THE KOREAN SOCIETY OF NEPHROLOGY
APCN & KSN 2024
June 13(Thu) - 16(Sun), 2024 Coex, Seoul, Korea
Promoting Sustainable Kidney Health: The Asia-Pacific and Beyond

Abstract Submission No.: A-0005

Efficacy and Safety of Dapagliflozin in Diabetic Kidney Transplant Recipients

Botir Daminov, **Sherzod Abdullaev**
Department of Internal Medicine-Nephrology, Republican specialized scientific and practical medical center of nephrology and kidney transplantation, Uzbekistan

Objectives : SGLT2 inhibitors are a class of prescription medicines that are FDA-approved for use with diet and exercise to lower blood sugar in adults with type 2 diabetes. However, there are no recommendations regarding its use in diabetic kidney transplant recipients (KTR). The aim of our study was to evaluate the efficacy and safety of dapagliflozin in diabetic KTR.
Methods : Patients were randomized to dapagliflozin 10 mg once daily (diabetic KTR using SGLT2i) and controls (diabetic KTR not using SGLT2i) were matched for recipient age, gender, year of transplant, and donor type.
Results : There were 32 patients in dapagliflozin groups and 35 controls. The mean follow-up period in SGLT2i and controls was 22.9 and 23.1 months, respectively. Both groups had similar baseline graft function and HbA1c. Compared to controls, dapagliflozin group had a statistically significant reduction of BMI (-1.2 vs. +0.22; $P<0.001$). There was also a trend for better graft function and diabetes control, but it did not reach statistical significance. Both groups had similar adverse events such as AKI, urinary tract infection, cardiovascular and cerebrovascular complications.
Conclusions : SGLT2i use in diabetic KTR was associated with a significant reduction in BMI and a trend for better kidney function and diabetes control. Longer prospective randomized controlled trials are needed to confirm their safety and efficacy outcomes in KTR.