

Antidiabétiques oraux: quoi de neuf et application dans l'insuffisance rénale

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Plan de l'exposé

- Définition du diabète
- Les nouvelles recommandations sur le ttt médicamenteux dans le DM2
- Les différents traitement du diabète
- Les médicaments du diabète dans l'insuffisance rénale
- La néphropathie diabétique
- Recommandations générales

Diagnostic de diabète et pré-diabète

Table 2—Criteria for the diagnosis of diabetes

A1C $\geq 6.5\%$. The test should be performed in a laboratory using a method that is NGSP certified and standardized to the DCCT assay.*

OR

FPG ≥ 126 mg/dL (7.0 mmol/L). Fasting is defined as no caloric intake for at least 8 h.*

OR

2-h plasma glucose ≥ 200 mg/dL (11.1 mmol/L) during an OGTT. The test should be performed as described by the WHO, using a glucose load containing the equivalent of 75 g anhydrous glucose dissolved in water.*

OR

In a patient with classic symptoms of hyperglycemia or hyperglycemic crisis, a random plasma glucose ≥ 200 mg/dL (11.1 mmol/L)

*In the absence of unequivocal hyperglycemia, result should be confirmed by repeat testing.

Table 3—Categories of increased risk for diabetes (prediabetes)*

FPG 100 mg/dL (5.6 mmol/L) to 125 mg/dL (6.9 mmol/L) (IFG)

OR

2-h plasma glucose in the 75-g OGTT 140 mg/dL (7.8 mmol/L) to 199 mg/dL (11.0 mmol/L) (IGT)

OR

A1C 5.7–6.4%

*For all three tests, risk is continuous, extending below the lower limit of the range and becoming disproportionately greater at higher ends of the range.

Diabetes Care, Jan 2013

Buts glycémiques

Table 9—Summary of glycemic recommendations for many nonpregnant adults with diabetes

A1C	<7.0%*
Preprandial capillary plasma glucose	70–130 mg/dL* (3.9–7.2 mmol/L)
Peak postprandial capillary plasma glucose†	<180 mg/dL* (<10.0 mmol/L)
• Goals should be individualized based on* ○ duration of diabetes ○ age/life expectancy ○ comorbid conditions ○ known CVD or advanced microvascular complications ○ hypoglycemia unawareness ○ individual patient considerations • More- or less-stringent glycemic goals may be appropriate for individual patients • Postprandial glucose may be targeted if A1C goals are not met despite reaching preprandial glucose goals	

†Postprandial glucose measurements should be made 1–2 h after the beginning of the meal, generally peak levels in patients with diabetes.

Resumé : prise en charge médicamenteuse du DM2

Initial drug monotherapy

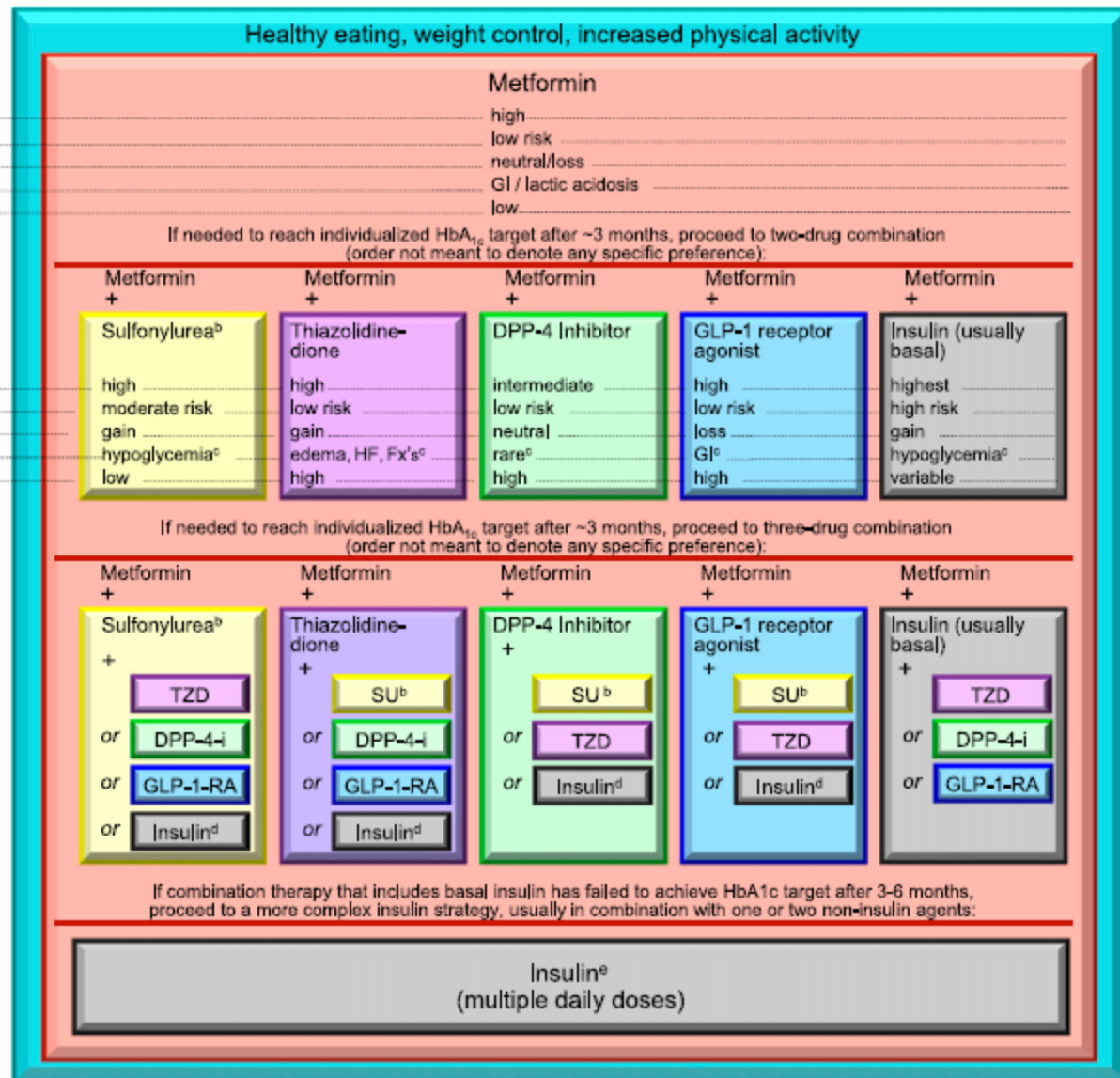
Efficacy ($\downarrow$ HbA_{1c})
Hypoglycemia
Weight
Side effects
Costs

Two-drug combinations^a

Efficacy ($\downarrow$ HbA_{1c})
Hypoglycemia
Weight
Major side effect(s)
Costs

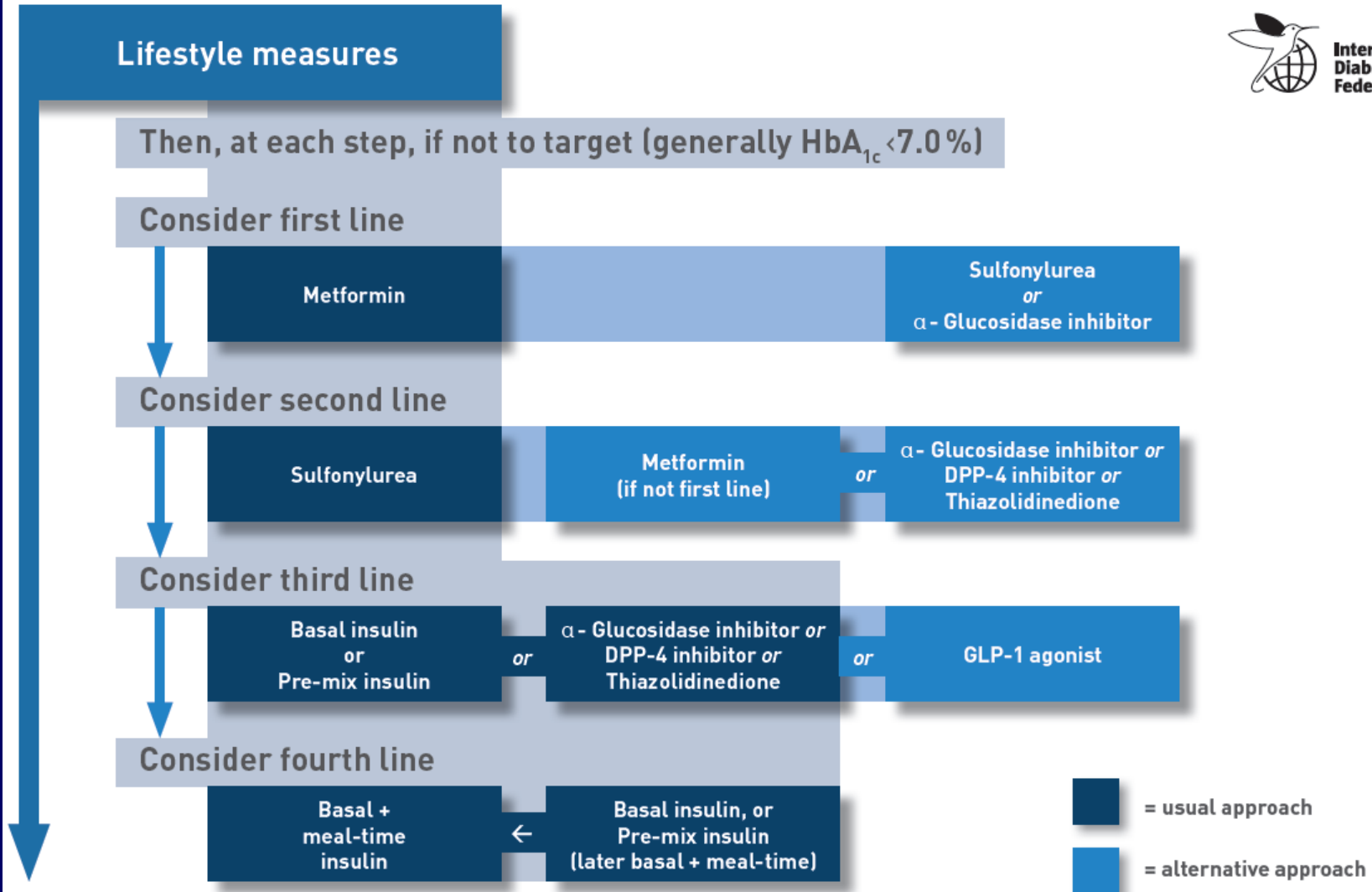
Three-drug combinations

More complex insulin strategies



Resumé : prise en charge médicamenteuse du DM2

IDF Treatment Algorithm for People with Type 2 Diabetes

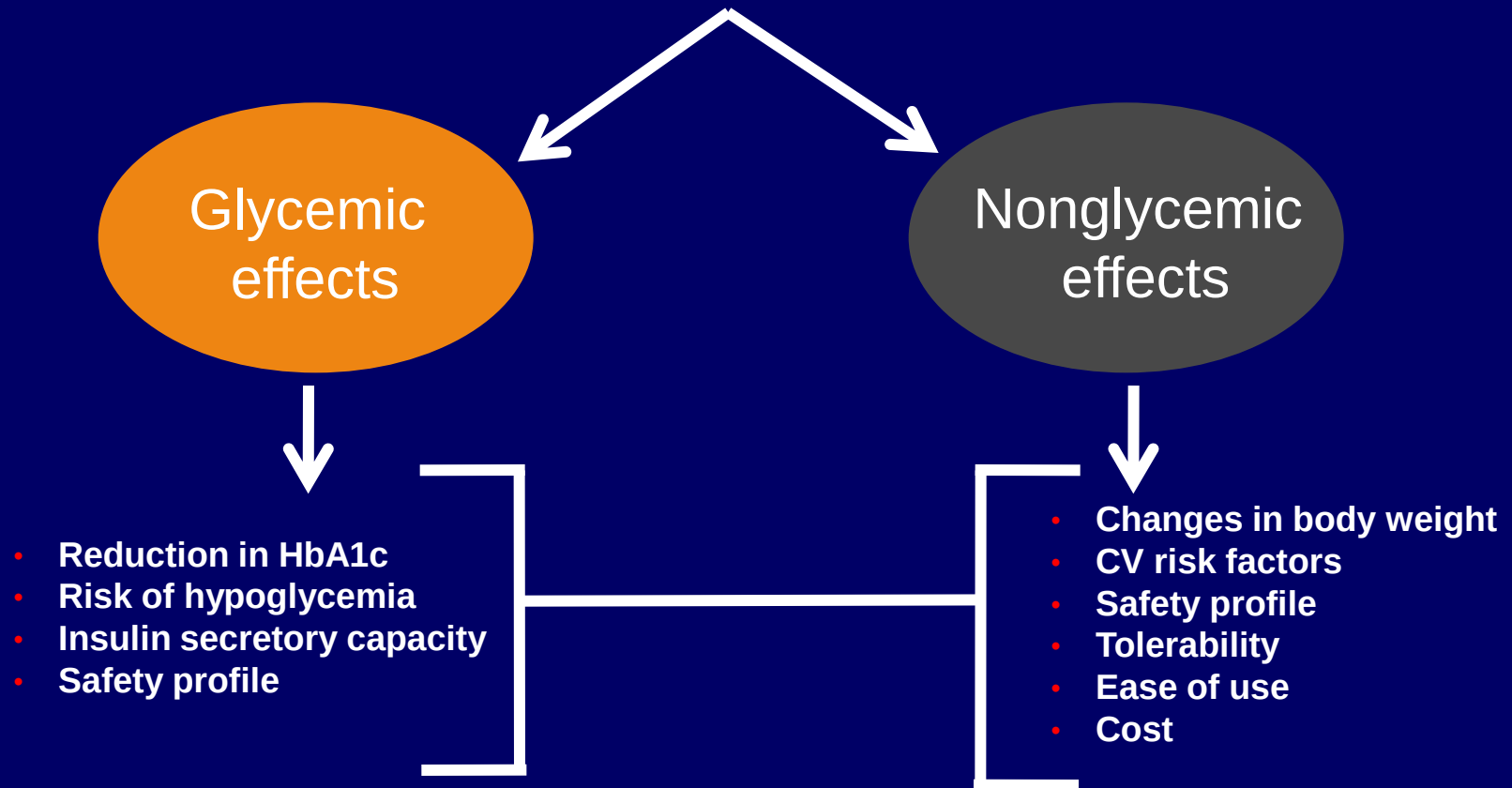


Traitement du diabète de type 2

- En premier lieu, **mesures hygiéno-diététiques** :
 - Perte pondérale, viser 7% du poids actuel
 - Activité physique (modérée type marche à pied), environ 150 minutes/semaine (en min 3 séances)
- Puis : **thérapeutique médicamenteuse** :
 - Choix
 - Recommandations
 - Evidence du bénéfice
 - Effets secondaires
 - Jusqu'où aller dans le traitement intensif ?
 - Le futur

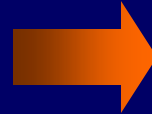
Selecting the Appropriate Therapeutic Agent for Individual Patients

Selecting Specific Diabetes Interventions



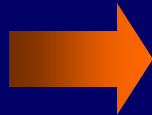
Major Classes of Medications

1. Drugs that sensitize the body to insulin and/or control hepatic glucose production



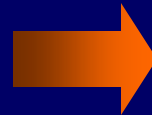
Biguanides
(Thiazolidinediones)

2. Drugs that stimulate the pancreas to make more insulin



Non-glucose dependent
Sulfonylureas
Meglitinides
Glucose-dependent
DPP4 inhibitors
GLP-1 analogs

3. Drugs that slow the absorption of starches



Alpha-glucosidase
inhibitors

Comparaison des différents ADO

Class	Compound(s)	Cellular mechanism	Primary physiological action(s)	Advantages	Disadvantages	Cost
Biguanides	• Metformin	Activates AMP-kinase	• ↓ Hepatic glucose production	• Extensive experience • No weight gain • No hypoglycemia • Likely ↓ CVD events (UKPDS)	• Gastrointestinal side effects (diarrhea, abdominal cramping) • Lactic acidosis risk (rare) • Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency • Multiple contraindications: CKD, acidosis, hypoxia, dehydration, etc.	Low
Sulfonylureas	2nd generation • Glyburide/ glibenclamide • Glipizide • Gliclazide ^b • Glimepiride	Closes K _{ATP} channels on β-cell plasma membranes	• ↑ Insulin secretion	• Extensive experience • ↓ Microvascular risk (UKPDS)	• Hypoglycemia • Weight gain • ? Blunts myocardial ischemic preconditioning • Low durability	Low
Meglitinides (glinides)	• Repaglinide • Nateglinide	Closes K _{ATP} channels on β-cell plasma membranes	• ↑ Insulin secretion	• ↓ Postprandial glucose excursions • Dosing flexibility	• Hypoglycemia • Weight gain • ? Blunts myocardial ischemic preconditioning • Frequent dosing schedule	High
Thiazolidinediones	• Pioglitazone • Rosiglitazone ^c	Activates the nuclear transcription factor PPAR-γ	• ↑ Insulin sensitivity	• No hypoglycemia • Durability • ↑ HDL-C • ↓ Triglycerides (pioglitazone) • ? ↓ CVD events (ProACTIVE, pioglitazone)	• Weight gain • Edema/heart failure • Bone fractures • ↑ LDL-C (rosiglitazone) • ? ↑ MI (meta-analyses, rosiglitazone) • ? ↑ Bladder cancer (pioglitazone)	High ^e
α-Glucosidase inhibitors ^a	• Acarbose • Miglitol • Voglibose ^{b,d}	Inhibits intestinal α-glucosidase	• Slows intestinal carbohydrate digestion/absorption	• No hypoglycemia • ↓ Postprandial glucose excursions • ? ↓ CVD events (STOP-NIDDM) • Nonsystemic	• Generally modest HbA_{1c} efficacy • Gastrointestinal side effects (flatulence, diarrhea) • Frequent dosing schedule	Moderate
DPP-4 inhibitors	• Sitagliptin • Vildagliptin ^a • Saxagliptin • Linagliptin • Alogliptin ^{b,d}	Inhibits DPP-4 activity, increasing postprandial active incretin (GLP-1, GIP) concentrations	• ↑ Insulin secretion (glucose-dependent) • ↓ Glucagon secretion (glucose-dependent)	• No hypoglycemia • Well tolerated	• Generally modest HbA_{1c} efficacy • Urticaria/angioedema • ? Pancreatitis	High

Comparaison des différents ADO

Class	Compound(s)	Cellular mechanism	Primary physiological action(s)	Advantages	Disadvantages	Cost
Bile acid sequestrants ^a	• Colesevelam	Binds bile acids in intestinal tract, increasing hepatic bile acid production; ? activation of farnesoid X receptor (FXR) in liver	• Unknown • ? ↓ Hepatic glucose production • ? ↑ Incretin levels	• No hypoglycemia • ↓ LDL-C	• Generally modest HbA_{1c} efficacy • Constipation • ↑ Triglycerides • May ↓ absorption of other medications	High
Dopamine-2 agonists ^a	• Bromocriptine (quick-release) ^d	Activates dopaminergic receptors	• Modulates hypothalamic regulation of metabolism • ↑ Insulin sensitivity	• No hypoglycemia • ? ↓ CVD events (Cycloset Safety Trial)	• Generally modest HbA_{1c} efficacy • Dizziness/syncope • Nausea • Fatigue • Rhinitis	High
GLP-1 receptor agonists	• Exenatide • Exenatide extended release • Liraglutide	Activates GLP-1 receptors	• ↑ Insulin secretion (glucose-dependent) • ↓ Glucagon secretion (glucose-dependent) • Slows gastric emptying • ↑ Satiety	• No hypoglycemia • Weight reduction • ? Potential for improved β-cell mass/function • ? Cardiovascular protective actions	• Gastrointestinal side effects (nausea/vomiting) • ? Acute pancreatitis • C-cell hyperplasia/medullary thyroid tumors in animals • Injectable • Training requirements	High
Amylin mimetics ^a	• Pramlintide ^d	Activates amylin receptors	• ↓ Glucagon secretion • Slows gastric emptying • ↑ Satiety	• ↓ Postprandial glucose excursions • Weight reduction	• Generally modest HbA_{1c} efficacy • Gastrointestinal side effects (nausea/vomiting) • Hypoglycemia unless insulin dose is simultaneously reduced • Injectable • Frequent dosing schedule	High
Insulins	• Human NPH • Human Regular • Lispro • Aspart • Glulisine • Glargine • Detemir • Premixed (several types)	Activates insulin receptors	• ↑ Glucose disposal • ↓ Hepatic glucose production	• Universally effective • Theoretically unlimited efficacy • ↓ Microvascular risk (UKPDS)	• Hypoglycemia • Weight gain • ? Mitogenic effects • Injectable • Training requirements • “Stigma” (for patients)	Variable ^f

^aLimited use in the U.S./Europe. ^bNot licensed in the U.S. ^cPrescribing highly restricted in the U.S.; withdrawn in Europe. ^dNot licensed in Europe. ^eTo be available as a generic product in 2012, with expected significant reductions in cost. ^fDepends on type (analogs > human insulins) and dosage. CKD, chronic kidney disease; CVD, cardiovascular disease; DPP-4, dipeptidyl peptidase 4; GIP, glucose-dependent insulinotropic peptide; GLP-1, glucagon-like peptide 1; HDL-C, HDL-cholesterol; LDL-C, LDL-cholesterol; PPAR, peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor; ProACTIVE, Prospective Pioglitazone Clinical Trial in Macrovascular Events (60); STOP-NIDDM, Study to Prevent Non-Insulin-Dependent Diabetes Mellitus (134); UKPDS, UK Prospective Diabetes Study (29–33).

Effet des ADO sur l'HbA1c

Table 1—Summary of glucose-lowering interventions

Intervention	Expected decrease in A1C with monotherapy (%)	Advantages	Disadvantages
Tier 1: well-validated core			
Step 1: initial therapy			
Lifestyle to decrease weight and increase activity	1.0–2.0	Broad benefits	Insufficient for most within first year
Metformin	1.0–2.0	Weight neutral	GI side effects, contraindicated with renal insufficiency
Step 2: additional therapy			
Insulin	1.5–3.5	No dose limit, rapidly effective, improved lipid profile	One to four injections daily, monitoring, weight gain, hypoglycemia, analogues are expensive
Sulfonylurea	1.0–2.0	Rapidly effective	Weight gain, hypoglycemia (especially with glibenclamide or chlorpropamide)
Tier 2: less well validated			
TZDs	0.5–1.4	Improved lipid profile (pioglitazone), potential decrease in MI (pioglitazone)	Fluid retention, CHF, weight gain, bone fractures, expensive, potential increase in MI (rosiglitazone)
GLP-1 agonist	0.5–1.0	Weight loss	Two injections daily, frequent GI side effects, long-term safety not established, expensive
Other therapy			
α-Glucosidase inhibitor	0.5–0.8	Weight neutral	Frequent GI side effects, three times/day dosing, expensive
Glinide	0.5–1.5*	Rapidly effective	Weight gain, three times/day dosing, hypoglycemia, expensive
Pramlintide	0.5–1.0	Weight loss	Three injections daily, frequent GI side effects, long-term safety not established, expensive
DPP-4 inhibitor	0.5–0.8	Weight neutral	Long-term safety not established, expensive

*Repaglinide more effective in lowering A1C than nateglinide. CHF, congestive heart failure; GI, gastrointestinal; MI, myocardial infarction.

Utilisation de la metformine

TITRATION OF METFORMIN

1. Begin with low-dose metformin (500 mg) taken once or twice per day with meals (breakfast and/or dinner) or 850 mg once per day.
2. After 5–7 days, if gastrointestinal side effects have not occurred, advance dose to 850, or two 500 mg tablets, twice per day (medication to be taken before breakfast and/or dinner).
3. If gastrointestinal side effects appear as doses advanced, decrease to previous lower dose and try to advance the dose at a later time.
4. The maximum effective dose can be up to 1,000 mg twice per day but is often 850 mg twice per day. Modestly greater effectiveness has been observed with doses up to about 2,500 mg/day. Gastrointestinal side effects may limit the dose that can be used.
5. Based on cost considerations, generic metformin is the first choice of therapy. A longer-acting formulation is available in some countries and can be given once per day.

Diabetes Care, Jan.2009

Metformine et procédure avec produit de contraste :

Discontinuer la metformine le jour de l'examen et reprendre le ttt 48 heures plus tard si la fonction rénale le permet.

Metformine au long cours et déficit en vitamine B12 :

Peut causer une neuropathie. Pas de recommandations claires à l'heure actuelle.

Metformine dans l'insuffisance rénale

Class	Drug	T1/2	Duration of action	Use in case of renal impairment		Dialysis
Biguanide	Metformin	4–9 h		GFR >60 GFR: 45–60	Yes With caution, only in the absence of conditions that may increase the risk of lactic acidosis.	No

Swiss Med Wkly, 2012

Sulfonylurées : Pharmacocinétique

Tableau 2. Propriétés pharmacocinétiques des principales sulfonylurées de seconde génération disponibles en Suisse

a Courte : < 12 heures ; Intermédiaire : 12-24 heures ; Longue : > 24 heures.

b Dose quotidienne avec la formule MR : 30-120 mg.

Principe actif	Dose quotidienne (mg)	Durée d'action ^a	Métabolites actifs	Voie d'élimination principale
Glibenclamide	2,5-15	Intermédiaire à longue	Oui	Bile ≈ 50%
Glimépiride	1-6	Intermédiaire	Oui	Urine ≈ 80%
Gliclazide	40-320 ^b	Intermédiaire	Non	Urine ≈ 65%
Glibornuride	12,5-75 mg	Intermédiaire	Non	Urine ≈ 65%

= Daonil, ...

= Amaryl, ...

= Diamicron, ...

= Glutril

Mécanisme d'action des sulfonylurées et des glinides

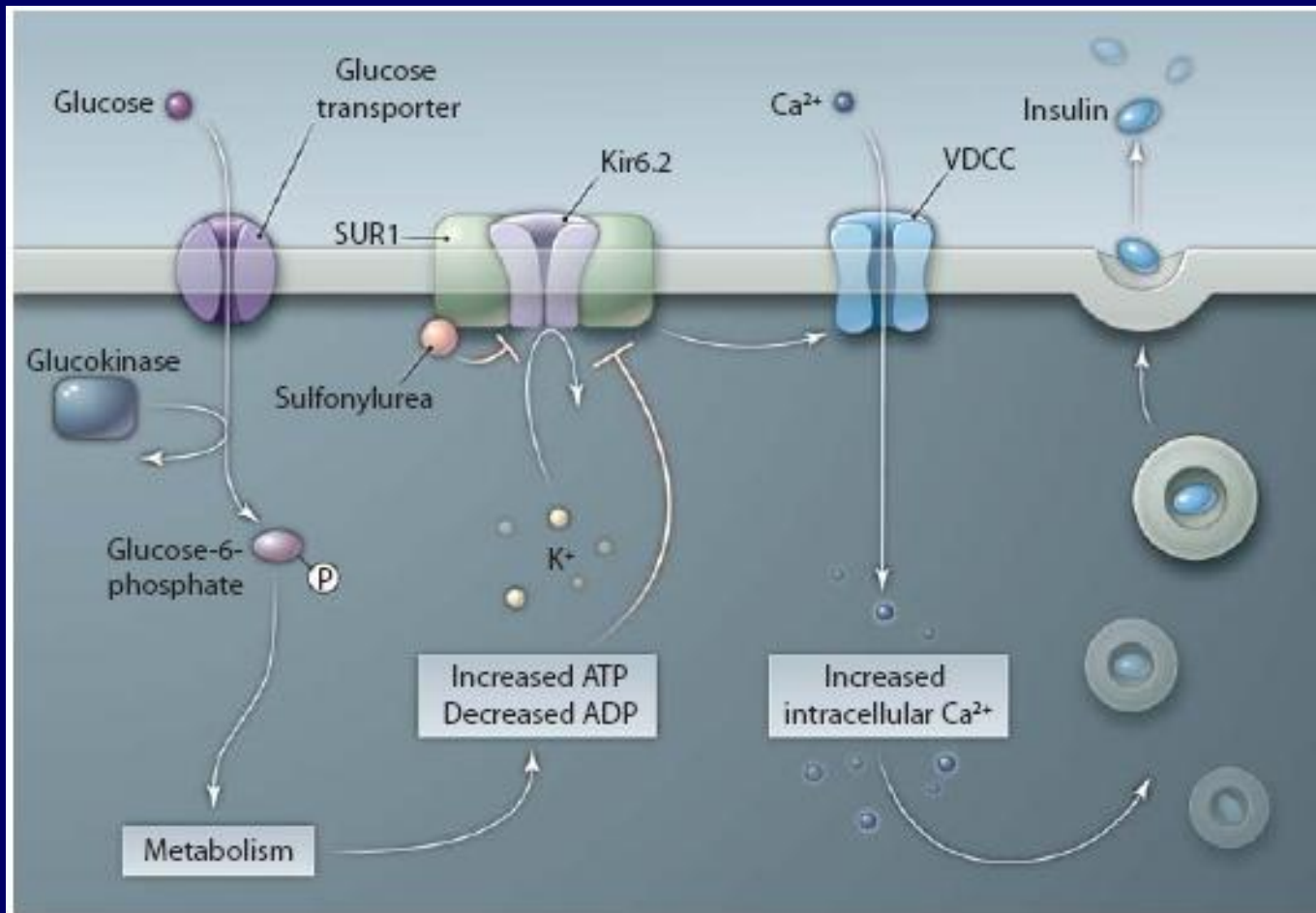


Fig. 1. β cell K_{ATP} channels (which consist of Kir6.2 and SUR1 subunits) close in response to sulfonylurea binding or the increase in the ratio of ATP to ADP resulting from glucose metabolism. This triggers membrane depolarization and opening of voltage-dependent Ca²⁺ channels (VDCCs). Ca²⁺ influx then elicits exocytosis of insulin granules.

Sulfonylurées et glinides dans l'insuffisance rénale

Class	Drug	T1/2	Duration of action	Use in case of renal impairment		Dialysis
Sulfonylureas	Glibenclamide	6–10 h	18–24 h	GFR >60	Yes	No
	Glimepiride	5–7 h	>24 h	GFR <60	No	
	Gliclazide	6–15 h	18–24 h	GFR >60 GFR: 40–60 GFR <40	Yes With caution No	No
Glinides	Repaglinide	0.6–1.8 h	4–6 h	Yes		Yes
	Nateglinide	1.2–1.8 h	4 h	With caution		No

Swiss Med Wkly, 2012

Glitazones

- Cette classe thérapeutique n'a plus sa raison d'être et ne devrait plus être prescrite. En plus des risques d'insuffisance cardiaque et d'ostéoporose :
 - **Rosiglitazone** (Avandia) : retirée du marché fin 2010 pour augmentation de la mortalité CV.
 - **Pioglitazone** (Actos) : risque accru de cancer de la vessie (essentiellement lié à la durée et à la dose cumulée). Retirée du marché en France.

Glitazones dans l'insuffisance rénale

Class	Drug	T1/2	Duration of action	Use in case of renal impairment		Dialysis
Glitazone	Pioglitazone	3–7 h Active and inactive metabolites: 16–24 h		GFR >60 GFR <60	Yes With caution, risk of water and sodium retention.	Limited experience; great caution.

Swiss Med Wkly, 2012

Les incrétines, un peu d'histoire



- Le monstre de Gila (*Heloderma suspectum*) ne mange que 4 fois par an.
 - Sa salive contient de l'exendine-4, identifiée en 1992, qui est similaire au GLP-1 (glucagon-like peptide 1), une hormone incrétine.
-
- L'exendine-4 ralentit la vidange gastrique, diminue l'appétit, augmente les taux d'insuline et diminue les taux de glucagon, permettant à ce lézard d'attendre quelques mois jusqu'au prochain repas...

Pancreatic Islet Cells are Targets for Incretin Hormones

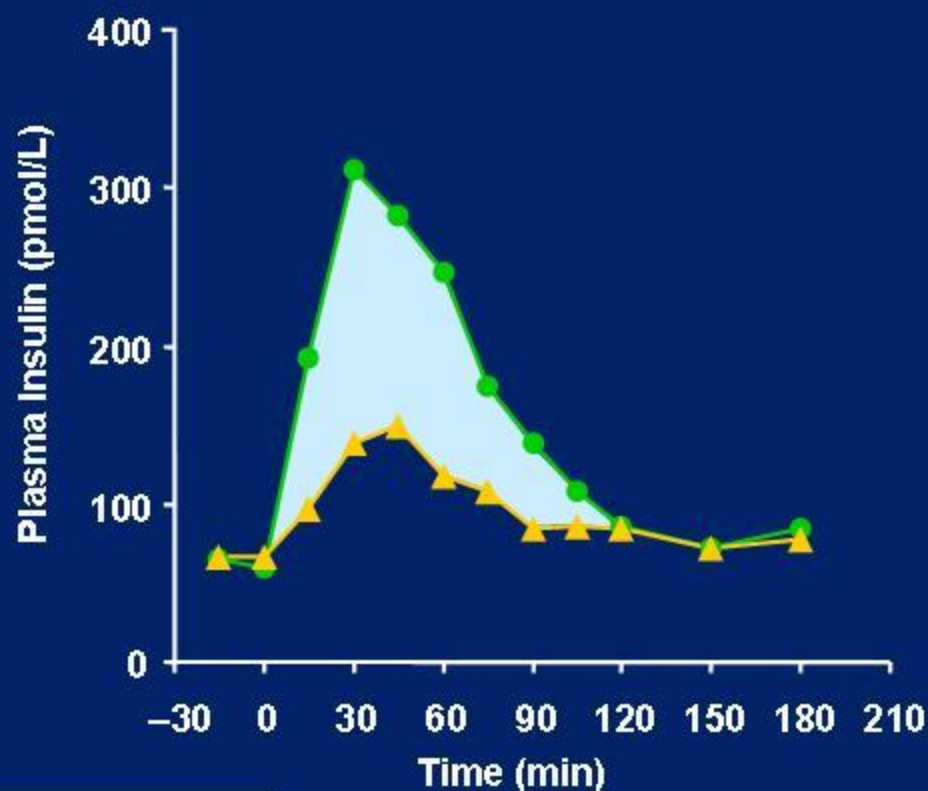
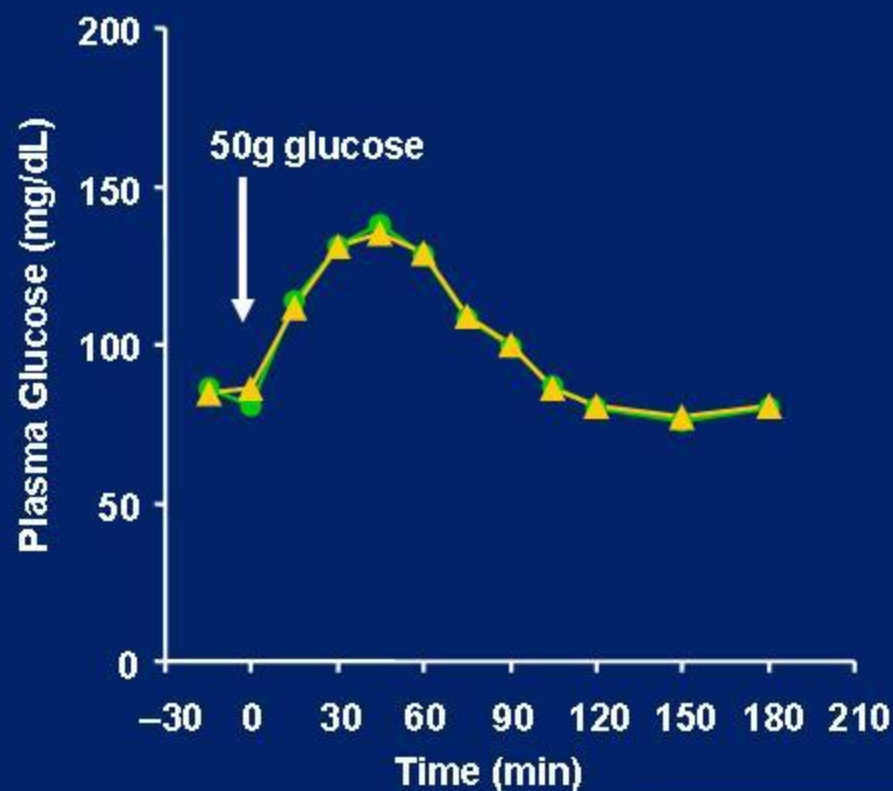


GLP-1=Glucagon-Like Peptide-1

Adapted from Drucker D. *Diabetes Care*. 2003;26:2929-2940. Wang Q, et al. *Diabetologia*. 2004;47:478-487.

Proof of a Gastrointestinal 'Incretin Effect': Different Responses to Oral vs. IV Glucose

Oral Glucose Tolerance Test and Matched IV Infusion



N = 6

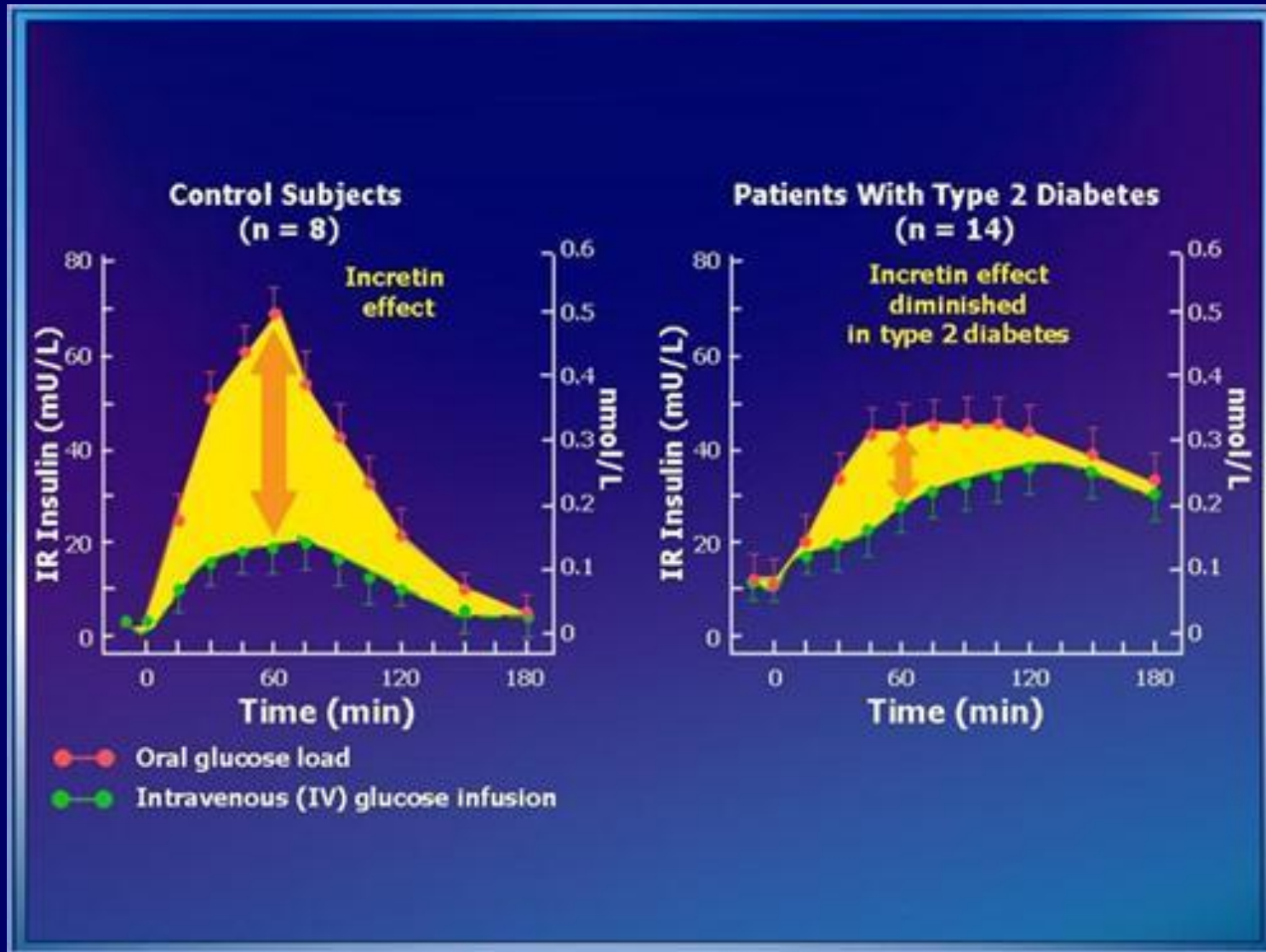
—●— Oral

—▲— IV

IV = intravenous

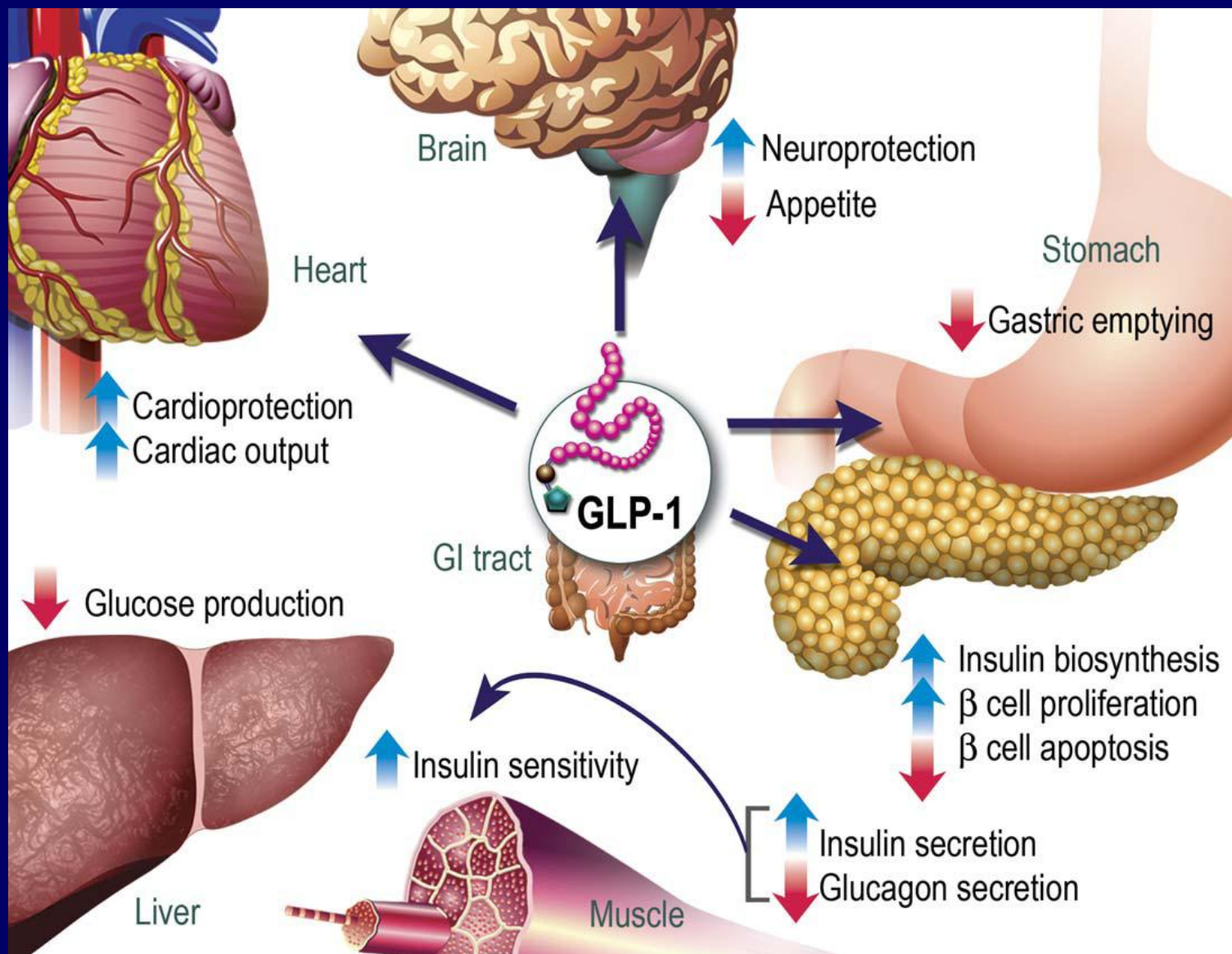
Adapted from Nauck MA, et al. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab.* 1986;63:492-498.

L'effet incrétine est diminué dans le DM2



Source : Medscape

Physiologic role of GLP-1



Analogue GLP-1 : exenatide (Byetta)



- Injection sc 2x/j à n'importe quelle heure, avant les repas.
- Prise en charge de remboursement : patients avec DM2 avec contrôle insuffisant sous ADO (metformine ou sulfonylurée en monothérapie ou association de metformine et sulfonylurée), BMI > 28 kg/m².

Analogue GLP-1 : exenatide (Bydureon)



- **Injection sc 2 mg 1x/sem à n'importe quelle heure, sans lien avec les repas.**
- **Prise en charge de remboursement : patients avec DM2 avec contrôle insuffisant sous ADO (metformine ou sulfonylurée en monothérapie ou association de metformine et sulfonylurée), BMI > 28 kg/m².**

Analogue GLP-1 : liraglutide (Victoza)



- **Injection sc 1x/j à n'importe quelle heure, indépendamment des repas.**
- **Prise en charge de remboursement : patients avec DM2 avec contrôle insuffisant sous ADO (metformine ou sulfonylurée en monothérapie ou association de metformine et sulfonylurée), BMI > 28 kg/m².**
- **Admis en utilisation avec l'insuline.**

Agonistes GLP-1 dans l'insuffisance rénale

Class	Drug	T1/2	Duration of action	Use in case of renal impairment		Dialysis
GLP-1 receptor agonists	Exenatide	2.4 h		GFR >60 GFR: 30–60 GFR <30	Yes Limited experience; with caution. No	No
	Liraglutide	13 h		GFR >50 GFR <50	Yes No	No

Swiss Med Wkly, 2012

GLP-1 is Rapidly Degraded by the DPP-4 Enzyme

DPP-4 (dipeptidyl peptidase-4)



$T_{1/2} = 1-2$ minutes

*Amino acids shown in gold are homologous with the structure of glucagon

Les inhibiteurs de l'enzyme DPP-4

- **Sitagliptine** (Januvia, Xelevia) : 100 mg 1x/j (25 ou 50 mg 1x/j selon IR)
- **Vildagliptine** (Galvus) : 50 mg 2x/j
- **Saxagliptine** (Onglyza) : 5 mg 1x/j (2.5 mg 1x/j si IR)
- **Linagliptine** (Trajenta) : 5 mg 1x/j (Pas d'ajustement si IR)

Formes combinées avec metformine disponibles

Inhibiteurs DPP4 dans l'insuffisance rénale

Class	Drug	T1/2	Duration of action	Use in case of renal impairment		Dialysis
DPP-4 inhibitors	Sitagliptin	8–24 h		GFR >50 GFR: 30–50 GFR <30	Yes 50 mg/day 25 mg/day, limited experience	Limited experience, with caution.
	Vildagliptin	1.5–4.5 hrs		GFR >50 GFR <50	Yes No	No
	Saxagliptin	2–4 hrs		GFR >50 GFR: 30–50 GFR: 15–30	Yes 2.5 mg/day 2.5 mg/day; limited experience	No (CH); limited experience, with caution (US)
	Linagliptin	10–40 hrs		GFR >50 GFR <50	Yes Yes; limited experience	No experience, with caution.

Swiss Med Wkly, 2012

Effets secondaires des ADO et de l'insuline

- Prise de poids (sulfonylurées, insuline)
- Hypoglycémies (sulfonylurées, insuline)
- Autres (gliptines, agonistes GLP-1)
- Sécurité à long terme (gliptines, agonistes GLP-1)

Avantages et désavantages des ADO

Metformine

- Efficace à court terme, moins à long terme
- Effets 2° bien connus (gastro-intestinaux, acidose lactique)
- Effet neutre sur le poids
- Pas d'hypoglycémies
- Effets plutôt favorables sur les facteurs de risque CV
- Effets potentiellement anticancéreux
- Diminution de la morbidité et mortalité CV
- Prix bas

Sulfonylurées

- Efficace à court terme mais pas à long terme
- Effets secondaires bien connus
- Prise de poids
- Hypoglycémies
- Effets neutres sur les facteurs de risque CV
- Faible diminution de la morbidité et mortalité CV (controverse selon molécule)
- Prix bas

Avantages et désavantages des inhibiteurs DPP4 et analogues GLP-1

Inhibiteurs DPP4

- Efficace à court terme
- Excellente tolérance
- Profil de sécurité encore mal défini
- Effet neutre sur le poids
- Absence d'hypoglycémie
- Effets neutres sur les facteurs de risque CV
- Effets sur la morbidité et la mortalité CV inconnus
- Prix élevé

Analogues GLP-1

- Injection sous-cutanée
- Profil de sécurité encore mal connu – Effets 2° GI
- Perte de poids
- Absence d'hypoglycémies
- Tolérance et acceptation variable
- Effets favorables sur les facteurs de risque CV
- Effets inconnus sur la morbidité et mortalité CV
- Prix élevé

Insuline

Avantages

- Efficace
- Pas de limite de dose

Désavantages

- Injections
- Hypoglycémies
- Prise de poids
- Résistance progressive au ttt

Prix des traitements journaliers

MEDICAMENT	DOSAGE	PRIX PAR JOUR
Glucophage	1000 mg 2x/j	0,49 CHF
Metfin	1000 mg 2x/j	0,43 CHF
Diamicron MR	60 mg 1x/j	0,6 CHF
Gliclazide MR	30 mg 2x/j	0,48 CHF
Januvia/Xelevia	100 mg 1x/j	2,16 CHF
Galvus	50 mg 2x/j	2,6 CHF
Galvumet	50 mg/1000 mg 2x/j	2.6 CHF
Onglyza	5 mg 1x/j	2,47 CHF
Janumet/Velmetia	50 mg/1000 mg 2x/j	2,22 CHF
Trajenta	5 mg 1x/j	2,0 CHF
Victoza	1,2 mg 1x/j	5,74 CHF
	1,8 mg 1x/j	8,61 CHF
Byetta	10 µg 2x/j	5,48 CHF
Bydureon	2 mg 1x/sem	5,41 CHF

Source : Compendium Suisse des Médicaments 2012

Evolution du patient diabétique de type 2

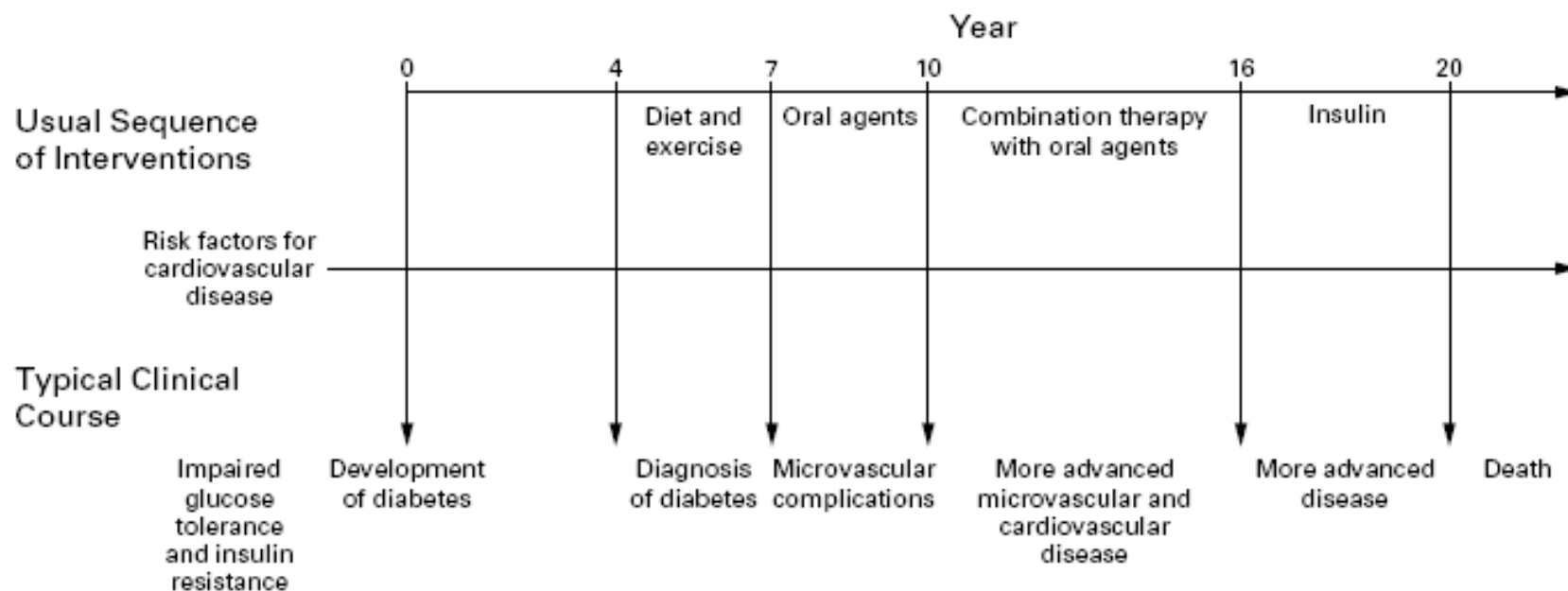
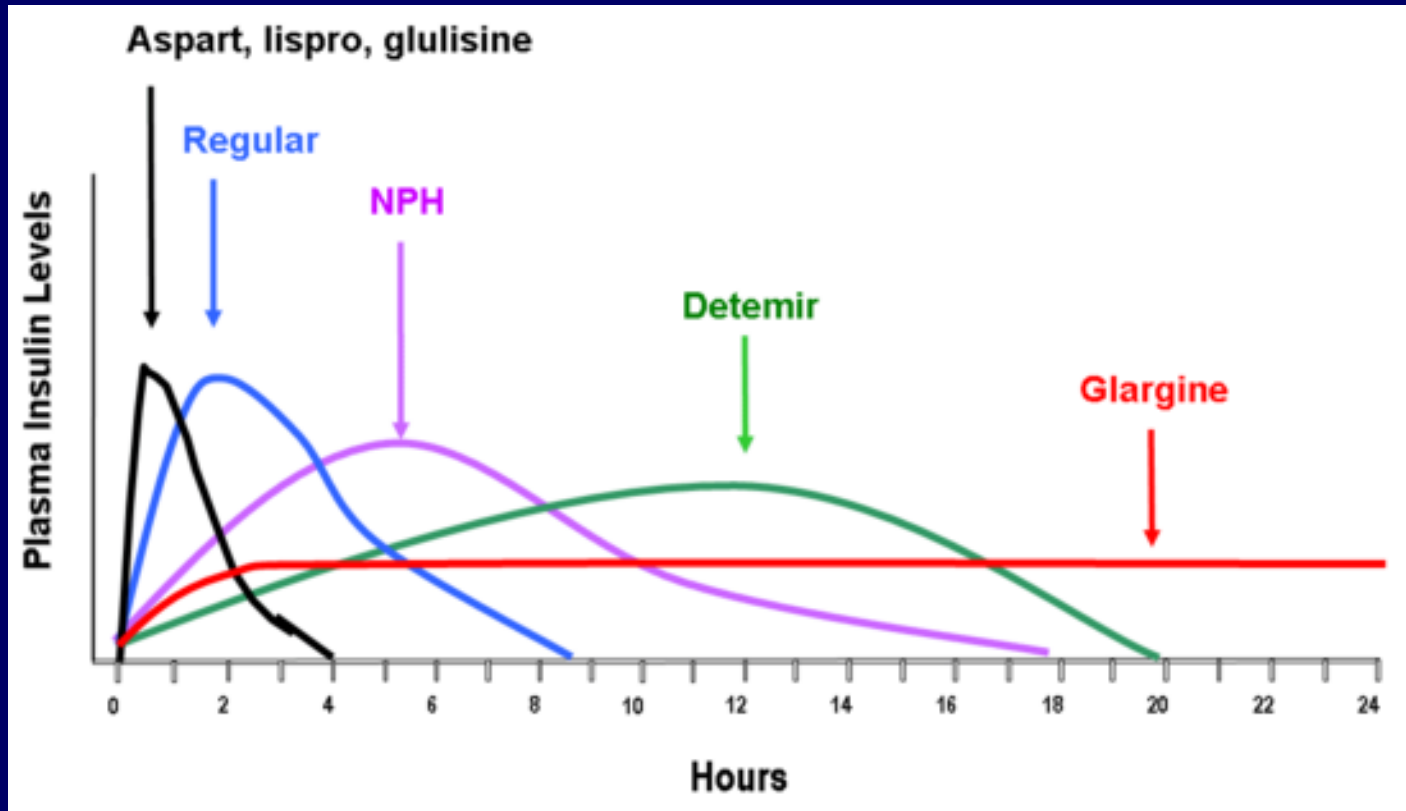


Figure 1. The Typical Clinical Course of Type 2 Diabetes, Including the Progression of Glycemia and the Development of Complications, and the Usual Sequence of Interventions.

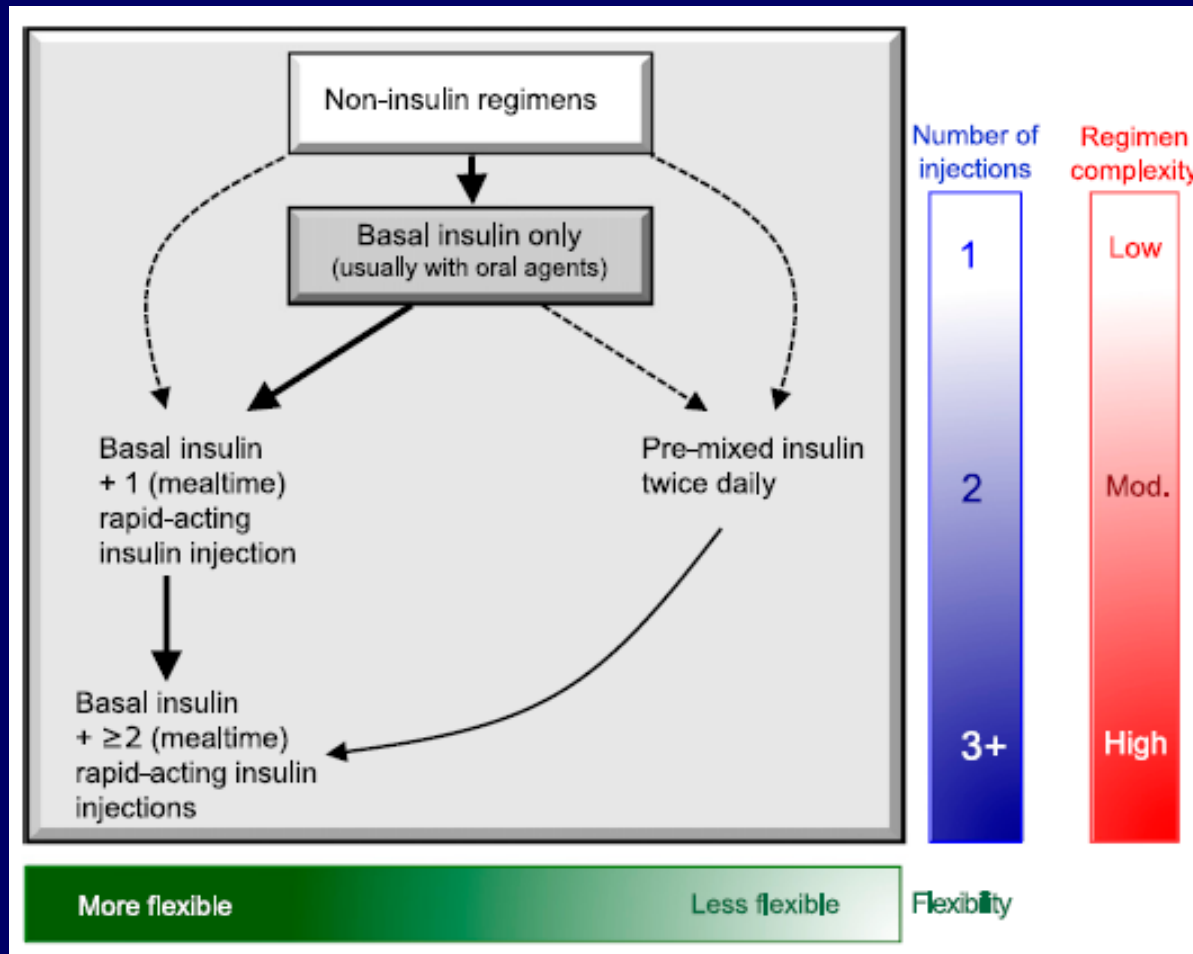
NEJM, 2002

Profil des insulines



- **Rapides** : aspart (Novorapid), lispro (Humalog) et glulisine (Apidra)
- **NPH** : Insulatard et Huminsulin Basal
- **Determir** : Levemir
- **Glargine** : Lantus

Introduction d'insuline



Diabète et insuffisance rénale

Table 2. Baseline Individual and Multivariable Predictors of Developing Kidney Disease After a Mean of 18.5 Years of Follow-up

Predictor	Odds Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)	
	Individual Predictors*	Multivariable Predictors
Age, per 10-year increment	2.56 (2.18-2.99)	2.36 (2.00-2.78)
Sex (women vs men)	0.92 (0.70-1.20)	0.89 (0.67-1.18)
Baseline GFR, mL/min per 1.73 m ²		
<90	2.84 (1.88-4.30)	3.01 (1.98-4.58)
90-119	1.77 (1.12-2.80)	1.84 (1.16-2.93)
Body mass index, per SD unit	1.28 (1.12-1.45)	1.23 (1.08-1.41)
Smoking (yes vs no)	1.34 (1.01-1.79)	1.42 (1.06-1.91)
Diabetes (yes vs no)	2.74 (1.56-4.82)	2.60 (1.44-4.70)
Systolic blood pressure, per SD unit	1.16 (1.02-1.32)	†
Hypertension (yes vs no)	1.57 (1.16-2.12)	†
Hypertension treatment (yes vs no)	1.58 (1.07-2.32)	†
Cholesterol, per SD unit		
Total	1.03 (0.90-1.19)	†
HDL	0.82 (0.71-0.94)	†
Impaired fasting glucose (yes vs no)	1.04 (0.65-1.66)	†

Abbreviations: GFR, glomerular filtration rate; HDL, high-density lipoprotein.

*All predictors are age-adjusted and sex-adjusted, except for age, which is sex-adjusted, and sex, which is age-adjusted.

†Did not enter the multivariable model.

JAMA, 2004

Néphropathie diabétique

- Survient chez 20 à 40% des patients diabétiques
- Cause majeure d'insuffisance rénale terminale
- Une albuminurie de 30-299 mg/24 h est le stade le plus précoce de néphropathie diabétique chez le type 1 et représente un marqueur du développement de la néphropathie dans le type 2
- La (micro)albuminurie est un FRCV

Dépistage de la néphropathie diabétique

B. Nephropathy screening and treatment

Recommendations

General recommendations

- To reduce the risk or slow the progression of nephropathy, optimize glucose control. (A)
- To reduce the risk or slow the progression of nephropathy, optimize blood pressure control. (A)

Screening

- Perform an annual test to assess urine albumin excretion in type 1 diabetic patients with diabetes duration of ≥ 5 years and in all type 2 diabetic patients starting at diagnosis. (B)
- Measure serum creatinine at least annually in all adults with diabetes regardless of the degree of urine albumin excretion. The serum creatinine should be used to estimate GFR and stage the level of chronic kidney disease (CKD), if present. (E)

Suivi au moins annuel de la créatinine plasmatique (calcul du GFR selon MDRD) et du rapport albumine/créatinine urinaire

Diabetes Care, 2009

Calcul de la fonction rénale dans le diabète

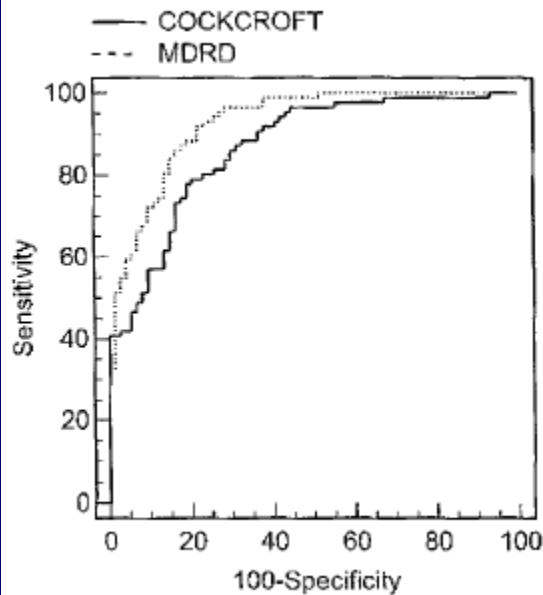


Figure 2—ROC curves comparing AUCs of the Cockcroft-Gault formula and the MDRD equation for the diagnosis of moderate renal failure ($\text{GFR} < 60 \text{ ml} \cdot \text{min}^{-1} \cdot 1.73 \text{ m}^2$).

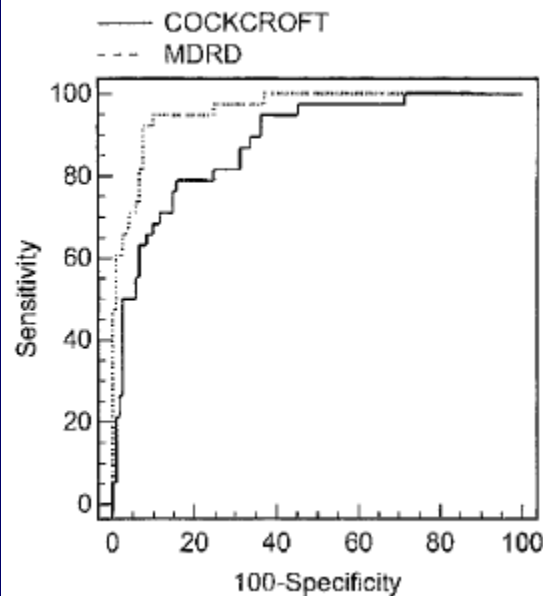
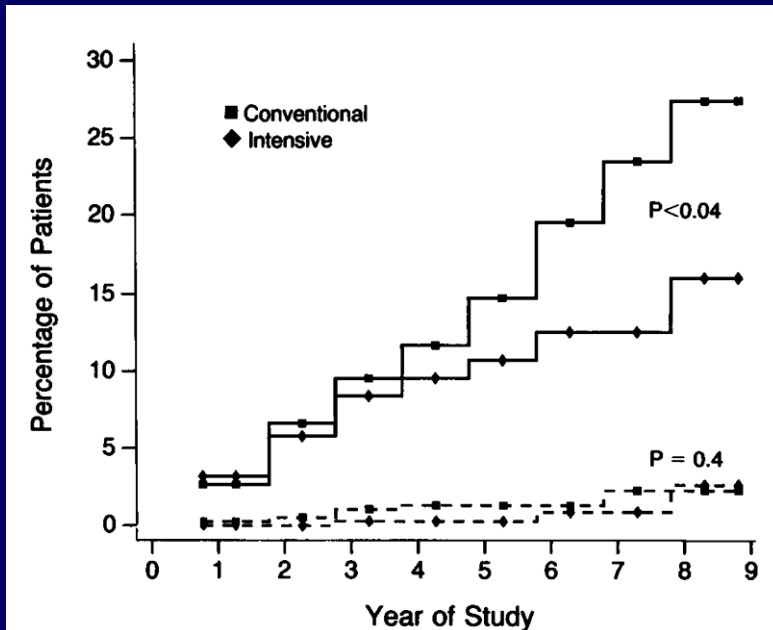


Figure 3—ROC curves comparing AUCs of the Cockcroft-Gault formula and MDRD equation for the diagnosis of severe renal failure ($\text{GFR} < 30 \text{ ml} \cdot \text{min}^{-1} \cdot 1.73 \text{ m}^2$).

Bien que les deux équations (Cockcroft-Gault et MDRD) aient des imperfections, l'équation MDRD est plus précise pour le diagnostic et la stratification de l'IR chez les patients diabétiques

Néphropathie et contrôle glycémique

Néphropathie (étude DCCT)



NEJM, 1993

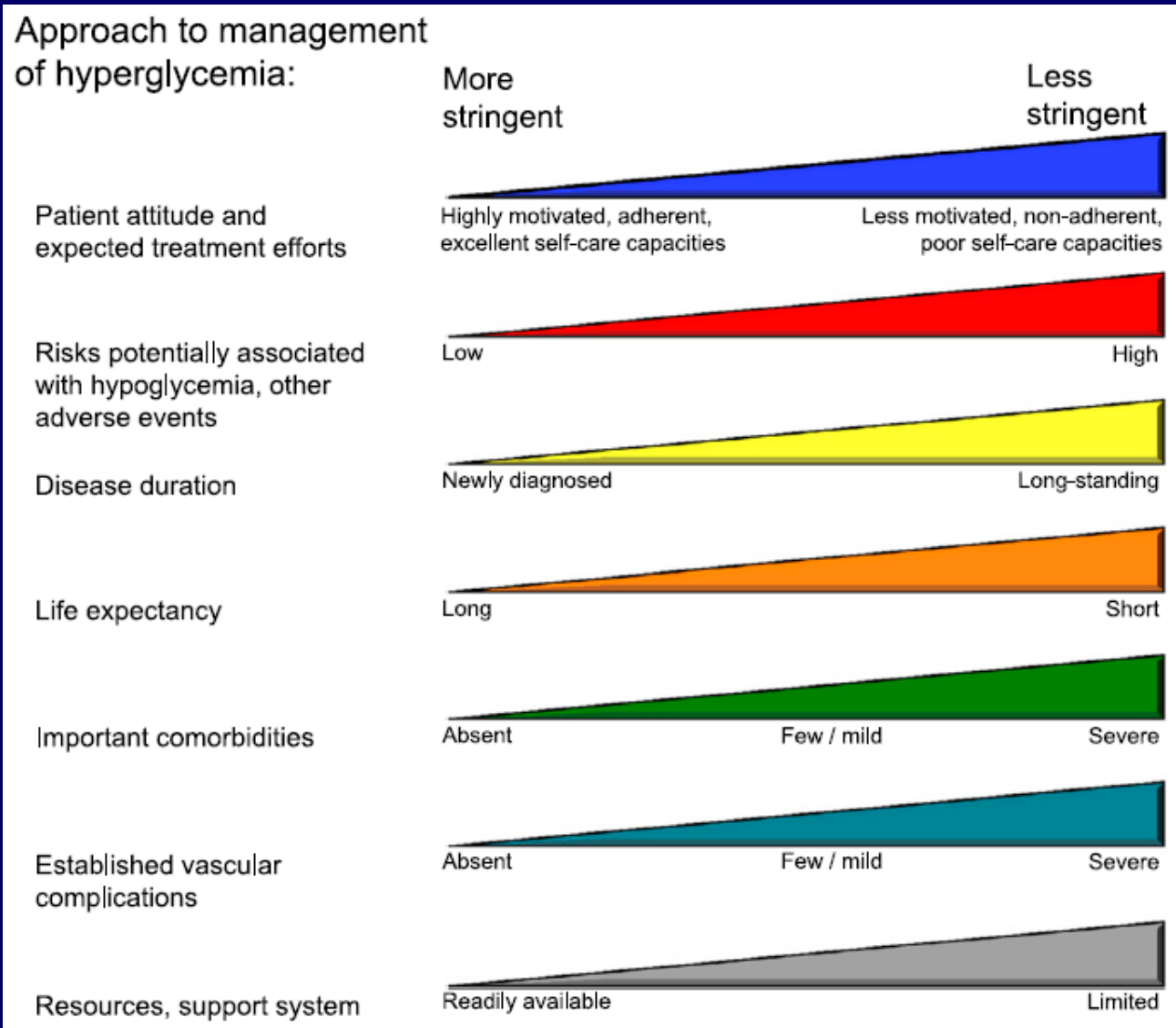
L'étude DCCT dans le diabète de type 1 ainsi que d'autres études (UKPDS, ACCORD, ADVANCE...) dans le diabète de type 2 ont montré que le ttt intensif du diabète permettait de réduire la néphropathie

A ce jour, il n'a pas été possible de montrer la supériorité d'un médicament anti-diabétique sur un autre en terme de néphroprotection

Mesure de la microalbuminurie

- En raison de la variabilité de l'excrétion urinaire d'albumine, au moins deux mesures sur trois collectées sur 3 à 6 mois doivent être positives pour parler d'albuminurie
- Exercice physique dans les 24 heures, infection, fièvre, décompensation cardiaque et hypertension marquée peuvent augmenté l'excrétion d'albumine

Prise en charge de l'hyperglycémie



Resumé : prise en charge globale du DM2

KEY POINTS

- Glycemic targets and glucose-lowering therapies must be individualized.
- Diet, exercise, and education remain the foundation of any type 2 diabetes treatment program.
- Unless there are prevalent contraindications, metformin is the optimal first-line drug.
- After metformin, there are limited data to guide us. Combination therapy with an additional 1–2 oral or injectable agents is reasonable, aiming to minimize side effects where possible.
- Ultimately, many patients will require insulin therapy alone or in combination with other agents to maintain glucose control.
- All treatment decisions, where possible, should be made in conjunction with the patient, focusing on his/her preferences, needs, and values.
- Comprehensive cardiovascular risk reduction must be a major focus of therapy.

Resumé : prise en charge médicamenteuse du DM2

Initial drug monotherapy

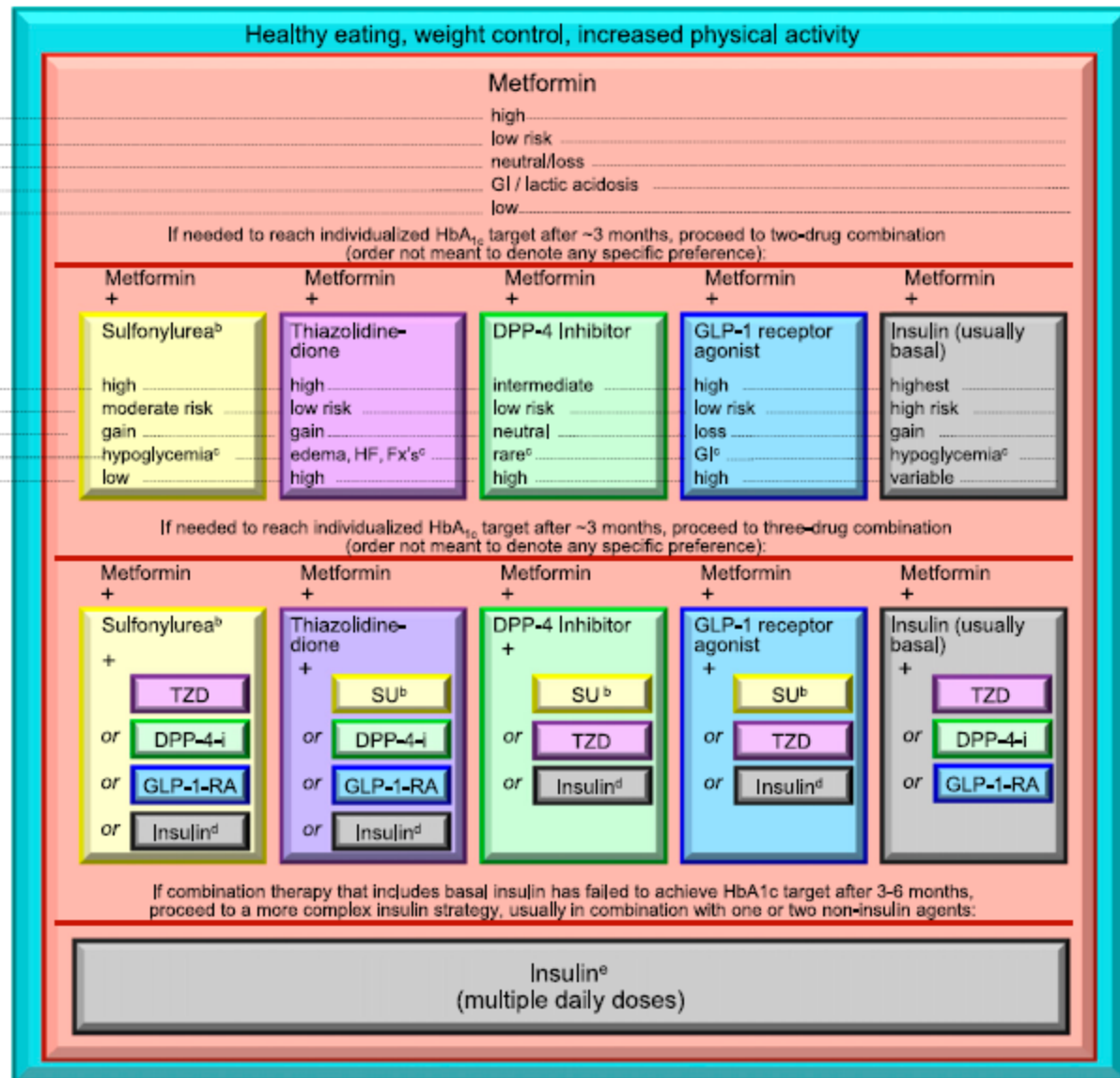
Efficacy ($\downarrow$ HbA_{1c})
Hypoglycemia
Weight
Side effects
Costs

Two-drug combinations^a

Efficacy ($\downarrow$ HbA_{1c})
Hypoglycemia
Weight
Major side effect(s)
Costs

Three-drug combinations

More complex insulin strategies



Antidiabétiques oraux et insuffisance rénale

CKD stage	1-2	3a	3b	4	5
eGFR (ml/min)	>60	45-60	30-45	15-30	Hemodialysis
Insulin		Dose Reduction			
Repaglinide					
Sitagliptin ¹		Dose Reduction			
Saxagliptin ¹		Dose Reduction			
Linagliptin ¹					
Pioglitazone ²					
Nateglinide		Dose Reduction			
Exenatide ¹		Dose Reduction			
Metformin ³		Dose Reduction			
Gliclazide		Dose Reduction			
Vildagliptin					
Liraglutide					
Glibenclamide					
Glimepiride					
Acarbose					

Résumé : recommandations générales

Table 10—Summary of recommendations for glycemic, blood pressure, and lipid control for most adults with diabetes

A1C	<7.0%*
Blood pressure	<140/80 mmHg**
Lipids	
LDL cholesterol	<100 mg/dL (<2.6 mmol/L)† Statin therapy for those with history of MI or age over 40 + other risk factors

*More or less stringent glycemic goals may be appropriate for individual patients. Goals should be individualized based on duration of diabetes, age/life expectancy, comorbid conditions, known CVD or advanced microvascular complications, hypoglycemia unawareness, and individual patient considerations.

**Based on patient characteristics and response to therapy, lower systolic blood pressure targets may be appropriate. †In individuals with overt CVD, a lower LDL cholesterol goal of <70 mg/dL (1.8 mmol/L), using a high dose of a statin, is an option.

Diabetes Care, 2013

En développement : inhibiteurs de SGLT2

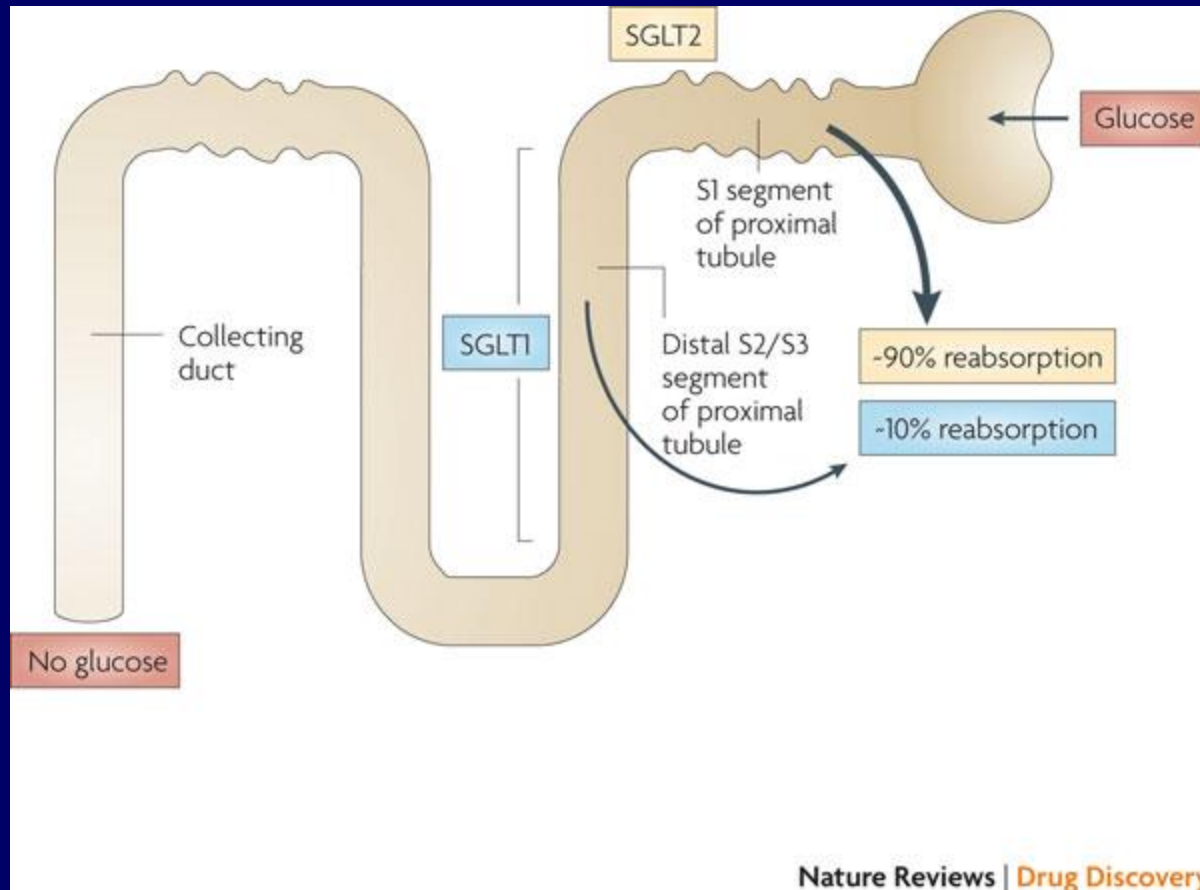


Figure 3 | **Renal handling of glucose in a non-diabetic individual.** Virtually all the glucose filtered is reabsorbed, and none appears in the urine. The locations for sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 (SGLT2) and SGLT1 are shown. Adapted from REF. 12.

Actuellement études cliniques de phase III. Réduction du Glc plasmatique, mais aussi perte de poids. Augmentation du risque d'infection urinaire. A suivre...

CONCLUSIONS

- **La tendance du traitement est d'éviter les effets secondaires au prix d'un contrôle raisonnable (HbA1c entre 7.0 et 7.5%).**
- **L'apport des incrétines dans le traitement du diabète de type 2 est une avancée significative.**
- **Les inhibiteurs DPP-4 sont une alternative aux sulfonylurées particulièrement chez les patients à risque d'hypoglycémies. Potentiellement intéressants dans l'IR**
- **La place des analogues du GLP-1 se situe chez les patients obèses avec échec de ttt par ADO (metformine + sulfonylurée +/- autre ttt) en alternative à l'insuline pour diminuer le risque d'hypoglycémie et la prise de poids.**

Merci de votre attention!

