

Simple Carbohydrate Restriction Could Bring about the Renoprotective Effect of Sodium-Glucose Cotransporter 2 Inhibitors in Diabetes Treatment

Yuji Aoki*

Matsumoto University Graduate School of Health Science, Japan

***Corresponding Author:** Yuji Aoki, Matsumoto University Graduate School of Health Science, Japan.

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Abstract

Recent major clinical trials have revealed that sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 (SGLT2) inhibitors were effective on heart failure and renal disease progression in patients with type 2 diabetes. SGLT2 inhibitors decrease hyperglycemia independently of insulin by increasing urinary glucose excretion through the inhibition of SGLT2 for glucose reabsorption in the proximal renal tubule. It has been suggested that excessive intake of carbohydrates was associated with obesity and chronic kidney disease. It is expected that carbohydrate restriction can bring about the renoprotective effect of SGLT2 inhibitors in diabetes treatment. Carbohydrate-rich foods contain dietary fiber and micronutrients. Considering also that it takes time to change people's lifestyles, it would be wise to implement proper restriction of carbohydrates or simple carbohydrates while using SGLT2 inhibitors timely and effectively.

Keywords: Sodium-Glucose Cotransporter 2 Inhibitor; Type 2 Diabetes; Obesity; Chronic Kidney Disease; Carbohydrate; Lifestyle

Clinical trials with SGLT2 inhibitors

Previous major trials [1,2] in patients with type 2 diabetes indicated concern that use of certain glucose-lowering drugs was associated with adverse cardiovascular outcomes. Recent similar trials [3-6] with dipeptidyl peptide 4 inhibitors, a new class of antidiabetic drugs, have demonstrated non-inferiority for cardiovascular outcomes, but repeatedly suggesting no further beneficial effects on cardiovascular outcomes by tightly improving glycemic control. Notably, it was reported at the 79th scientific sessions of American Diabetes Association (June 7-11, 2019) that a dipeptidyl peptidase 4 inhibitor of linagliptin and a modern sulfonylurea of glimepiride had similar cardiovascular safety profiles, whereas glimepiride was associated with a higher risk for hypoglycemia than linagliptin (the CAROLINA (Cardiovascular Outcome Trial of Linagliptin versus Glimepiride in Type 2 Diabetes) trial).

In this line, it was surprising that the EMPA-REG OUTCOME (Empagliflozin Cardiovascular Outcome Event Trial in T2DM Patients) study showed that one of sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 (SGLT2) inhibitors, another new class of antidiabetic drugs, had

beneficial effects on cardiovascular morbidity and mortality in patients with type 2 diabetes at high risk for cardiovascular events [7]. The following Canagliflozin Cardiovascular Assessment Study (CANVAS) trial demonstrated that such results on cardiovascular outcomes were attributable to a class effect of SGLT2 inhibitors [8]. The latest trial with an SGLT2 inhibitor, the Dapagliflozin Effect on Cardiovascular Events-Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction 58 (DECLARE-TIMI 58) trial, has confirmed that SGLT2 inhibitors were effective especially on heart failure and renal disease progression in a broad population of patients with type 2 diabetes [9].

Renoprotective effect of SGLT2 inhibitors

SGLT2 inhibitors decrease hyperglycemia independently of insulin by increasing urinary glucose excretion through the inhibition of SGLT2 for glucose reabsorption in the proximal renal tubule. They have some advantages including modest weight loss, low risk of hypoglycemia and mild decrease of blood pressure [10]. It is suggested that the mechanisms behind the beneficial effects of SGLT2 inhibitors on heart failure and renal disease progression include osmotic diuresis, reductions in arterial stiffness and the rate pres-

sure product, and direct renovascular effects through activating tubuloglomerular feedback [11,12]. As for the renoprotective effect of SGLT2 inhibitors, proximal tubulopathy [13] needs to be taken into consideration in addition to impaired tubuloglomerular feedback (or single nephron hyperfiltration) [14]. It was demonstrated that SGLT2 inhibitors did not prevent the decline of glomerular filtration rate in the rat remnant kidney model under a normoglycemic state [15].

Proximal tubular cells require high energy for their enormous reabsorptive functions mainly driven by sodium-potassium ATPase, rendering them susceptible to hypoxia and oxidative stress [13,16]. SGLT2 inhibitors are supposed to save the energy for the reabsorptive functions, leading to protection against proximal tubulopathy. Elevation of the hematocrit during SGLT2 inhibitor therapy is presumed to enhancement of erythropoiesis by the recovery from tubulointerstitial hypoxia in addition to hemoconcentration [17]. We have hypothesized that vitamin C reabsorbed through sodium-vitamin C cotransporter 1, which is inhibited in a hyperglycemic state and restored by SGLT2 inhibitors, contributes to the renoprotective effect as an antioxidant [18].

SGLT2 inhibitors versus carbohydrate restriction

The beneficial effects of SGLT2 inhibitors in diabetes treatment recall the STOP-Noninsulin-Dependent Diabetes Mellitus (NIDDM) trial [19], in which the treatment with acarbose, an α -glucosidase inhibitor, reduced the risk of cardiovascular disease and hypertension in patients with impaired glucose tolerance. These seem to imply that an excessive amount of glucose in the body is rather harmful and should be excreted in the urine or feces (for bacterial fermentation). Familial renal glucosuria with normoglycemia is often referred to as a natural model for SGLT2 inhibition, indicating activation of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system without an unfavorable prognosis [20,21]. At least, renal glucosuria with normoglycemia is not regarded as an advantage.

Is the effect of SGLT2 inhibitors equivalent to that of carbohydrate restriction in diabetes treatment? A clinical report demonstrated that a low carbohydrate diet was effective in improving renal function in obese or diabetic patients with chronic kidney disease [22]. It has been shown that excessive intake of carbohydrates or simple carbohydrates was associated with obesity and chronic kidney disease [23-25]. It is therefore expected that carbohydrate restriction can bring about the renoprotective effect

of SGLT2 inhibitors in obesity or diabetes treatment, where renal tubules are overloaded with an excessive amount of glucose. Carbohydrate-rich foods contain dietary fiber and micronutrients. Considering also that it takes time to change people's lifestyles, it would be wise to implement proper restriction of carbohydrates or simple carbohydrates while using SGLT2 inhibitors timely and effectively in diabetes treatment.

Conclusion

Recent major clinical trials have demonstrated that SGLT2 inhibitors have a renoprotective effect in patients with type 2 diabetes. It is inferred from the relevant literature that an excessive amount of glucose can cause proximal tubulopathy or chronic kidney disease. Therefore, carbohydrate or simple carbohydrate restriction could also bring about such a renoprotective effect. A more proper and effective combination of simple carbohydrate restriction and use of SGLT2 inhibitors needs to be explored in diabetes treatment, considering dietary fiber and micronutrients in carbohydrates and glucosuria itself probably as a disadvantage.

Conflict of Interest

The author has indicated no potential conflict of interest.

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