ACT Module 6

SGLT-2 inhibitors and safety

CPD QUESTIONNAIRE

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First Name		**Profession**	
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1. Which statement is false? Compared to placebo, SGLT-2 inhibitors:

☐ **A** Reduce HbA_{1c} by approximately 2.7% ☐ **B** Show an average 1.7kg weight loss ☐ **C** Reduce blood pressure by an average 4.0/2.0mmHg

2. EMPA-REG OUTCOME showed that compared to placebo, empagliflozin treatment showed a small increase in:

☐ **A** UTIs in both men and women ☐ **B** Genital infections in both men and women ☐ **C** AKI
☐ **D** Fractures ☐ **E** Amputations ☐ **F** All of the above

3. The CANVAS Program indicated that with canagliflozin use, there was an increase in:

☐ **A** Risk of general mycotic infections ☐ **B** Symptoms of volume depletion ☐ **C** Risk of amputation
☐ **D** Risk of fractures ☐ **E** All of the above ☐ **F** A, C and D

4. Which statement is false? In DECLARE-TIMI 58:

☐ **A** There were fewer overall adverse events in patients on dapagliflozin than placebo ☐ **B** There was a significant increase in amputations and fracture
☐ **C** There was a small increase in genital infections ☐ **D** There was no increase in symptoms of volume depletion

5. There is no increased risk of hypoglycaemia with the use of SGLT-2 inhibitors unless they are combined with another agent that can cause hypoglycaemia such as insulin or a sulphonylurea.

☐ **A** True ☐ **B** False

6. Which of the following statements related to genital mycotic infections with SGLT-2 inhibitors is true?

☐ **A** Relative risk is increased by 20-30% compared to placebo ☐ **B** They only occur in women
☐ **C** SGLT-2 inhibitors should be discontinued when a genital mycotic infection occurs ☐ **D** Genital mycotic infections occur equally in those with or without a prior history
☐ **E** All of the above ☐ **F** None of the above

7. Which of the following related to UTIs with SGLT-2 inhibitors is true?

☐ **A** Urosepsis has been a common complication ☐ **B** Large cardiovascular outcomes trials do not show an increase in UTIs
☐ **C** SGLT-2 inhibitors should be discontinued when a UTI occurs ☐ **D** Most UTIs are refractory to treatment
☐ **E** UTIs occur at a similar rate in men and women

8. Which of the following statements regarding volume-related adverse events with SGLT-2 inhibitors is true?

☐ **A** More likely in the elderly ☐ **B** Avoid ACE inhibitors or ARB therapy because of increased risk of hypotension
☐ **C** More likely in those treated with loop diuretics ☐ **D** All of the above
☐ **E** A and C

9. Which of the following related to AKI with SGLT-2 inhibitors is true?

☐ **A** Phase III data show a doubling in risk versus placebo for AKI ☐ **B** AKI increased in the empagliflozin group of EMPA-REG OUTCOME
☐ **C** There has been no increased risk of AKI in the large cardiovascular outcomes trials ☐ **D** Holding SGLT-2 inhibitors during sick days can likely reduce the risk for AKI
☐ **E** All of the above

10. Which of the following related to fractures with SGLT-2 inhibitors is true?

☐ **A** An increase in fractures is a class effect ☐ **B** Completed cardiovascular outcomes trials with SGLT-2 inhibitors all show an increase in fractures among patients treated with SGLT-2 inhibitors
☐ **C** Dapagliflozin was associated with increased fractures in pooled phase III trials ☐ **E** None of the above
☐ **D** All of the above

11. Which of the following related to lower-extremity amputations with SGLT-2 inhibitors is true?

☐ **A** Randomised controlled trials show an increase in amputations with all SGLT-2 inhibitors
☐ **B** In a trial where amputations were increased, above-knee amputations were less common than toe amputations
☐ **C** Empagliflozin and dapagliflozin were neutral for amputations
☐ **D** All of the above ☐ **E** B and C

12. Which of the following related to SGLT-2 inhibitor-associated DKA is false?

☐ **A** It can be associated with euglycaemia ☐ **B** It may be triggered by insulin omission
☐ **C** It may be triggered by a high carbohydrate intake ☐ **D** It may occur in less than 0.1% of SGLT-2 inhibitor-treated individuals with type 2 diabetes

13. There does not appear to be any signal with regard to increased risk of cancer with the use of SGLT-2 inhibitors.

☐ **A** True ☐ **B** False

14. Which statement is false? SGLT-2 inhibitors:

☐ **A** Can be initiated in patients with renal impairment ☐ **B** Should be used with caution in patients prone to hypotension and hypoglycaemia
☐ **C** Are not approved for use during pregnancy or in type 1 diabetes

15. Canagliflozin can be used in patients taking loop diuretics.

☐ **A** True ☐ **B** False

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