Heart Failure Risk Stratification and Efficacy of SGLT2 Inhibitors in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

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Declaration of Interest

• I have no personal conflicts to declare
• The SAVOR-TIMI 53 and DECLARE-TIMI 58 studies were sponsored by AstraZeneca, including research grants to the TIMI Study Group, Cardiovascular Division, Brigham and Women’s Hospital
Diabetes and Heart Failure


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diabetic Status</th>
<th>Incidence</th>
<th>Relative Risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Person Years At Risk</td>
<td>Crude Annual per 10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men Aged 45 to 74 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nondiabetic</td>
<td>26,988</td>
<td>31.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetic</td>
<td>1,226</td>
<td>89.72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women Aged 45 to 74 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nondiabetic</td>
<td>35,322</td>
<td>19.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diabetic</td>
<td>1,190</td>
<td>142.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Indirect method.
† Significant at $P < 0.05$ (chi square = 6.50).
‡ Significant at $P < 0.01$ (chi square = 12.53).
Some Therapies Increase HF Risk

Thiazolidinediones and HF Risk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>Weight (%)</th>
<th>Risk ratio (95% CI)</th>
<th>Risk ratio (95% CI)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rosiglitazone vs control</td>
<td>12.9%</td>
<td>1.49 (0.62, 3.53)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosiglitazone vs placebo</td>
<td>7.3%</td>
<td>1.81 (0.55, 6.02)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pioglitazone vs glimepiride</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
<td>2.97 (0.12, 72.63)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosiglitazone vs placebo</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>7.00 (1.59, 30.76)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosiglitazone vs placebo</td>
<td>1.2%</td>
<td>2.88 (0.12, 69.94)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pioglitazone vs placebo</td>
<td>49.0%</td>
<td>1.31 (1.03, 1.67)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosiglitazone vs metformin and sulfonylurea</td>
<td>23.5%</td>
<td>2.24 (1.27, 3.96)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>1.72 (1.21, 2.42)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Test for heterogeneity: $\chi^2=7.77$, df=6 ($p=0.26$), $I^2=22.8\%$

Test for overall effect: $Z=3.06$ ($p=0.002$)

SGLT2 Inhibitors Reduce HF Risk

### History of Heart Failure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Events</th>
<th>Treatment Events per 1000 pt-yrs</th>
<th>Placebo Events per 1000 pt-yrs</th>
<th>HR [95% CI]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EMPA-REG OUTCOME</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td>52.4</td>
<td>0.75 [0.48, 1.19]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANVAS Program</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>0.51 [0.33, 0.78]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECLARE-TIMI 58</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>0.73 [0.55, 0.96]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FE Model for history of HF (P-value = 0.0002)**

- **HR**: 0.68 [0.55, 0.83]

### No History of Heart Failure:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study</th>
<th>Events</th>
<th>Treatment Events per 1000 pt-yrs</th>
<th>Placebo Events per 1000 pt-yrs</th>
<th>HR [95% CI]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EMPA-REG OUTCOME</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>0.59 [0.43, 0.82]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CANVAS Program</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>0.79 [0.57, 1.09]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECLARE-TIMI 58</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>0.73 [0.58, 0.92]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FE Model for no history of HF (P-value <0.0001)**

- **HR**: 0.71 [0.60, 0.83]

**Test for Subgroup Differences p=0.76**

Zelniker TA, Wiviott SD ... Sabatine MS. Lancet 2018.
Objectives

• To develop and validate a practical **clinical risk score** for predicting hospitalization for HF in patients with T2DM

• To assess whether this score can identify high-risk diabetic patients who have the greatest reduction in risk for HHF with **SGLT2 inhibitors**
Study Population

- Placebo Arm of **SAVOR-TIMI 53** (Derivation Cohort)
  - N=8212
  - Trial Inclusion: T2DM (A1c 6.5-12.0) + h/o ASCVD or multiple CV risk factors
  - Trial Exclusion: ESRD (on HD), s/p renal tx, sCr >6.0 mg/dl

- Placebo Arm of **DECLARE-TIMI 58** (Validation Cohort)
  - N=8578
  - Trial Inclusion: T2DM (A1c 6.5-12.0) + h/o ASCVD or multiple CV risk factors
  - Trial Exclusion: CrCl <60 ml/min
Hospitalization for Heart Failure

• Admission to inpatient unit or ED visit for heart failure that results in >12-hour stay (SAVOR-TIMI 53) or >24-hour stay (DECLARE-TIMI 58)

• Objective evidence of new or worsening HF (e.g., orthopnea, JVD, pulmonary basilar crackles, elevated natriuretic peptides, etc.)

• Intensification of HF therapy (e.g., IV diuretics or inotropes)
Candidate Risk Indicators

- Age
- Sex
- Race
- BMI
- Duration of T2DM
- Hemoglobin A1c
- Baseline Insulin Use
- H/o Retinopathy
- H/o Nephropathy
- Estimated GFR
- Urine Albumin/Creatinine Ratio
- H/o Coronary Artery Disease
- H/o Prior Myocardial Infarction
- H/o Peripheral Arterial Disease
- H/o Ischemic Stroke
- H/o Heart Failure
- H/o Atrial Fibrillation
- H/o PCI
- H/o CABG
- H/o Dyslipidemia
- H/o Hypertension
- Current Tobacco Use
- Heart Rate
- Systolic Blood Pressure
- Systolic Blood Pressure
• Identified **univariate predictors** using Cox regression

→ All individual risk indicators achieving significance level of $p<0.10$ on univariate screen were included in multivariable model

• Selected **independent** clinical risk indicators using AIC criterion based on consistency of forward, backward, and stepwise selection

• Narrowed model by applying stringent statistical threshold of $p<0.001$
Statistical Analysis

• Assessed discriminatory performance using **Harrell’s C-index**

• **Internally validated** the model using a bootstrap technique with 1000 replications in the placebo population of SAVOR-TIMI 53

• **Externally validated** the model by assessing discrimination and calibration (using Nam-D’Agostino statistic) in DECLARE-TIMI 58
Candidate Risk Indicators

- Age
- Sex
- Race
- BMI
- Duration of T2DM
- Hemoglobin A1c
- Baseline Insulin Use
- H/o Retinopathy
- H/o Nephropathy
- Estimated GFR
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Candidate Risk Indicators

- Age
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- H/o CABG
- H/o Dyslipidemia
- H/o Hypertension
- H/o Coronary Artery Disease
- Current Tobacco Use
- Heart Rate
- Systolic Blood Pressure
- Systolic Blood Pressure
# TIMI Risk Score for HF in Diabetes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Adj-HR (95% CI)</th>
<th>P-value</th>
<th>Points</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prior Heart Failure</td>
<td>4.22 (3.18-5.59)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atrial Fibrillation</td>
<td>2.26 (1.62-3.14)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAD</td>
<td>2.06 (1.45-2.93)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eGFR &lt;60</td>
<td>1.85 (1.40-2.46)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urine ACR &gt;300 mg/g 30-300 mg/g</td>
<td>4.50 (3.18-6.36)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.08 (1.50-2.87)</td>
<td>&lt;0.001</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C-index (naïve) = 0.81  
C-index (bootstrap) = 0.81  
C-index (external) = 0.78
HHF Incidence Rates by Risk Score

**Derivation Cohort (SAVOR-TIMI 53)**

- Risk Score 0: 1.9 (18%)
- Risk Score 1: 3.9 (35%)
- Risk Score 2: 9.3 (22%)
- Risk Score 3: 27.6 (14%)
- Risk Score 4+: 66.4 (11%)

**Validation Cohort (DECLARE-TIMI 58)**

- Risk Score 0: 2.4 (41%)
- Risk Score 1: 4.4 (32%)
- Risk Score 2: 13.1 (15%)
- Risk Score 3: 28.7 (8%)
- Risk Score 4+: 56.1 (5%)

*p-trend <0.001*
TRS-HF$_{DM}$ Calibration in Validation Cohort

Observed HHF KM Event Rate at 4 Years (%)

Predicted HHF KM Event Rate at 4 Years (%)

Nam-D’Agostino statistic:
4.64 (p = 0.20)
(nonsignificant p-values indicate adequate calibration)
Treatment Effect of Dapagliflozin by Risk Score

**Hospitalization for Heart Failure at 4 Years**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk (Score)</th>
<th>Placebo</th>
<th>Dapagliflozin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N (%)</td>
<td>6,953 (41%)</td>
<td>5,325 (32%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNT = 303</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARR = 0.3%</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HR = 0.66 (0.39-1.13)</td>
<td>0.66 (0.39-1.13)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HR = 0.74 (0.47-1.15)</td>
<td>0.74 (0.47-1.15)</td>
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**p-trend (1-sided) = 0.04**

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<tr>
<th>Risk (Score)</th>
<th>Placebo</th>
<th>Dapagliflozin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N (%)</td>
<td>2,076 (12%)</td>
<td>1,488 (15%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNT = 65</td>
<td>14.1</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARR = 1.5%</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HR = 0.67 (0.45-0.99)</td>
<td>0.67 (0.45-0.99)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HR = 0.75 (0.58-0.96)</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Very High (3+)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk (Score)</th>
<th>Placebo</th>
<th>Dapagliflozin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N (%)</td>
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<td>NNT = 36</td>
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<td>ARR = 2.7%</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HR = 0.66 (0.39-1.13) HR = 0.74 (0.47-1.15) HR = 0.67 (0.45-0.99) HR = 0.75 (0.58-0.96) ARR = 0.3% NNT = 303 ARR = 0.6% NNT = 172 ARR = 1.5% NNT = 65 ARR = 2.7% NNT = 36**
Summary

• We developed and externally validated the TIMI Risk Score for Heart Failure in Diabetes (TRS-HF\textsubscript{DM}), a novel, integer-based clinical risk score for predicting HHF in patients with T2DM

• The score has \textbf{excellent discrimination} (c-index 0.78-0.81) and was \textbf{well-calibrated} in the external validation cohort

• The score identifies a gradient of increasing \textbf{absolute} reduction in HHF risk in patients treated with an SGLT2 inhibitor
Heart Failure Risk Stratification and Efficacy of Sodium-Glucose Cotransporter-2 Inhibitors in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus