Lack of risk factors predicting the development of genital mycotic infections among patients treated with dapagliflozin: the ABCD Nationwide Dapagliflozin Audit

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ABSTRACT

To investigate clinical factors associated with the development of genital mycotic infections (GMI) among patients treated with dapagliflozin.

AIMS

• ABCD invited diabetes centres across UK to submit data on patients treated with dapagliflozin in routine clinical practice.
• Data presented are from October 2014 to September 2016
• 59 diabetes centres participated
• Excluded from 1116 patients
  • <12 weeks of data (n=64)
  • Previous SGLT2 inhibitor use (n=3)
• 1049 patients analysed

SUBJECTS

Variables associated with GMI:
• Patient sex (13.2% women vs 3.3% men) (adjusted OR 4.22 [95%CI 2.48,7.19], p<0.001)
• Prior history of GMI (21.6% vs 7.3%) (adjusted OR 2.41 [95% CI 1.04,5.57], p=0.039)

RESULTS

Women and patients with a history of genital mycotic infections had higher risks of developing genital mycotic infections with dapagliflozin treatment

CONCLUSION

The ABCD Nationwide Dapagliflozin Audit received an unrestricted grant from AstraZeneca, the manufacturer of dapagliflozin. The audit was independently initiated and performed by ABCD, and the authors remained independent in the analysis and writing of this report.

We like to thank all ABCD Nationwide Dapagliflozin Audit contributors for sending data to the audit.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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