P-04 Experience of using SGLT-2 inhibitor Ipragliflozin for type 2 diabetes.

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Introduction: SGLT2 inhibitor is an oral hypoglycemic drug that suppresses glucose reabsorption in the kidney and releases glucose from urine. We examined changes in HbA1c, liver function, lipid, blood pressure and body weight of type 2 diabetic patients in treatment with SGLT-2 inhibitor Ipragliflozin.

Method: The subjects were 10 type 2 diabetic patients (7 males and 3 females) with type 2 diabetes from ages 45 to 82. The mean age of 10 cases was 62.0 ± 11.6 years, the mean duration of diabetes was 8.9 ± 5.8 years, and the mean HbA1c was $9.1 \pm 1.4\%$. Data was expressed as mean \pm SD. Before and after administration of Ipragliflozin 50 mg for type 2 diabetes, changes in HbA1c, GOT, GPT, γ -GTP, TG, HDL-C, LDL-C, blood pressure and body weight were investigated.

Result: In the change before Ipragliflozin 50 mg treatment and one month after treatment, mean HbAc improved from 9.1% to 8.2%, which was a significant improvement in paired t-test (p<0.05). In the change before Ipragliflozin 50 mg treatment and one month after treatment, mean body weight decreased from 70.9 kg to 69.3 kg, which was a significant improvement in paired t-test (p<0.05). In the change before Ipragliflozin 50 mg treatment and one month after treatment, mean TG decreased from 150.2 mg/dL to 95.7 mg/dL, which was a significant improvement in paired t-test (p<0.05). In this study, there was no significant change in systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, GOT, GPT, γ GTP, HDL and LDL.

Discussion: Administration of SGLT-2 inhibitor Ipragliflozin to patients with type 2 diabetes was expected to result in good glycemic control and weight loss. Since the number of cases is still small, it is necessary to further investigate further cases in the future.

Conclusion: Administration of SGLT-2 inhibitor Ipragliflozin to patients with type 2 diabetes was expected to result in good glycemic control and weight loss.

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