



Tra terapia insulinica tradizionale e nuove formulazioni di combinazioni

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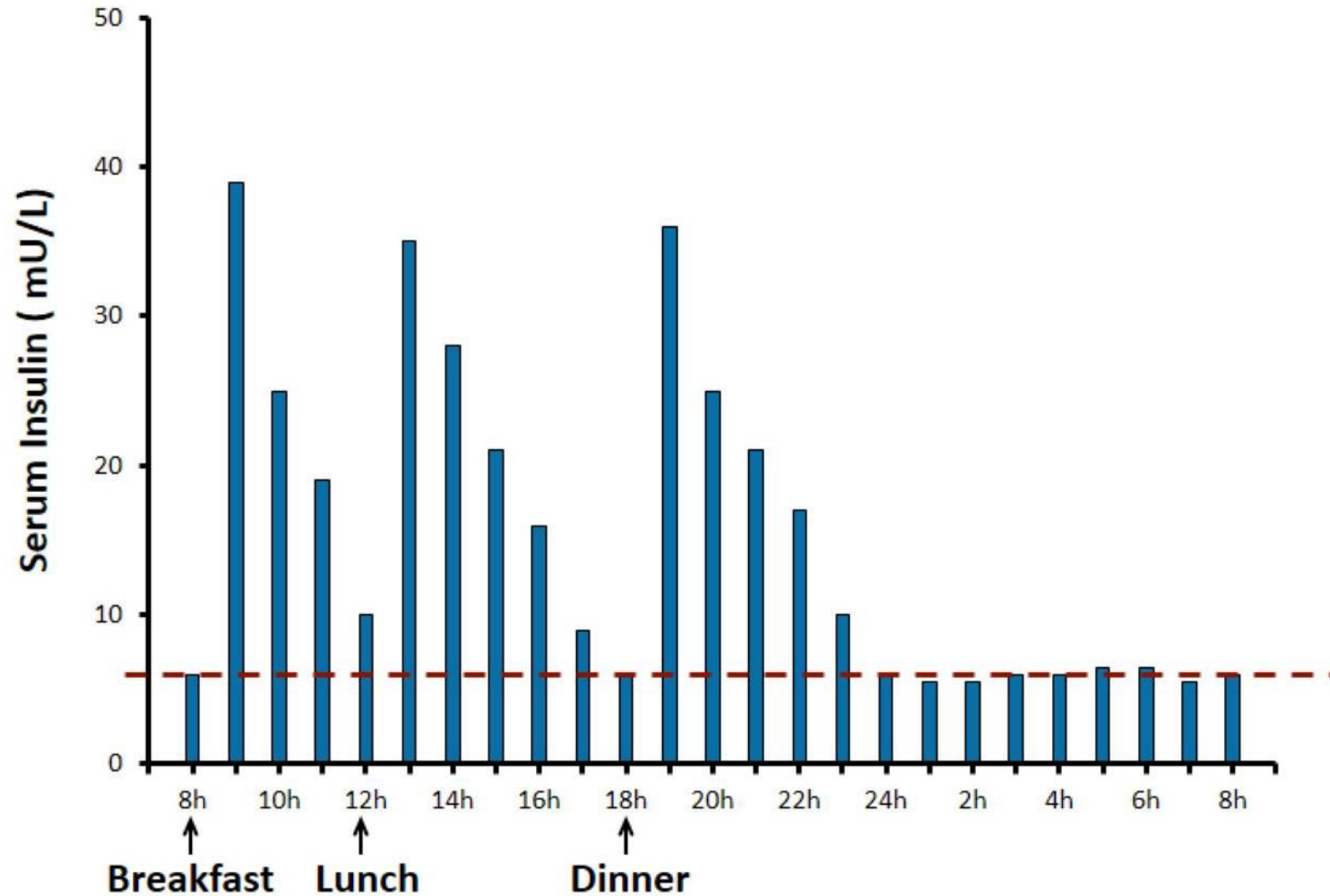
Fondazione Policlinico Universitario Campus Bio-Medico di Roma

Disclosure

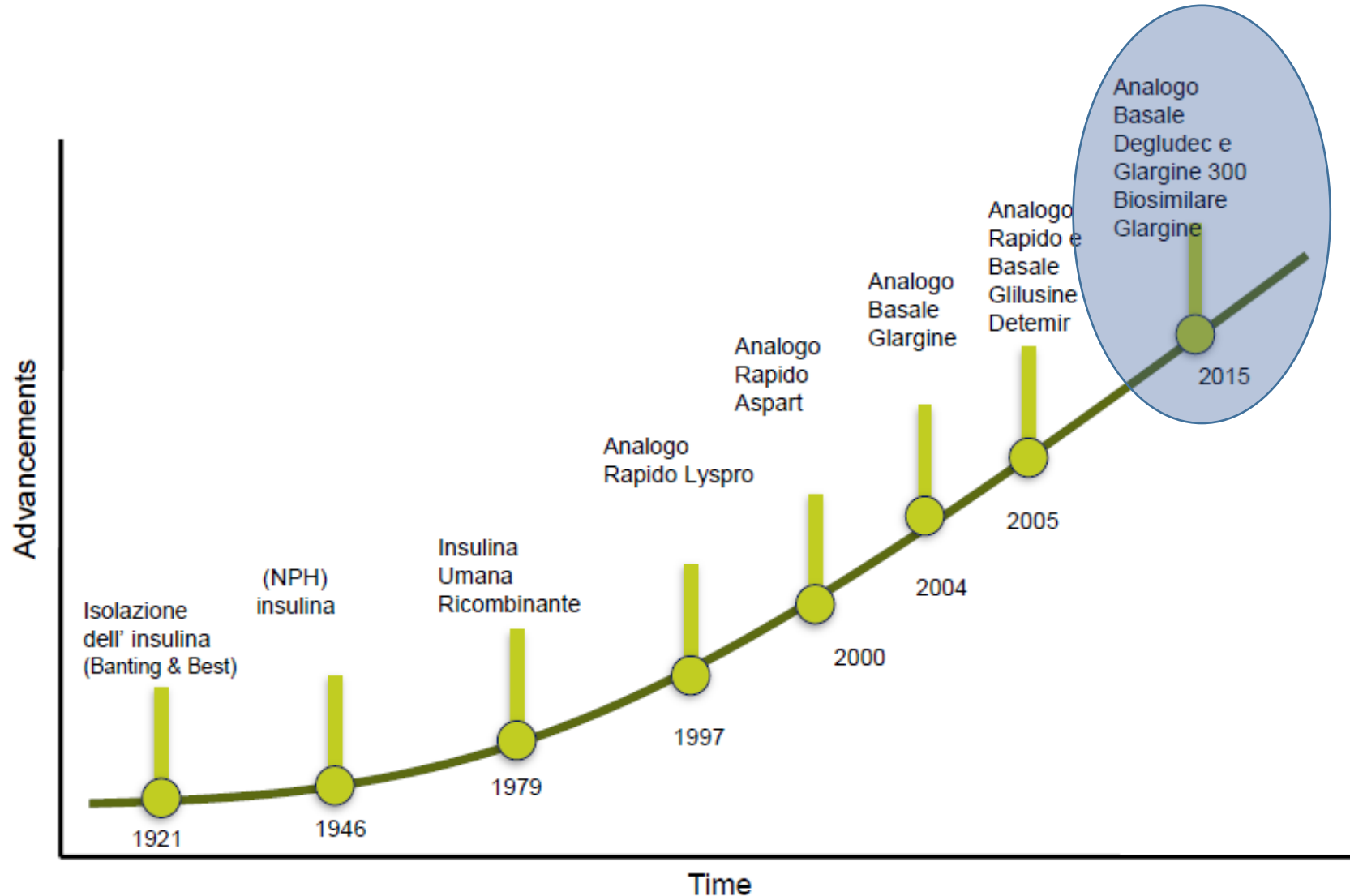
La dott.ssa Maggi dichiara di aver ricevuto negli ultimi due anni compensi o finanziamenti dalle seguenti Aziende Farmaceutiche e/o Diagnostiche: DYNAMICOM EDUCATION S.R.L. e I&C S.R.L

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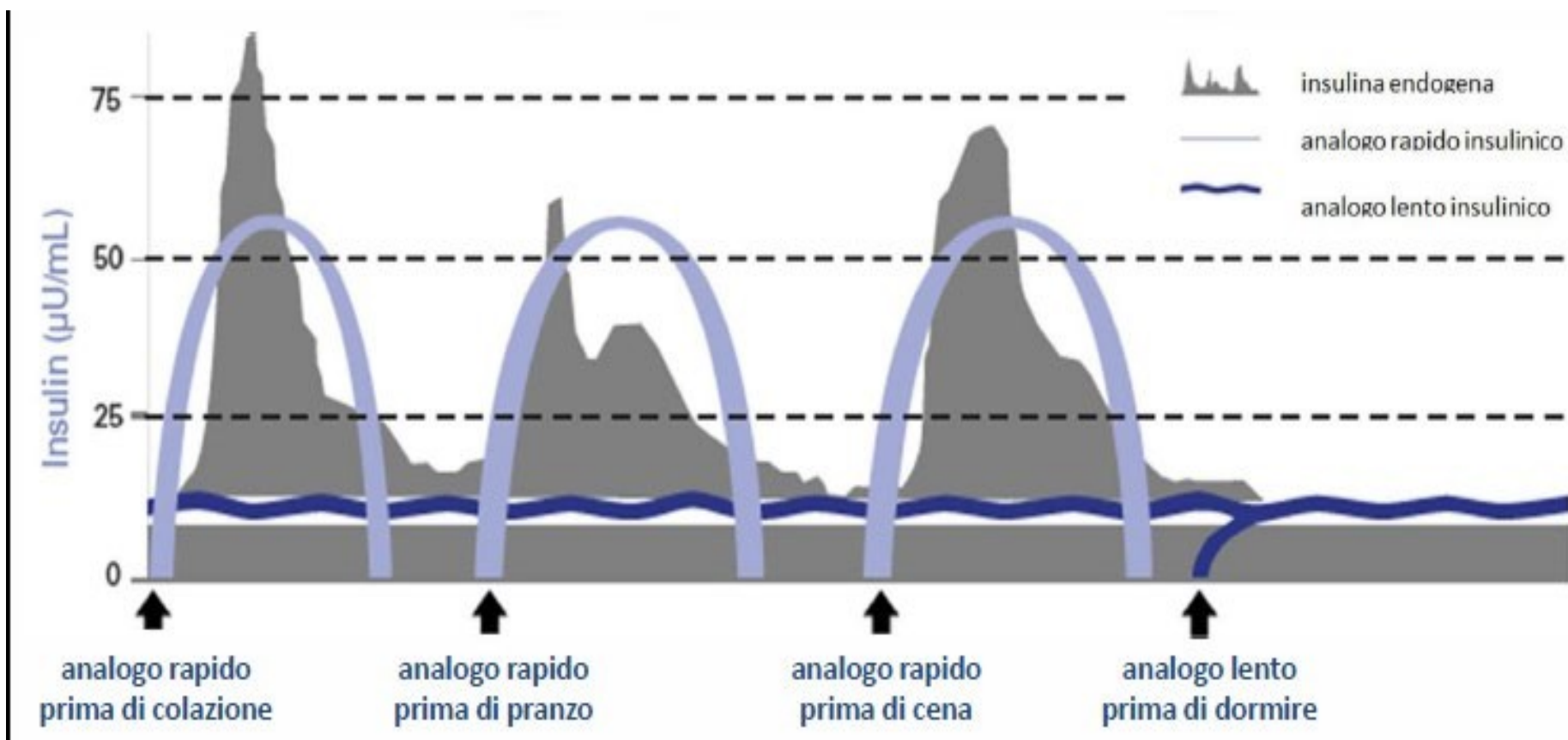
La secrezione insulinica nel soggetto sano



Sviluppo continuo della terapia insulinica



Mimare il profilo fisiologico

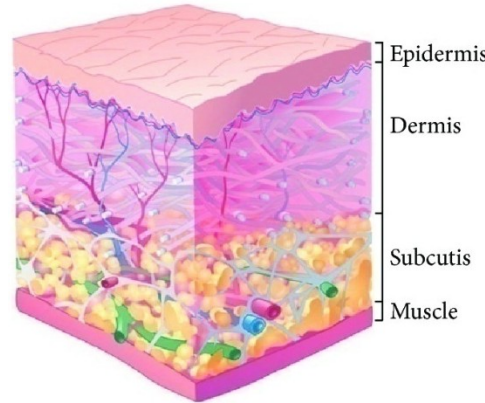


Modifiche dell'assorbimento sottocutaneo



SLOWER

- Modifiche del punto isoelettrico e formazione di microprecipitati (**glargine**)
- Acilazione con acido grasso e legame con albumina circolante (**detemir**)
- Aggiunta di zinco e fenoli (**degludec**)
- Modifiche della concentrazione (**glargine U 300**)



FASTER

- Modifiche minori della sequenza aminoacidica (**aspart, lispro, glulisne**)
- Aggiunta di “facilitatori” dell’assorbimento (**faster aspart**)
- Riduzione del volume di assorbimento (**insulin pumps**)

Analoghi lenti di nuova generazione

- Insulina degludec
- Insulina glargine U-300

Insuline basali a confronto

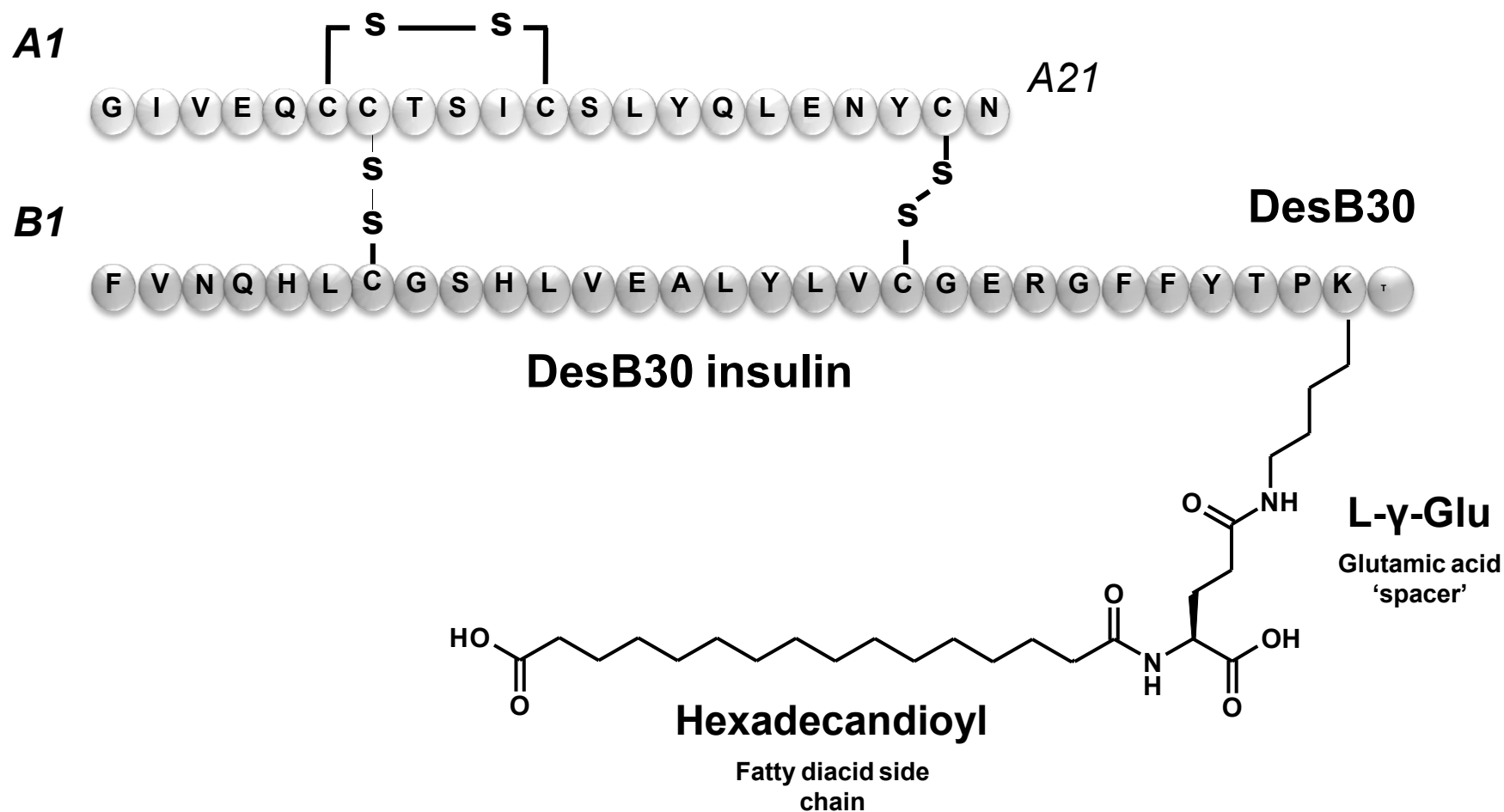
	Insulina NPH	Insulina glargine U-100	Insulina detemir	Insulina glargine U-300	Insulina degludec
Onset	2-4 ore	1.3 ore	1.3 ore	6 ore	1 ora
Picco	4-10 ore	Picco non pronunciato	Picco non pronunciato	Piatto	Piatto
Durata effettiva	10-16 ore	Sino a 24 ore	Inferiore a 24 ore	≤ 36 ore	≤ 42 ore
Emivita	Non nota	14 ore	5-7 ore	~ 23 ore	~ 25 ore
Tempo per lo steady-state	Non noto	2 giorni	2 giorni	4 giorni	2-3 giorni

Porcellati F. et al. Diabetes Care 2007; 30(10):247-252. Lucidi P. et al. Diabetes Care 2011; 34(6):1312-1314. Niswender K. Clin Diab 2009; 27:60-68. Becker RH et al. Diabetes Care 2015; 38:637-643. Heise T. et al. Diabetes Obes Metab 2012; 14(10):944-950.

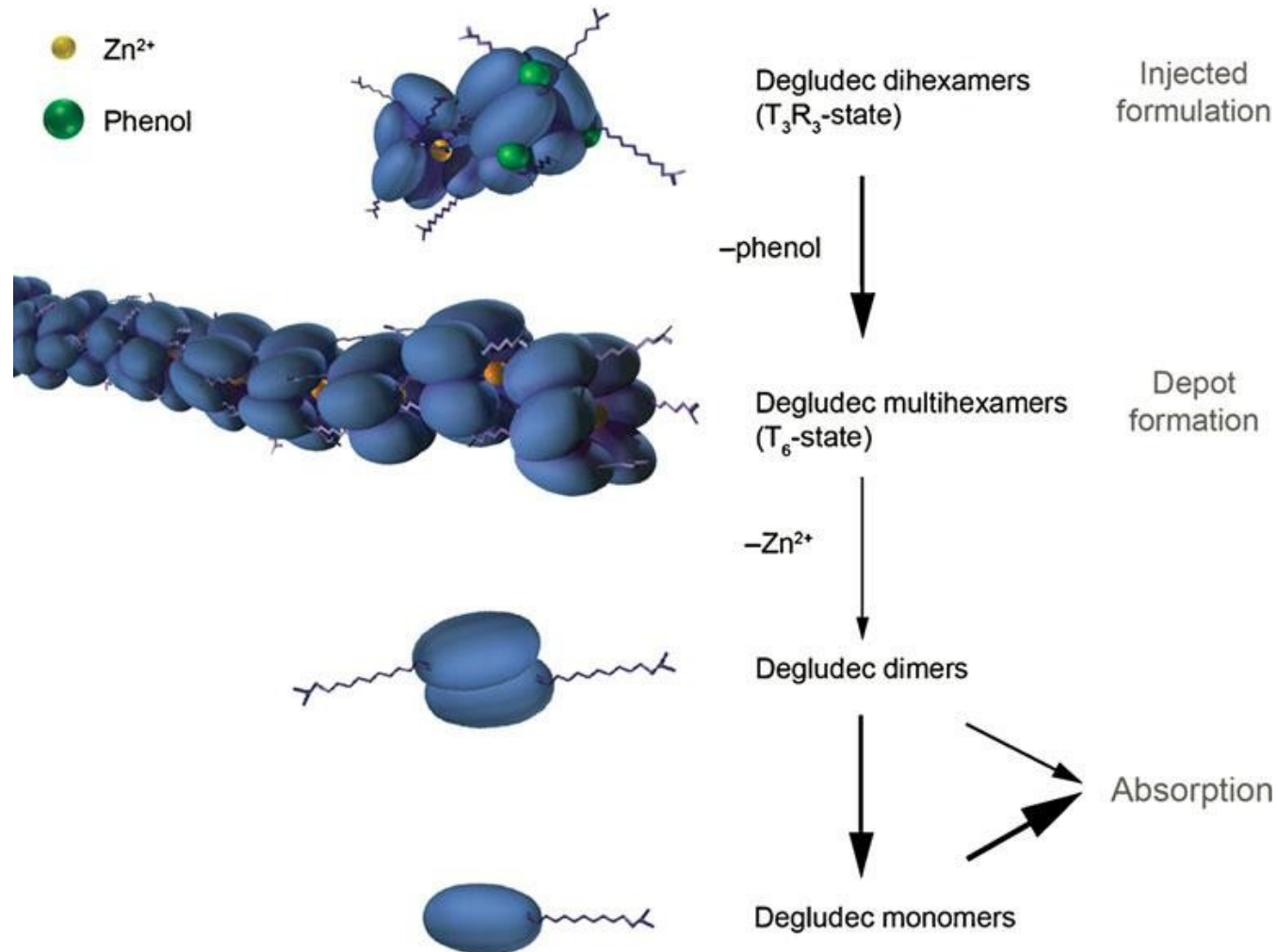
Degludec

Si caratterizza per l'aggiunta di una porzione di acido grasso al termine della catena B e altre modifiche conformazionali (delezione Treonina in posizione 30 catena B)

Des(B30) LysB29(γ-Glu Nε-hexadecandioyl) human insulin

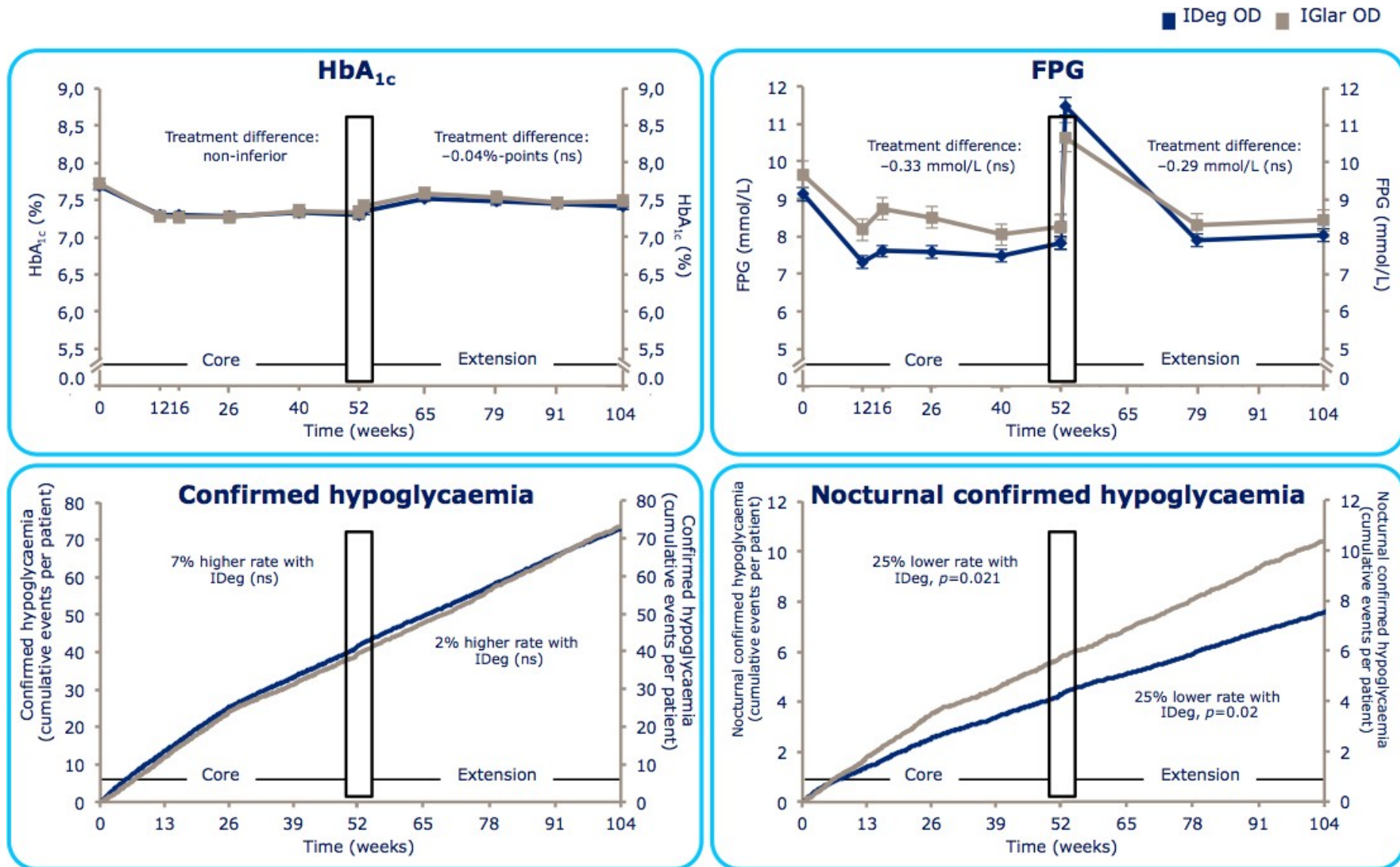


Degludec: proprietà farmacologiche



Degludec è un'insulina basale che forma multi-esameri solubili quando viene iniettato per via sottocutanea, determinando un deposito da cui l'insulina degludec viene assorbita continuamente e lentamente nella circolazione portando a un effetto ipoglicemizzante uniforme e stabile di degludec

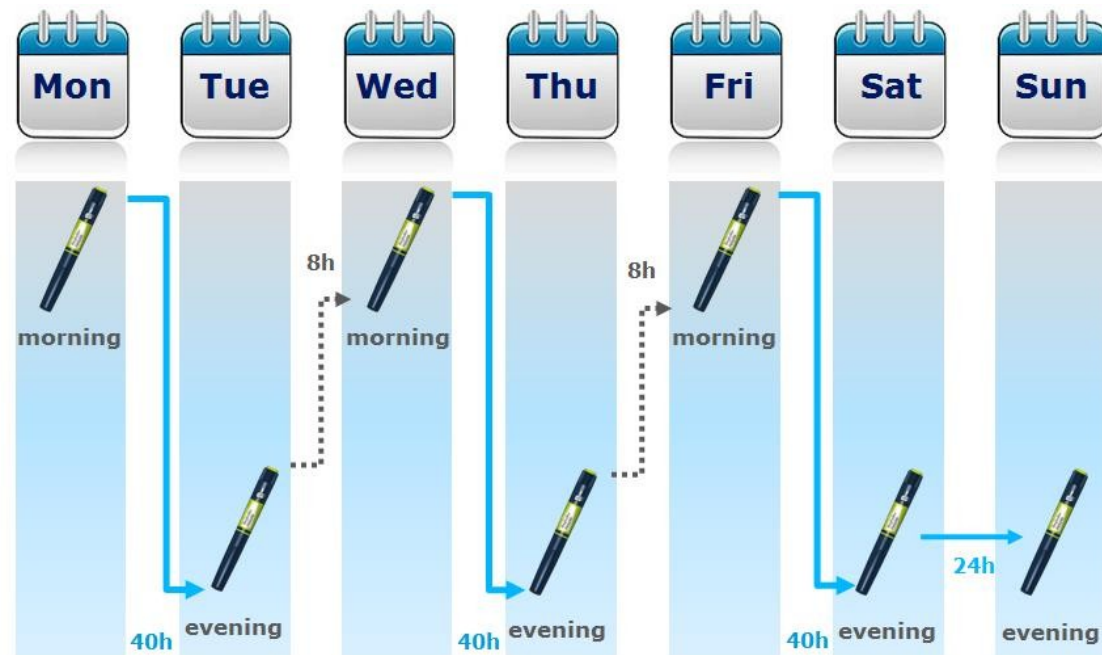
BEGIN programme: Basal–bolus in T1D – 2 years results



Degludec: Proprietà Farmacologiche

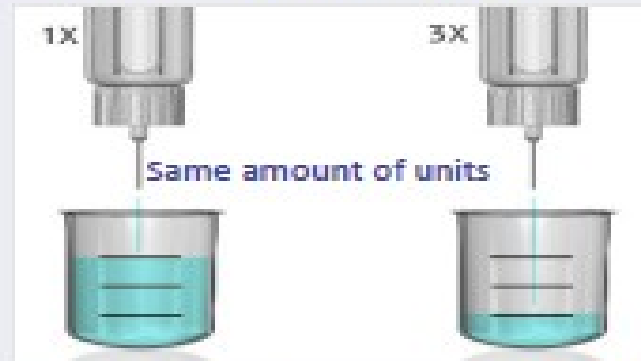
Flessibilità degli orari di somministrazione

- Per i casi in cui la somministrazione allo stesso orario del giorno non è possibile, degludec offre la flessibilità di orario di somministrazione dell'insulina. Deve essere sempre garantito un minimo di 8 ore tra un'iniezione e l'altra.
- I pazienti che dimenticano una dose, sono tenuti a iniettarla non appena se ne accorgono e a riprendere quindi lo schema di monosomministrazione giornaliera abituale.



Insulina glargine 300 (GLA-300)

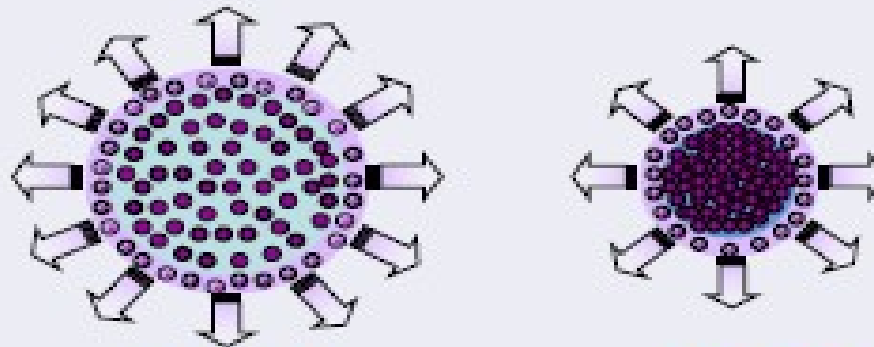
Reduction of volume by 2/3



Gla-100

Gla-300

Reduction of depot surface by 1/2



Gla-100

Gla-300

Stesso numero di
Unità in un terzo
del volume

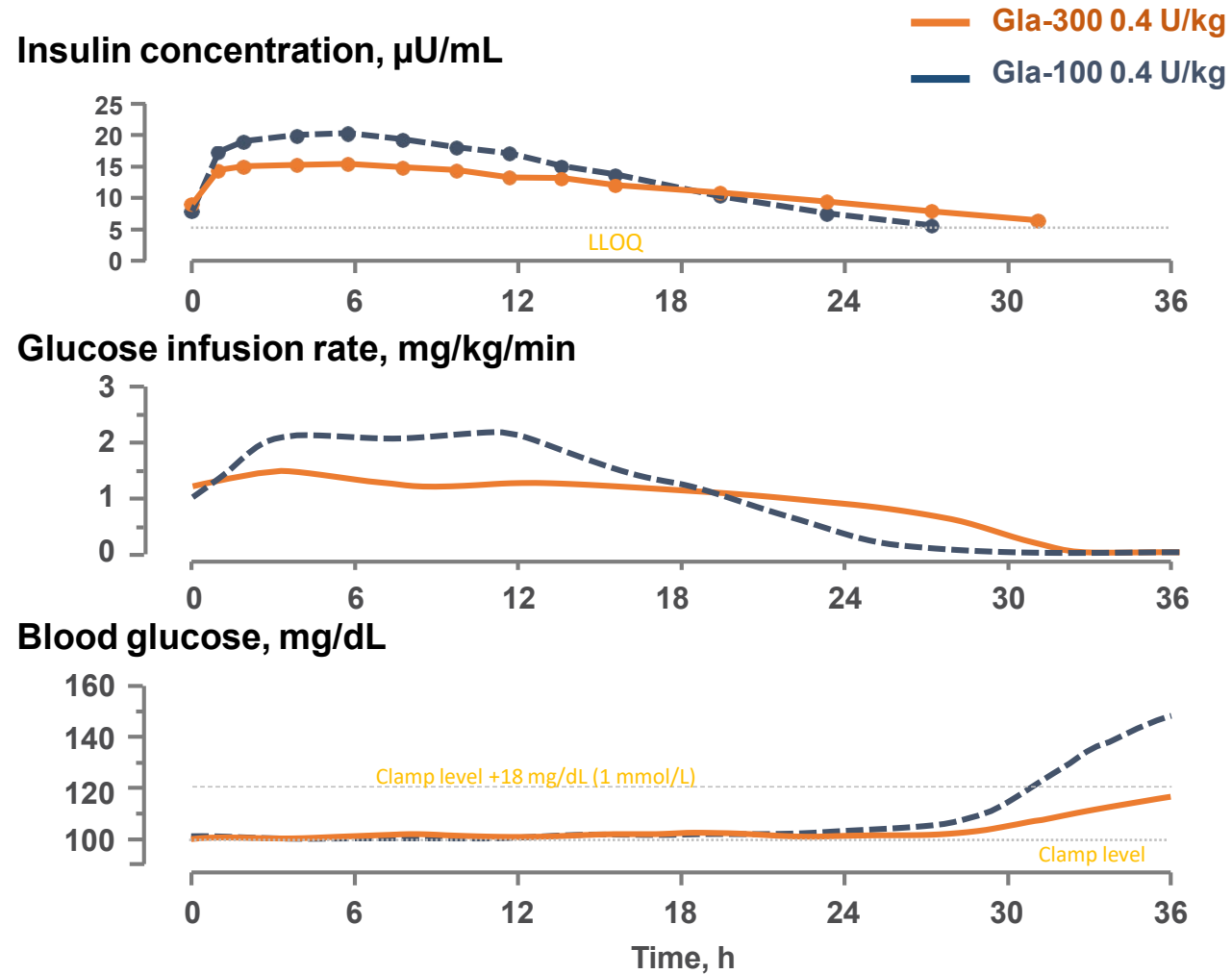


Riduzione della
superficie del
precipitato



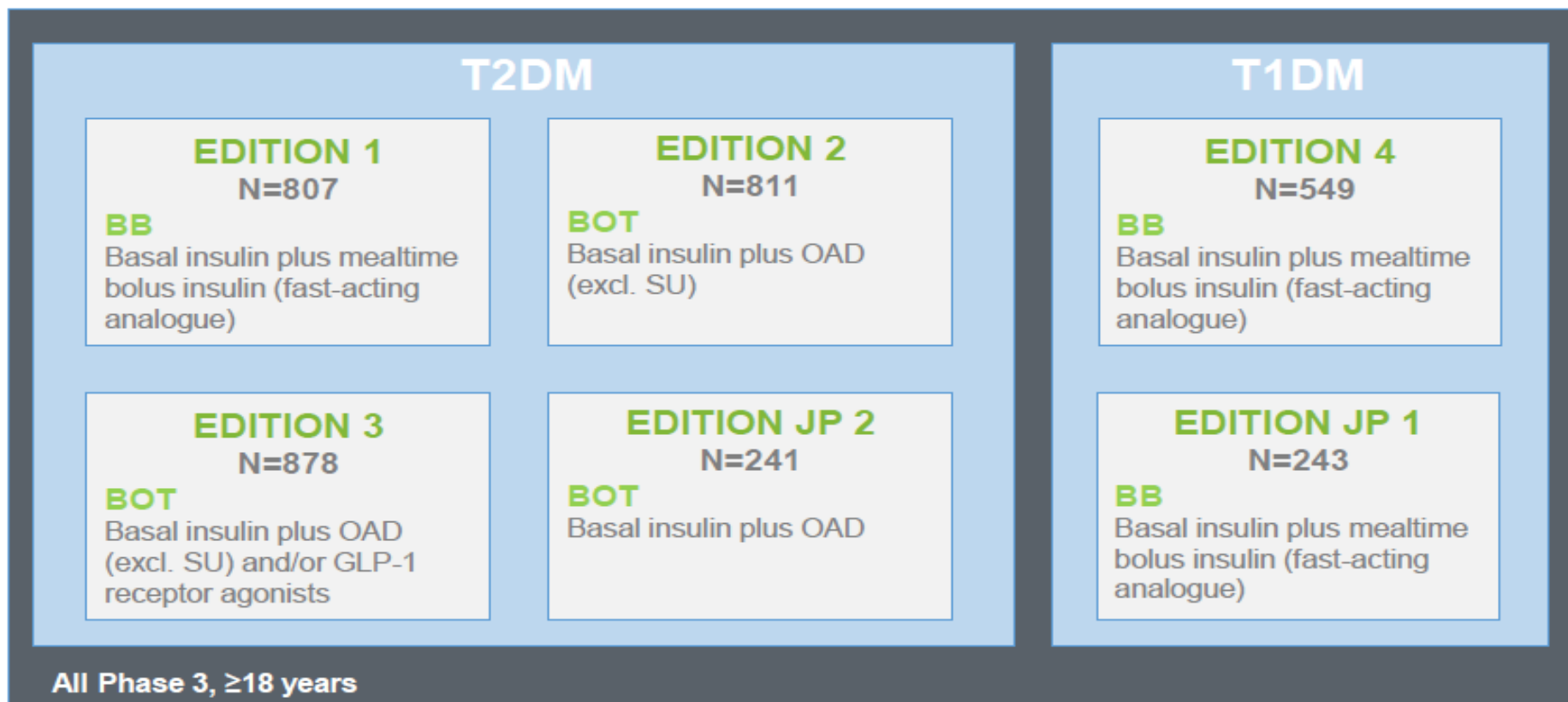
Assorbimento
protratto e
uniforme nel
tempo

Gla-300 vs Gla-100: profilo glicemico più costante e prolungato dopo 8 giorni di terapia in DM1



EDITION program

Testing Gla-300 vs Gla-100 in several populations

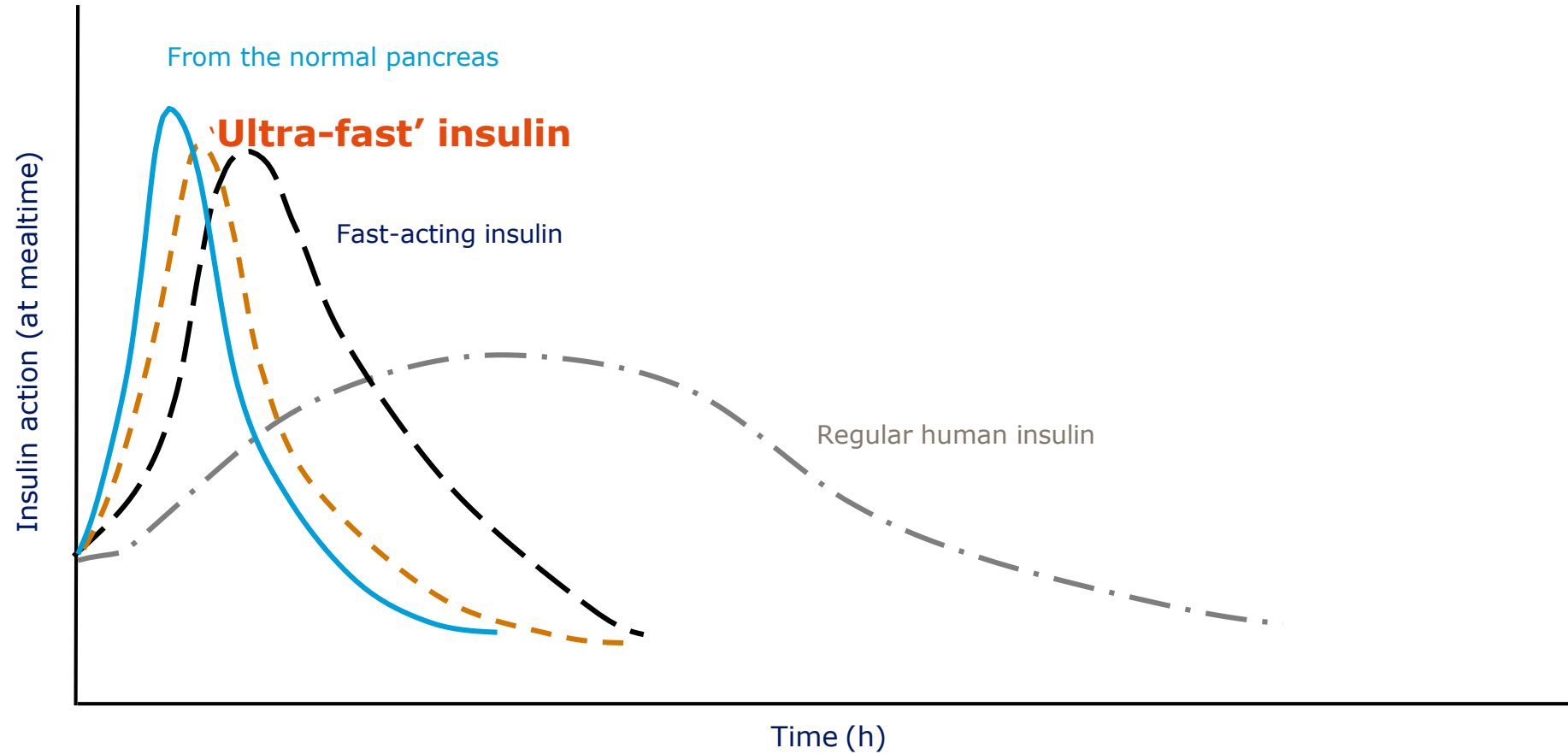


BB, basal-bolus therapy; BOT, basal only therapy

Riddle MC et al. Diabetes Care. 2014;37:2755-62
Yki-Järvinen H et al. Diabetes Care 2014; 37:3235-3243
Bolli G.B. et al, Diabetes, Obes Metab 17: 386-394, 2015

Terauchi Y et al., Diabetes Obes Metab 18: 366-374, 2016
Matsuhisa M et al., Diabetes Obes Metab 18: 375-383, 2016
Home PD et al., Diabetes Care 2015; doi: 10.2337/dc15-0249

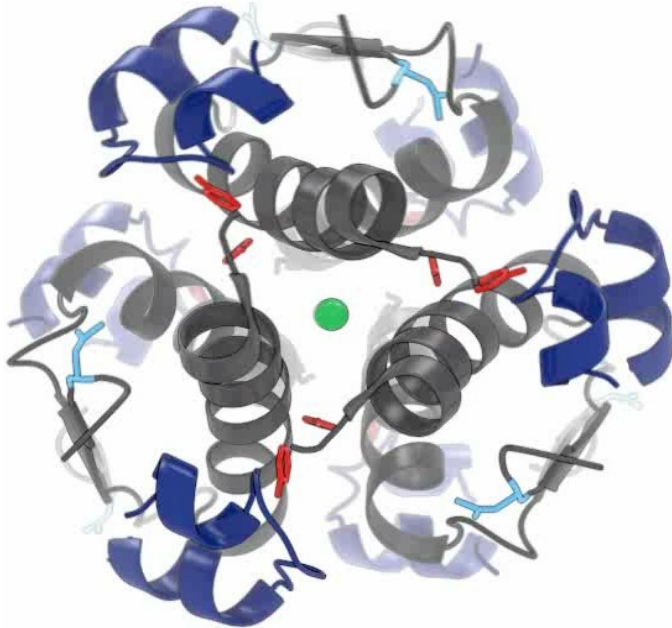
Insulina ultrarapida



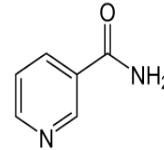
Adapted from Home PD. *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2015;17:1011–20

La prima insulina Ultra-fast: Faster Aspart

La **niacinamide** accelera la velocità di formazione dei monomeri determinandone un incremento del tasso di assorbimento attraverso l'epitelio endoteliale e induce anche una transitoria vaso-dilatazione concentrazione-dipendente.

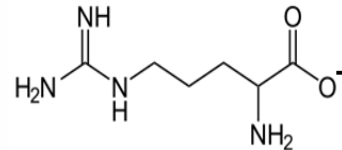


Niacinamide: Modifica dell'assorbimento



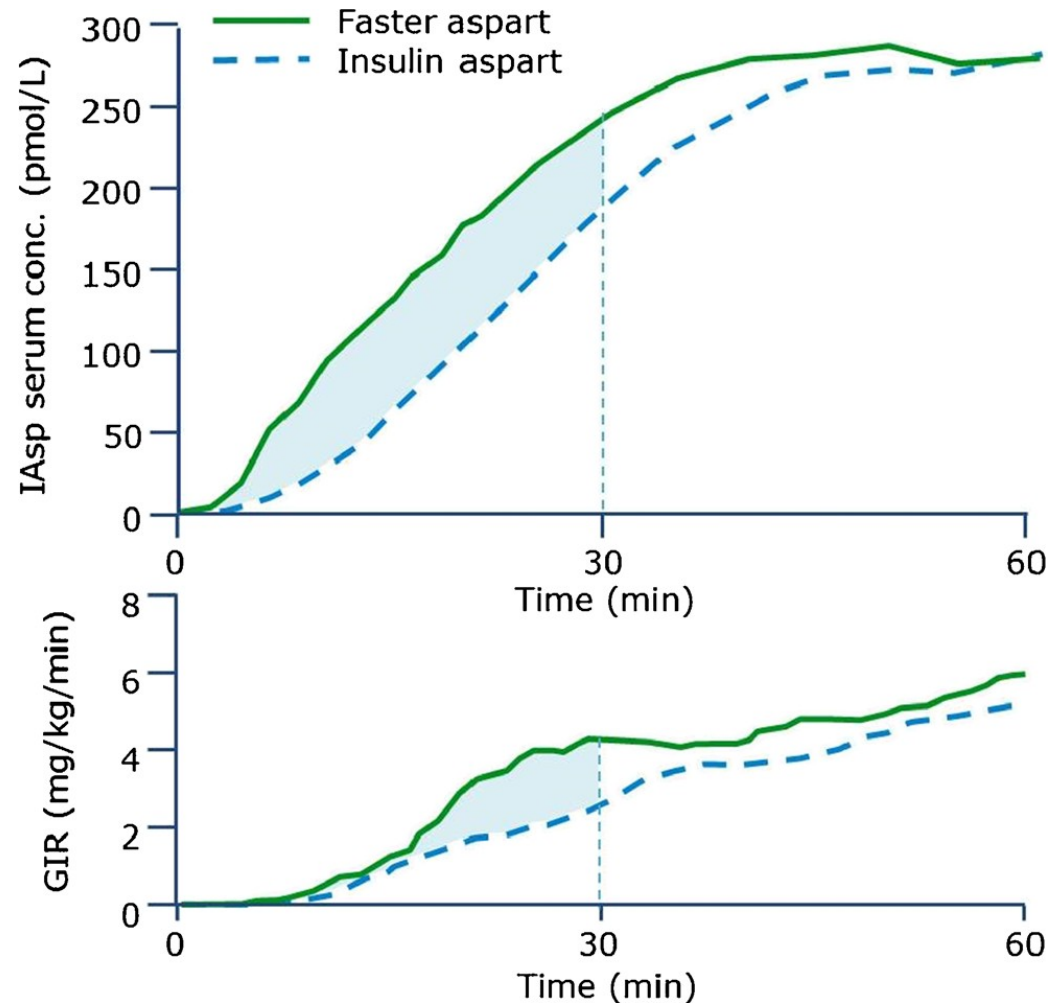
Vitamin B3

L-Arginina: aggiunto per la stabilità



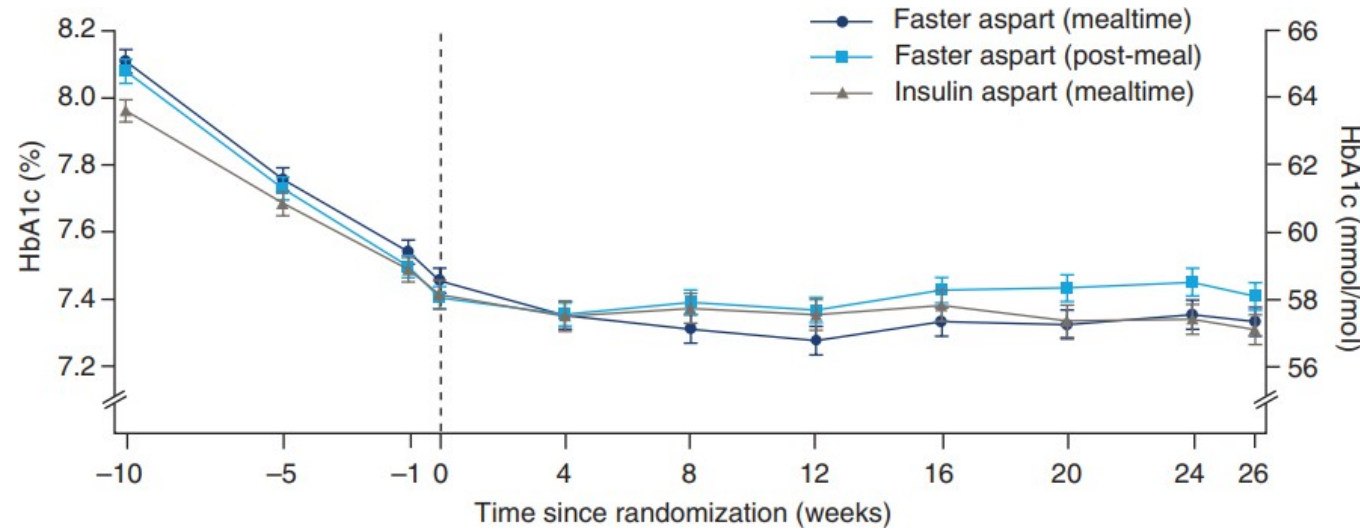
Aminoacido naturalmente
presente

Faster Aspart vs Insulina Aspart (IAsp) per via sottocutanea

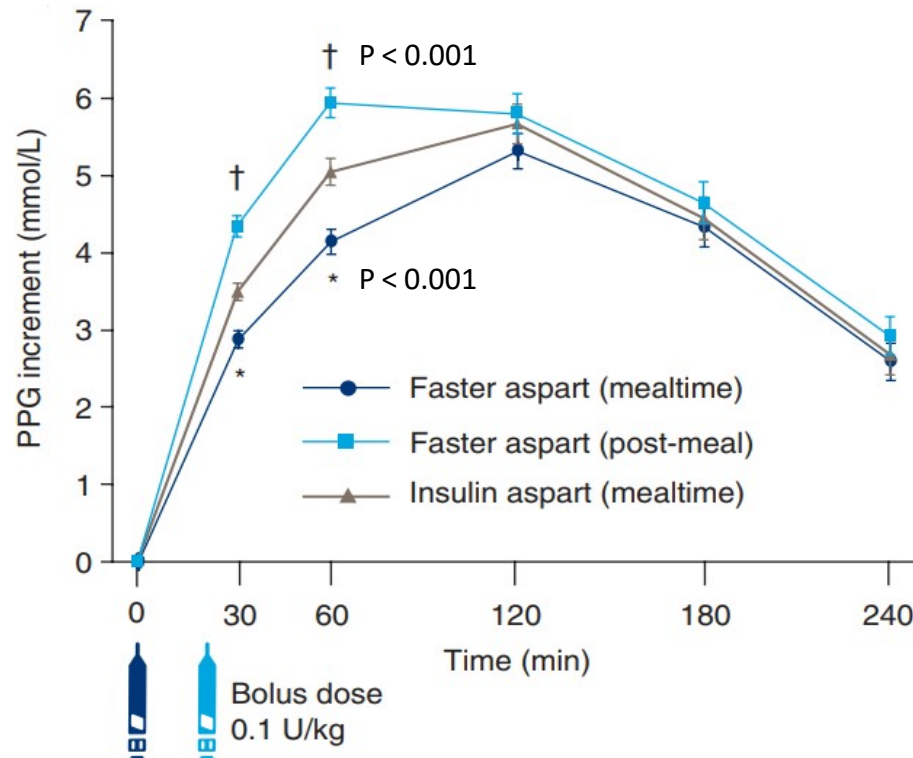


- ✓ Esposizione all'insulina **due volte** maggiore nei primi 30 minuti
- ✓ Inizio dell'effetto ipoglicemizzante **14.3 minuti** prima (23% più veloce)
- ✓ Effetto ipoglicemizzante precoce (primi 30 minuti) **superiore del 74%**

Faster Aspart vs Iasp: ONSET 8

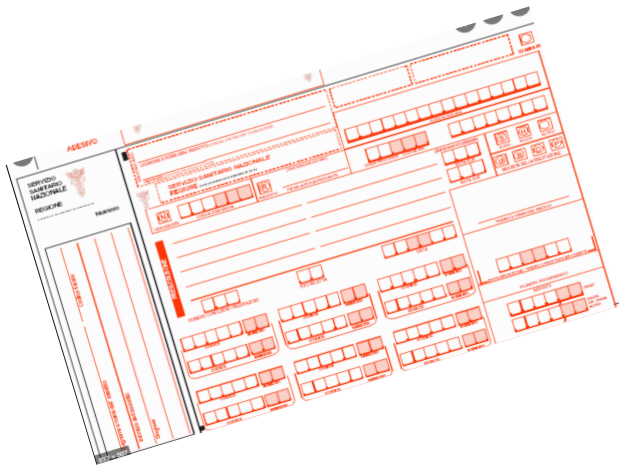


Variazioni di HbA1c:
non inferiorità di faster aspart (sia mealtime che postmeal) vs insulina aspart ($P < 0.001$) nella riduzione della HbA1c in pazienti con DM1.



Variazioni di PPG:
rispetto ai valori al baseline, confermata la **superiorità di faster aspart mealtime vs insulina aspart nella riduzione della PPG a 30 minuti e a 1 ora dal pasto** ($P < 0.001$), indipendentemente dal valore di glicemia pre-prandiale. Si ha, invece, superiorità di insulina aspart vs faster aspart post-meal ($P < 0.001$) nelle variazioni di PPG a 1 ora.

- Che ruolo ha la terapia insulinica nel diabete tipo 2?
- Quali combinazioni terapeutiche adottare?



Standard italiani di cura SID-AMD

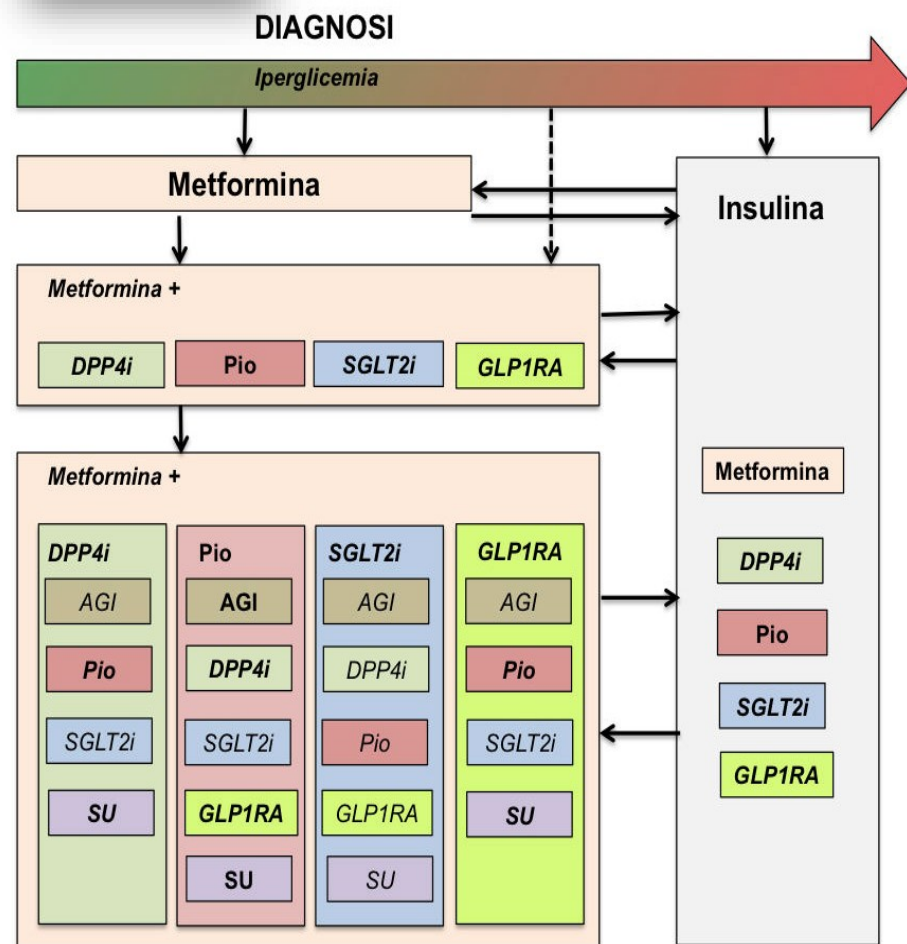


Tabella 4.H4. Terapia insulinica nel diabete di tipo 2.

Iniziare la terapia insulinica secondo uno schema adeguato all'andamento delle glicemie del paziente.

Gli schemi possibili comprendono:

1. La somministrazione di sola insulina lenta, preferibilmente serale (schema più frequente)
2. La somministrazione di sola insulina rapida a uno o più pasti
3. La somministrazione di insulina lenta associata ad insulina rapida a uno o più pasti

In generale, è consigliabile iniziare con gli schemi più semplici possibili per poi aumentare il numero di somministrazioni se necessario.

Nel caso sia necessaria la sola insulina lenta e non si reputi utile una dose massimale di agonisti del recettore del GLP-1, considerare come opzione alternativa l'associazione preconstituita di liraglutide e degludec o di lixisenatide e glargine.

Istruire il paziente adeguatamente sulla tecnica di iniezione al momento della prescrizione.

Verificare che il paziente sia ben addestrato all'automonitoraggio della glicemia e che sia in grado di riconoscere e trattare adeguatamente l'ipoglicemia.

Se non controindicata, associare all'insulina la metformina.

Anche l'associazione di inibitori DPP4, inibitori SGLT2 e agonisti GLP1, con o senza metformina, è vantaggiosa, in quanto consente di contrastare l'aumento di peso, ridurre il fabbisogno di insulina e, in qualche caso, di ridurre anche il numero di iniezioni necessarie.

Qualora si intenda associare all'insulina il pioglitazone, sorvegliare l'eventuale comparsa di edemi.

Qualora si intenda associare all'insulina l'acarbose, informare il paziente che eventuali ipoglicemie vanno corrette con glucosio e non con saccarosio.

La terapia combinata di insulina e sulfaniluree o glinidi è sconsigliabile per l'elevato rischio di ipoglicemia.

Titolare le dosi di insulina sulla base delle glicemie domiciliari del paziente, fino al raggiungimento degli obiettivi terapeutici. Per una titolazione efficace, si devono prevedere contatti frequenti, o in alternativa istruire il paziente ad effettuare una auto-titolazione.

FIRST-LINE Therapy is Metformin and Comprehensive Lifestyle (including weight management and physical activity)

INDICATORS OF HIGH-RISK OR ESTABLISHED ASCVD, CKD, OR HF†

CONSIDER INDEPENDENTLY OF BASELINE A1C, INDIVIDUALIZED A1C TARGET, OR METFORMIN USE*

+ASCVD/Indicators of High Risk

- Established ASCVD
- Indicators of high ASCVD risk (age ≥55 years with coronary, carotid, or lower-extremity artery stenosis >50%, or LVH)

GLP-1 RA with proven CVD benefit¹ **OR** **SGLT2i with proven CVD benefit¹**

If A1C above target

If further intensification is required or patient is unable to tolerate GLP-1 RA and/or SGLT2i, choose agents demonstrating CV benefit and/or safety:

- For patients on a GLP-1 RA, consider adding SGLT2i with proven CVD benefit and vice versa¹
- TZD²
- DPP-4i if not on GLP-1 RA
- Basal insulin³**
- SU⁴

+HF

Particularly HFrEF (LVEF <45%)

SGLT2i with proven benefit in this population^{5,6,7}

+CKD

DKD and Albuminuria⁹

PREFERABLY
SGLT2i with primary evidence of reducing CKD progression

OR
SGLT2i with evidence of reducing CKD progression in CVOTs^{5,6,8}

OR
GLP-1 RA with proven CVD benefit¹ if SGLT2i not tolerated or contraindicated

For patients with T2D and CKD⁹ (e.g., eGFR <60 mL/min/1.73 m²) and thus at increased risk of cardiovascular events

GLP-1 RA with proven CVD benefit¹ **OR** **SGLT2i with proven CVD benefit^{1,7}**

NO

IF A1C ABOVE INDIVIDUALIZED TARGET PROCEED AS BELOW

COMPELLING NEED TO MINIMIZE HYPOGLYCEMIA

DPP-4i **GLP-1 RA** **SGLT2i** **TZD**

If A1C above target **If A1C above target** **If A1C above target** **If A1C above target**

SGLT2i OR TZD **SGLT2i OR TZD** **GLP-1 RA OR DPP-4i OR TZD** **SGLT2i OR DPP-4i OR GLP-1 RA**

If A1C above target

Continue with addition of other agents as outlined above

If A1C above target

Consider the addition of SU⁴ OR basal insulin:

- Choose later generation SU with lower risk of hypoglycemia
- Consider basal insulin with lower risk of hypoglycemia⁹

COMPELLING NEED TO MINIMIZE WEIGHT GAIN OR PROMOTE WEIGHT LOSS

GLP-1 RA with good efficacy for weight loss¹⁰ **OR** **SGLT2i**

If A1C above target

SGLT2i **OR** **GLP-1 RA with good efficacy for weight loss¹⁰**

If A1C above target

If quadruple therapy required, or SGLT2i and/or GLP-1 RA not tolerated or contraindicated, use regimen with lowest risk of weight gain

PREFERABLY
DPP-4i (if not on GLP-1 RA) based on weight neutrality

If DPP-4i not tolerated or contraindicated or patient already on GLP-1 RA, cautious addition of:

• SU⁴ • TZD • Basal insulin

COST IS A MAJOR ISSUE^{11,12}

SU⁴ **OR** **TZD¹²**

If A1C above target

TZD¹² **OR** **SU⁴**

If A1C above target

Insulin therapy basal insulin with lowest acquisition cost

OR
Consider other therapies based on cost

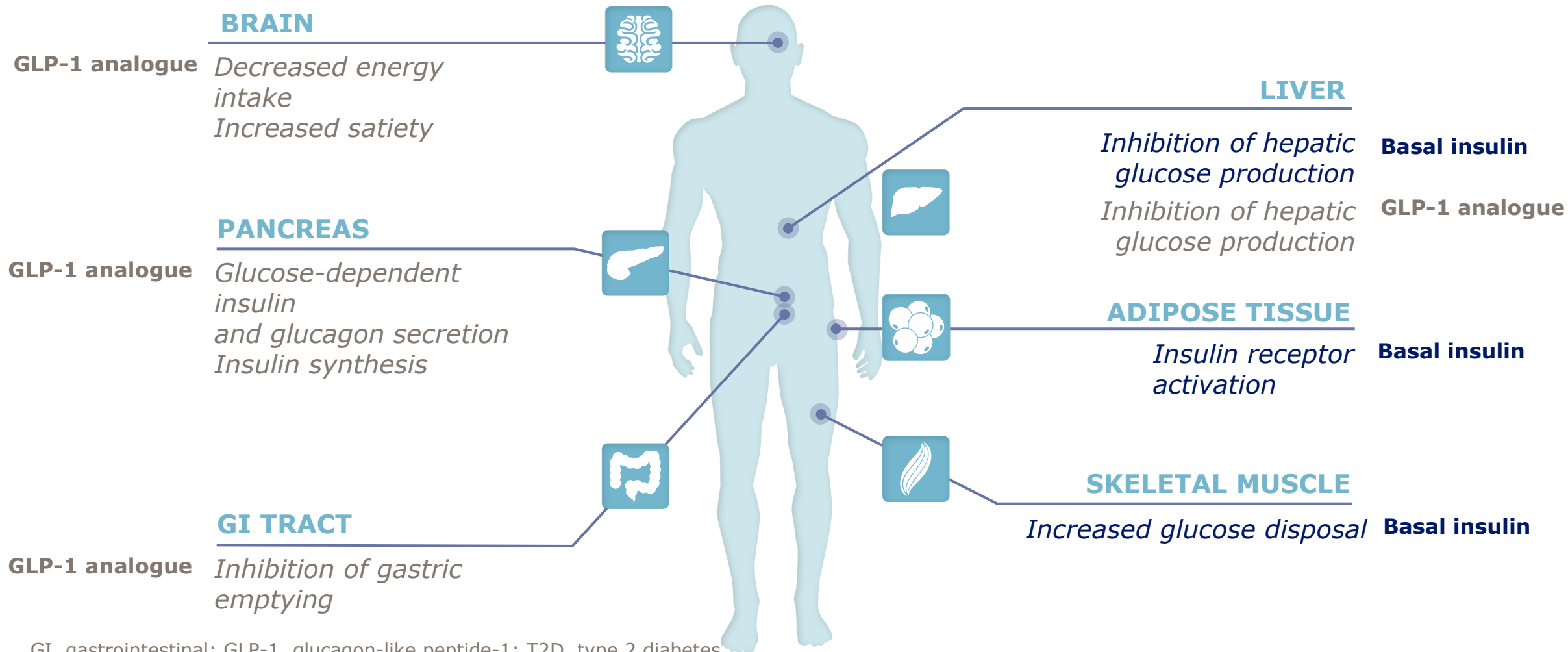
- Proven CVD benefit means it has label indication of reducing CVD events
- Low dose may be better tolerated though less well studied for CVD effects
- Degludec or U-100 glargine have demonstrated CVD safety
- Choose later generation SU to lower risk of hypoglycemia; glimepiride has shown similar CV safety to DPP-4i
- Be aware that SGLT2i labelling varies by region and individual agent with regard to indicated level of eGFR for initiation and continued use
- Empagliflozin, canagliflozin, and dapagliflozin have shown reduction in HF and to reduce CKD progression in CVOTs. Canagliflozin and dapagliflozin have primary renal outcome data. Dapagliflozin and empagliflozin have primary heart failure outcome data.

- Proven benefit means it has label indication of reducing heart failure in this population
- Refer to Section 11: Microvascular Complications and Foot Care
- Degludec / glargine U-300 < glargine U-100 / detemir < NPH Insulin
- Semaglutide > liraglutide > dulaglutide > exenatide > lixisenatide
- If no specific comorbidities (i.e., no established CVD, low risk of hypoglycemia, and lower priority to avoid weight gain or no weight-related comorbidities)
- Consider country- and region-specific cost of drugs. In some countries TZDs are relatively more expensive and DPP-4i are relatively cheaper.

† Actioned whenever these become new clinical considerations regardless of background glucose-lowering medications.
* Most patients enrolled in the relevant trials were on metformin at baseline as glucose-lowering therapy.



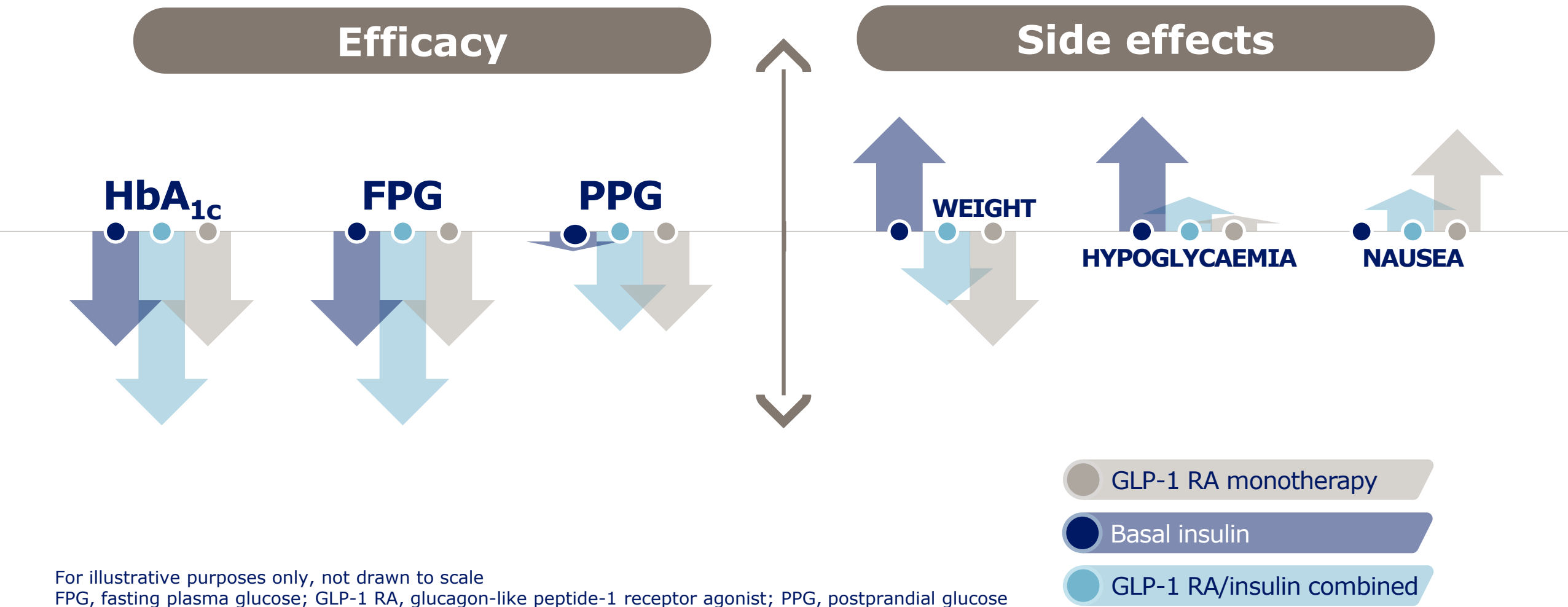
Complementarietà d'azione insulina basale e analogo del GLP1 nel DM2



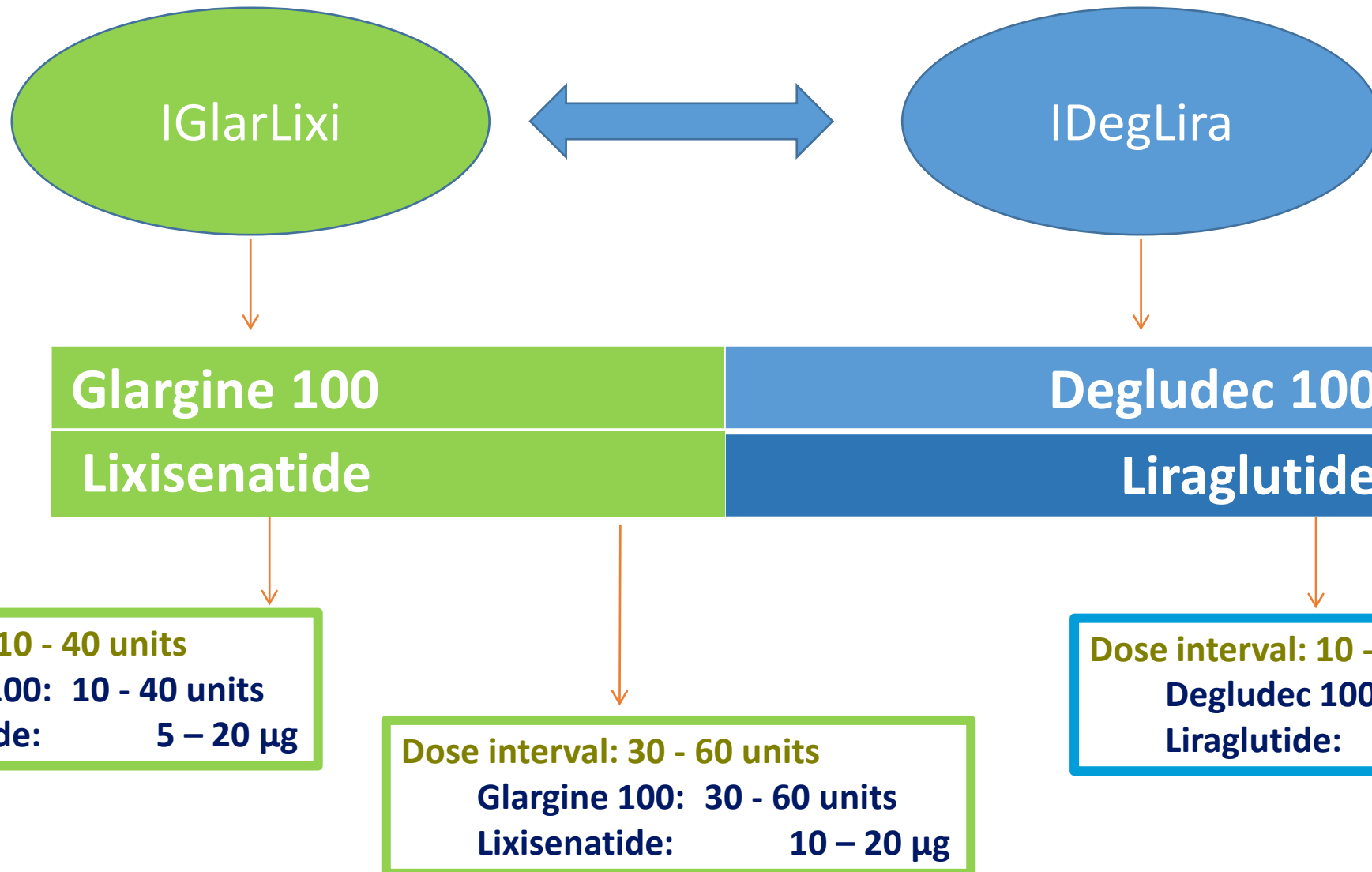
GI, gastrointestinal; GLP-1, glucagon-like peptide-1; T2D, type 2 diabetes

1. Baggio & Drucker. Gastroenterol 2007;132:2131-57; 2. Niswender. Postgrad Med 2011;123:27-37

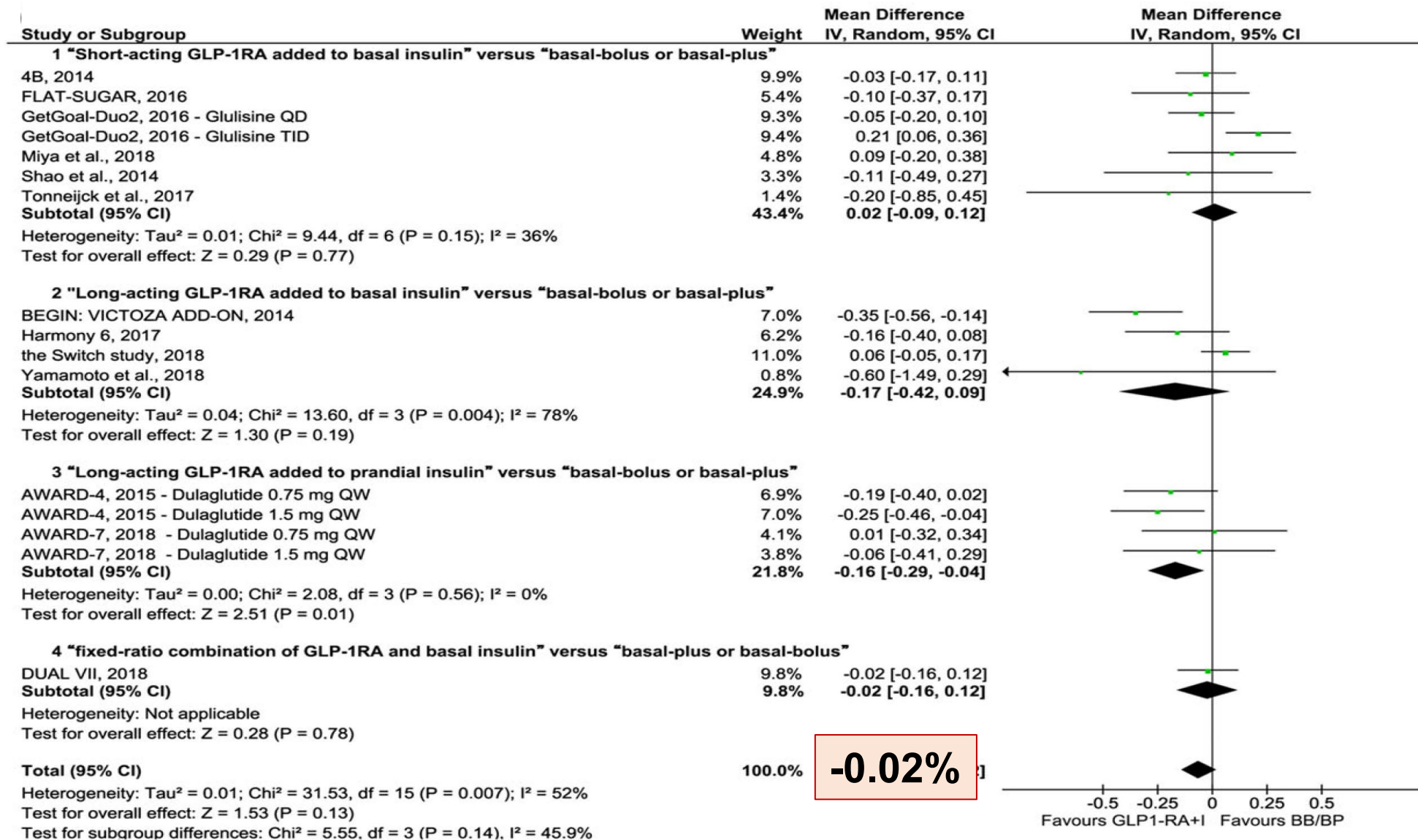
La combinazione GLP1RA/Insulina rafforza l'efficacia e riduce o neutralizza gli effetti collaterali



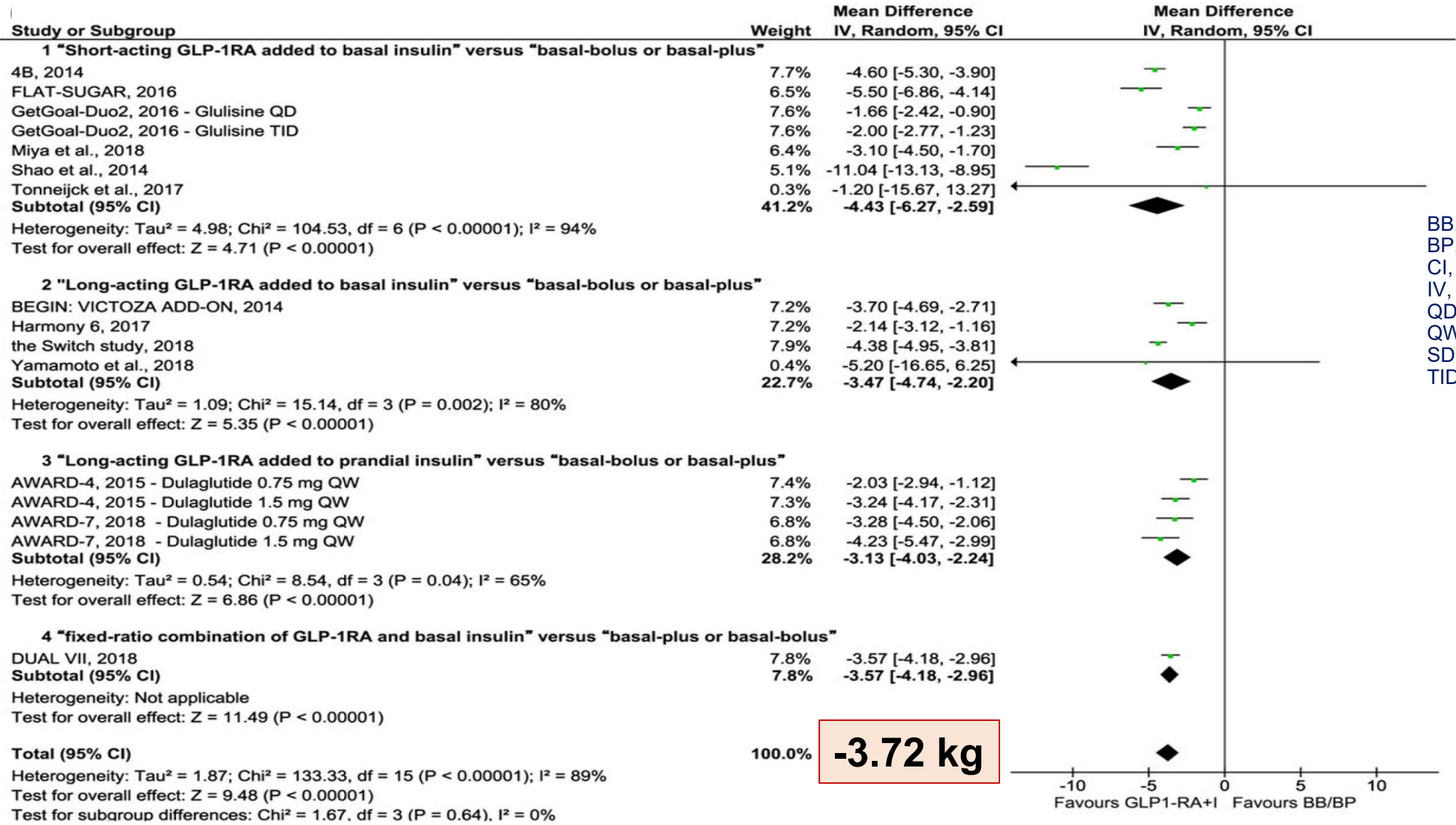
Associazione insulina e GLP1



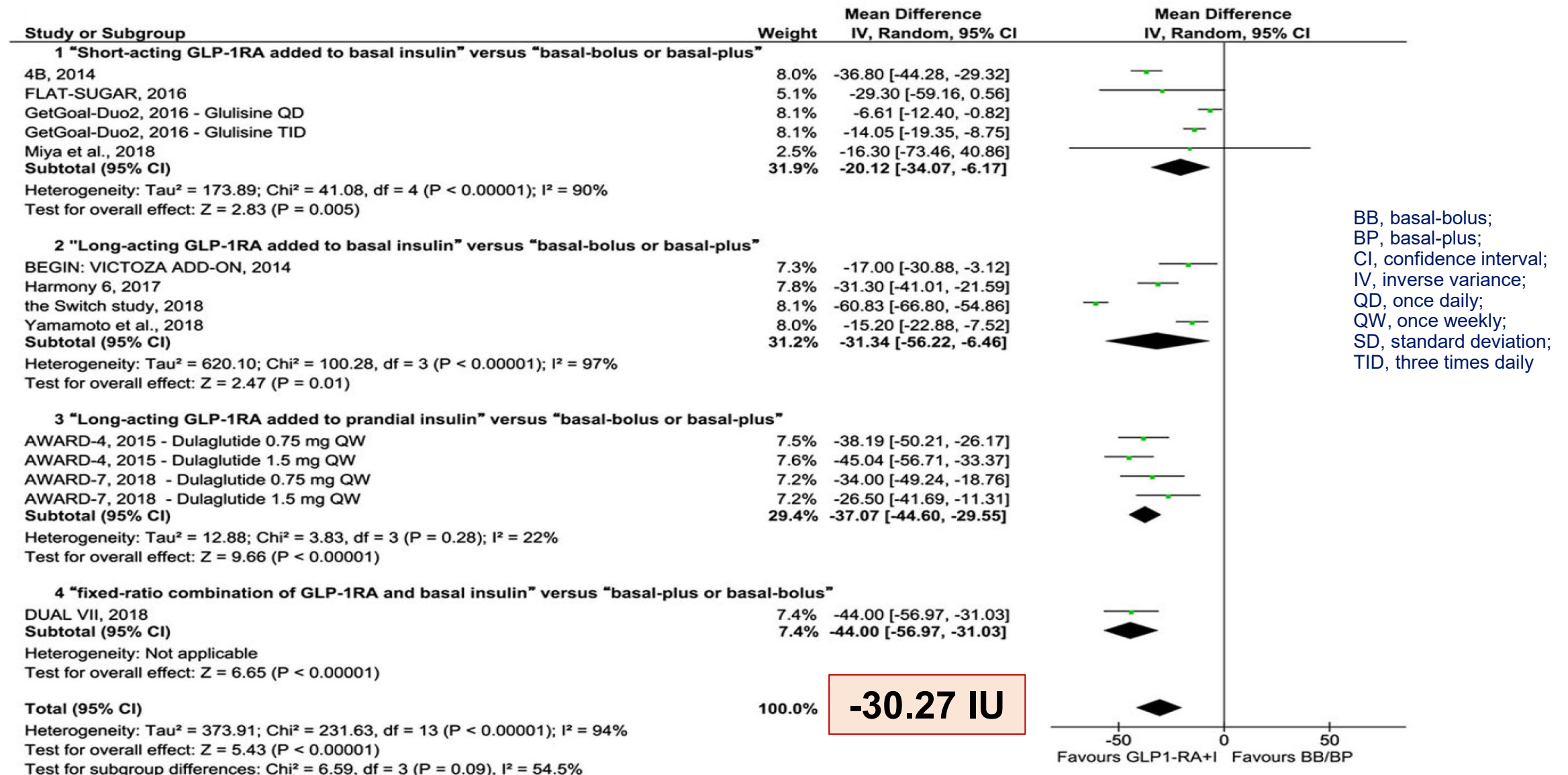
GLP-1 RA Added to Insulin vs Basal-bolus or Basal-plus Insulin Therapy in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: HbA1c



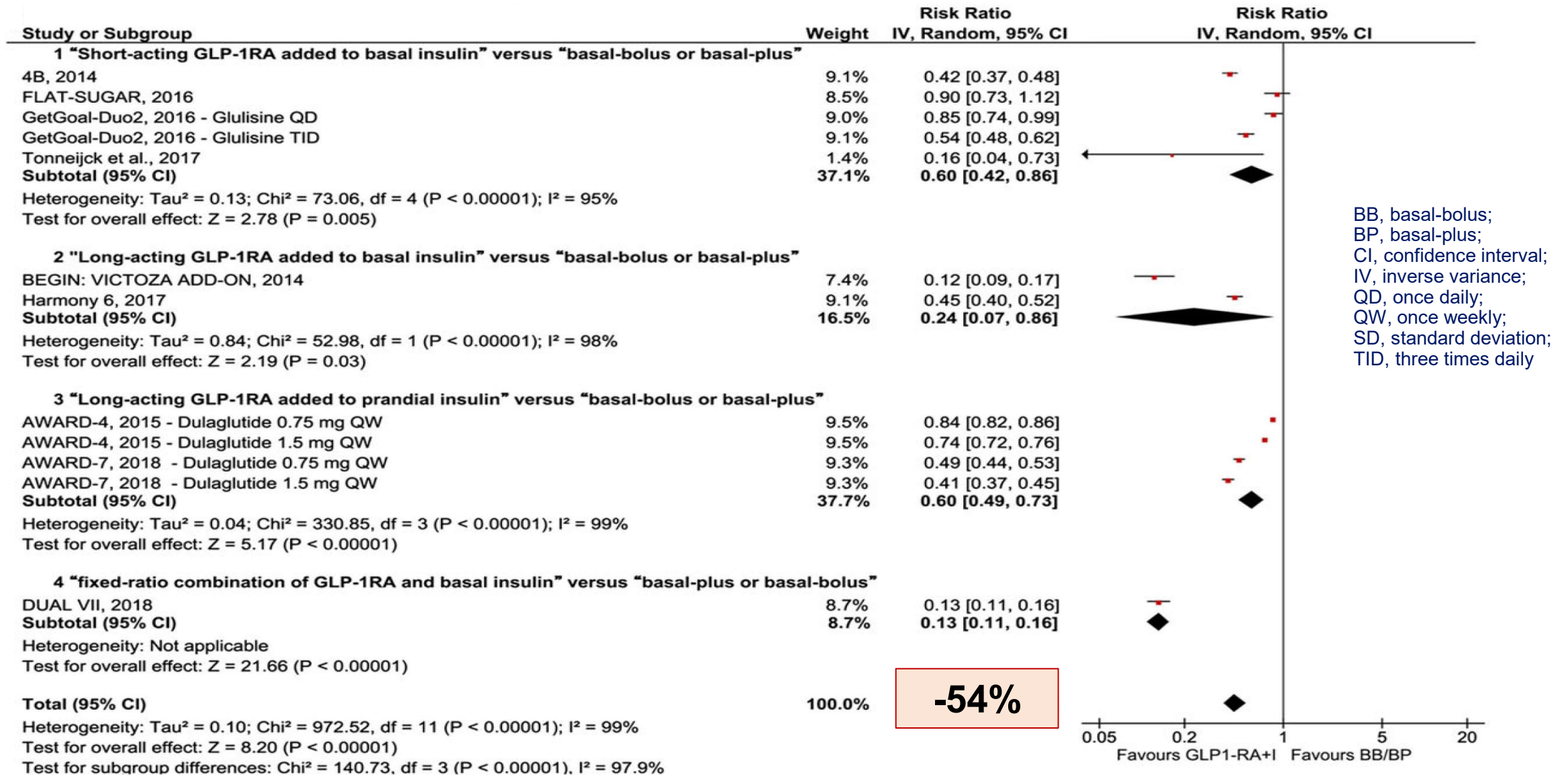
GLP-1 RA Added to Insulin vs Basal-bolus or Basal-plus Insulin Therapy in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: Body Weight



GLP-1 RA Added to Insulin vs Basal-bolus or Basal-plus Insulin Therapy in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: Daily Insulin Dose at Follow-up



GLP-1 RA Added to Insulin vs Basal-bolus or Basal-plus Insulin Therapy in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: Incidence of Hypoglycemia



PROGRAMMA DI SVILUPPO CLINICO

LixiLan-O

¹

iGlarLixi ha dimostrato la superiorità di iGlar o lixisenatide sulla riduzione di HbA1c in pazienti **precedentemente trattati con metformina ± altri OAD**, con un profilo di sicurezza che riflette quelli di iGlar e lixisenatide¹

LixiLan-L

²

iGlarLixi ha dimostrato la superiorità di iGlar sulla riduzione di HbA1c in pazienti **precedentemente trattati con iGlar**, con un profilo di sicurezza che riflette quelli di iGlar e lixisenatide²

LixiLan-G

³

Efficacia e sicurezza di iGlarLixi in pazienti adulti con DMT2 **inadeguatamente controllati con precedente terapia GLP1-RA (long/short) e metformin ± pioglitazone e/o SGLT2.**

1- Rosenstock J, et al. Diabetes Care 2016

2- Aroda VR, et al. Diabetes Care 2016

3- LixiLan-G Diabetes Care 2019;

iGlarLixi vs iGlar+Bolus

Diabetes Ther (2020) 11:305–318
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s13300-019-00735-7>



ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Efficacy and Safety of iGlarLixi, Fixed-Ratio Combination of Insulin Glargine and Lixisenatide, Compared with Basal-Bolus Regimen in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes: Propensity Score Matched Analysis

Ádám G. Tabák  · John Anderson · Pablo Aschner · Minzhi Liu · Aramesh Saremi · Peter Stella · Francisco J. Tinahones · Carol Wysham · Juris J. Meier

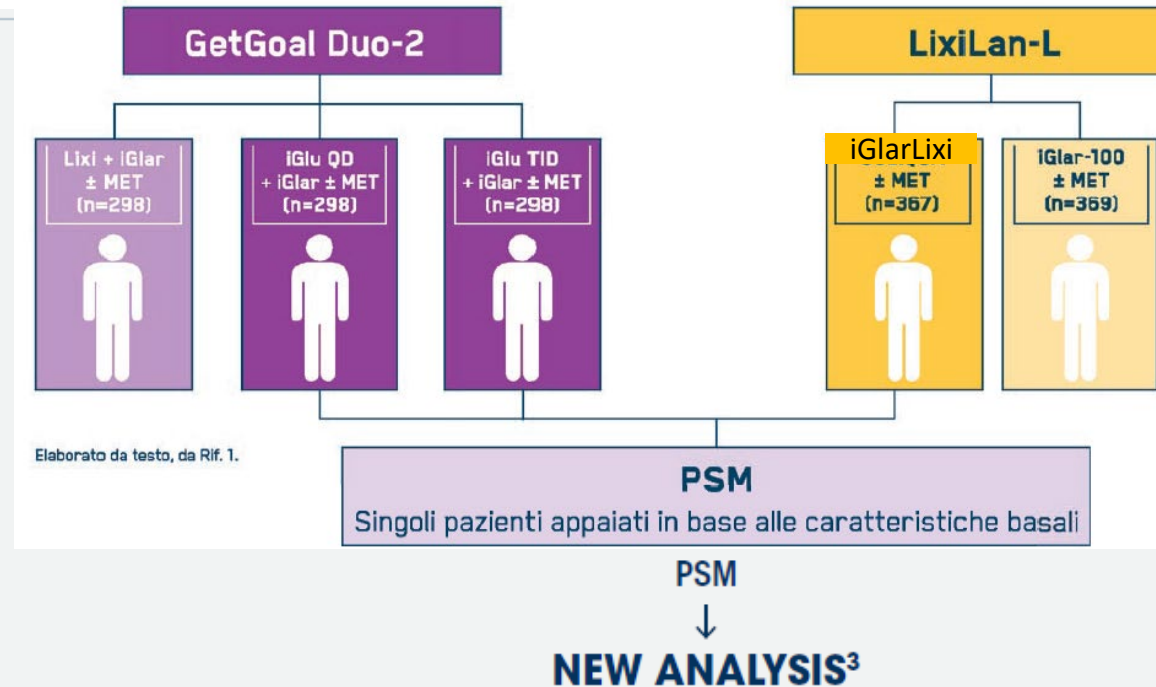
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iGlarLixi vs iGlar+Bolus

Data from two Phase III clinical trials were used: LixiLan-L and GetGoal Duo-2^{1,2}

Patients treated with iGlarLixi in the LixiLan-L study and those treated with mealtime insulin in GetGoal Duo-2 were compared. Patients were matched using PSM.

Baseline characteristics used for matching included age, race, diabetes duration, baseline body mass index, blood sugar levels and fasting plasma glucose (FPG).

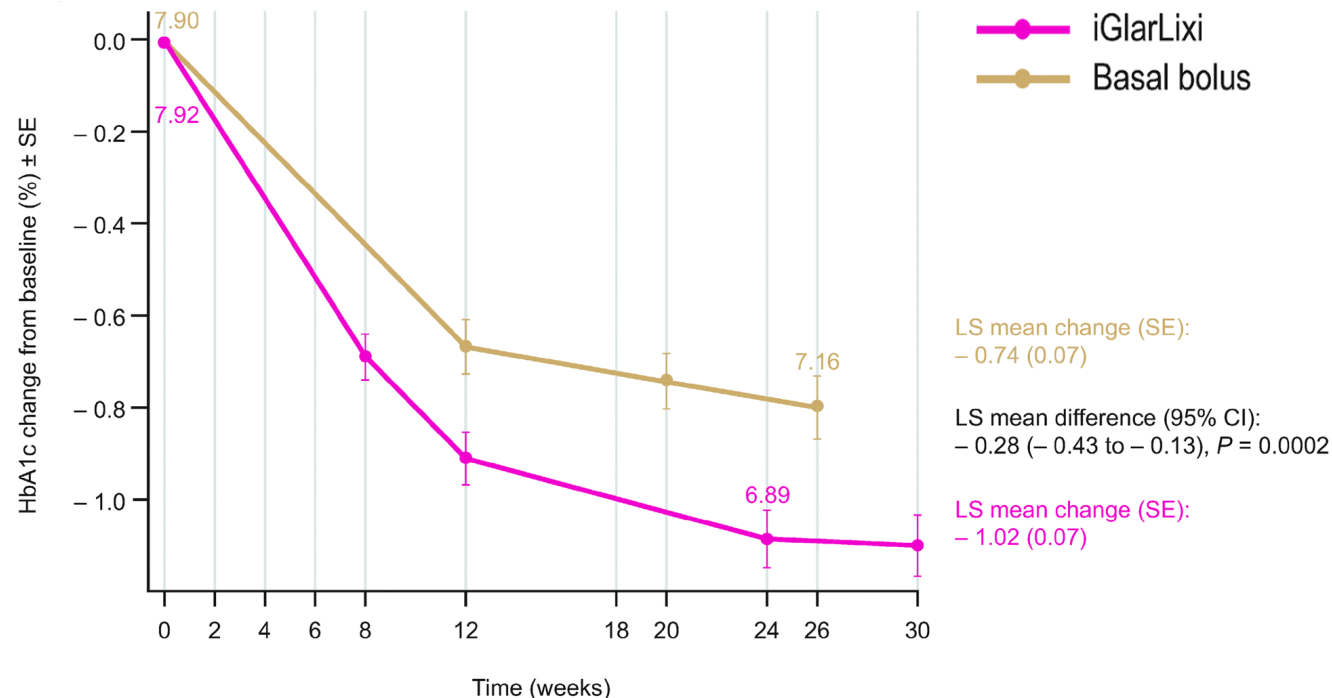


GetGoal Duo-2 and LixiLan-L Differences

GGD2: 26 weeks, with 12 weeks' run-in to optimize BI	LixiLan-L: 30 weeks, with 6 weeks' run-in to optimize BI
GGD2: 3-arm (lixisenatide once daily or insulin glulisine given 1x or 2x daily, added to glargine, with or without metformin)	LixiLan-L: 2-arm (iGlarLixi or iGlar, with or without metformin)

Fixed-ratio combinations were associated with greater HbA1c reduction compared with basal-bolus

An indirect propensity score-matched comparison analysis using arms from two separate RCTs was used to select individuals receiving iGlarLixi in LixiLan-L (n=195) or basal bolus in GetGoal Duo 2 (n=195) on the basis of BMI, HbA1c, FPG, iGlar dose and metformin use

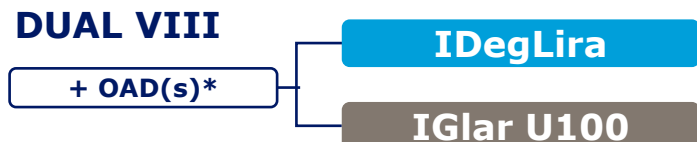
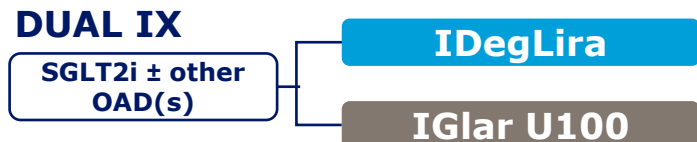
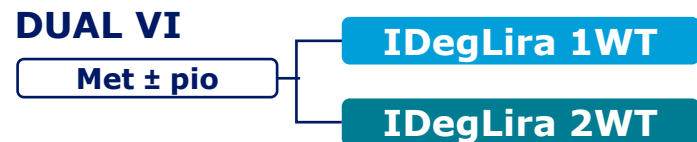
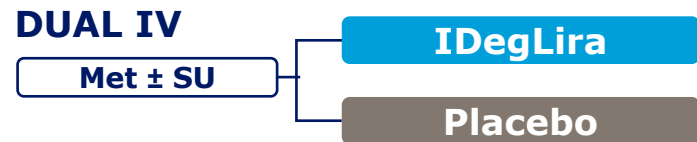
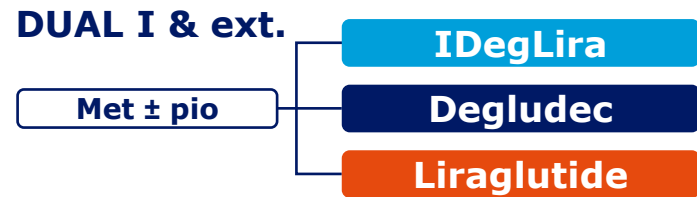


- Study limitations: These were post-hoc analyses separate trials with different protocols. Therefore, the results should be considered hypothesis-generating. BMI, body mass index; CI, confidence interval; FPG, fasting plasma glucose; iGlar, insulin glargine; LS, least squares

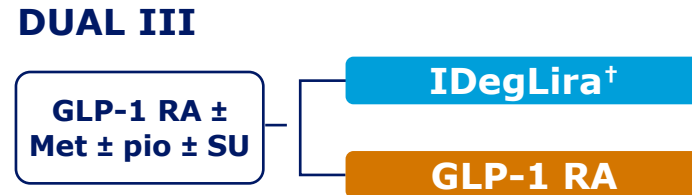
- Tabak A, et al. Diabetes Ther 2020;11:305–18

IDegLira phase 3 clinical development programme overview

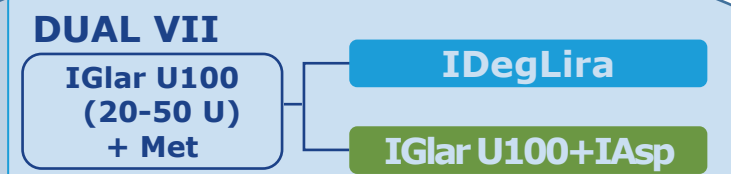
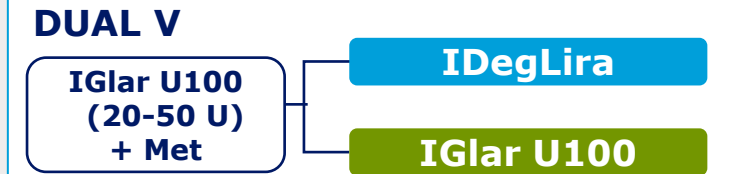
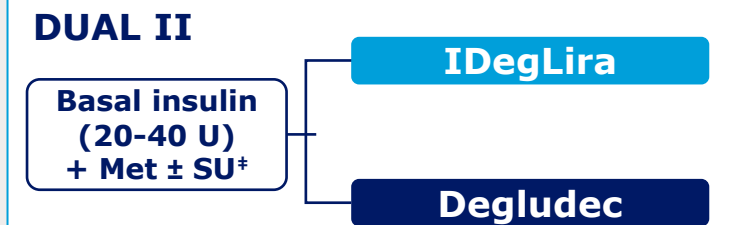
Uncontrolled on OADs



Uncontrolled on GLP-1 RA



Uncontrolled on basal insulin

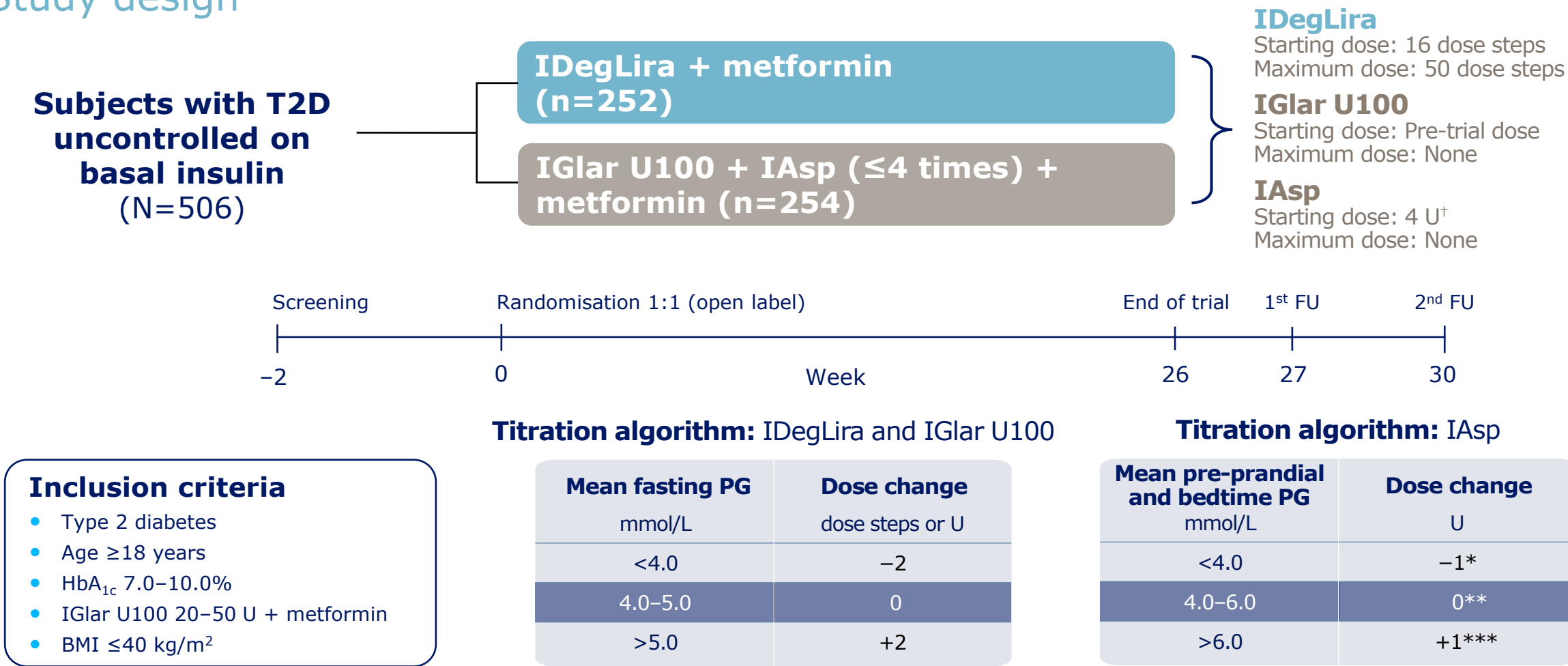


*Metformin, SU, pioglitazone were the OADs that were used in both the treatment arms, DPP4i and glinides were discontinued at randomisation in both the arms. 1 patient in the IDegLira arm used α-GI. †GLP-1RA discontinued. ‡SU was discontinued at randomisation.

α-GI, alpha-glucosidase inhibitor; ext., extension; GLP-1 RA, glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist; IAsp, insulin aspart; IGlargin U100, insulin glargine U100; Met, metformin; OAD, oral anti-diabetic drug; Pio, pioglitazone; SGLT2i, sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 inhibitor; SU, sulphonylurea; 1WT, once-weekly titration; 2WT, twice-weekly titration

DUAL VII

Study design



[†]each meal when necessary; * In case of ≥1 SMBGs below target; ** 0–1 SMBG above target, no SMPGs below target; ***in case of ≥2 SMBGs above target, no SMBGs below target

BG, blood glucose; BMI, body mass index; FU, follow-up; IAsp, insulin aspart; IGlar U100, insulin glargine U100; PG, plasma glucose; SMBG, self measured blood glucose; T2D, type 2 diabetes; U, units

Comparing daily treatment with IDegLira and Basal-Bolus

IDegLira

1 pen¹

1 Injection¹

1 SMBG test²

Daily Regimen



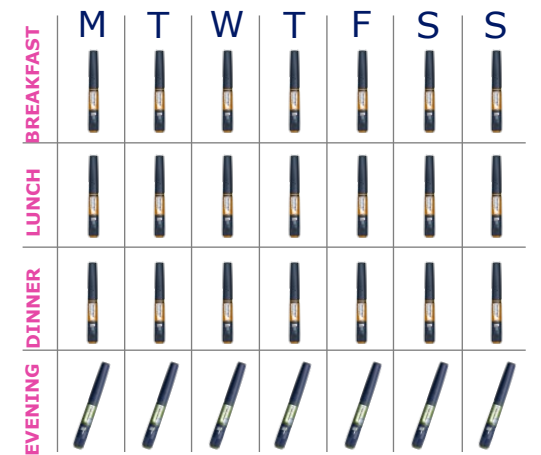
Basal - Bolus

2 pens

2-4* Injections³

2-4* SMBG test²

Daily Regimen



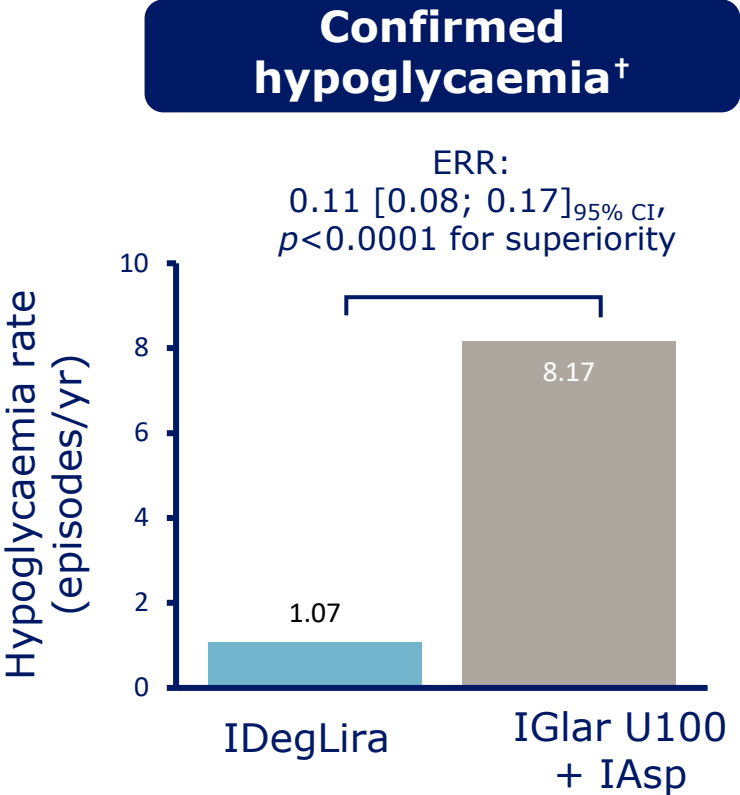
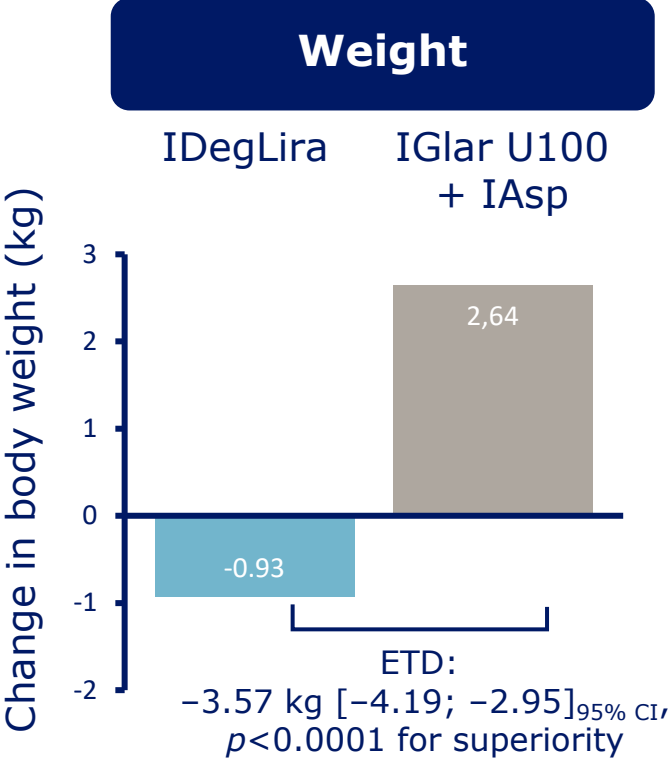
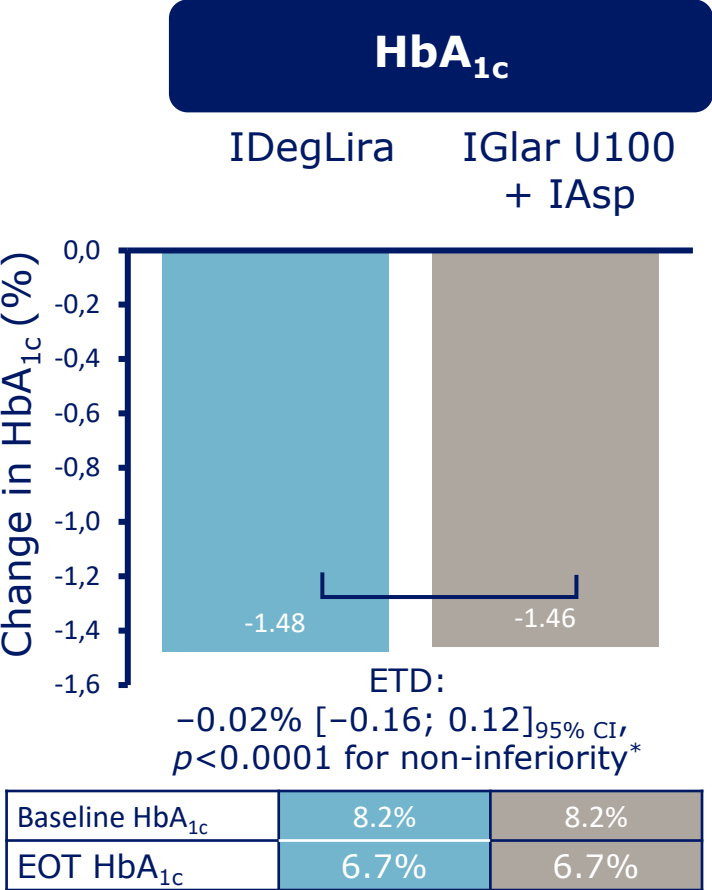
*Based on the number of meals

SMBG, self measured blood glucose

1. Buse JB et al. Diabetes Care 2014;37: 2926-2933; 2. Owens D et al. Diabetes and Primary Care 2004; 6(1): 8-16; 3. National Institute for Clinical Excellence. Guidance on the use of long-acting insulin analogues for the treatment of diabetes – Insulin glargine. Technology Appraisal number 53 December, 2002

DUAL VII

Key clinical findings



*Billings et al. *Diabetes Care* 2018;41(5):1009-1016

Take home messages: combinazione GLP1RA/Insulina

- Azione sia sulla glicemia a digiuno che postprandiale con meccanismi complementari
- Minor rischio di ipoglicemia
- Effetti extraglicemici protettivi a livello cardiovascolare e renale
- Riduzione del numero di somministrazioni sottocutanee giornaliere
- Non necessaria intensificazione dell'automonitoraggio glicemico
- Semplice titolazione della dose
- Buona tollerabilità

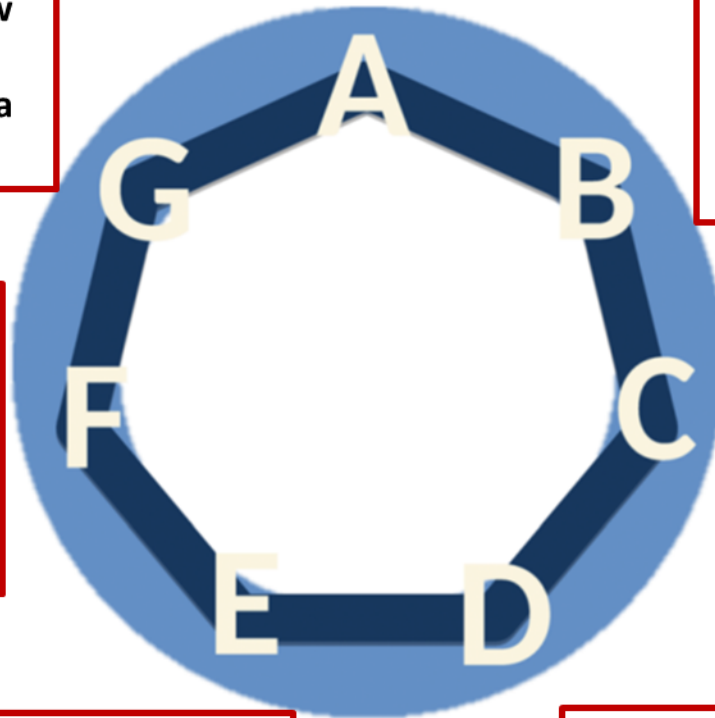
The ABCDEFG algorithm to guide diabetes therapy

Geography: Knowledge of the differences among ethnicity, SES and habits, like diet or belief, will help to adopt new strategies for a better management of diabetes in a globalized world.

Age: the biological age is crucial to set up the right glycaemic target

Body Weight: response to lifestyle changes and to drugs varies as body weight varies. Body weight should be taken into account when choosing the right molecule

Frailty: in Frail patients overlapping conditions such as cognitive impairment, depression, polypharmacy and malnutrition influence the choice of therapy



Complications: diabetic complications influence A1c targets, drug choice and QoL.

Empowerment: patients should learn how to manage and cope with their disease to achieve optimal glycaemic control.

Duration of disease: duration of diabetes impacts on beta cell function and on benefits of tight glucose control.