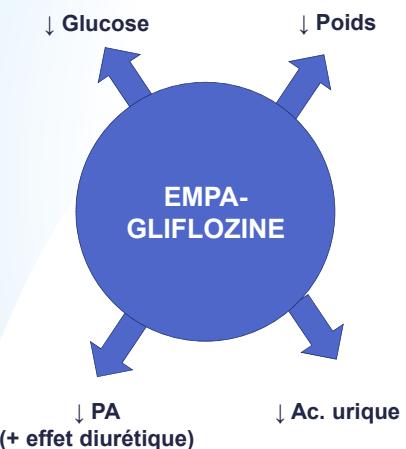
INTRODUCTION

RESULTATS

Réduire le risque de mortalité et morbidité cardiovasculaire (CV) chez le patient diabétique de type 2 (DT2) est primordial, mais les effets protecteurs semblent différents selon le mode d'intervention pharmacologique étudié. L'étude EMPA-REG Outcome avec l'empagliflozine démontre une réduction majeure, interpellante, de la mortalité CV,

PATIENTS ET METHODES

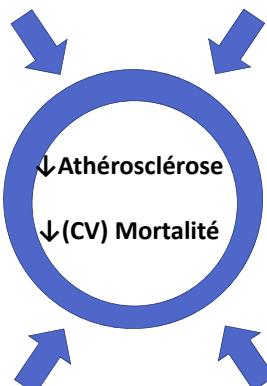
Les données de mortalité (totale et CV) et morbidité (infarctus du myocarde ou IDM, accidents vasculaires cérébraux ou AVC) rapportées (réduction du risque relatif) dans les essais ayant testé un traitement anti-hyperglycémiant sont comparées avec les résultats de métanalyses publiées concernant les hypolipidémiants, les anti-hypertenseurs/diurétiques et les agents anti-plaquéttaires consacrées au DT2.



Schein AJ. Reduction in cardiovascular and all-cause mortality in the EMPA-REG OUTCOME trial : a critical analysis. Diabetes Metab 2016



Antidiabétiques Statines



Ryden L et al. ESC Guidelines on diabetes, pre-diabetes, and cardiovascular diseases developed in collaboration with the EASD: the Task Force on diabetes, pre-diabetes, and cardiovascular diseases of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) and developed in collaboration with the European Association for the Study of Diabetes (EASD). Eur Heart J. 2013

CONCLUSIONS

Les discordances observées suggèrent l'implication de mécanismes protecteurs différents selon les interventions testées. EMPA-REG OUTCOME, le seul essai démontrant un effet plus marqué sur la mortalité que sur les événements CV, suggère un mécanisme propre de l'inhibiteur des SGLT2.

Références	Intervention	Critère 1° CV	IDM	AVC	Décès CV	Tout Décès	IC (hospi)
EMPA-REG OUTCOME [1]	Empagliflozine	-14%*	-13%	+24%	-38%*	-32%*	-35%*

1. Zinman B et al. Empagliflozin, cardiovascular outcomes, and mortality in type 2 diabetes. N Engl J Med. 2015

ANTIDIABETIQUES

Références	Intervention	Critère 1° CV	IDM	AVC	Décès CV	Tout Décès	IC (hospi)
UKPDS [1]	Insuline/SU	ND	-16%	+11%	-9%	-6%	-9%
UKPDS [2]	Metformine	ND	-39%*	-41%	-43%	-36%*	-22%
PROactive [3]	Pioglitazone	-10%	-17%	-19%	-7%	-4%	+37%*
SAVOR-TIMI 53 [4]	Saxagliptine	0%	-5%	+11%	+3%	+11%	+27%*
EXAMINE [5]	Alogliptine	-4%	+8%	-9%	-15%	-12%	ND
TECOS [6]	Sitagliptine	-2%	-5%	-3%	+3%	+1%	0%
ELIXA [7]	Lixisenatide	+2%	ND	ND	-6%	ND	-4%
ORIGIN [8]	Insuline glargin	+2%	+2%	+3%	0%	-2%	-10%

1. Group UKPDS. Intensive blood-glucose control with sulphonylureas or insulin compared with conventional treatment and risk of complications in patients with type 2 diabetes (UKPDS 33). Lancet 1998;
2. Group UKPDS. Effect of intensive blood-glucose control with metformin on complications in overweight patients with type 2 diabetes (UKPDS 34). Lancet 1998
3. Dormandy JA et al. Secondary prevention of macrovascular events in patients with type 2 diabetes in the PROactive Study (PROspective pioglitAzone Clinical Trial In macroVascular Events): a randomised controlled trial. Lancet 2005.
4. Scirica BM et al. Saxagliptin and cardiovascular outcomes in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. N Engl J Med 2013.
5. White WB et al. Alogliptin after acute coronary syndrome in patients with type 2 diabetes. N Engl J Med 2013.
6. Green JB et al. Effect of sitagliptin on cardiovascular outcomes in type 2 diabetes. N Engl J Med 2015.
7. Pfeffer MA et al. Lixisenatide in patients with type 2 diabetes and acute coronary syndrome. N Engl J Med 2015.
8. Gerstein HC et al. Basal insulin and cardiovascular and other outcomes in dysglycemia. N Engl J Med 2012.

HYPOLIPIDÉMIANTS

Références	Intervention	Critère 1° CV	IDM	AVC	Décès CV	Tout Décès	IC (hospi)
Méta-analyse [1]	Statines	-21%*	-22%*	-21%*	-13%*	-9%	ND
Méta-analyse [2]	Statines	-15%*	-27%	-33%*	ND	-22%	ND
HPS Diabetes [3]	Simvastatine	-22%*	-27%*	-24%*	ND	ND	ND
CARDS [4]	Atorvastatine	-37%*	-36%*	-48%*	ND	-27%	ND

1. Kearney PM et al. Efficacy of cholesterol-lowering therapy in 18,686 people with diabetes in 14 randomised trials of statins: a meta-analysis. Lancet 2008.
2. de Vries FM et al. Efficacy of standard and intensive statin treatment for the secondary prevention of cardiovascular and cerebrovascular events in diabetes patients: a meta-analysis. PLoS One 2014
3. Collins R et al. MRC/BHF Heart Protection Study of cholesterol-lowering with simvastatin in 5963 people with diabetes: a randomised placebo-controlled trial. Lancet 2003.
4. Colhoun HM et al. Primary prevention of cardiovascular disease with atorvastatin in type 2 diabetes in the Collaborative Atorvastatin Diabetes Study (CARDS): multicentre randomised placebo-controlled trial. Lancet 2004.

ANTI-HYPERTENSEURS/DIURETIQUES

Références	Intervention	Critère 1° CV	IDM	AVC	Décès CV	Tout Décès	IC (hospi)
Méta-analyse [1]	Divers anti HTA	-11%*	-12%*	-27%*	ND	-13%*	-14%*
Méta-analyse [2]	HCTZ	-20%*	-15%	-36%*	-15%	-5%	ND
Méta-analyse [1]	HCTZ/ Chlorthalidone	-2%	+2%	-2%	ND	0%	-17%*
EPHESUS [3]	Eplérénone	-17%*	ND	ND	-17%	-15%	ND

1. Emdin CA et al. Blood pressure lowering in type 2 diabetes: a systematic review and meta-analysis. JAMA 2015
2. Lievre M et al. Efficacy of diuretics and beta-blockers in diabetic hypertensive patients. Results from a meta-analysis. The INDANA Steering Committee. Diabetes Care 2000
3. O'Keefe JH et al. Eplerenone improves prognosis in postmyocardial infarction diabetic patients with heart failure: results from EPHESUS. Diabetes Obes Metab 2008

ANTI-PLAQUETTAIRES

Références	Intervention	Critère 1° CV	IDM	AVC	Décès CV	Tout Décès	IC (hospi)
Prévention 1° Méta-analyse [1]	Aspirine	-9%(*)	-15%	-16%	-5%	-5%	ND
Prévention 2° Méta-analyse [2]	Aspirine	NA	-32%	-8%	-4%	-18% *	ND

1. Butalia Set al. Aspirin effect on the incidence of major adverse cardiovascular events in patients with diabetes mellitus: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Cardiovasc Diabetol 2011
2. Simpson SH et al. Effect of aspirin dose on mortality and cardiovascular events in people with diabetes: a meta-analysis. J Gen Intern Med 2011.

IC : Insuffisance cardiaque

* : p<0,05

HCTZ : Hydrochlorothiazide

HTA : Hypertension artérielle