

Title: Updated Anti-diabetic Approaches for East Asian Patients with Diabetes and Coronary Artery Disease

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Abstract:

The medications for diabetes have been drastically changing because of recent evidence of sodium-glucose cotransporter-2 inhibitors (SGLT2i) and Glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists (GLP-1 RA), which demonstrate the significant prognostic benefit of these classes of medications without substantial decrease of glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) level. Accordingly, for diabetic patients with established coronary artery disease (CAD) in particular, including those following percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI), recent guidelines have changed to recommend SGLT2i and GLP-1 RA as a first-line medication for secondary prevention of atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD), instead of Metformin which had been a long-standing first-line drug in this population. In contrast, large-scale randomized trials failed to demonstrate the prognostic merit of dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors (DPP4i), although which was safe and widely used in clinical practice. This lecture will introduce the findings of recent cohort studies from a PCI registry database of Juntendo University Hospital, Tokyo, Japan. One study suggested the limitation of HbA1c-guided diabetic control, and another indicated the prognostic merit of DPP4i for the Japanese without obesity for secondary prevention in diabetic patients following PCI. Moreover, the impact of diabetes, chronic kidney disease (CKD), and proteinuria on patient outcomes in this database will also be demonstrated. Through the findings of these studies, this lecture would like to discuss the optimal therapeutic approaches refined for East Asian diabetic patients following PCI.