STUDY AIM

To investigate the clinical outcomes of patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) who initiated dapagliflozin in real-world practice in Taiwan.

RESULTS

At 6 months, significant changes were observed:

- **HbA1c** by -0.73% (95% confidence interval [CI] -0.80, -0.67)
- **Body weight** was -1.61 kg (95% CI -1.79, -1.42)
- **Systolic/diastolic blood pressure** by -3.6/-1.4 mmHg

Add-on dapagliflozin showed significantly greater HbA1c reduction (-0.82%) than switched therapy (-0.66%) (p=0.0023).

The proportion of patients achieving the HbA1c <7% target increased from 6% at baseline to 19% at Month 6.

Almost 80% of patients experienced at least 1% reduction in HbA1c, and 65% of patients showed both weight loss and reduction in HbA1c. Around 37% of patients had at least 3% weight loss. Multivariate logistic regression analysis indicated patients with higher baseline HbA1c and those who initiated dapagliflozin as add-on therapy were associated with a greater reduction in HbA1c.

CONCLUSIONS

In this real-world study with the highest patient number of Chinese population to date, the use of dapagliflozin was associated with significant improvement in glycemic control, body weight, and blood pressure in patients with T2DM. Initiating dapagliflozin as add-on therapy showed better glycemic control than as switch therapy.