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The effect of SGLT2 inhibitors on silent coronary myocardial ischemia

W. Kadro

Harvard Medical School, USA

Abstract

In large cardiovascular (CV) outcome trials, sodium-glucose co- We enrolled 44 patients with type 2 diabetes (DM) and proven stable transporter 2 (SGLT2) inhibitors reduced the development of heart coronary artery disease (CAD) and at least one episode of SHAMI failure (HF) in patients with type 2 diabetes (T2DM) on ambulatory ECG monitoring. Also it reduced CV death and worsening HF events in HFrEF patients. All of them were receiving optimal therapy for CIHD and type 2 DM. It is unknown whether SGLT2 inhibitors work through glucose- • 22 patients were randomized to receive an SGLT2 inhibitor. The Dapagliflozin group experienced a significant reduction in the number of episodes of ST-segment depression compared with the placebo groups. ST-segment depression completely resolved in 8 of 22 dependent mechanism OL 11 could have other effects not related to glucose on cardiovascular morbidity and mortality in diabetic patients. Its effect on silent holter ambulatory myocardial ischemia (SHAMI) has not been reported yet. In this study we report the effect of SGLT2 inhibitors on (SHAMI). Treating silent myocardial ischemia has a prognostic effect and may improve long term mortality of chronic ischemic heart disease (CIHD). Declaration of interest: I have nothing to declare 10 mg daily) and the other 22 patients received placebo. Ambulatory monitoring was repeated after 4 to 6 months of therapy. The two groups were comparable with respect to baseline characteristics, number o episodes of ST-segment depression, HgbAlc level, and baseline serum cholesterol levels. Holters were read by a blinded cardiologist. patients (36%) in the group versus 3 of 22 (13%) in the placebo group and the Dapagliflozin group exhibited a highly significant reduction in SHAMI (P<.001). R By logistic regression, treatment with Dapaglihozin was an independent predictor of SHAMI improvement.

Therapy with SGLT2 inhibitors in type2 DM patients results in reduction or resolution of SHAMI recorded as episodes of ST-segment depression in ambulatory monitoring of the ECG. A larger study is required to confirm this theory and to see the effect of SHAMI reduction on long term mortality of cihd in diabetics.

Biography:

W. Kadro, Senior Consultant Interventional cardiologist at Cardiovascular Interventions Center of Excellence.
Harvard Medical School

Speaker Publications:

1. "Coenzyme Q10 for heart failure".

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