

Gestion pratique des inhibiteurs SGLT-2 dans la MRC

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**KDIGO 2024 CLINICAL PRACTICE GUIDELINE
FOR THE EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT
OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE**

Prognosis of CKD by GFR and Albuminuria Categories

				Albuminuria categories		
				Description and range		
				A1	A2	A3
				Normal to mildly increased	Moderately increased	Severely increased
				<30 mg/g <3 mg/mmol	30-299 mg/g 3-29 mg/mmol	≥300 mg/g ≥30 mg/mmol
GFR categories (ml/min/1.73 m ²) Description and range	G1	Normal or high	≥90			
	G2	Mildly decreased	60-90			
	G3a	Mildly to moderately decreased	45-59			
	G3b	Moderately to severely decreased	30-44			
	G4	Severely decreased	15-29			
	G5	Kidney failure	<15			

Green: low risk (if no other markers of kidney disease, no CKD); Yellow: moderately increased risk; Orange: high risk; Red, very high risk.
KDIGO 2012

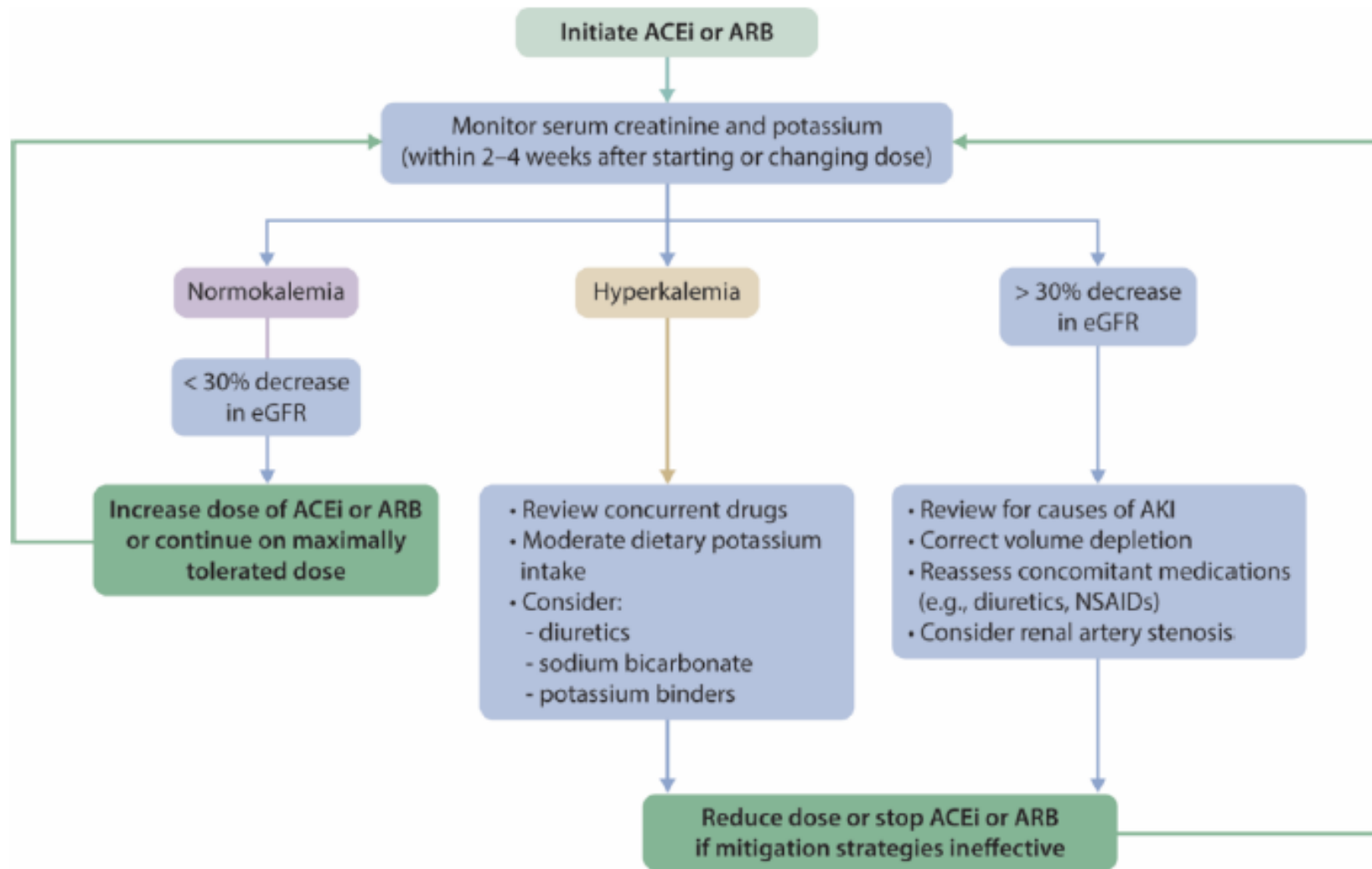
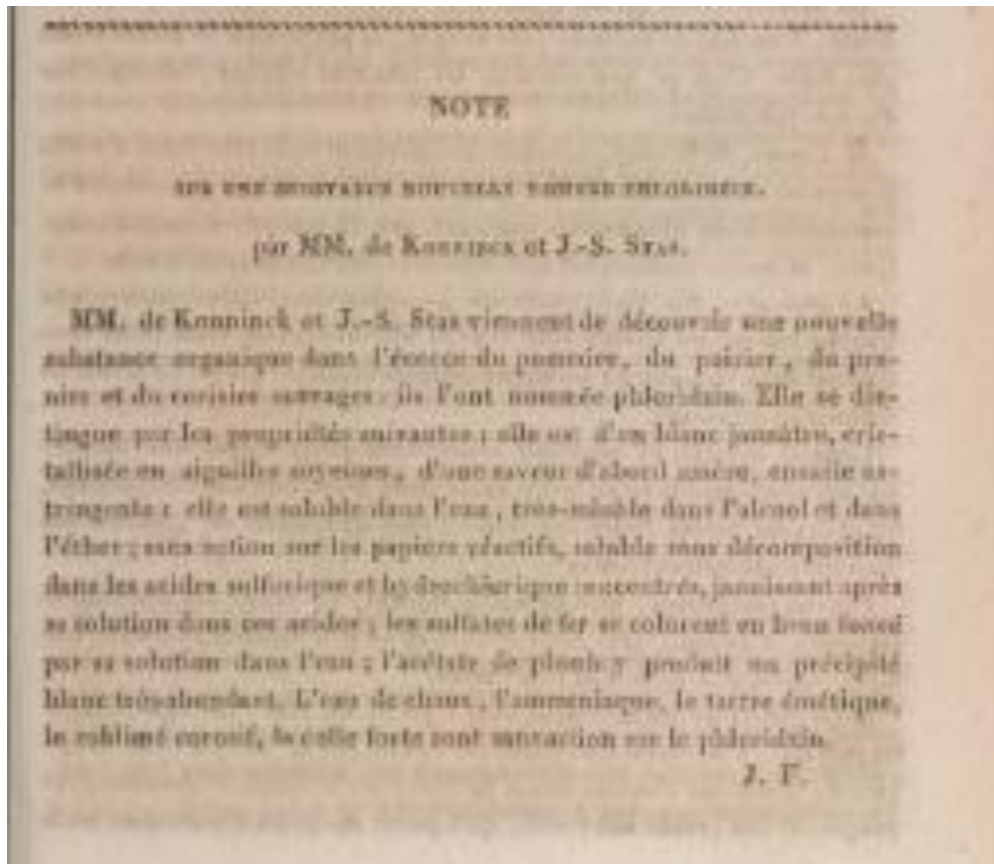


Figure 16. Algorithm for monitoring of potassium and glomerular filtration rate (GFR) after initiation of renin-angiotensin system inhibitors (RASi). ACEi, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; AKI, acute kidney injury; ARB, angiotensin II receptor blocker; NSAID, nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug.

SGLT2 inhibitors (Gliflozins)

Pour la petite histoire...

- Les inhibiteurs de SGLT2 sont l'évolution spécifique d'un inhibiteur non spécifique, la **PHLORIZINE**



de Koninck L, Stas J. Note sur une substance nouvelle nommée phloridzin. *Journal de Chimie Médicale, de Pharmacie et de Toxicologie* 1835;1:259.

Valdes-Socin H, *Rev Med Liege*, 2022, p175

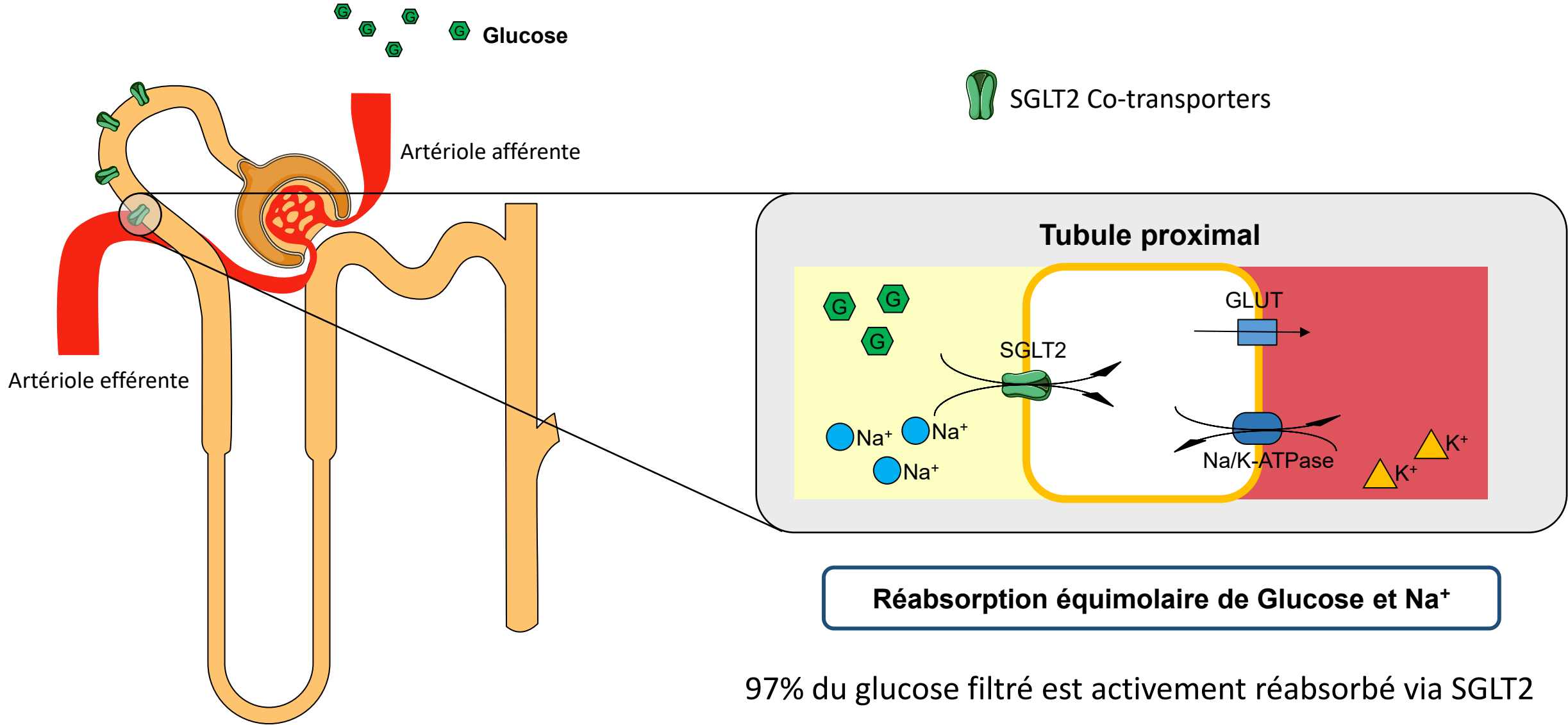


Modes d'action:

Effet sur la pression intra-glomérulaire

Glucose réabsorption Dans le tube proximal

Physiologie

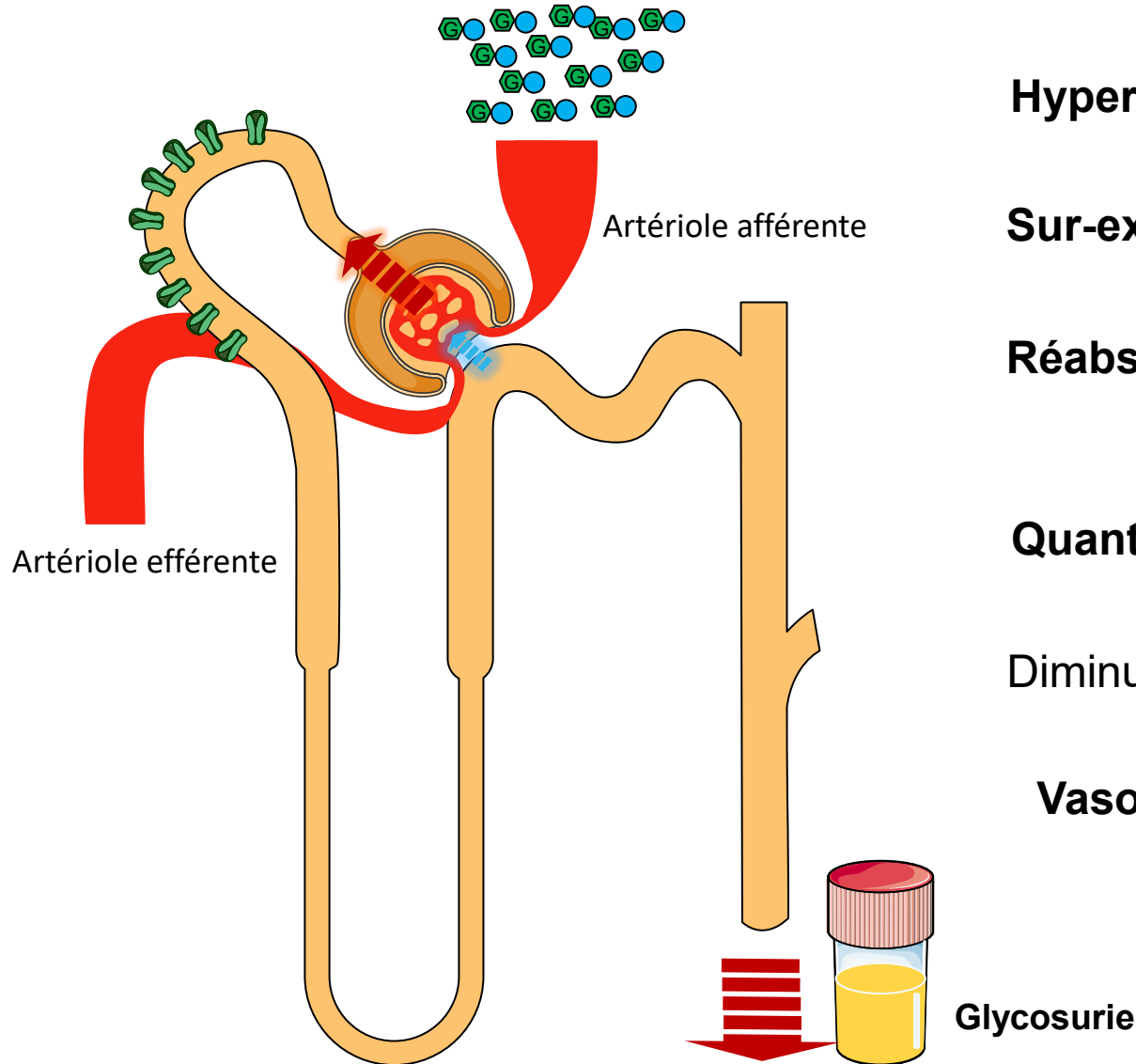


97% du glucose filtré est activement réabsorbé via SGLT2

Chez le diabétique

SGLT2 sont sur-exprimés

Chez le diabétique



Hyperglycémie

Sur-expression + hyperactivation du cotransport SGLT2

Réabsorption accrue de Glucose et Na⁺



Quantité diminuée de NaCl délivrée à macula densa

Diminution du feedback tubuloglomérulaire

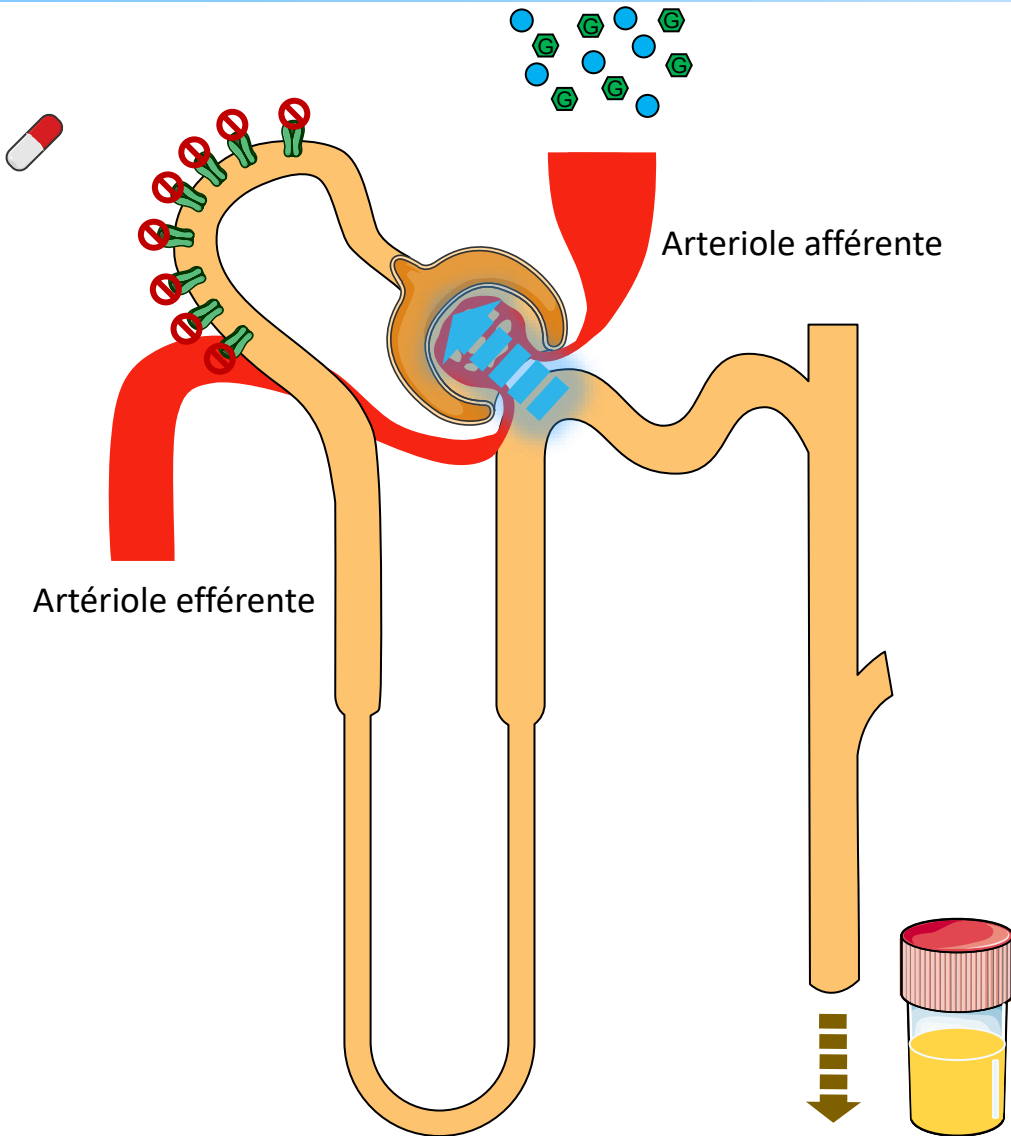
Vasodilatation de l'artériole glomérulaire

=> Hyperfiltration Glomérulaire

Avec les Gliflozines

Inhibition de SGLT2

Avec les Gliflozines



Blocage des co-transporteurs SGLT2



Reabsorption diminuée de glucose et Na^+

Restauration du feedback **tubuloglomérulaire**

Diminution de la filtration

Diminution du DFG

Glycosurie

Natriurèse

Implications de l'effet sur la pression intra-glomérulaire

- eGFR « dip »
- Effet rénal plus important si albuminurie
- Risque d'IRA « fonctionnelle »

SGLT2i et progression de la MRC

- Effets remarquables en termes de néphroprotection
- Et CV (DC)
- Dans l'immense majorité des cas, les patients inclus dans les études sont déjà sous IEC ou ARA2

Rappel des effets rénaux des principales études CV

Table 1. Categorization of albuminuria and renal outcomes in the cardiovascular RCTs

Criteria	EMPA-REG OUTCOME (n = 6953; Empagliflozin)	CANVAS (n = 10 033; Canagliflozin)	DECLARE-TIMI 58 (n = 16 842; Dapagliflozin)	VERTIS CV (n = 8246; Ertugliflozin)
Baseline albuminuria, n (%)				
A1 (<30 mg/g)	4171 (60.0)	7007 (69.8)	11 644 (69.1)	4783 (59.6)
A2 (30–300 mg/g)	2013 (29.0)	2266 (22.6)	4029 (23.9)	2492 (31.0)
A3 (>300 mg/g)	769 (11.1)	760 (7.6)	1169 (6.9)	755 (9.4)

Rappel des effets rénaux des principales études CV

Criteria	EMPA-REG OUTCOME (n = 6953; Empagliflozin)	CANVAS (n = 10 033; Canagliflozin)	DECLARE-TIMI 58 (n = 16 842; Dapagliflozin)	VERTIS CV (n = 8246; Ertugliflozin)
Renal outcomes				
HR (95% CI)				
Composite renal outcome	0.54 (0.40–0.75)	0.53 (0.33–0.84)	0.53 (0.43–0.66)	0.81 (0.63–1.04)
creat ×2 or –40%	0.56 (0.39–0.79)	0.50 (0.30–0.84) –40%	0.54 (0.43–0.57)	0.64 (0.40–1.01) –40%
Need for RRT	0.45 (0.21–0.97)	0.60 (0.47–0.78)	0.31 (0.13–0.79)	0.65 (0.49–0.87)
		0.77 (0.30–1.97)		0.96 (0.50–1.83)

HR, hazard ratio; CI, confidence interval; RRT, renal replacement therapy.
 creat ×2, doubling of the serum creatinine; NA, not available; –40%, decrease \geq 40% in eGFR.

Rappel des effets rénaux des principales études « rénales »

Table 3. Categorization of albuminuria and median concentrations in three RCTs that recruited patients with CKD

UACR	CREDESCENCE (n = 4401; Canagliflozin)	DAPA-CKD (n = 4304; Dapagliflozin)
Concentration in the placebo group (mg/g), median (IQR)	923 (459–1794)	934 (482–1868)
Concentration in the SGLT2i group (mg/g), median (IQR)	931 (473–1868)	965 (472–1903)
A1 (<30 mg/g), n (%)	31 (0.7)	NA
A2 (30–300 mg/g), n (%)	496 (11.3)	NA
A3 (>300 mg/g), n (%)	3874 (88.0)	NA
UACR >1000 mg/g, n (%)	2053 (46.6)	2079 (48.3)

IQR, interquartile range; UACR, urinary albumin-to-creatinine ratio; NA, not available.

Rappel des effets rénaux des principales études « rénales »

Table 4. Absolute and relative effects on renal outcomes in patients treated with SGLT2i versus placebo in CREDENCE and DAPA-CKD

Outcomes	CREDENCE N=4401		CREDENCE, HR (95%CI)	DAPA-CKD N=4304		DAPA-CKD, HR (95%CI)
	Participants with an event per 1000 patient-years			Participants with an event per 1000 patient-years		
	Canagliflozin	Placebo	Dapagliflozin	Placebo		
Renal composite outcomes	27.0	40.4	0.66 (0.53–0.81)	33	58	0.56 (0.45–0.68)
Decrease in eGFR \geq 50%	NA	NA	NA	26	48	0.53 (0.42–0.67)
Doubling of creatinine	20.7	33.8	0.60 (0.48–0.76)	NA	NA	NA
RRT	20.4	29.4	0.68 (0.54–0.86)	25	38	0.64 (0.50–0.82)
eGFR <15 mL/min/1.73 m ²	13.6	22.2	0.60 (0.45–0.80)	19	28	0.67 (0.51–0.88)
Need for dialysis	13.3	17.7	0.74 (0.55–1.00)	15	22	0.66 (0.48–0.90)

In DAPA-CKD, the number of events was expressed per 100 patient-years (here multiplied by 10 to present the results as in CREDENCE, i.e. per 1000 patient-years). eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; RRT, renal replacement therapy; NA, not available.

Diminution de l'albuminurie: CREDENCE

Outcomes	Participants with an event per 1000 patient-years		Relative effect, HR (95% CI)
	Canagliflozin	Placebo	
Reduction in albuminuria	NA	NA	
UACR \leq 1000 mg/g	NA	NA	35% (29–39)
UACR $>$ 1000– $<$ 3000 mg/g	NA	NA	29% (21–35)
UACR \geq 3000 mg/g	NA	NA	14% (–2–28)

Effet « Dip »: CREDENCE

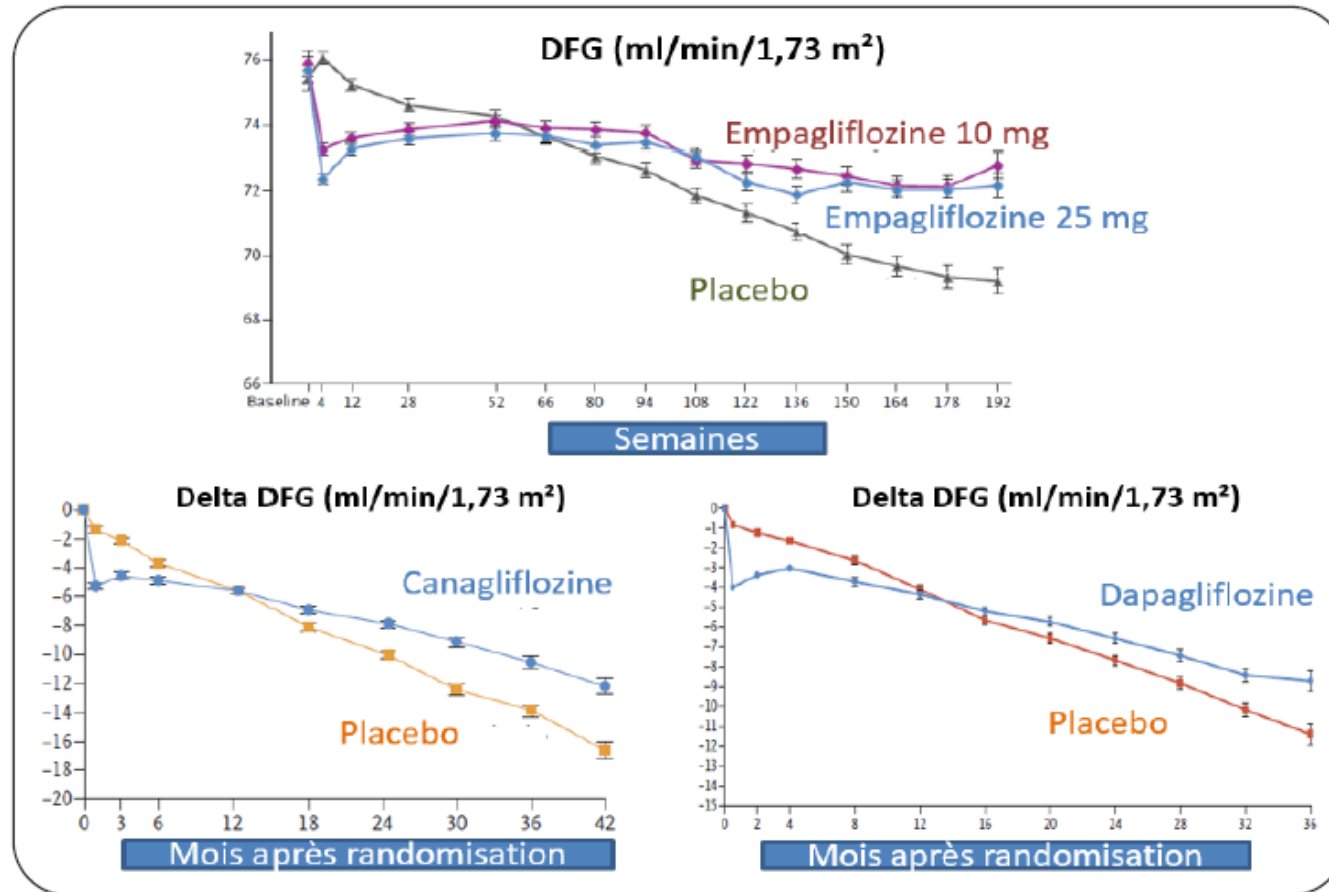


Figure 1. Illustration de l'évolution biphasique remarquablement reproductible des effets des iSGLT2 sur le débit de filtration glomérulaire (DFG), avec une diminution initiale suivie d'une protection soutenue par rapport au placebo : à titre d'exemple, résultats dans EMPA-REG OUTCOME (en haut), CREDENCE (en bas à gauche) et Dapa-CKD (en bas à droite).



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CKJ Review

CKJ REVIEW

Sodium–glucose cotransporter 2 inhibitors: renal outcomes according to baseline albuminuria



Pierre Delanaye ^{1,2}, Karl Martin Wissing ³ and Andre J. Scheen^{4,5}

Table 5. Relative and absolute effects of canagliflozin on renal outcomes in three subgroups of patients separated according to baseline UACR in CREDENCE

Outcomes	Participants with an event per 1000 patient-years		Relative effect, HR (95% CI)	P for interaction	Absolute treatment effects (95% CI)*	P for interaction
	Canagliflozin	Placebo				
Reduction in albuminuria	NA	NA				
UACR ≤1000 mg/g	NA	NA	35% (29–39)	0.03	162.9 mg/g (137.9–186)	NA
UACR >1000–<3000 mg/g	NA	NA	29% (21–35)		355.2 mg/g (263.3–438.5)	
UACR ≥3000 mg/g	NA	NA	14% (–2–28)		340.9 mg/g (–51.2–669.0)	

Effets rénaux selon albuminurie dans CREDENCE

Jardine M, CJASN, 2021, p384

* For event rates the treatment effect is expressed as absolute risk reduction/1000 patients/2.6 years with 95% confidence interval. Reduction in albuminuria: the relative effect is the percentage change in the geometric mean of canagliflozin relative to placebo and the absolute effect is the absolute change in the geometric mean of canagliflozin relative to placebo. eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; UACR, urinary albumin-to-creatinine ratio; HR, hazard ratio; CI, Confidence interval; NA, not available.

Table 5. Relative and absolute effects of canagliflozin on renal outcomes in three subgroups of patients separated according to baseline UACR in CREDENCE

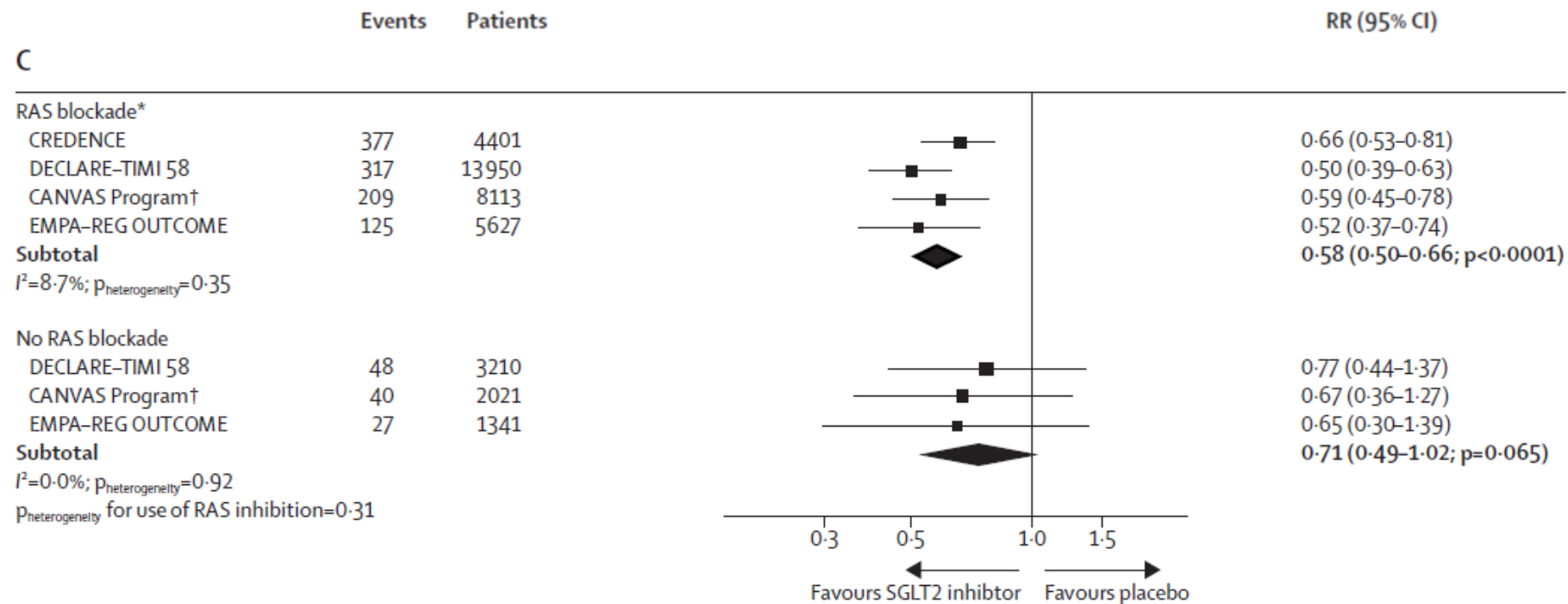
Outcomes	Participants with an event per 1000 patient-years		Relative effect, HR (95% CI)	P for interaction	Absolute treatment effects (95% CI)*	P for interaction
	Canagliflozin	Placebo				
Reduction in albuminuria	NA	NA				
UACR ≤1000 mg/g	NA	NA	35% (29–39)	0.03	162.9 mg/g (137.9–186)	NA
UACR >1000–<3000 mg/g	NA	NA	29% (21–35)		355.2 mg/g (263.3–438.5)	
UACR ≥3000 mg/g	NA	NA	14% (–2–28)		340.9 mg/g (–51.2–669.0)	
Composite renal outcome						
UACR ≤1000 mg/g	9.2	10.2	0.90 (0.54–1.50)	0.25	–2 (–15–11)	<0.001
UACR >1000–<3000 mg/g	33.6	48.8	0.67 (0.49–0.92)		–37 (–68 to –7)	NNT = 9
UACR ≥3000 mg/g	106.9	172	0.57 (0.41–0.79)		–120 (–200 to –41)	
Dialysis, kidney transplantation, eGFR <15 mL/min/1.73 m ² or death from a renal cause						
UACR ≤1000 mg/g	6.4	7.2	0.89 (0.48–1.63)	0.36	–2 (–13–9)	0.002
UACR >1000–<3000 mg/g	26.9	34.9	0.75 (0.52–1.07)		–20 (–47–7)	
UACR ≥3000 mg/g	80.8	126.9	0.58 (0.40–0.84)		–91 (–165 to –18)	
Dialysis, kidney transplantation, eGFR <15 mL/min/1.73 m ²						
UACR ≤1000 mg/g	6.0	7.2	0.84 (0.46–1.56)	0.39	–3 (–13–8)	0.002
UACR >1000–<3000 mg/g	26.9	34.9	0.75 (0.52–1.07)		–20 (–47–7)	
UACR ≥3000 mg/g	79.0	125.2	0.57 (0.39–0.83)		–92 (–165 to –19)	
Dialysis, kidney transplantation or death from a renal cause						
UACR ≤1000 mg/g	5.1	4.2	1.19 (0.57–2.48)	0.17	2 (–7–11)	0.003
UACR >1000–<3000 mg/g	17.3	20.9	0.81 (0.52–1.27)		–9 (–31–13)	
UACR ≥3000 mg/g	48.4	81.8	0.54 (0.34–0.86)		–72 (–134 to –10)	
Doubling of serum creatinine						
UACR ≤1000 mg/g	5.4	7.5	0.71 (0.38–1.32)	0.68	–5 (–16–5)	<0.001
UACR >1000–<3000 mg/g	26.5	41.4	0.62 (0.44–0.88)		–37 (–65 to –9)	
UACR ≥3000 mg/g	88.4	146.2	0.56 (0.39–0.80)		–107 (–183 to –32)	

* For event rates the treatment effect is expressed as absolute risk reduction/1000 patients/2.6 years with 95% confidence interval. Reduction in albuminuria: the relative effect is the percentage change in the geometric mean of canagliflozin relative to placebo and the absolute effect is the absolute change in the geometric mean of canagliflozin relative to placebo. eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; UACR, urinary albumin-to-creatinine ratio; HR, hazard ratio; CI, Confidence interval; NA, not available.

Effets rénaux selon albuminurie dans CREDENCE

Jardine M, CJASN, 2021, p384

Figure 5: Effect of SGLT2 inhibitors on substantial loss of kidney function, ESKD, or death due to kidney disease, stratified by baseline eGFR (A), UACR (B), and use of RAS blockade (C)



The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL *of* MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Empagliflozin in Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease

The EMPA-KIDNEY Collaborative Group*

Table 1. Characteristics of the Patients at Baseline.*

Characteristic	Empagliflozin (N = 3304)	Placebo (N = 3305)
Age — yr	63.9±13.9	63.8±13.9
Female sex — no. (%)	1097 (33.2)	1095 (33.1)
Diabetes type — no./total no. (%)	Diabétiques = 45%	
Type 1	34/1525 (2.2)	34/1515 (2.2)
Type 2	1470/1525 (96.4)	1466/1515 (96.8)
Estimated GFR		
Mean — ml/min/1.73 m ²	37.4±14.5	37.3±14.4
Distribution — no. (%)		
<30 ml/min/1.73 m ²	1131 (34.2)	1151 (34.8)
≥30 to <45 ml/min/1.73 m ²	1467 (44.4)	1461 (44.2)
≥45 ml/min/1.73 m ²	706 (21.4)	693 (21.0)
Urinary albumin-to-creatinine ratio **		
Geometric mean (95% CI)	219 (205–234)	226 (211–242)
Median (IQR)	331 (46–1061)	327 (54–1074)
Distribution — no. (%)		
<30	665 (20.1)	663 (20.1)
≥30 to ≤300	927 (28.1)	937 (28.4)
>300	1712 (51.8)	1705 (51.6)

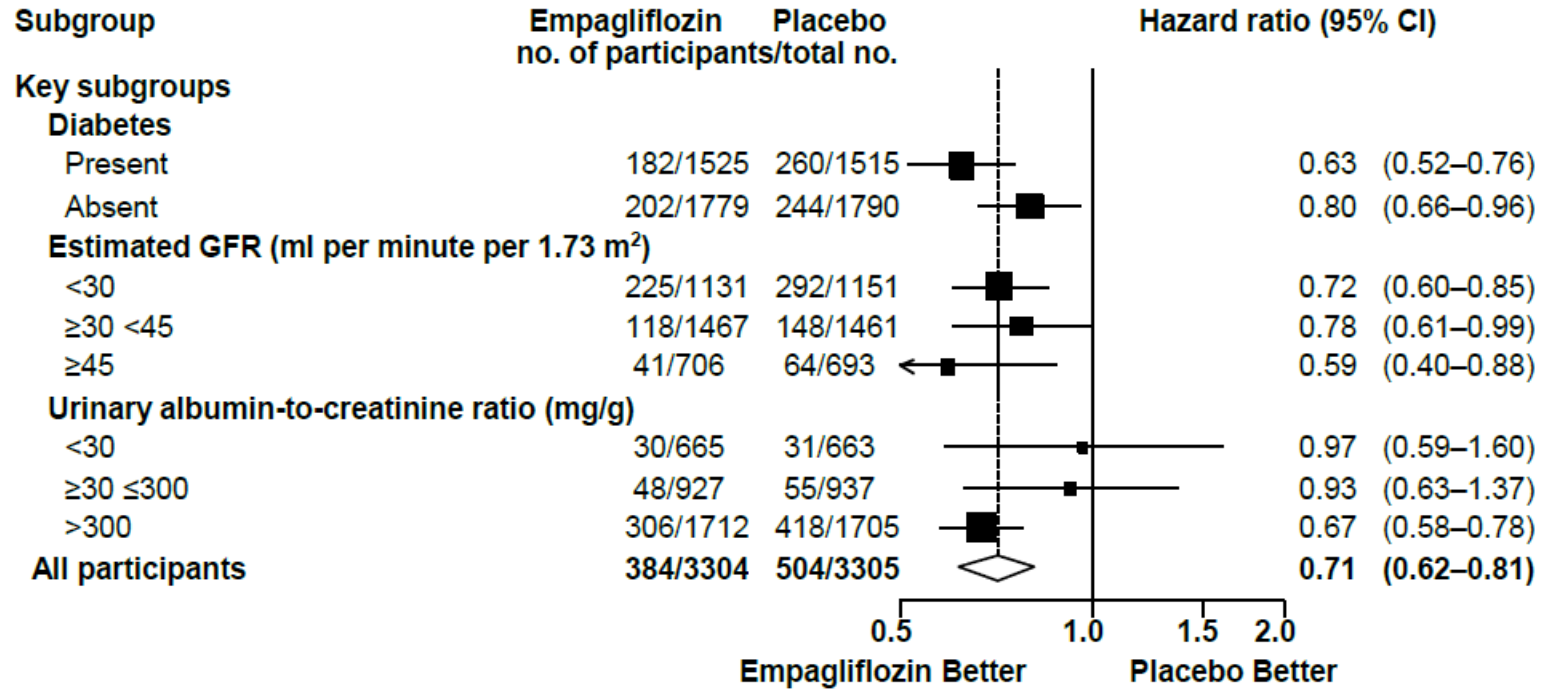
Tableau I. Principaux résultats de l'étude EMPA-KIDNEY

Critères de jugement	Nombre d'événements (/100 patient-année) dans le groupe empagliflozine	Nombre d'événements (/100 patient-année) dans le groupe placebo	Hazard Ratio (Intervalle de confiance 95 %)	Valeur p
Progression de la MRC ou mort cardiovasculaire (critère primaire)	6,85	8,96	0,72 (0,64-0,82)*	< 0,001
Hospitalisation pour DC ou mort cardiovasculaire	2,04	2,37	0,84 (0,67-1,07)	0,015
Hospitalisation toute cause	24,8	29,2	0,86 (0,78-0,95)*	0,003
Mortalité toute cause	2,28	2,58	0,87 (0,70-1,08)	0,21
Progression de la MRC	6,09	8,09	0,71 (0,62-0,81)*	ND
Progression de la MRC ou mort toute cause	ND	ND	0,75 (0,67-0,84)*	ND
Mort cardiovasculaire	0,91	1,06	0,84 (0,60-1,19)	ND
Evènements cardiovasculaires majeurs	ND	ND	0,93 (0,76-1,12)	ND
MRCT ou mort cardiovasculaire	2,54	3,40	0,73 (0,59-0,89)*	ND
MRCT ou mort toute cause	ND	ND	0,80 (0,67-0,94)*	ND
MRCT, DFG < 10mL/min/1,73 m ² ou mort d'origine rénale	ND	ND	0,69 (0,56-0,85)*	ND
MRCT	ND	ND	0,67 (0,52-0,85)*	ND
DFG < 10 mL/min/1,73 m ²	ND	ND	0,69 (0,54-0,87)*	ND
Diminution du DFG ≥ 40 %	ND	ND	0,70 (0,61-0,81)*	ND
Mort d'origine rénale	ND	ND	0,90 (0,22-3,66)	ND

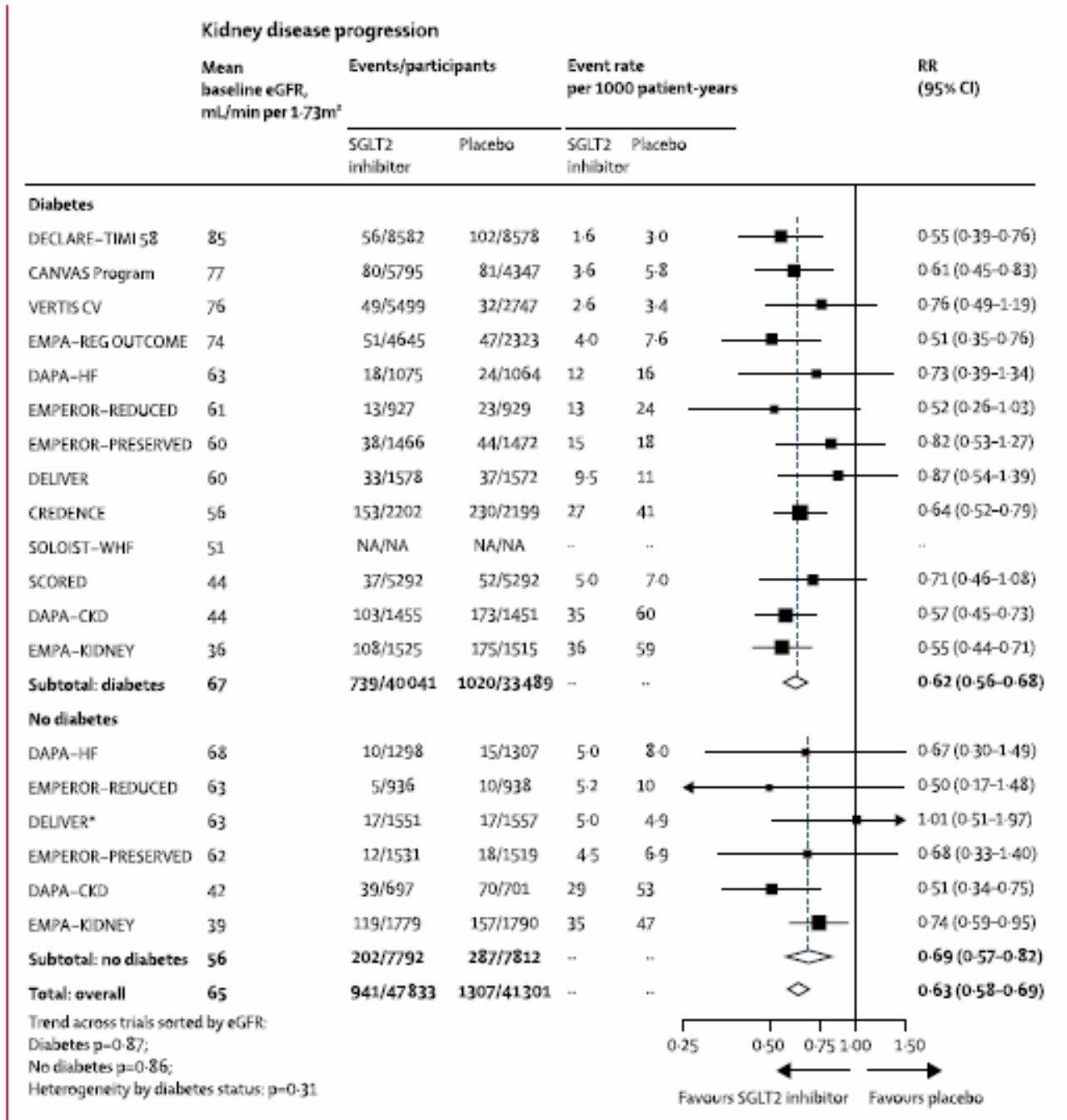
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Diabetes type — no./total no. (%)		
Type 1	34/1525 (2.2)	34/1515 (2.2)
Type 2	1470/1525 (96.4)	1466/1515 (96.8)
Estimated GFR		
Mean — ml/min/1.73 m ²	37.4±14.5	37.3±14.4
Distribution — no. (%)		
<30 ml/min/1.73 m ²	1131 (34.2)	1151 (34.8)
≥30 to <45 ml/min/1.73 m ²	1467 (44.4)	1461 (44.2)
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Urinary albumin-to-creatinine ratio **		
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Distribution — no. (%)		
<30	665 (20.1)	663 (20.1)
≥30 to ≤300	927 (28.1)	937 (28.4)
>300	1712 (51.8)	1705 (51.6)

Figure S5. Kidney Disease Progression by Key Prespecified Subgroups (Prespecified Exploratory Outcome)



In a collaborative metanalysis including those 2 and 11 other trials (13 trials with just over 90,000 randomized participants) in comparison to placebo, those allocated to an SGLT2i experienced a 37% reduction in the risk of **kidney disease progression**



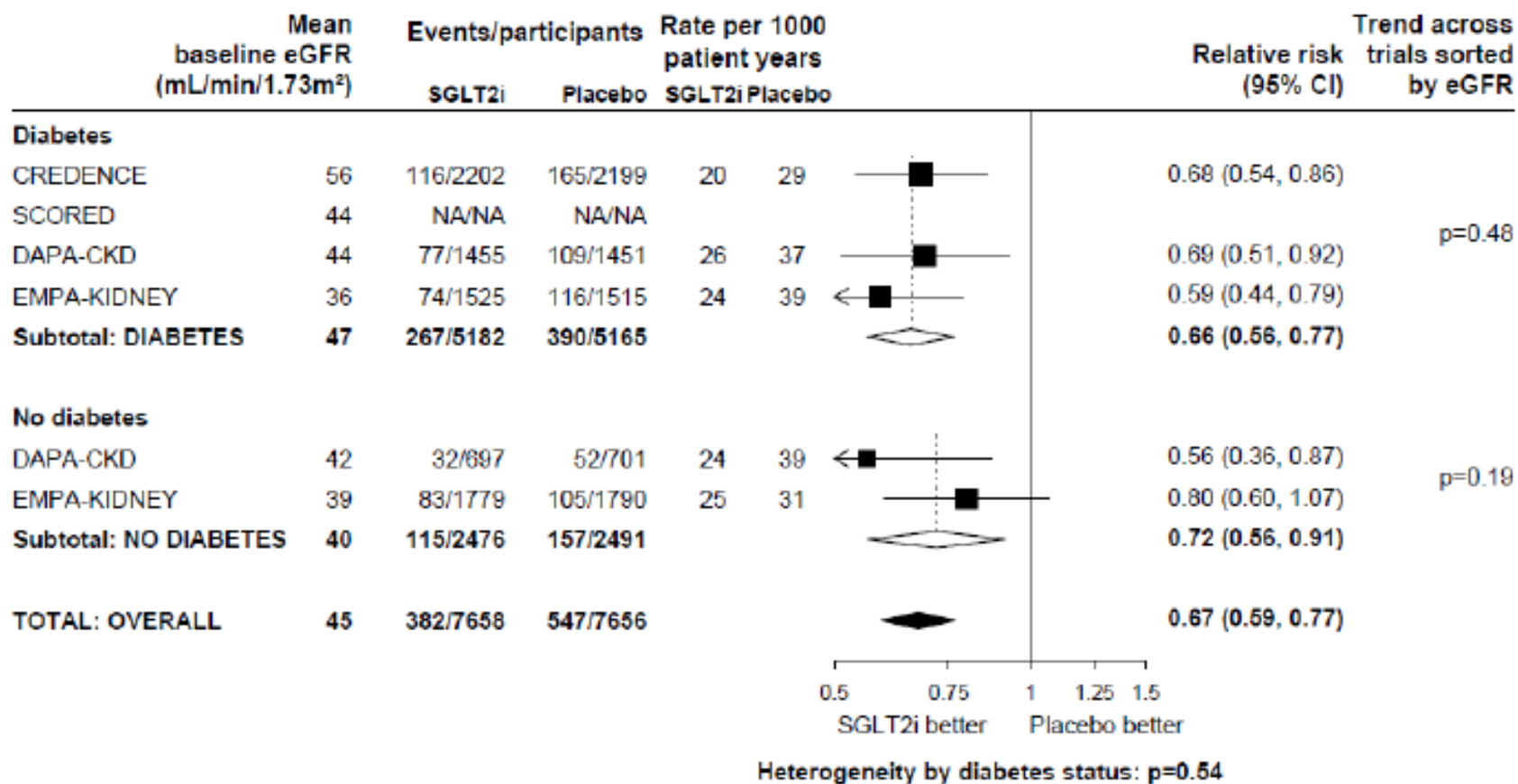


Figure 19. Effects of sodium-glucose cotransporter-2 inhibitors (SGLT2) inhibition versus placebo on kidney failure (CKD trials). Kidney failure defined as a composite of sustained eGFR <15 ml/min per 1.73 m² (or eGFR <10 ml/min per 1.73 m² in EMPA-KIDNEY), maintenance dialysis, or kidney transplantation. Data for kidney failure not available for Effect of Sotagliflozin on Cardiovascular and Renal Events in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes and Moderate Renal Impairment Who Are at Cardiovascular Risk (SCORED).⁴¹³ CI, confidence interval; eGFR estimated glomerular filtration rate; SGLT2i, sodium-glucose cotransporter-2.

Les KDIGO recommandent de traiter par SGLT2i les patients diabétiques de type 2 avec une MRC (DFG > 20mL/min/1.73m²) (1A)

Les KDIGO recommandent de traiter par SGLT2i les patients diabétiques de type 2 avec une MRC (DFG > 20mL/min/1.73m²) **(1A)**

- Une fois le traitement débuté, on peut le poursuivre même si DFG < 20 mL/min/1.73m² (sauf si intolérance ou dialyse)
- Suspendre le traitement si jeun prolongé, chirurgie ou maladie aiguë (car risque d'acidocétose euglycémique)

Les KDIGO recommandent de traiter par SGLT2i les patients adultes

- avec MRC et décompensation cardiaque

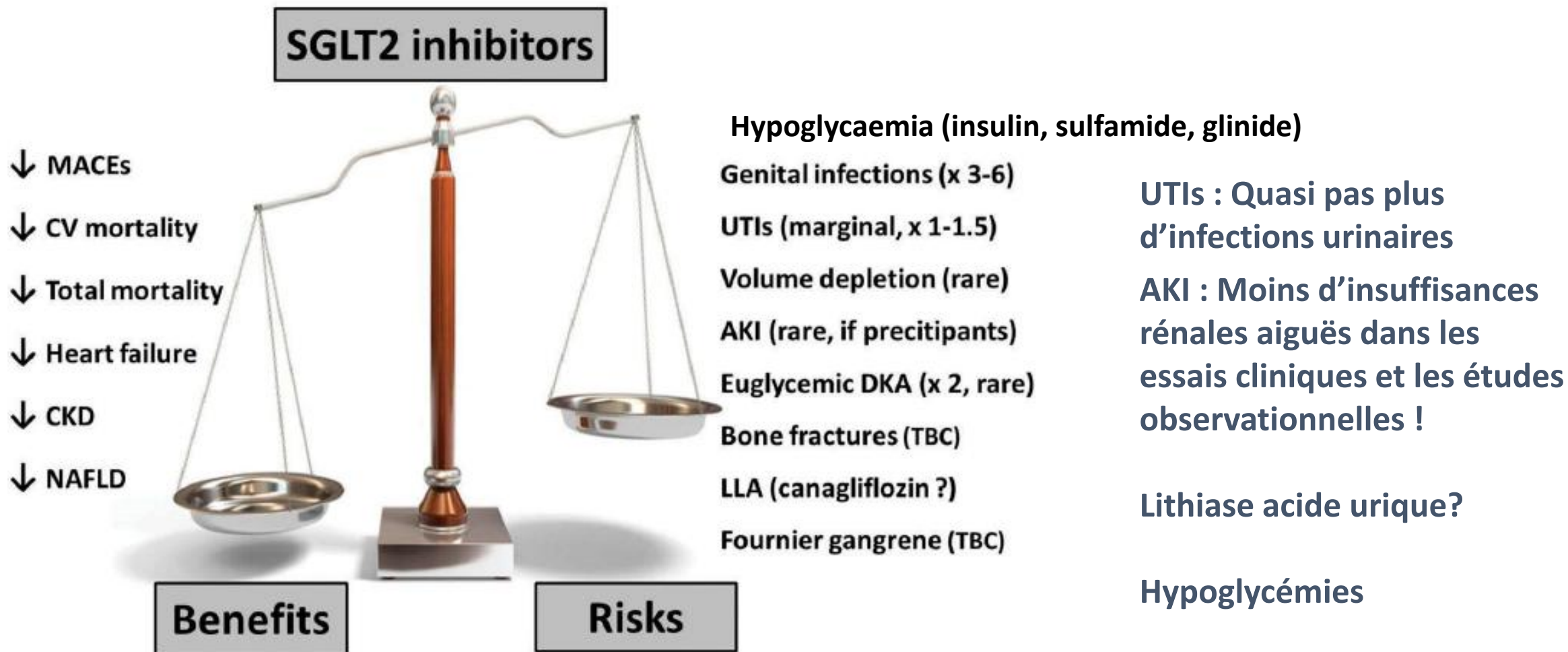
OU

- DFG > 20 ml/min/1.73m² avec ACR > 200 mg/g **(1A)**

Un peu plus discuté...

Les KDIGO suggèrent de traiter par SGLT2i les patients avec un DFG entre 20 et 45 mL/min/1.73m² et un ACR < 200 mg/g (2B)

Balance bénéfiques/risques des inhibiteurs des SGLT2 largement positive chez les patients à risque !



TBC : to be confirmed

Un point pratique un peu plus discuté...

L'initialisation d'un traitement par SGLT2i ne nécessite de modifier le monitoring de la fonction rénale et la diminution du DFG n'est pas une raison pour arrêter le traitement

Un point pratique un peu plus discuté...

L'initialisation d'un traitement par SGLT2i ne nécessite de modifier le monitoring de la fonction rénale **et la diminution du DFG n'est pas une raison pour arrêter le traitement**

Il peut sembler prudent de contrôler la fonction rénale dans les 3 semaines qui suivent le début du traitement dans les cas suivants : -

- DFG < 45 mL/min/1,73m²
- patient fragile
- patient déjà sous diurétique (a fortiori si les doses sont élevées)
- adjonction concomitante d'autres thérapeutiques ayant potentiellement un effet sur le DFG (IEC, ARA2, spironolactone, éplérénone, finérénone, sacubitril etc.)
- symptômes ou risque d'hypovolémie

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Long-Term Effects of Empagliflozin in Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease

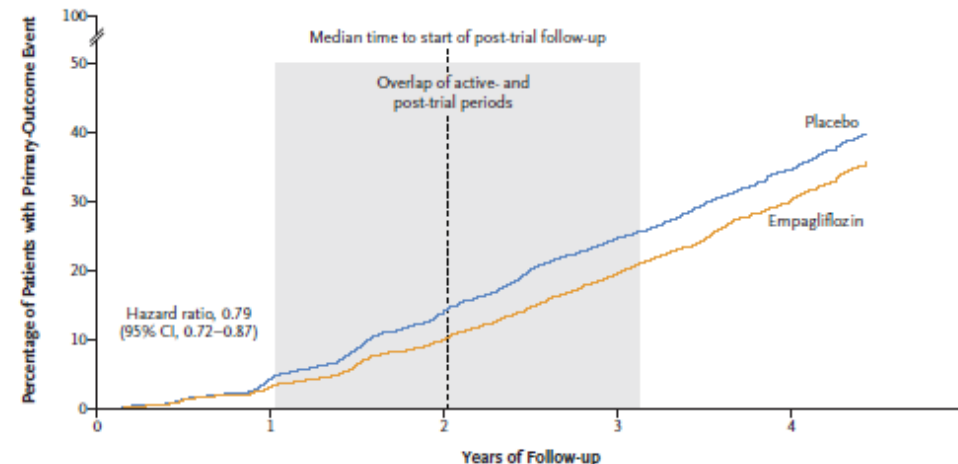
The EMPA-KIDNEY Collaborative Group*

Table 3. Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary Outcomes during the Combined Active- and Post-Trial Periods.*

Outcome	Empagliflozin (N=3304)		Placebo (N=3305)		Hazard Ratio (95% CI)
	Patients with Event	Rate	Patients with Event	Rate	
	no. (%)	no. of events/100 patient-yr	no. (%)	no. of events/100 patient-yr	
Primary outcome					
Progression of kidney disease or death from cardiovascular causes	865 (26.2)	8.4	1001 (30.3)	10.0	0.79 (0.72–0.87)
Secondary outcome					
Kidney disease progression	778 (23.5)	7.5	897 (27.1)	9.0	0.79 (0.72–0.87)
Death from any cause or end-stage kidney disease	559 (16.9)	5.1	648 (19.6)	6.1	0.81 (0.72–0.90)
End-stage kidney disease	296 (9.0)	2.7	372 (11.3)	3.5	0.74 (0.64–0.87)
Tertiary outcome					
Death from any cause	301 (9.1)	2.7	336 (10.2)	3.0	0.86 (0.74–1.01)
Death from cardiovascular cause	126 (3.8)	1.1	162 (4.9)	1.5	0.75 (0.59–0.95)
Death from noncardiovascular cause	175 (5.3)	1.5	174 (5.3)	1.6	0.97 (0.79–1.20)

* No serious adverse events were attributed to trial empagliflozin during the post-trial follow-up period.

A Primary-Outcome Events for Combined Active and Post-Trial Periods



No. at Risk	0	1	2	3	4	5
Placebo	3305	3131	2484	1874	905	
Empagliflozin	3304	3170	2596	2014	977	
Absolute benefit		12±5	41±8	52±11	45±14	

B Combined Active- and Post-Trial Periods, According to Year

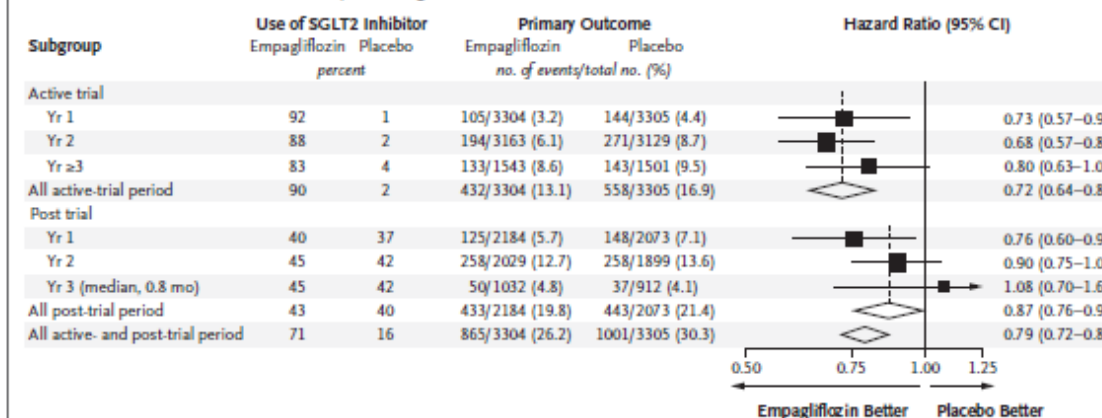


Figure 1. Progression of Kidney Disease or Death from Cardiovascular Causes.

Panel A shows a Kaplan–Meier plot of progression of kidney disease or death from cardiovascular causes (composite primary outcome) in the empagliflozin group and the placebo group during the combined active- and post-trial periods. The shaded area is wide because the median follow-up in the active-trial period was 2.0 years, with a range of 0.3 to 3.1 years owing to prolonged recruitment during the coronavirus 2019 disease pandemic. The absolute benefit (±SE) is the difference in the number of events per 1000 patients assigned to receive empagliflozin during the active-trial period, as calculated from the between-group difference in Kaplan–Meier curves. Panel B shows hazard ratios for a primary-outcome event among patients in the two groups during the active- and post-trial periods. During the post-trial period, no additional doses of empagliflozin or placebo were provided to the patients, but practitioners were free to prescribe open-label sodium–glucose cotransporter 2 (SGLT2) inhibitors (including open-label empagliflozin) if such use was indicated. The average use of SGLT2 inhibitors was calculated with the use of weights proportional to the total person-years at risk in each year. Denominators are the number of patients who were still at risk of a first primary-outcome event at the start of the risk period. The area of each box is proportional to the inverse of the variance of the log hazard ratio.

Conclusions

- Les inhibiteurs des SGLT2 sont des médicaments révolutionnaires pour la prise en charge non-spécifique de la MRC
- Balance risque/bénéfice est largement positive
- Même meilleurs que les inhibiteurs RAAS (mais c'est pas la question...)
- Chez les patients albuminuriques, l'effet « intra-glomérulaire » est probablement important
- Chez les patients DC, l'effet diurétique est probablement important
- L'effet « cardio-rénal » n'est probablement pas à négliger
- Risque d'IRA semble très faible, ce qui ne doit pas empêcher une certaine prudence (AINS, pré-op)...

FICHE PRATIQUE 



**DU BON USAGE DES INHIBITEURS
DES SGLT2 EN NÉPHROLOGIE CLINIQUE**

Canagliflozine

Posologie

100 à 300 mg p.j. en 1 prise

PAR MARQUE

PAR GROUPE

Invokana (Mundipharma)

30 x 100 mg	Rx	at	T	○	61,51 €
90 x 100 mg	Rx	at	T	○	135,63 €
30 x 300 mg	Rx	at	T	○	88,36 €
90 x 300 mg	Rx	at	T	○	198,63 €

1,51 à 2,21 euros/j

Empagliflozine

Posologie

10 à 25 mg p.j. en 1 prise

PAR MARQUE

PAR GROUPE

Jardiance (Boehringer Ingelheim)

30 x 10 mg	Rx	at	T	○	49,85 €
100 x 10 mg	Rx	at	T	○	147,44 €
30 x 25 mg	Rx	at	T	○	49,85 €
100 x 25 mg	Rx	at	T	○	147,44 €

1,47 euros/j
0,70 cents

Dapagliflozine

Posologie

10 mg p.j. en 1 prise

PAR MARQUE

PAR GROUPE

Forxiga (AstraZeneca)

28 x 5 mg	Rx				47,00 €
28 x 10 mg	Rx	at	T	○	46,32 €
98 x 10 mg	Rx	at	T	○	142,53 €

1,45 à 1,65 euros/j





L'examen d'urine

Joos van Craesbeeck, 1605-1662

Merci de votre attention