Aims
To determine the extent of metabolic response to dapagliflozin in real clinical practice in patients with type 2 diabetes in the UK.

Methods
• Collected anonymised data of patients treated with dapagliflozin in the UK
  - Patient demographics
  - HbA1c, weight, BMI, Systolic BP
  - Diabetes medications
  - Adverse events
• The ABCD nationwide audit of dapagliflozin in real clinical use in the UK, was launched in October 2014
• Those with baseline and follow-up HbA1c within a median(range) of 6.0(4.0-9.0) months were included in this analysis
• At commencement of dapagliflozin, their diabetes medications included 75.8% metformin, 55.2% insulin (16.6% basal insulin, 17.0% basal bolus, 21.6% insulin mixtures), 34.2% sulphonylurea, 28.5% GLP-1 receptor analogues, 19.8% DPP-4 inhibitors, 6.2% pioglitazone and 1.5% other agents.

Results

Conclusion
• Patients in the ABCD audit were much heavier and had much more poorer glycaemic control than in the clinical trials.
• Dapagliflozin reduced HbA1c, weight, BMI and systolic blood pressure by clinically significant amounts in a wide range of real-world UK patients with type 2 diabetes on a variety of diabetes medications.

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