Multinational Patterns of Second-line Antihyperglycaemic Drug Initiation Across Cardiovascular Risk Groups: Federated Pharmacoepidemiological Evaluation in LEGEND-T2DM



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Background







Multinational Serial Cross-sectional Study 2011-2021



US National Databases

- IBM MarketScan[®]Commercial Claim and Encounters Data (CCAE)
- IBM Health MarketScan[®] Multistate
 Medicaid Database (Medicaid)
- IBM Health MarketScan[®] Medicare
 Supplemental and Coordination of Benefits Database (Medicare)
- Optum Clinformatics Extended Data Mart - Date of Death (Optum CEDM)
- Optum© de-identified Electronic
 Health Record Dataset (Optum EHR)
- US Open Claims
 - US Health System Databases
- Columbia University Irving Medical Center
- Johns Hopkins Medicine
- Stanford Medicine
- Department of Veterans Affairs Healthcare System

UK-IQVIA Medical Research Data (UK)

HIC, University of Dundee (Scotland)

Information System for Research in Primary Care (Spain) Germany Disease Analyser (Germany)

France Longitudinal Patient Database (France)

Hong Kong Hospital Authority (Hong Kong)

Australia Longitudinal Patient Database (Australia)



Multinational Serial Cross-sectional Study 2011-2021



Inclusion Criteria

- Age ≥18 years
- Presence of T2DM
- Prior metformin use
- No prior second-line anti-hyperglycemic agent use

Exposures

- Presence of established cardiovascular disease
- Calendar Years

4.6 million patients across 17 data sources







Outcomes

- Calendar-year trends for proportionate initiation 2nd line agents
- Comparison of
 annualized change in
 initiation of GLP-1 RA
 and SGLT2i in patients
 with and without CVD

Proportionate Incident Use of Second-line Anti-hyperglycemic Agents in 2021







- Across US databases, initiation of cardioprotective agents ranged from 35% at the VA health system to 68% at Columbia University.
- Across non-US databases, initiation of cardioprotective agents ranged from 15% in France to 55% in Scotland in 2021



GLP-1 RA Uptake in Patients with Established CVD





 Initiation of GLP-1 RAs increased to 20-25% across most US populations

• Initiation was <5% in the VA

 Initiation was low across non-US databases, reaching a maximum of 14% in France in 2021



SGLT2i Uptake in Patients with Established CVD



Year of second line drug initiation

 Initiation of SGLT2is increased to ~35% across US populations

- In the non-US databases, the initiation of SGLT2is was higher in most databases, reaching up to 54% in Scotland in 2021
- In France, the initiation was lower, reaching only to 6% in 2021





Slope Interaction for Annualized Change in Cardioprotective Agent Initiation in Patients with and without CVD (2016-2021)

Representative Examples for GLP-1 RA Initiation

Representative Examples for SGLT2i Initiation

Data Source	With-CVD Slope	Without-CVD Slope	P-Value		Data Source	With-CVD Slope	Without-CVD Slope	P-Value
CCAE	0.019 (0.011 to 0.026)	0.068 (0.037 to 0.099)	0.003	-	CCAE	0.014 (0.006 to 0.023)	0.035 (0.011 to 0.059)	0.053
Columbia	0.017 (0.011 to 0.023)	0.031 (0.016 to 0.047)	0.040		Columbia	0.037 (0.022 to 0.052)	0.024 (0.013 to 0.034)	0.074
Medicare	0.051 (0.009 to 0.092)	0.051 (0 to 0.102)	0.986		Medicare	0.092 (0.011 to 0.172)	0.056 (0.008 to 0.104)	0.325
France	0.003 (0.001 to 0.006)	0.014 (0.004 to 0.023)	0.024		France	0.001 (-0.001 to 0.003)	0.005 (-0.001 to 0.011)	0.132
Spain	0.003 (-0.001 to 0.006)	0.010 (0.001 to 0.019)	0.062		Spain	0.033 (0.016 to 0.049)	0.065 (0.017 to 0.112)	0.115



Conclusion



- LEGEND-T2DM is the <u>largest multinational pharmacoepidemiology study</u> of anti-hyperglycemic therapy.
- Despite increased uptake, there is <u>vast variation in use of cardioprotective</u> therapies uses across populations with CVD.
- The <u>uptake of these has been lower in the US</u>, relative to other countries, particularly in patients with established CVD.
- <u>Lack of selective use in CVD patients</u> despite specific benefit in the population.





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Thank you for your attention!



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