



PROGRAMMA

1° CONVEGNO NAZIONALE CONGIUNTO SIN - SID

**La Malattia Renale Diabetica (DKD):
Presente e Futuro dell'Approccio
Integrato Nefro-Diabetologico
TEAM WORK FOR WORK SUCCESS**

RIMINI, 2 OTTOBRE 2019

L'insulinoterapia nel diabete con danno renale: quali novità?

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Ospedale Maggiore Policlinico

Conflitti di interesse

- Eli Lilly
- Novo Nordisk
- Astra Zeneca

Diapositiva preparata da EMANUELA ORSI e ceduta alla Società Italiana di Diabetologia.
Per ricevere la versione originale si prega di scrivere a siditalia@siditalia.it

Agenda

CKD e metabolismo del glucosio

Tipi di insulina e schemi terapeutici

Studi di efficacia e safety

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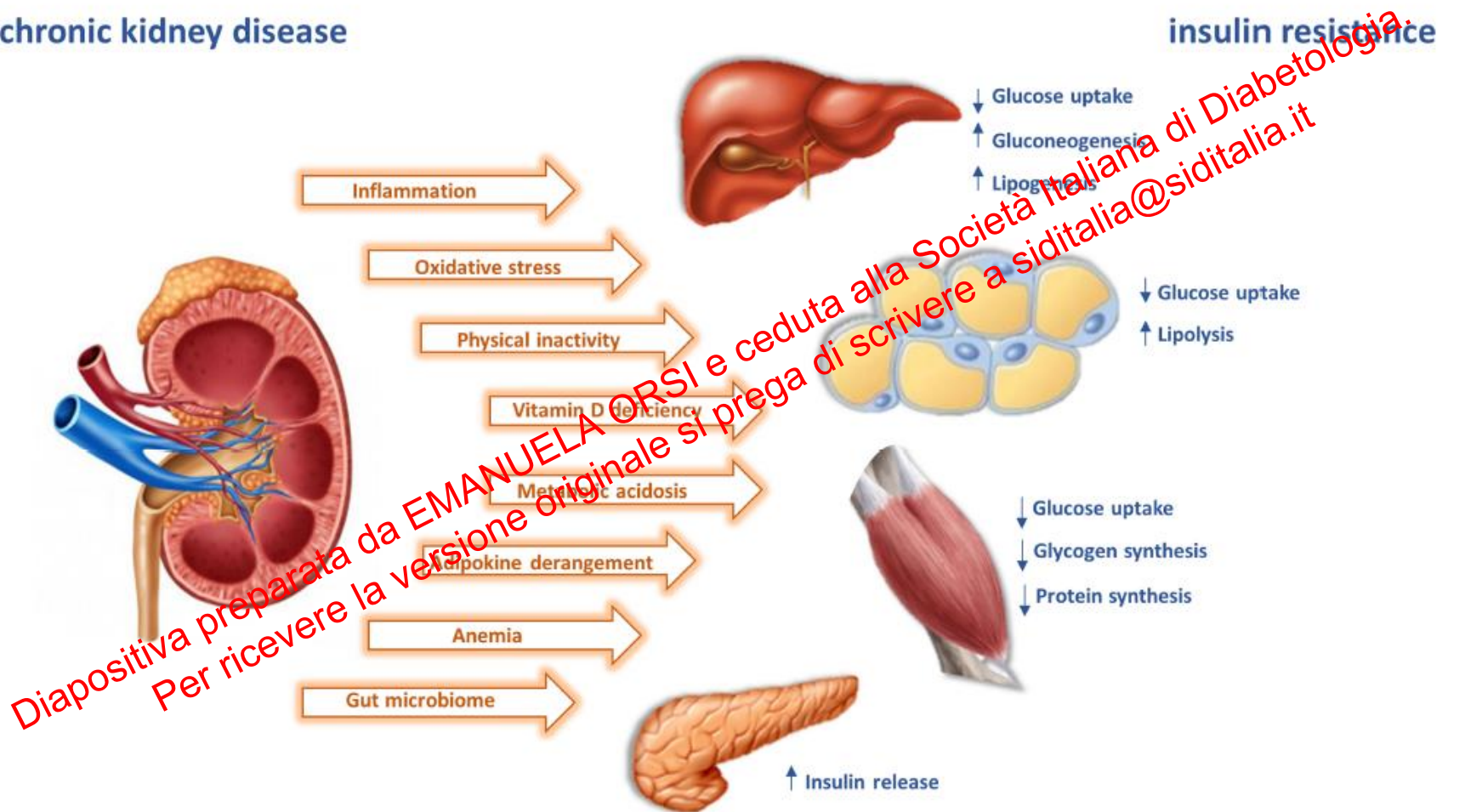
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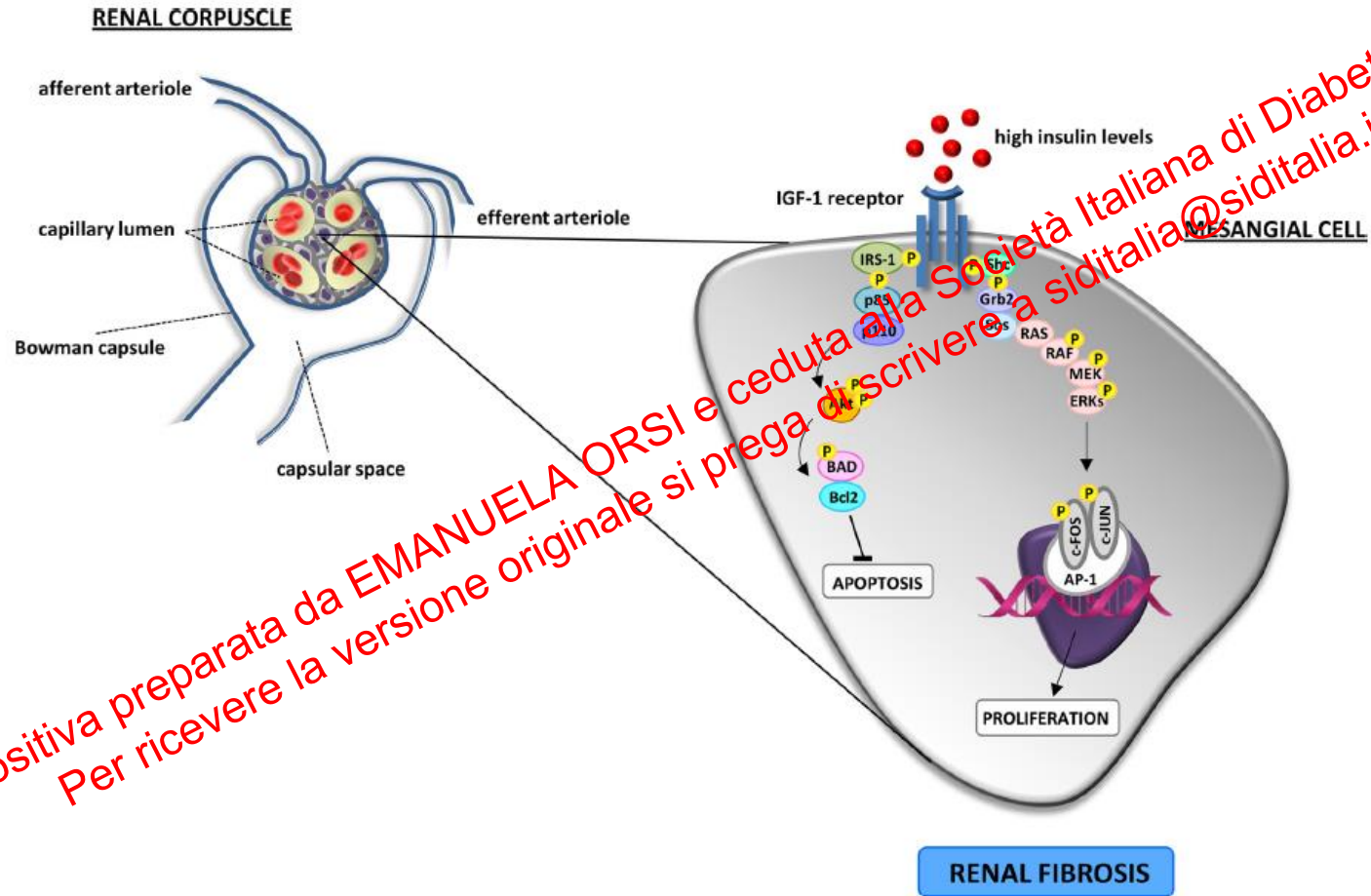
Insulin resistance in chronic kidney disease

chronic kidney disease

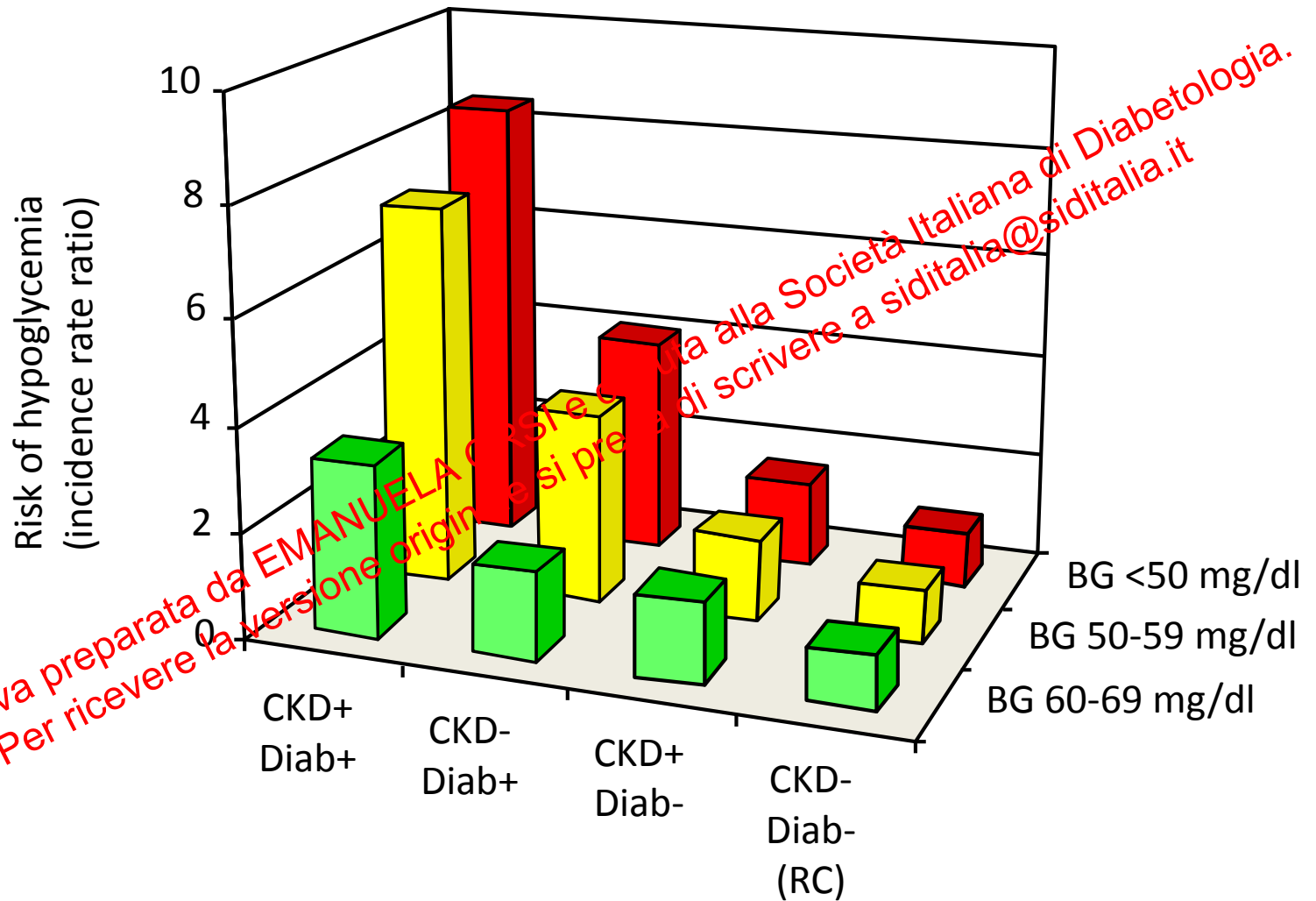
insulin resistance



Insulin resistance and kidney damage



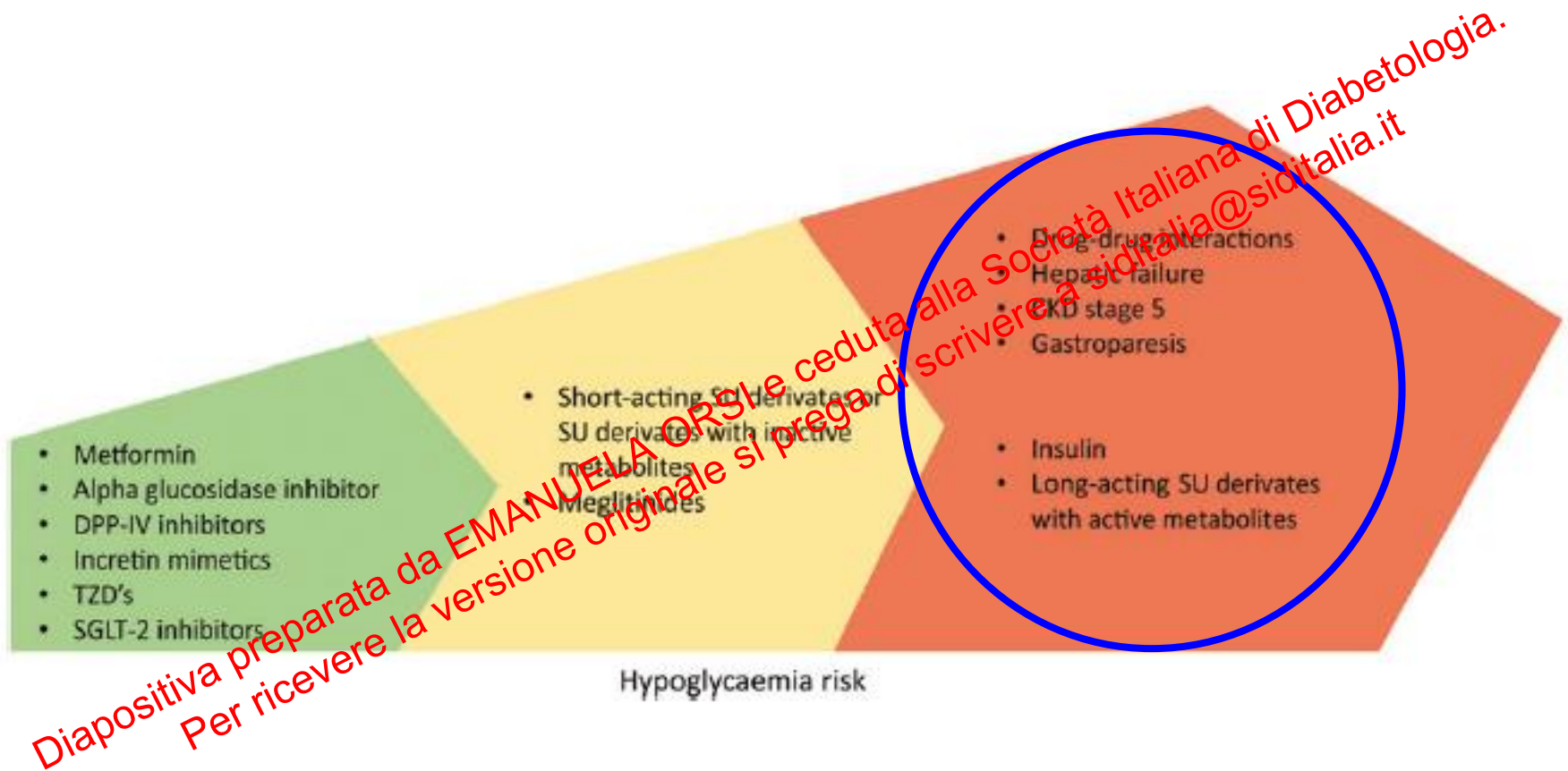
Kidney dysfunction and risk of hypoglycemia



Kidney dysfunction and risk of hypoglycemia

- Decreased renal clearance of insulin
- Decreased hepatic clearance of insulin
- Impaired renal insulin degradation
- Increased insulin half-life due to conditions other than the above
- **Decline in renal gluconeogenesis**
- Deficient catecholamine release
- Other impacts of uremia on glucose homeostasis
- Diminished food intake due to anorexia, diabetic gastroparesis, etc.
- Protein-energy wasting (malnutrition-inflammation complex)
- Loss of body weight and fat mass
- Co-morbid conditions
- Hypoglycemia during hemodialysis treatments
- Effects of peritoneal dialysis on glucose metabolism
- Prescribed medications
- Imposed dietary restrictions
- Apparently low HbA_{1c} due to confounding by uremia or anemia

Kidney dysfunction and risk of hypoglycemia



Clinical Practice Guideline on management of patients with diabetes and chronic kidney disease stage 3b or higher (eGFR <45 mL/min). Nephrol Dial Transplant . 2015; 30:ii1-ii142

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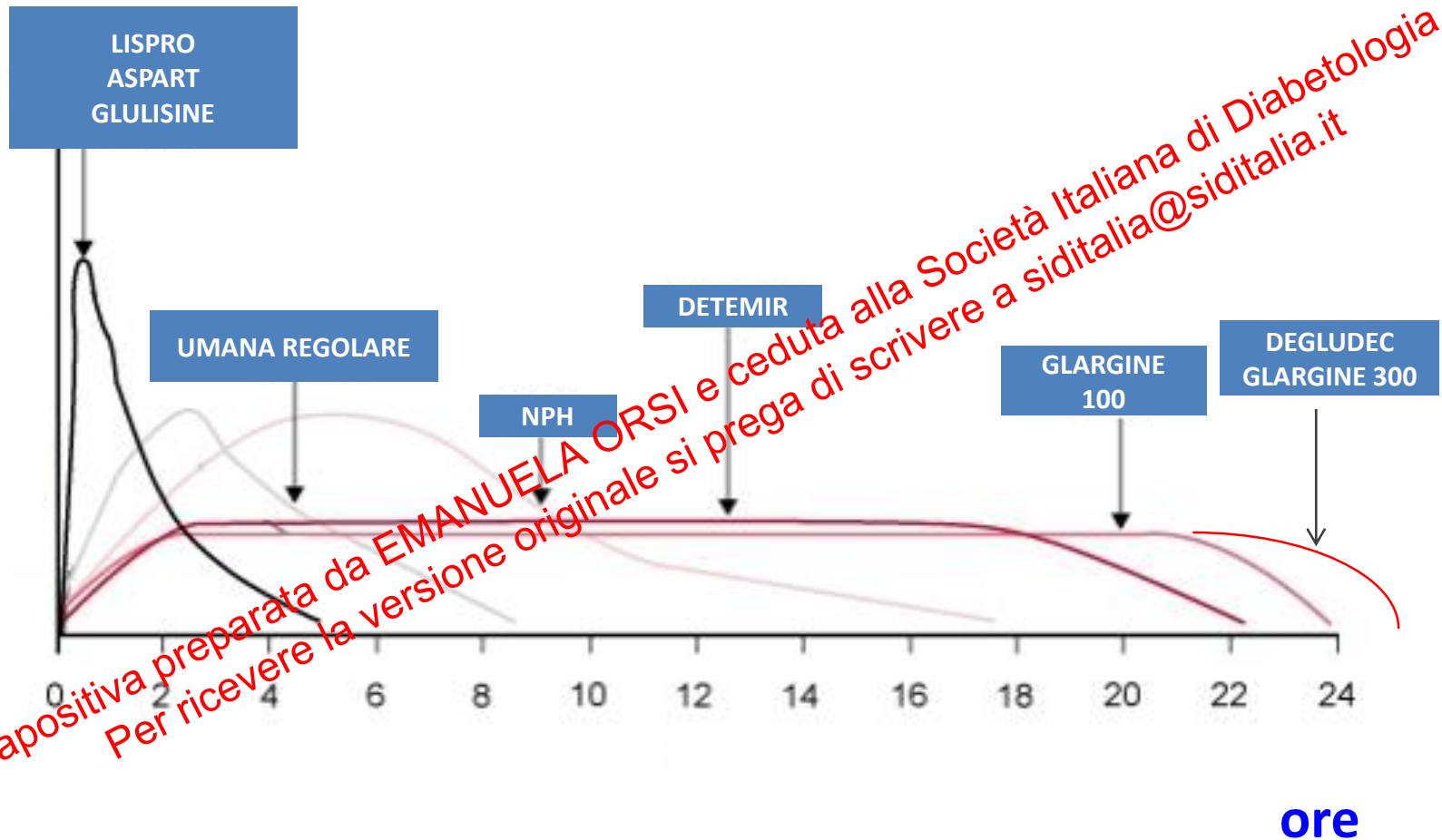
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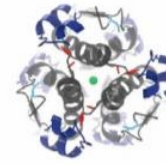
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Insulin type	Insulin name	Onset of action	Peak effect	duration	kinetic	injection
Rapid action	regular	15-30'	2-4 h	6-8 h	Prandial Bolus	IV insulin infusion
Intermediate Action	NPH	1-2 h	4-8	12-18 h	basal	1-2/die
Rapid Action analogue	Lispro Aspart Glulisine	5-15'	1-2 h	4-6 h	Prandial Bolus	Can be taken after meal
Long acting analogue	Glargine100 Detemir Degludec Glargine 300	2 h	No peak	20-24 h 16-20 24 24	basal	1/die

Tipi di insulina



Ultra rapid insulin profiles: Faster Insulin Aspart (FIASP)



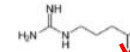
Insulin aspart

Niacinamide: absorption modifier

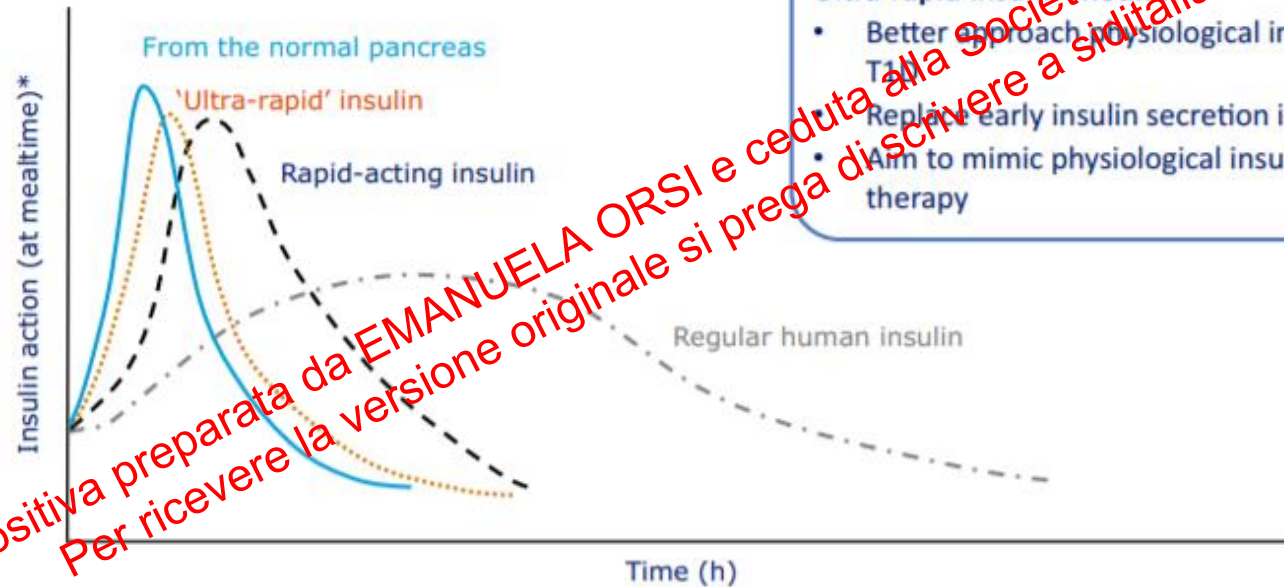


Vitamin B3

L-Arginine: added for stability



Naturally occurring amino acid



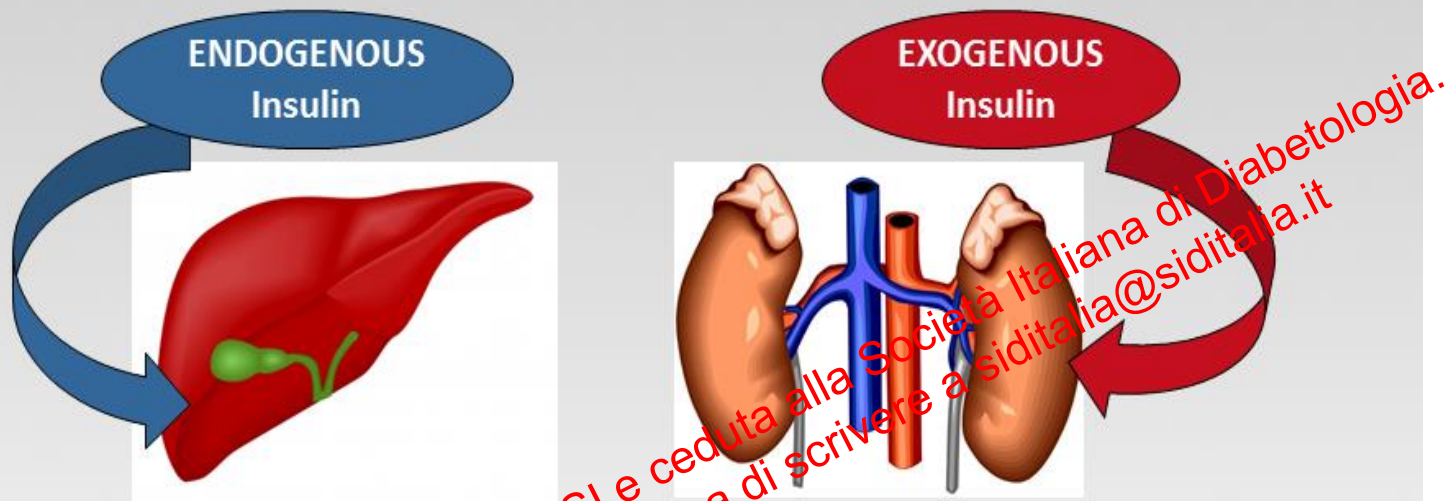
*Schematic representation

Ultra-rapid insulin should:

- Better approach to physiological insulin secretion in T1D
- Replace early insulin secretion in T2D
- Aim to mimic physiological insulin profile for pump therapy

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Human insulin

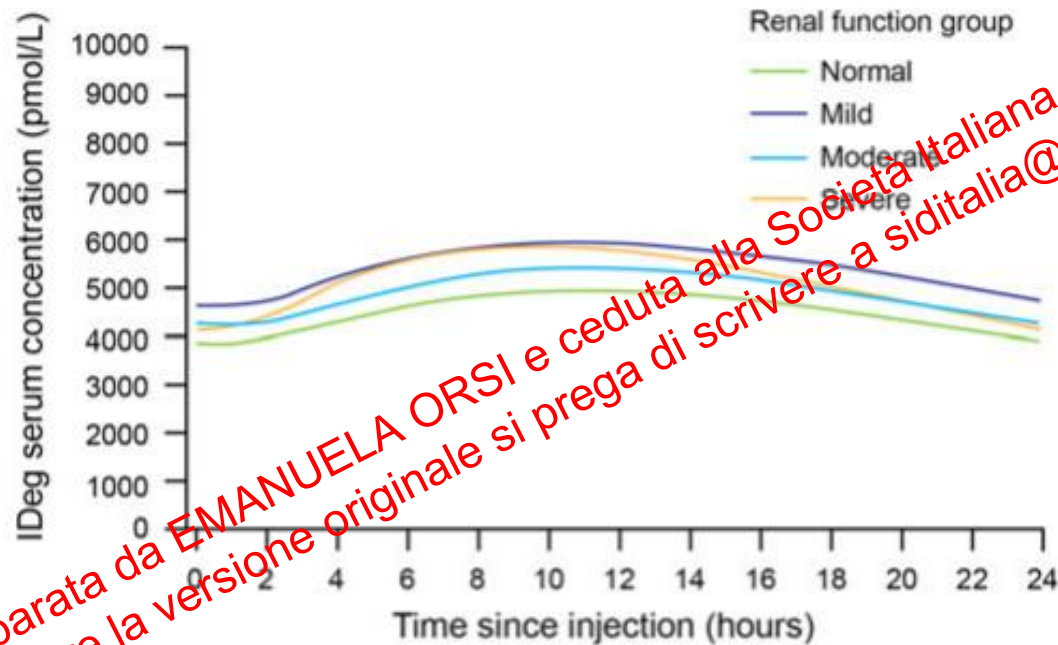


One third of exogenous insulin degradation is carried out by the kidney
Risk for hypoglycemia is higher in CKD due to reduced exogenous insulin catabolism

GGFR	Insulin dosage
10-50 ml/min	25% reduction
<10 ml/min	50% reduction

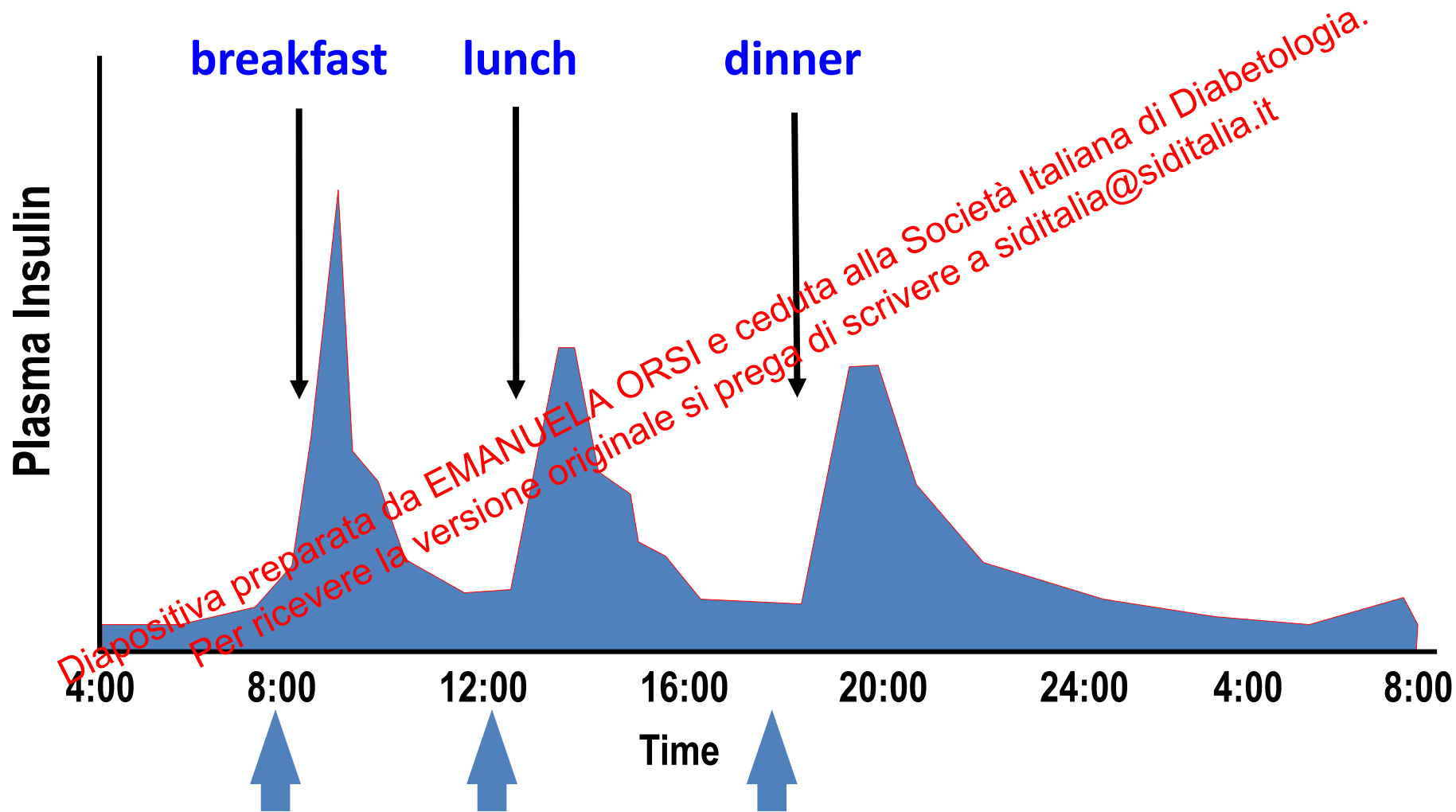
Insulin	Action			Renal and hepatic dysfunction
	Start (min)	Peak (h)	Duration (h)	
Lyspro	<15	0.5-1	2-5	No influence
Aspart	<15	0.5-1	2-5	Usually no influence (renal) Reduced and variable absorption (hepatic)
Glulisine	<15	0.5-1	2-5	Usually no influence (renal) No data (hepatic)
Fiasp	5	0.4-1	2-5	Usually no influence (renal) absorption rate decreased and more variable (hepatic)

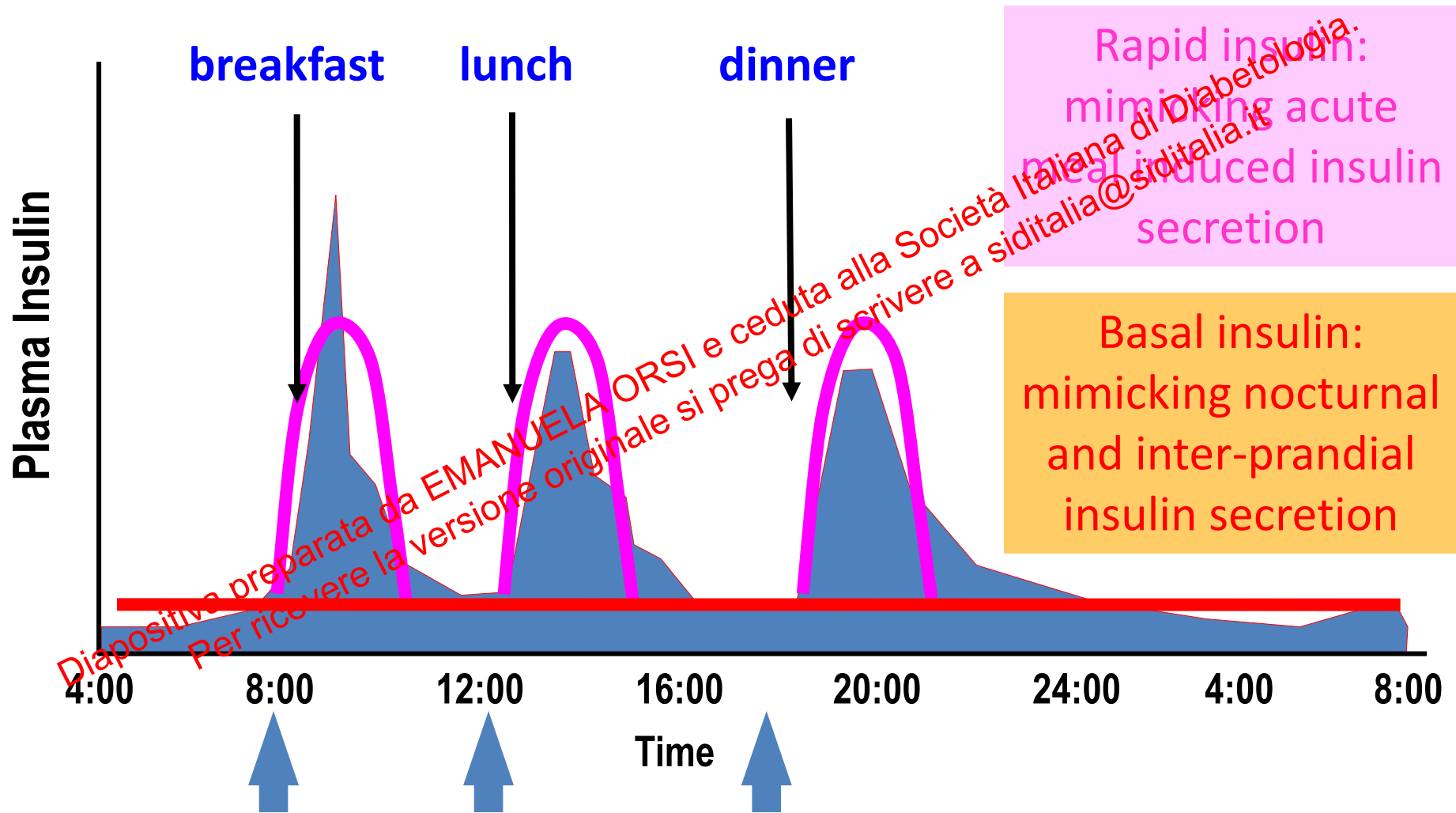
Insulin degludec (IDeg) concentrations at steady state and renal function



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Fig. 3 Simulated mean insulin degludec (IDeg) concentrations at steady state (IDeg 0.4 U/kg subcutaneously)





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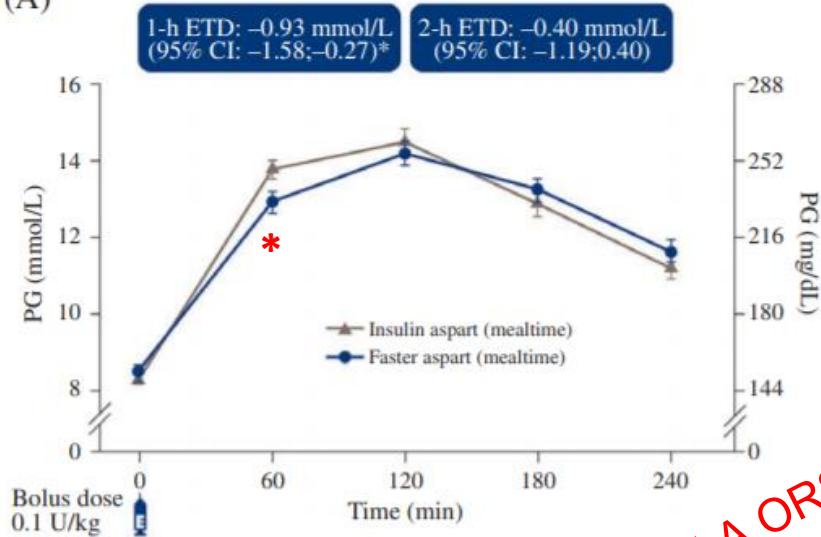
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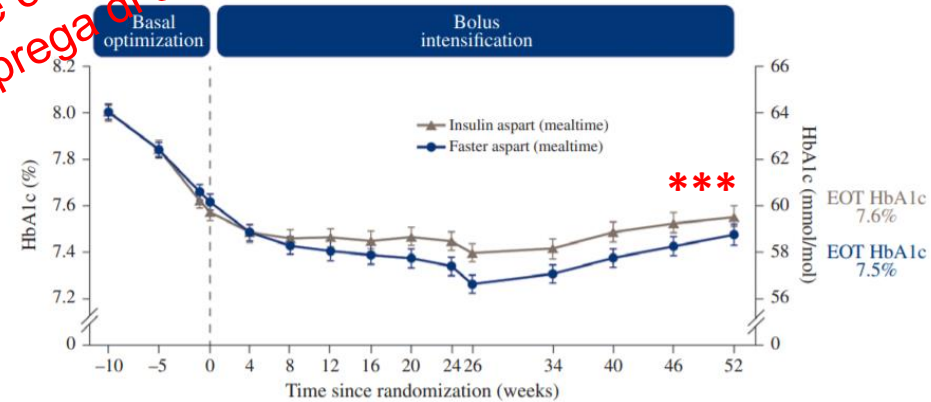
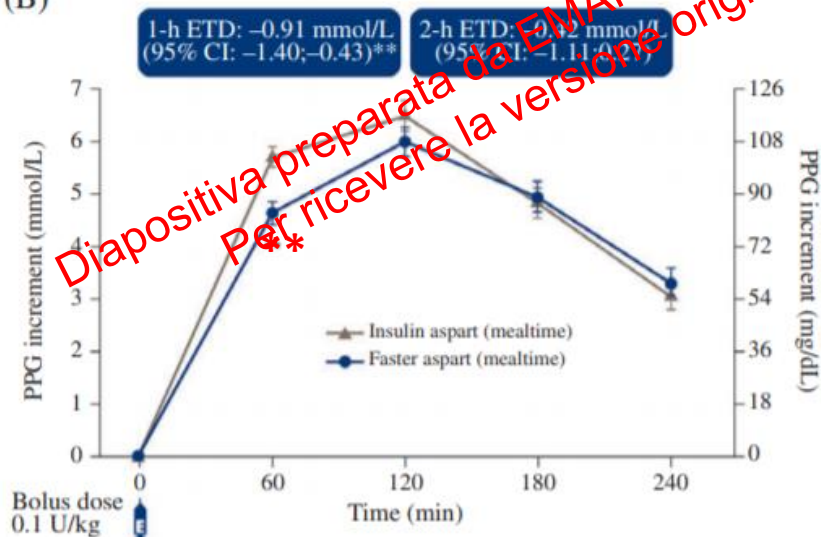
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Efficacy and safety of fast-acting insulin aspart in comparison with insulin aspart in type 1 diabetes (onset 1)

(A)



(B)

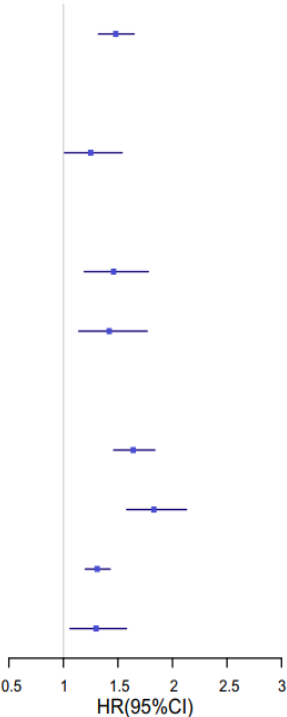




Chronic Kidney Disease, Basal Insulin Glargine,
and Health Outcomes in People with Dysglycemia:
The ORIGIN Study

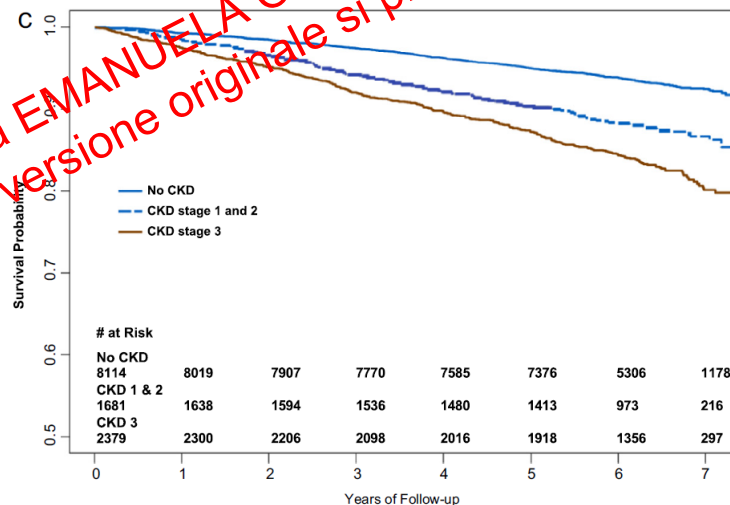
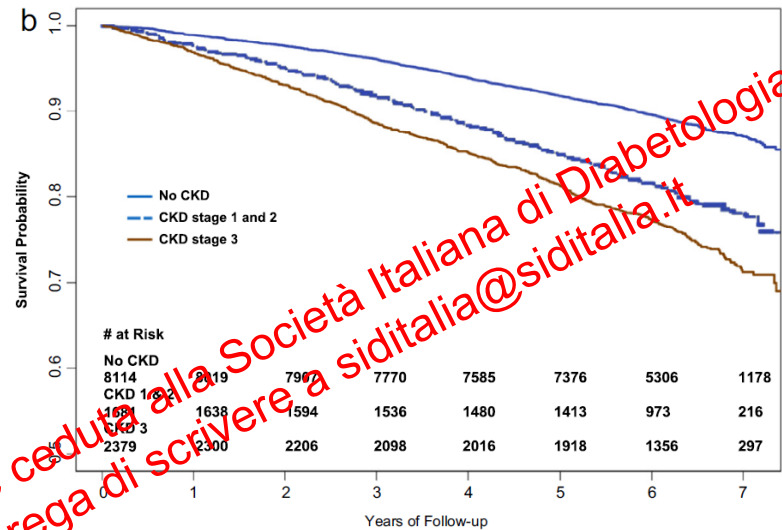
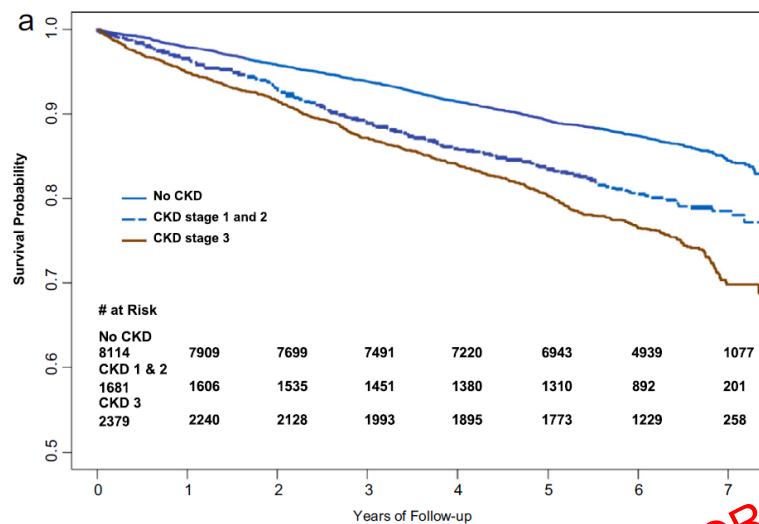
12.174 patients
8114 (67%) NON CKD
4060 (33%) CKD 1-3 stage

	CKD	No CKD	HR
	Rate (#events)	Rate (#events)	(95%CI)
Primary Outcome			
CV death, Non-fatal MI or Non-fatal Stroke	4.17(909)	2.99(1081)	1.41 (1.32-1.65)
Secondary Outcome			
Non-fatal MI	1.44(233)	0.73(351)	1.25 (1.01-1.54)
Stroke Any			
Stroke Non-fatal	1.29(290)	0.71(344)	1.46 (1.19-1.78)
Stroke	1.01(227)	0.61(295)	1.42 (1.14-1.77)
Death			
Any cause	4.03(925)	1.90(929)	1.64 (1.46-1.84)
Cardiovascular	2.55(586)	1.09(535)	1.83 (1.58-2.13)
Primary outcome plus revascularization or nonfatal HF	7.08(1405)	4.61(2007)	1.31 (1.20-1.43)
Major coronary disease event (Fatal/Non-fatal MI)	1.18(263)	0.79(380)	1.30 (1.06-1.58)



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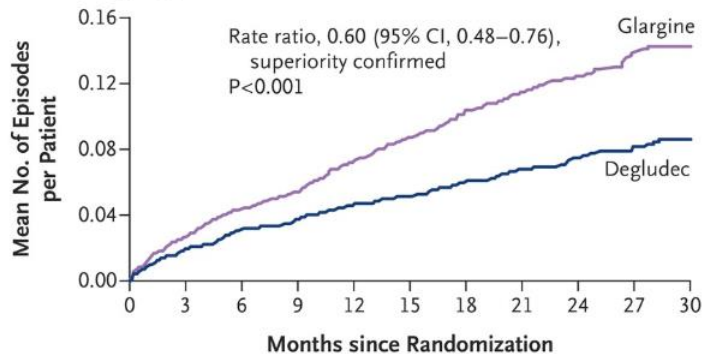
ORIGIN Study: primary outcome, all-cause mortality and CV mortality among participants without CKD, CKD stage 1 and 2, and CKD stage 3



* The composite end point were: nonfatal myocardial infarction, nonfatal stroke or death from cardiovascular causes, and any of these events plus a revascularization procedure or hospitalization for heart failure.

Degludec, Glargine 100 and hypoglycaemia: the DEVOTE Study

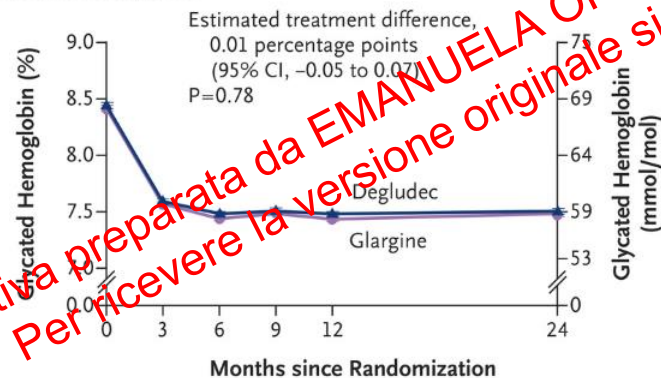
A Severe Hypoglycemia



B Nocturnal Severe Hypoglycemia



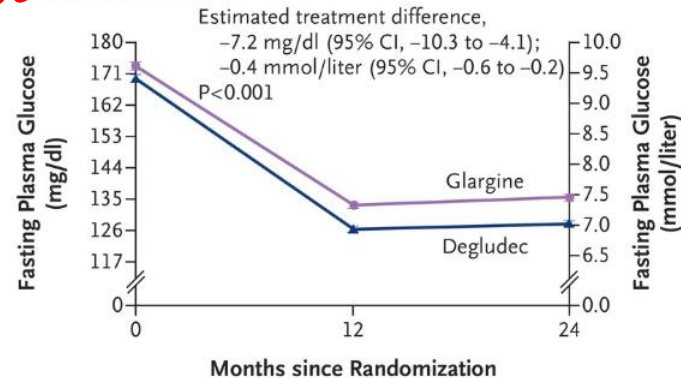
C Glycated Hemoglobin



No. at Risk

Degludec	3774	3656	3608	3535	3525	2458
Glargine	3776	3640	3562	3516	3500	2424

D Fasting Plasma Glucose

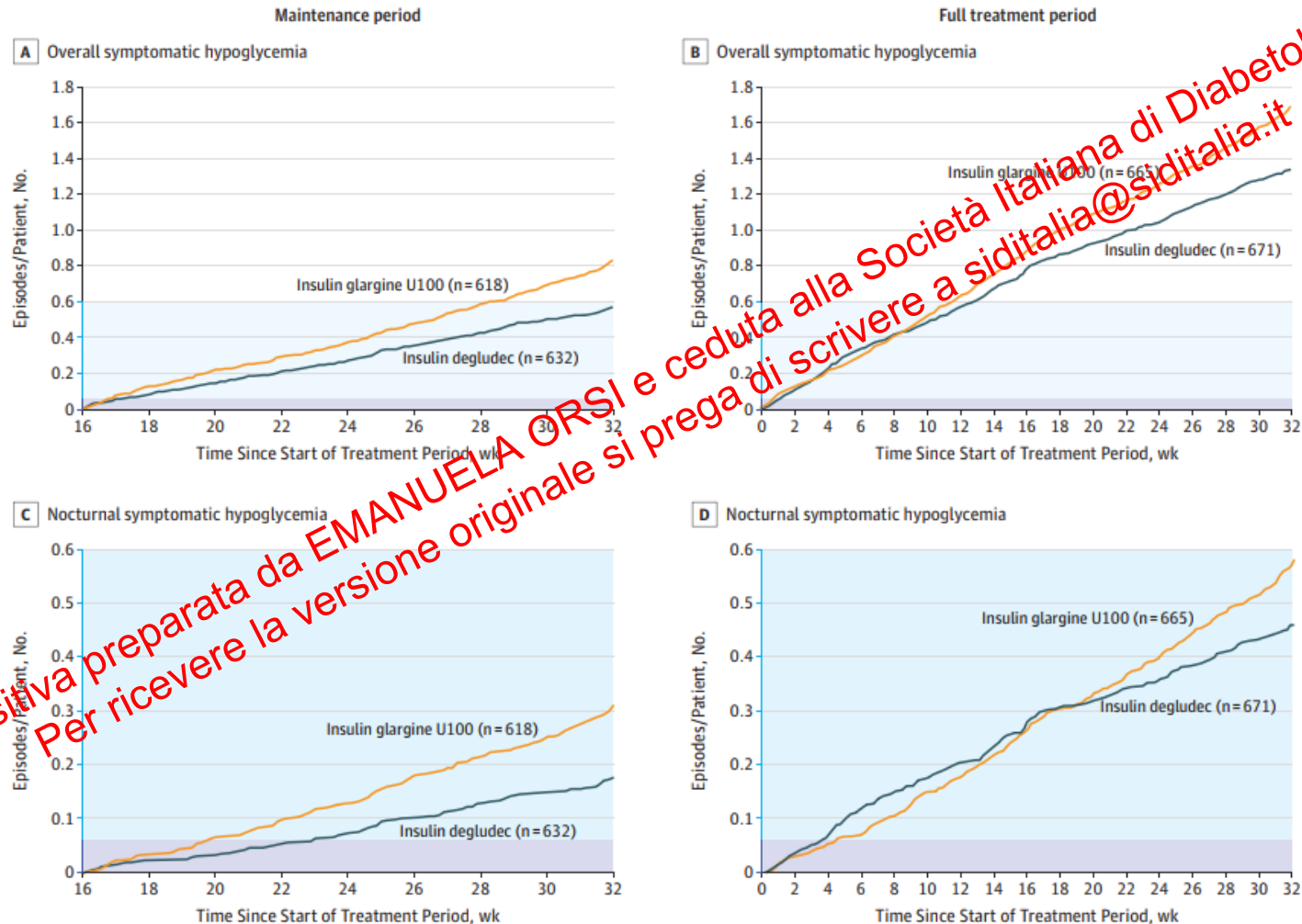


No. at Risk

Degludec	3757	3521	2457
Glargine	3760	3498	2425

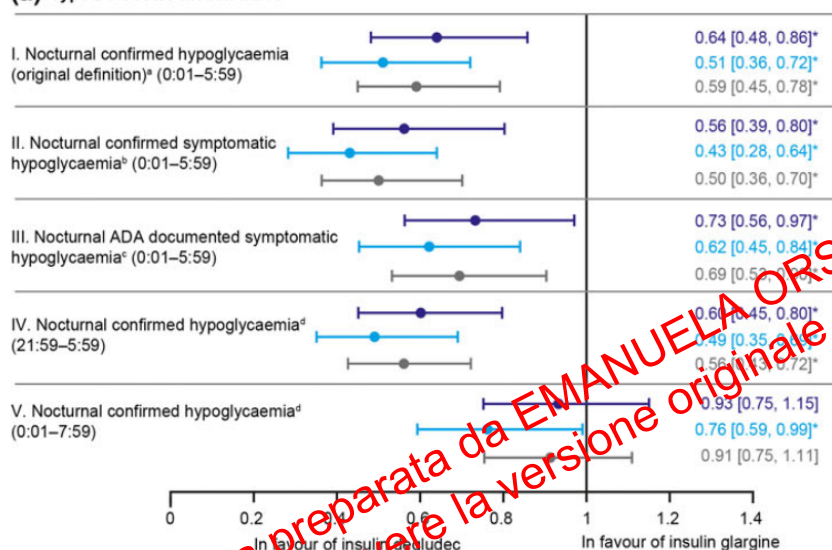
Effect of Insulin Degludec vs Insulin Glargine U100 on Hypoglycemia in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes

The SWITCH 2 Randomized Clinical Trial

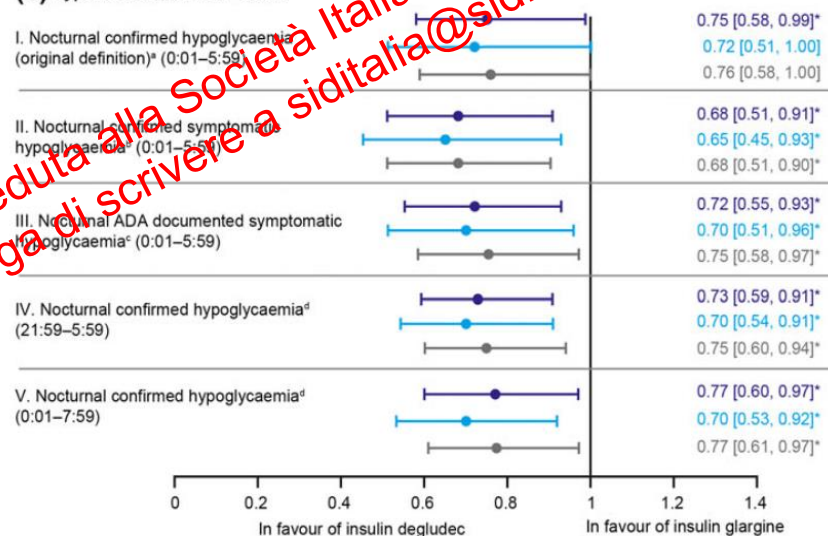


Nocturnal confirmed hypoglycaemia, using different definitions Degludec vs Glargine 100

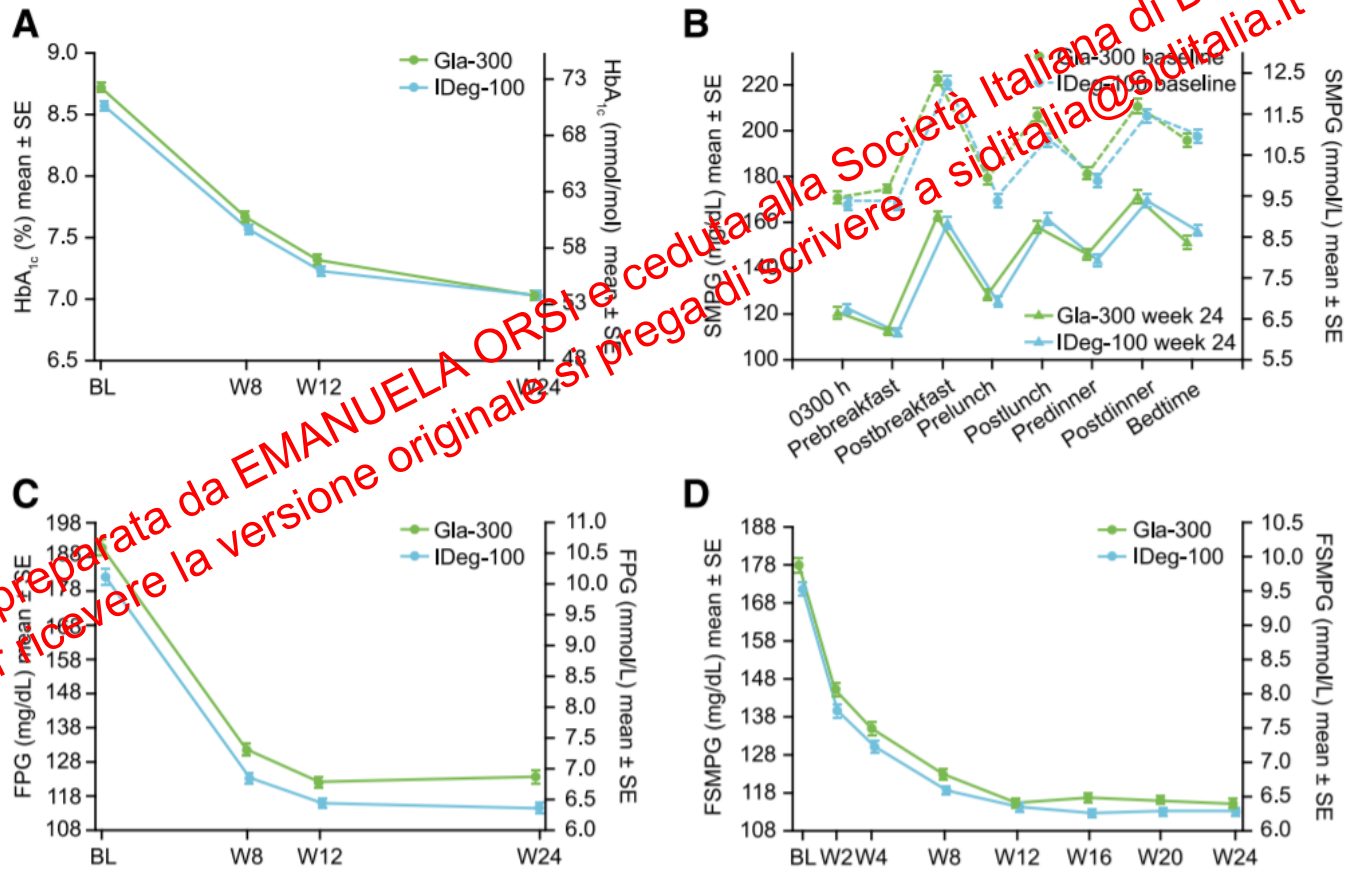
(a) Type 2 diabetes Insulin-naïve



(b) Type 2 diabetes Basal-bolus

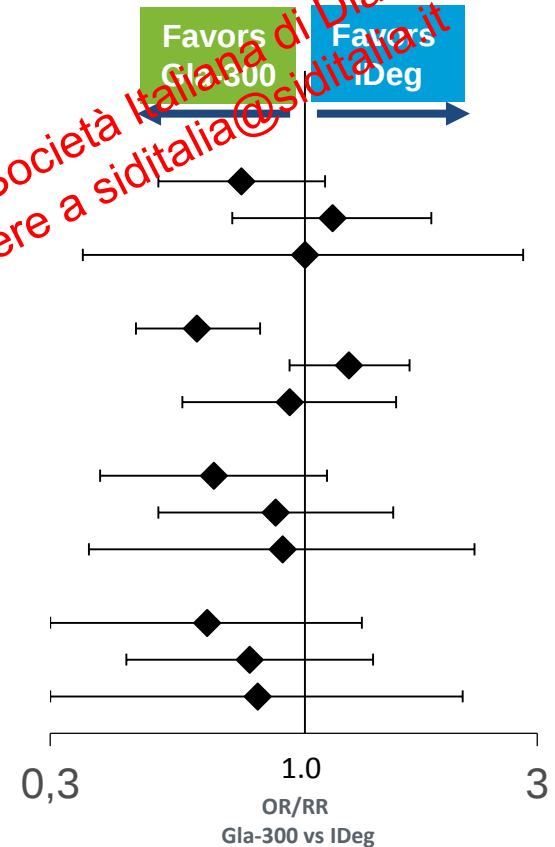


More Similarities Than
Differences Testing Insulin
Glargine 300 Units/mL Versus
Insulin Degludec 100 Units/mL in
Insulin-Naive Type 2 Diabetes:
The Randomized Head-to-Head
BRIGHT Trial



Hypoglycemia with Gla-300 versus IDeg over 24 weeks according to renal function

Baseline eGFR, mL/min/1.73 m ²	OR/RR	95% CI
Incidence of confirmed (≤ 70 mg/dL [≤ 3.9 mmol/L]) hypoglycemia		
≥ 90	0.74	0.50 to 1.10
60 to <90	1.14	0.71 to 1.82
<60	1.00	0.35 to 2.81
Rate of confirmed (≤ 70 mg/dL [≤ 3.9 mmol/L]) hypoglycemia		
≥ 90	0.60	0.40 to 0.81
60 to <90	1.23	0.93 to 1.64
<60	0.93	0.56 to 1.54
Incidence of confirmed (< 54 mg/dL [< 3.0 mmol/L]) hypoglycemia		
≥ 90	0.65	0.38 to 1.11
60 to <90	0.87	0.50 to 1.52
<60	0.90	0.36 to 2.23
Rate of confirmed (< 54 mg/dL [< 3.0 mmol/L]) hypoglycemia		
≥ 90	0.63	0.30 to 1.31
60 to <90	0.77	0.43 to 1.38
<60	0.80	0.30 to 2.11



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Rate ratios and CIs are based on an overdispersed Poisson regression model. Odds ratios and CIs are based on a logistic regression analysis.
CI, confidence interval; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; Gla-300, insulin glargine 300 U/mL; IDeg, insulin degludec 100 U/mL; OR, odds ratio (for hypoglycemia incidence); RR, rate ratio (for hypoglycemia rates)

Gla 100 vs Gla 300: hypoglycemia

(B)

Renal function subgroup,
baseline eGFR (ml/min/1.73 m²)

Confirmed (≤ 3.9 mmol/L [≤ 70 mg/dL]) or severe

	Relative risk (95% CI) Gla-300 vs Gla-100
Overall	0.75 (0.68 to 0.83)
<60	0.76 (0.62 to 0.94)
≥ 60	0.75 (0.67 to 0.85)

Heterogeneity of treatment effect across subgroups:
 $P=.662^{\dagger}$ (nocturnal); $P=.794^{\dagger}$ (anytime)

Confirmed (< 3.0 mmol/L [< 54 mg/dL]) or severe

	Relative risk (95% CI)
Overall	0.73 (0.59 to 0.91)
<60	0.73 (0.46 to 1.14)
≥ 60	0.73 (0.57 to 0.94)

Heterogeneity of treatment effect across subgroups:
 $P=.871^{\dagger}$ (nocturnal); $P=.495^{\dagger}$ (anytime)

Nocturnal (12:00–5:59 AM)

Any time of day (24 h)

Relative risk (95% CI)
Gla-300 vs Gla-100

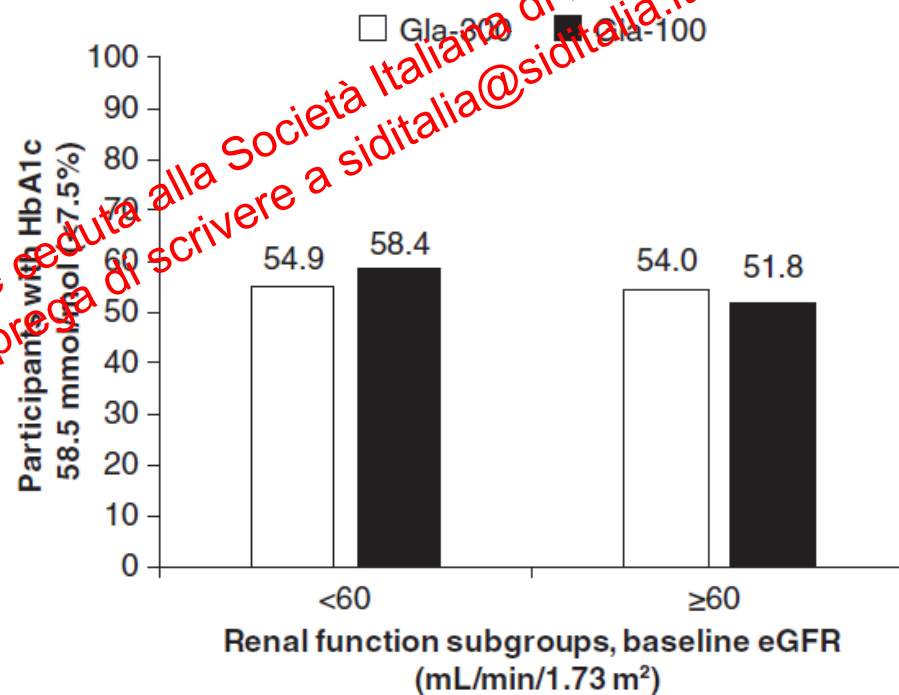
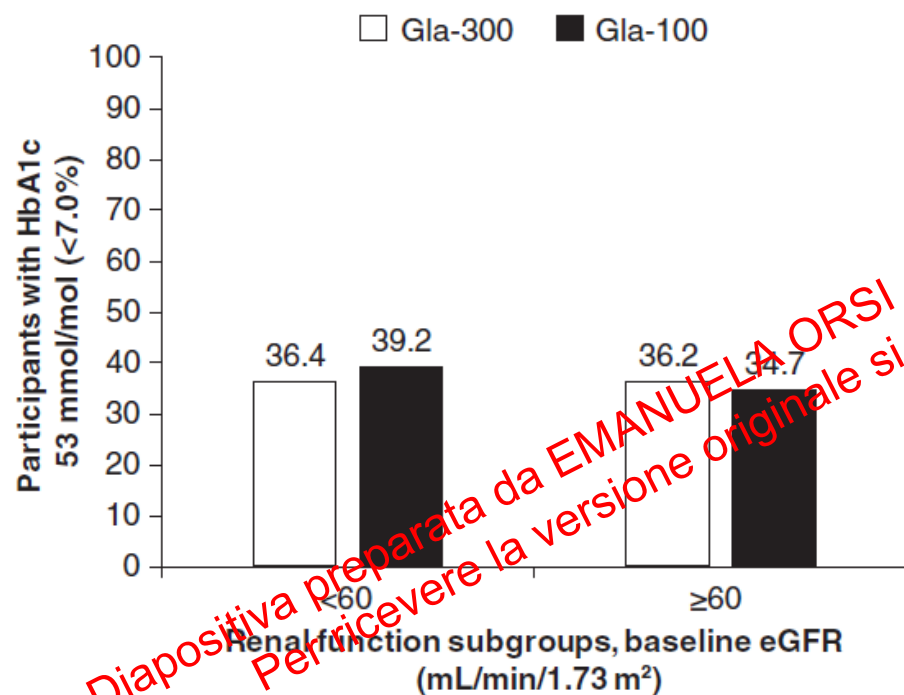
Favours Favours
Gla-300 Gla-100

Favours Favours
Gla-300 Gla-100

0.25 0.5 1 2
Relative risk (95% CI)

0.25 0.5 1 2
Relative risk (95% CI)

Gla 100 vs Gla 300: glycometabolic control



Insulin weekly

Condition or disease ⓘ	Intervention/treatment ⓘ	Phase ⓘ
Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2	Drug: Insulin 287 Drug: Insulin glargine U100	Phase 2

Study Design

Go to ▾

Study Type ⓘ : Interventional (Clinical Trial)

Estimated Enrollment ⓘ : 150 participants

Allocation: Randomized

Intervention Model: Parallel Assignment

Masking: None (Open Label)

Primary Purpose: Treatment

Official Title: A Trial Comparing NNC0148-0287 C (**Insulin** 287) Versus **Insulin** Glargine U100, Both in Combination With Metformin, With or Without DPP4 Inhibitors and With or Without SGLT2 Inhibitors, in Basal **Insulin** Treated Subjects With **Type 2 Diabetes** Mellitus

Actual Study Start Date ⓘ : May 9, 2019

Estimated Primary Completion Date ⓘ : December 19, 2019

Estimated Study Completion Date ⓘ : January 23, 2020

Grazie per l'attenzione

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