

Revisión revistas 30 Septiembre 2019

Nakaire Bonache Castejón
R5 Medicina Interna

Annals of Internal Medicine

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Blood Culture Results Before and After Antimicrobial Administration in Patients With Severe Manifestations of Sepsis

A Diagnostic Study

Matthew P. Cheng, MD; Robert Stenstrom, MD, PhD; Katryn Paquette, MD; Sarah N. Stabler, PharmD; Murtaza Akhter, MD; Adam C. Davidson, MD; Marko Gavric, BSc; Alexander Lawandi, MD; Rehman Jinah, BSc; Zahid Saeed, MD; Koray Demir, MD; Kelly Huang, BSc; Amirali Mahpour, MD; Chris Shamatutu, BSc; Chelsea Caya, MSc; Jean-Marc Troquet, MD; Greg Clark, MD; Cedric P. Yansouni, MD; and David Sweet, MD; for the FABLED Investigators*

INTRODUCCIÓN

- La morbilidad y mortalidad por sepsis en el mundo es muy alta.
- A pesar de las mejoras en los últimos años, los pacientes con sepsis y shock séptico alcanzan tasas de mortalidad a corto plazo del 20%.
- La piedra angular del manejo continúa siendo el inicio temprano del tratamiento antibiótico, control del foco y tratamiento de soporte.

JUSTIFICACIÓN

- Las guías de la Surviving Sepsis Campaign recomiendan la obtención de hemocultivos antes de comenzar el tratamiento antibiótico, considerando 45 minutos como tiempo de retraso entre ambos aceptable.
- Sin embargo, el comienzo temprano del tratamiento es un punto crítico, determinante para la supervivencia.
- La mortalidad ha sido relacionada con un retraso en el inicio del tratamiento tras el diagnóstico de shock séptico. Por lo tanto, es posible que el inicio del antibiótico antes de la toma de hemocultivos pueda disminuir el tiempo de tratamiento y mejorar los resultados.

OBJETIVOS

Objetivo primario

- Determinar la sensibilidad de los hemocultivos obtenidos a los 120 minutos de iniciar el tratamiento antibiótico en pacientes con datos de sepsis grave.

Objetivo secundario

- Evaluar la sensibilidad de los HC post-tratamiento en el contexto del resto de muestras microbiológicas obtenidas.

MATERIAL Y MÉTODOS

- Estudio diagnóstico FABLED (prospectivo multicéntrico).
- Cada sujeto actúo como su propio control.
- Se recogieron 325 pacientes de 7 Servicios de Urgencias de centros de USA y Canadá entre Noviembre de 2013 y Septiembre de 2018.

Criterios de inclusión

- Mayores de 18 años.
- Firmado CI.
- Obtención de 2 HC antes del inicio del antibiótico y 2 HC en las 2 horas siguientes.
- Evidencia de SIRS.
- Foco probable de infección.
- Datos de gravedad: lactato >4 mmoles/L, PAS < 90 mmHg a su llegada.

Criterios de exclusión

- Discrasia sanguínea
- Plaquetas <20.000 .
- INR > 6 .

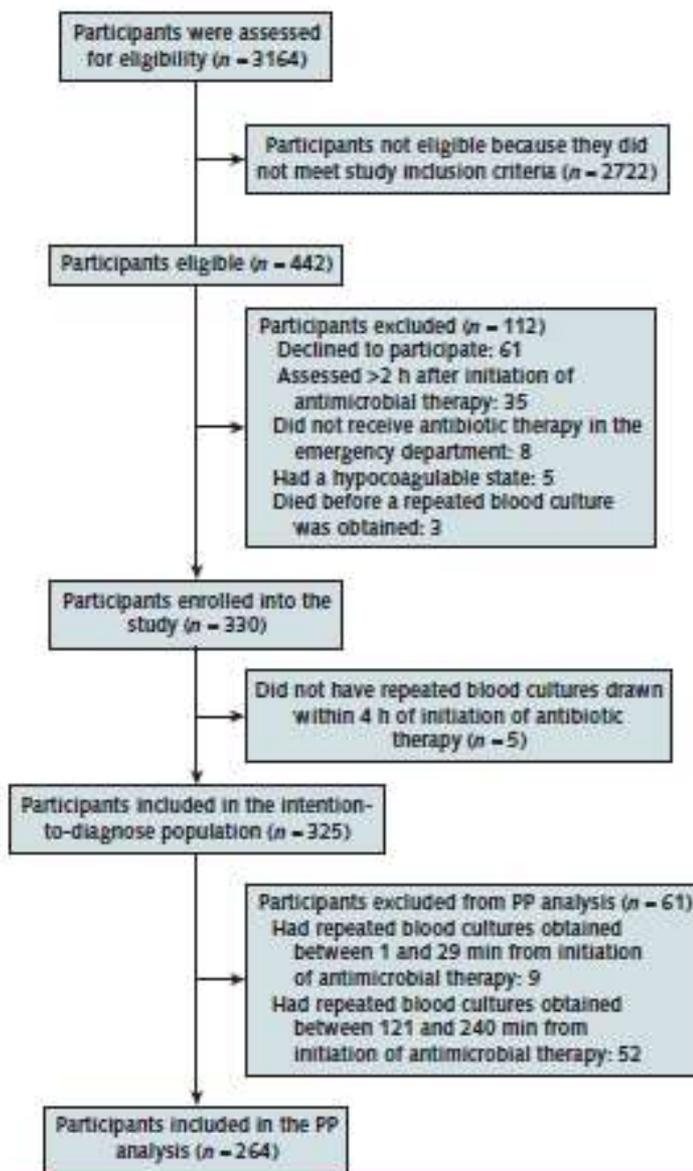
Table 1. Patient Characteristics

Variable	Preantimicrobial Blood Culture*		All (n = 325)
	Negative (n = 223)	Positive (n = 102)	
Mean age (SD), y	65.4 (17.9)	66.1 (17.2)	65.6 (17.7)
Male, n (%)	141 (63.2)	63 (61.8)	204 (62.8)
Comorbidities, n (%)			
Hypertension	72 (32.3)	39 (38.2)	111 (34.2)
Diabetes mellitus	57 (25.6)	31 (30.4)	88 (27.1)
Cancer	53 (23.8)	23 (22.5)	76 (23.4)
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	28 (12.6)	13 (12.8)	41 (12.6)
Atrial fibrillation	23 (10.3)	14 (13.7)	37 (11.4)
Congestive heart failure	21 (9.4)	16 (15.7)	37 (11.4)
Hepatitis C virus infection	23 (10.3)	9 (8.8)	32 (9.8)
Intravenous drug use	19 (8.5)	8 (7.8)	27 (8.3)
Cerebral vascular disease	20 (9.0)	6 (5.9)	26 (8.0)
Coronary artery disease	14 (6.3)	12 (11.8)	26 (8.0)
Chronic kidney disease	15 (6.7)	10 (9.8)	25 (7.7)
HIV	13 (5.8)	3 (2.9)	16 (4.9)
Median Charlson Comorbidity Index score (IQR)	1 (1-3)	1 (1-3)	1 (1-3)
Initial characteristics in the emergency department, n (%)			
Heart rate >90 beats/min	185 (83.0)	82 (80.4)	267 (82.2)
Respiratory rate >20 breaths/min	135 (60.5)	61 (59.8)	196 (60.3)
Temperature >38 °C or <36 °C	106 (47.5)	61 (59.8)	167 (51.4)
Leukocyte count >12 or <4 × 10 ⁹ cells/L	177 (79.4)	78 (76.5)	255 (78.5)
Serum lactate level ≥4.0 mmol/L	137 (61.4)	65 (63.7)	202 (62.2)
Systolic blood pressure <90 mm Hg	127 (57.0)	57 (55.9)	184 (56.6)
Respiratory failure†	20 (8.9)	20 (19.6)	40 (12.3)
Vasopressor requirement	33 (14.8)	18 (17.6)	51 (15.7)
Source of infection, n (%)			
Respiratory	85 (38.1)	22 (21.6)	107 (32.9)
Genitourinary	31 (13.9)	27 (26.5)	58 (17.8)
Gastrointestinal	34 (15.2)	21 (20.6)	55 (16.9)
Skin and soft tissue	26 (11.7)	15 (14.7)	41 (12.6)
Other	6 (2.7)	9 (8.8)	15 (4.6)
Unknown	41 (18.4)	8 (7.8)	49 (15.1)
Initial antimicrobial regimen‡, n (%)			
Piperacillin-tazobactam	74 (33.2)	36 (35.3)	110 (33.8)
Piperacillin-tazobactam plus vancomycin	27 (12.1)	19 (18.6)	46 (14.2)
Piperacillin-tazobactam plus other antibiotic	29 (13.0)	12 (11.8)	41 (12.6)
Third-generation cephalosporin plus azithromycin	34 (15.2)	5 (4.9)	39 (12.0)
Third-generation cephalosporin	24 (10.8)	13 (12.7)	37 (11.4)
Carbapenem with or without vancomycin	6 (2.7)	9 (8.8)	15 (4.6)
Fluoroquinolone with or without vancomycin	9 (4.0)	3 (2.9)	12 (3.7)
Other	20 (9.0)	5 (4.9)	25 (7.7)

Procedimiento

- Se recogieron 2 pares de HC antes del inicio del antibiótico.
- Cada set de hemocultivos constaba de un tubo de aerobios y uno de anaerobios del mismo lugar de venopunción, obteniéndose el otro set de distinto sitio de venopunción.
- Posteriormente al inicio del tratamiento se obtuvieron otros dos sets de hemocultivos entre los 30 y 120 minutos consecutivos (finalmente se aceptaron los obtenidos hasta 240 minutos después)

Figure. Study flow diagram.



Análisis estadístico

- Se realizó análisis por intención de tratar y posteriormente por protocolo.
- Las variables que no seguían una distribución normal fueron analizadas utilizando el test de Wilcoxon, las categóricas el de Fisher o X cuadrado y McNemar para datos apareados.

RESULTADOS

Table 2. Proportion of Positive Blood Cultures Before and After Initiation of Antimicrobial Therapy

Time Between Antimicrobial Therapy and Repeated Blood Cultures	Positive Preantimicrobial Blood Culture (<u>n = 102</u>), n		Negative Preantimicrobial Blood Culture (n = 223), n		Positive Blood Cultures (95% CI), %		
	Positive Postantimicrobial Blood Culture	Negative Postantimicrobial Blood Culture	Positive Postantimicrobial Blood Culture	Negative Postantimicrobial Blood Culture	Preantimicrobial*	Postantimicrobial	Absolute Difference
<30 min (n = 9)	1†	0	0	8	11.1 (0 to 45.7)	11.1 (0 to 45.7)	0.0 (-29.0 to 29.0)
30-60 min (n = 124)	29	16	2	77	36.3 (28.4 to 45.1)	25.0 (18.2 to 33.3)	11.3 (-0.1 to 22.7)
61-120 min (n = 140)	20‡	15	1	104	25.0 (18.5 to 32.8)	15.0 (10.0 to 21.9)	10.0 (0.7 to 19.3)
121-240 min (n = 52)	9	12	1	30	40.4 (28.1 to 54.0)	19.2 (10.6 to 32.1)	21.2 (4.0 to 38.3)
PP population§ (n = 264)	49‡	31	3	181	30.3 (25.1 to 36.1)	19.7 (15.3 to 24.9)	10.6 (3.3 to 17.9)
All participants (n = 325)	59†‡	43	4	219	31.4 (26.6 to 36.6)	19.4 (15.4 to 24.0)	12.0 (5.4 to 18.6)

PP = per protocol.

* Exact binomial CIs.

† Includes 1 case of polymicrobial bacteremia where the postantimicrobial blood cultures were positive for 1 pathogen but failed to recover all the organisms in the preantimicrobial blood culture.

‡ Includes 2 cases of polymicrobial bacteremia where the postantimicrobial blood cultures were positive for 1 pathogen but failed to recover all the organisms in the preantimicrobial blood culture, as well as 2 postantimicrobial blood cultures that were positive for different organisms than the preantimicrobial blood culture.

§ Defined as patients who had repeated blood cultures between 30 and 120 min from initiation of antimicrobial therapy.

Table 3. Sensitivity* of Postantimicrobial Blood Cultures Interpreted in the Context of Other Microbiological Culture Result†

Time Between Antimicrobial Therapy and Repeated Blood Cultures	Sensitivity of Postantimicrobial Blood Cultures (95% CI‡), %	Additional Sensitivity From Other Microbiological Cultures (95% CI), %	Overall Sensitivity of Postantimicrobial and Other Microbiological Cultures (95% CI), %
<30 min (n = 1)	0 (0.0 to 97.5)	0 (0.0 to 97.5)	0 (0.0 to 97.5)
30–60 min (n = 45)	64.4 (48.8 to 78.1)	13.3 (5.1 to 26.8)	77.8 (62.9 to 88.8)
61–120 min (n = 35)	45.7 (28.8 to 63.4)	11.4 (3.2 to 26.7)	57.1 (39.4 to 73.7)
121–240 min (n = 21)	42.9 (21.8 to 66.0)	23.8 (8.2 to 47.2)	66.7 (43.0 to 85.4)
PP population (n = 80)	56.3 (44.7 to 67.3)	12.5 (6.2 to 21.8)	68.8 (57.4 to 78.7)
All participants (n = 102)	52.9 (42.8 to 62.9)	14.7 (8.5 to 23.1)	67.7 (57.7 to 76.6)

PP = per protocol.

* We defined preantimicrobial blood cultures as the reference standard for bacteremia. A noncontaminant organism growing in any of the preantimicrobial blood cultures but absent from all postantimicrobial blood cultures was defined as a discordant result. In the setting of a polymicrobial bloodstream infection, all noncontaminant organisms recovered in the preantimicrobial blood cultures must have been present in the postantimicrobial blood cultures to have been considered concordant.

† Other microbiological cultures done as part of routine care and obtained either before or after antimicrobial administration, including urine, sputum, and wound cultures.

‡ Exact binomial CIs.

- La media de edad de los participantes fue 65.6 años, el 62.8% eran varones.
- Lactato >4: 43.4%, PAS < 90mmHg 37.8%, ambos 18,8%
- El tiempo medio de recogida de HC post-antibiótico fue 70 minutos.

- Los microorganismos aislados con más frecuencia fueron:
 - *E.coli*: 22,5%
 - *S.aureus*: 15,7%
 - *S.pneumoniae*: 12,7%
- Los tratamientos antibióticos más frecuentes fueron:
 - Piperacilina-tazobactam: 60,6%
 - Cefalosporina 3ª generación: 23,4%
 - Carbapenémico: 4,6%

DISCUSIÓN

- La recogida de hemocultivos antes del inicio del tratamiento antibiótico es una recomendación prioritaria en las guías de buena práctica clínica en sepsis.
- Aunque esta recomendación puede retrasar el inicio del tratamiento, nuestros resultados sugieren que la recogida tras el inicio del antibiótico reduce la sensibilidad de la muestra post-tratamiento cerca de un 50% en sujetos con hemocultivos previos positivos.

- Este es el primer artículo con datos prospectivos que cuantifica la disminución de la sensibilidad de los hemocultivos sacados tras inicio de tratamiento antibiótico.
- Con los resultados del estudio no se justifica dicha práctica, y se recomienda la recogida de hemocultivos bajo técnica aséptica tan pronto como sea posible en pacientes con manifestaciones graves de sepsis.

- El diseño del estudio con repetición de la muestra usando como control el mismo sujeto, permite detectar diferencias estadísticas significativas de un 10% o superior, en la proporción de cultivos positivos antes y después del tratamiento antibiótico.
- Si sólo se hubieran obtenido hemocultivos post-tratamiento 1 de cada 6.7 pacientes habría sido un falso negativo.

LIMITACIONES

- Existen varios pacientes donde la recogida de HC se realizó fuera del tiempo estipulado en el protocolo.
- La proporción de pacientes con bacteriemia fue inferior a la esperada en el diseño del estudio.
- El volumen de la muestra de los hemocultivos difería según los criterios y protocolos de cada centro (aunque todos alcanzaban los 20mL)

CONCLUSIÓN

- La sensibilidad de los hemocultivos disminuye cuando se obtienen tras iniciar el tratamiento antibiótico.
- Estos hallazgos son importantes para valorar el equilibrio óptimo entre el rápido inicio de tratamiento, y la obtención de muestras microbiológicas.

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

Annals of Internal Medicine

Sodium-Glucose Cotransporter-2 Inhibitors and the Risk for Severe Urinary Tract Infections

A Population-Based Cohort Study

Chintan V. Dave, PharmD, PhD; Sebastian Schneeweiss, MD, ScD; Dae Kim, MD, MPH, ScD; Michael Fralick, MD, SM; Angela Tong, MS; and Elisabetta Patorno, MD, DrPH

INTRODUCCIÓN

- Los inhibidores SGLT-2 son una familia de fármacos que disminuyen las concentraciones séricas de glucosa mediante la inhibición de su reabsorción en el túbulo proximal.
- Además de disminuir la glucemia, han demostrado tener efecto sobre marcadores metabólicos, como la tensión arterial y disminuir el número de eventos cardiovasculares y mortalidad por dicha causa.

- Debido a su mecanismo de acción, aumentan la glucosa en el tracto urinario disponible como sustrato para la bacterias por lo que han sido relacionados con aumento del número de infecciones genitourinarias.

JUSTIFICACIÓN

- Los inhibidores SGLT2 han demostrado relación con el aumento de infecciones genitales, pero su papel en el desarrollo de infecciones del tracto urinario no está tan claro.
- La relación entre estos fármacos y el riesgo de desarrollar ITUs graves no está esclarecido, y su evidencia proviene de estudios postcomercialización con validez limitada y ensayos clínicos que no establecen una relación clara.

OBJETIVOS

- Determinar si el inicio de tratamiento con inhibidores SGLT2 aumenta el riesgo de padecer ITUs graves en comparación con el inicio de inhibidores DPP-4 o agonistas GLP-1, en pacientes con DM 2.

Appendix Table 1. Outcome and Exclusion Criteria Definitions

Variable	Measurement
Outcomes	
Sepsis with UTI	<p>Within the same inpatient discharge:</p> <p>1 code related to sepsis (any position) 038.xx (septicemia), 790.7 (bacteremia), 995.9x (sepsis), 785.52 (septic shock)</p> <p>PLUS</p> <p>1 code related to UTI (any position) 599.0x, 595.xx (cystitis), 590.xx (pyelonephritis), 597.xx (ureteritis)</p>
Primary UTI hospitalization	<p>Inpatient discharge code (must be present in the primary diagnosis) 599.0x, 595.xx (cystitis), 590.xx (pyelonephritis), 597.xx (ureteritis)</p>
Pyelonephritis hospitalization	<p>Inpatient discharge code (any position) 590.xx (pyelonephritis)</p>
Any UTI hospitalization	<p>Inpatient discharge code (any position) 599.0x, 595.xx (cystitis), 590.xx (pyelonephritis), 597.xx (ureteritis)</p>
Outpatient UTI	<p>Outpatient dispensing for 1 of the following antibiotics: sulfamethoxazole, ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin, moxifloxacin, norfloxacin, or nitrofurantoin</p> <p>PLUS</p> <p>Outpatient diagnosis of UTI within 1 wk of antibiotic dispensing ICD-9 diagnosis codes: 599.0x, 595.xx (cystitis), 590.xx (pyelonephritis), 597.xx (ureteritis)</p> <p>PLUS</p> <p>No hospitalization related to a severe UTI event within 1 wk</p>

MATERIAL Y MÉTODOS

- Estudio observacional prospectivo.
- Se obtuvieron los datos de dos bases de datos de USA: *Market Scan* y *Optum* que incluyen pacientes con un seguro de empresa.
- Se realizaron dos cohortes enfrentando pacientes con iSLGT2 frente a iDPP4 en la cohorte 1 y frente a agonistas GLP1 en la cohorte 2 y realizando una aleatorización 1:1 con un score de propensión.

- Criterios de inclusión
 - Nuevos usuarios del tratamiento.
 - Mayores de 18 años con diagnóstico de DM-2.
- Criterios de exclusión
 - Institucionalizados
 - Diabetes gestacional
 - Neoplasia activa
 - VIH
 - ERC
 - Historia de ITUs de repetición o factores predisponentes

Exclusion criteria

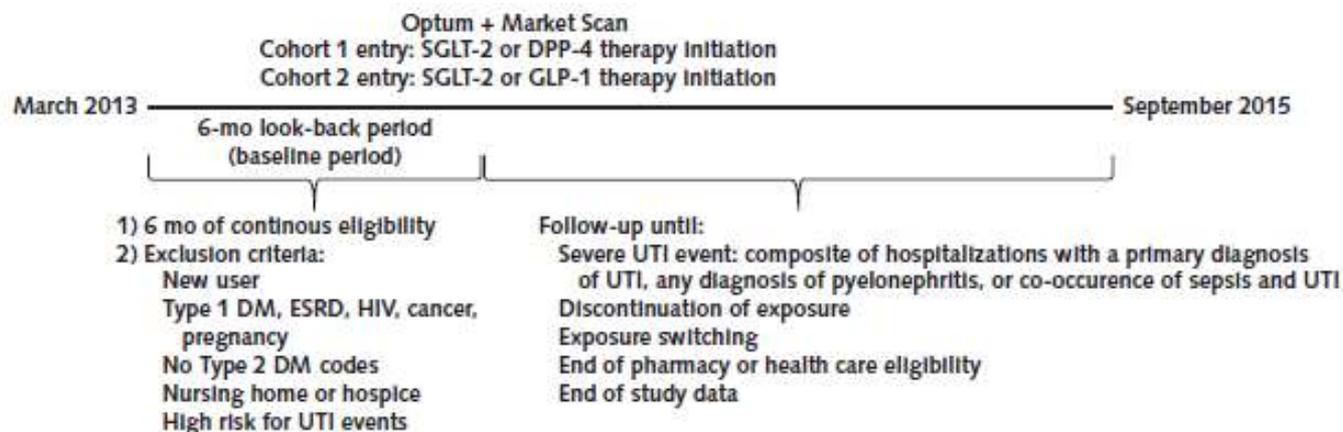
Gestational diabetes	648.0x
DM type II	Patients excluded if no evidence of DM type II at any time before therapy initiation 250.xx (except 250.x1 and 250.x3)
DM type I	250.x1 and 250.x3
End-stage renal disease	ICD-9 diagnosis codes: 585.5x, 585.6x, 996.81, V42.0x, V45.1x, V45.12, V56.0x, V56.1x, V56.2x, V56.31, V56.32, V56.8x HCPCS + CPT-4 codes: 50360, 50365, 50380, 90935, 90937, 90940, 90945, 90947, 90989, 90993, 99512, 99559
Cancer	140.xx-208.xx (except 173.xx, 210.xx-229.xx)
HIV	042.xx, 079.53
UTI	599.0x, 595.xx (cystitis), 590.xx (pyelonephritis), 597.xx (ureteritis)
Sepsis	Inpatient diagnosis 038.xx, 790.7, 995.9x, 785.52
Antibiotics (UTI-related)	Sulfamethoxazole, ciprofloxacin, levofloxacin, moxifloxacin, norfloxacin, nitrofurantoin
Acute glomerulonephritis	580.xx
Chronic glomerulonephritis	582.xx
Acute kidney failure	584.xx
Chronic kidney disease	585.xx
Renal complications of diabetes	250.4x
Urinary catheter use	HCPCS/CPT procedure codes: 51701, 51702, 51703, P9612 ICD-9 diagnostic codes: 996.64, 996.31, V53.6x, V43.5x ICD-9 procedure code: 57.94
Spinal cord injury	952.xx, 953.xx
Hydronephrosis	591.xx
Enlarged prostate	600.xx
Obstructive defects of renal pelvis and ureter	753.2x
Organ transplant	ICD-9 diagnosis codes: V42.xx (except V42.0x), V58.44, 996.8x ICD-9 procedure codes: 33.5x, 33.6x, 37.51, 41.0x, 46.97, 50.5x, 52.8x, 55.6x HCPCS/CPT procedure codes: 32851, 32852, 32853, 32854, 33935, 33945, 38240, 38241, 44135, 44136, 47135, 47136, 48554, 48556, 50360, 50365
Graft-versus-host disease	279.5x
Other immune disorders	279.xx (except 279.5x)
Neutropenia	288.0x
Calcineurin inhibitors	Tacrolimus, cyclosporine (not topical)
Vesicoureteral reflux	593.7x
Calculus of kidney, ureter, and lower urinary tract	592.xx, 594.xx
Neurogenic bladder	596.54

Appendix Table 2. List of Drugs Included in the Study

Drug Class	Included Drugs
SGLT-2 inhibitors	Canagliflozin, canagliflozin-metformin, dapagliflozin, dapagliflozin-metformin, empagliflozin, empagliflozin-metformin, empagliflozin-linagliptin (empagliflozin-linagliptin for cohort 2 [SGLT-2 inhibitors vs. GLP-1 agonists] only)
DPP-4 inhibitors	Alogliptin, alogliptin-metformin, alogliptin-pioglitazone, linagliptin, linagliptin-metformin, saxagliptin, saxagliptin-metformin, sitagliptin, sitagliptin-metformin
GLP-1 agonists	Albiglutide, dulaglutide, exenatide, liraglutide

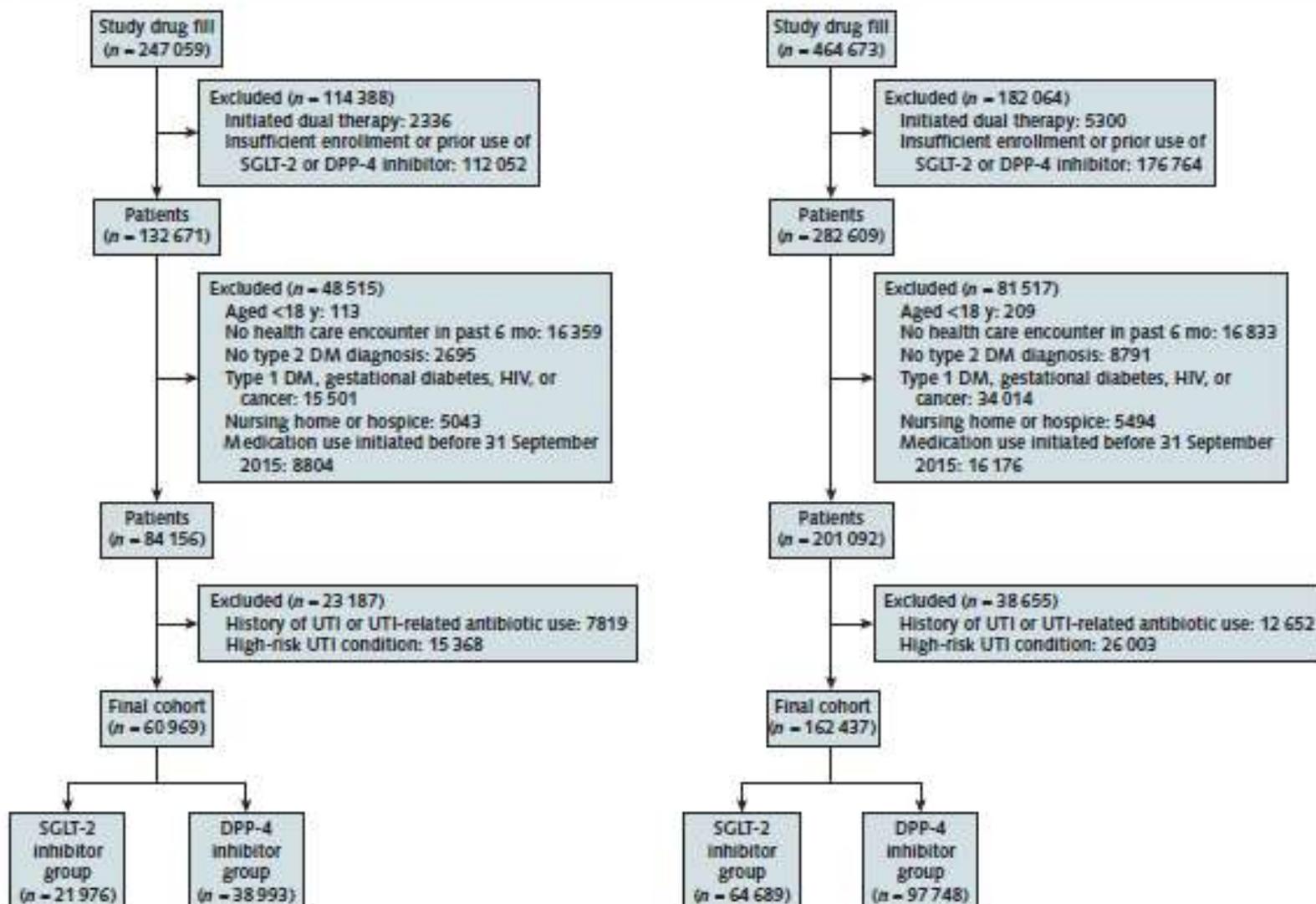
DPP-4 = dipeptidyl peptidase-4; GLP-1 = glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor; SGLT-2 = sodium-glucose cotransporter-2.

Appendix Figure 1. Study design.

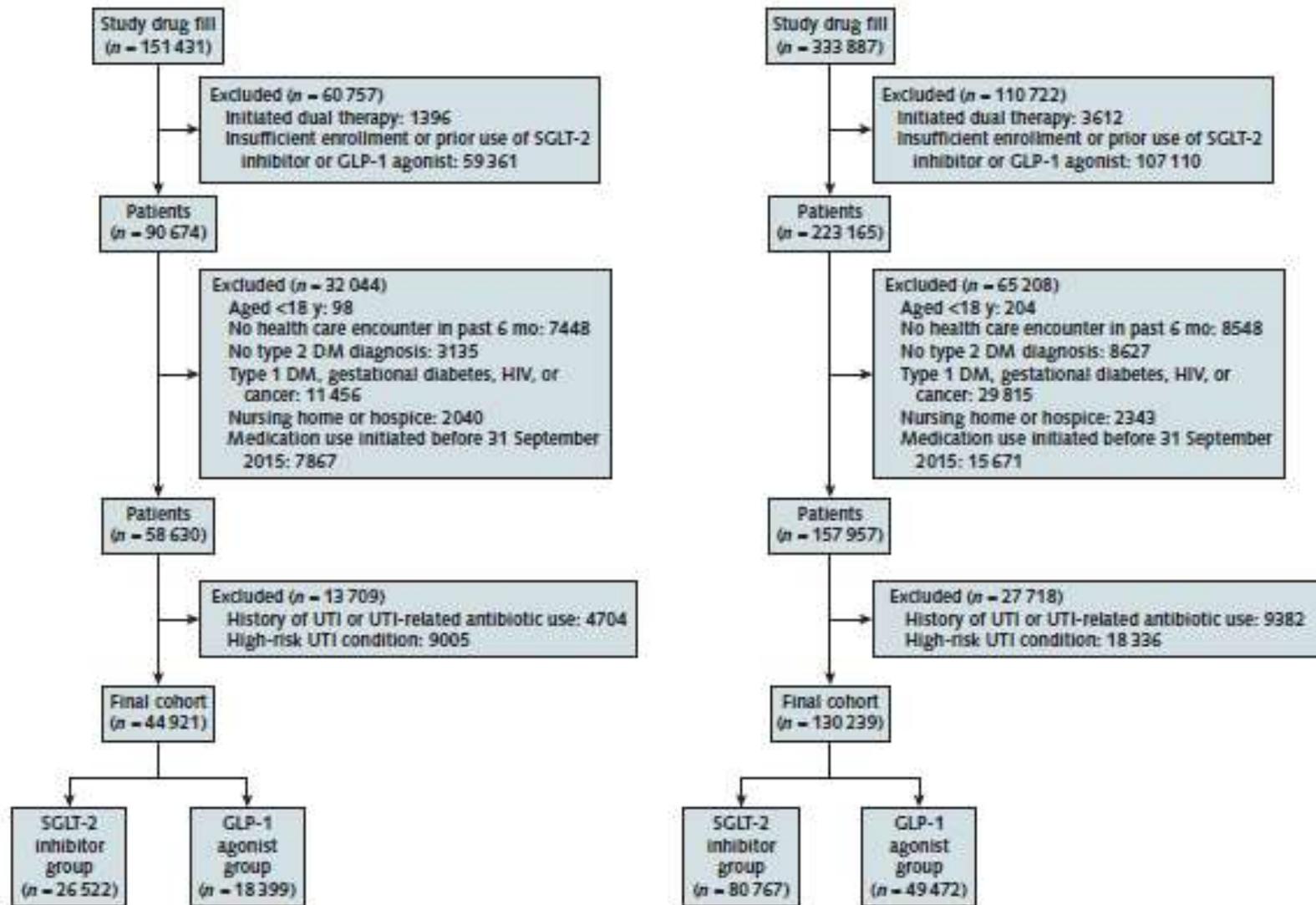


Cohorts 1 and 2 had similar inclusion and exclusion criteria, with a few key differences. In cohort 1 (SGLT-2 vs. DPP-4 inhibitors), patients were included if they newly initiated use of either an SGLT-2 inhibitor or a DPP-4 inhibitor (did not have a history of use of either SGLT-2 or DPP-4 inhibitors in the baseline period). We did not consider patients initiating use of empagliflozin-linagliptin (an SGLT-2 inhibitor-DPP-4 inhibitor combination product) in cohort 1. Use of a GLP-1 agonist was permitted and adjusted for in the propensity score. In cohort 2 (SGLT-2 inhibitors vs. GLP-1 agonists), patients were included if they newly initiated use of either an SGLT-2 inhibitor or a GLP-1 agonist (did not have a history of use of either SGLT-2 inhibitors or GLP-1 agonists in the baseline period). Use of a DPP-4 inhibitor was permitted and adjusted for in the propensity score. DM = diabetes mellitus; DPP-4 = dipeptidyl peptidase-4; ESRD = end-stage renal disease; GLP-1 = glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor; SGLT-2 = sodium-glucose cotransporter-2; UTI = urinary tract infection.

Appendix Figure 2. CONSORT flow diagram for cohort 1 (SGLT-2 vs. DPP-4 inhibitors) for Optum (left) and MarketScan (right).



Appendix Figure 3. CONSORT flow diagram for cohort 2 (SGLT-2 inhibitors vs. GLP-1 agonists) for Optum (left) and MarketScan (right).



CONSORT = Consolidated Standards of Reporting Trials; DM = diabetes mellitus; GLP-1 = glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor; SGLT-2 = sodium-glucose cotra

Table 1. Selected Pooled Baseline Characteristics After Propensity Score Matching*

Characteristic	SGLT-2 vs. DPP-4 Inhibitors (Cohort 1)			SGLT-2 Inhibitors vs. GLP-1 Agonists (Cohort 2)		
	SGLT-2 (n = 61 876)	DPP-4 (n = 61 876)	Standardized Difference, %	SGLT-2 (n = 55 989)	GLP-1 (n = 55 989)	Standardized Difference, %
Male sex, n (%)	33 502 (54.1)	33 645 (54.4)	0.5	27 686 (49.4)	27 715 (49.5)	0.1
Mean age (SD), y	54.7 (9.9)	54.7 (10.2)	0.2	54.5 (10.1)	54.4 (10.1)	1.4
Diabetic severity						
Ocular complications, n (%)	2469 (4.0)	2453 (4.0)	0.1	2519 (4.5)	2466 (4.4)	0.5
Neurologic complications, n (%)	4567 (7.4)	4634 (7.5)	0.4	5126 (9.2)	5093 (9.1)	0.2
Other or unspecified complications, n (%)	4292 (6.9)	4235 (6.8)	0.4	4381 (7.8)	4392 (7.8)	0.1
Mean hemoglobin A _{1c} level (SD), %†	8.8 (1.8)	8.8 (1.9)	0.1	8.7 (1.8)	8.8 (1.9)	0.1
Antidiabetic therapy, n (%)						
Metformin	48 319 (78.1)	48 480 (78.4)	0.6	42 599 (76.1)	42 586 (76.1)	0.1
DPP-4 inhibitors	–	–	–	17 046 (30.4)	17 113 (30.6)	0.3
GLP-1 agonists	4915 (7.9)	4270 (6.9)	4.0	–	–	–
Insulin	12 067 (19.5)	11 838 (19.1)	0.9	18 237 (32.6)	18 117 (32.4)	0.5
Sulfonylureas	22 052 (35.6)	22 208 (35.9)	0.5	20 850 (37.2)	20 720 (37.0)	0.5
Risk factors for UTI, n (%)						
Use of broad-spectrum antibiotics	14 487 (23.4)	14 393 (23.3)	0.4	13 648 (24.4)	13 489 (24.1)	0.7
Use of oral steroids	6353 (10.3)	6263 (10.1)	0.5	5796 (10.4)	5833 (10.4)	0.2
Use of nonbiologic DMARDs	519 (0.8)	509 (0.8)	0.2	473 (0.8)	481 (0.9)	0.2
Use of biologic DMARDs	381 (0.6)	389 (0.6)	0.2	386 (0.7)	391 (0.7)	0.1
Mycotic infections	3402 (5.5)	3377 (5.5)	0.2	3453 (6.2)	3439 (6.1)	0.1
		Value			Value	
Propensity score diagnostics						
AUC						
Optum		0.52			0.51	
MarketScan		0.52			0.51	
Average standardized difference, %		0.4			0.3	

AUC = area under the curve; DMARD = disease-modifying antirheumatic drug; DPP-4 = dipeptidyl peptidase-4; GLP-1 = glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor; SGLT-2 = sodium-glucose cotransporter-2; UTI = urinary tract infection.

* Selected pooled variables are shown; Appendix Tables 3 to 6 (available at [Annals.org](#)) show baseline characteristics before and after propensity score matching, stratified by database and cohort. Appendix Table 7 (available at [Annals.org](#)) is analogous to this table but before propensity score matching.

† Available for 10% of the pooled sample and not included in the propensity score model.

- El **seguimiento** finaliza cuando:
 - Aparece un evento
 - Salen del sistema de salud
 - Dejan el tratamiento
 - Termina el periodo de seguimiento

- **EVENTO:**

- Hospitalización por ITU
- Sepsis urinaria
- Pielonefritis que precisa hospitalización
- Hospitalización relacionada con ITU
- ITUs con tratamiento ambulatorio

RESULTADOS

Appendix Table 10. Secondary Outcomes After Propensity Score Matching

Outcome	HR (95% CI) for SGLT-2 vs. DPP-4 Inhibitors	HR (95% CI) for SGLT-2 Inhibitors vs. GLP-1 Agonists
Optum		
Primary outcome	0.82 (0.38-1.77)	1.14 (0.58-2.24)
Individual components of the primary outcome		
Urosepsis	1.14 (0.35-3.74)	0.80 (0.32-1.96)
Pyelonephritis	0.83 (0.30-2.29)	0.98 (0.40-2.40)
Primary UTI hospitalization, primary diagnosis	0.79 (0.24-2.60)	0.90 (0.34-2.41)
Secondary outcomes		
UTI hospitalization, any position	0.52 (0.32-0.86)	0.99 (0.60-1.64)
Outpatient UTI	0.82 (0.70-0.95)	0.93 (0.80-1.08)
MarketScan		
Primary outcome	1.03 (0.68-1.55)	0.64 (0.45-0.91)
Individual components of the primary outcome		
Urosepsis	1.10 (0.64-1.90)	0.49 (0.30-0.78)
Pyelonephritis	0.71 (0.40-1.25)	0.57 (0.35-0.94)
Primary UTI hospitalization, primary diagnosis	0.82 (0.43-1.55)	0.84 (0.47-1.53)
Secondary outcomes		
UTI hospitalization, any position	0.74 (0.56-0.98)	0.74 (0.57-0.96)
Outpatient UTI	1.03 (0.93-1.14)	0.90 (0.82-0.99)

DPP-4 = dipeptidyl peptidase-4; HR = hazard ratio; GLP-1 = glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor; SGLT-2 = sodium-glucose cotransporter-2; UTI = urinary tract infection.

Table 2. Risk for a Severe UTI Event Associated With SGLT-2 Inhibitors Before and After Propensity Score Matching*

Variable	Before Propensity Score Matching				After Propensity Score Matching			
	SGLT-2 vs. DPP-4 Inhibitors (Cohort 1)		SGLT-2 Inhibitors vs. GLP-1 Agonists (Cohort 2)		SGLT-2 vs. DPP-4 Inhibitors (Cohort 1)		SGLT-2 Inhibitors vs. GLP-1 Agonists (Cohort 2)	
	SGLT-2 (n = 21 976)	DPP-4 (n = 38 993)	SGLT-2 (n = 26 519)	GLP-1 (n = 18 402)	SGLT-2 (n = 16 147)	DPP-4 (n = 16 147)	SGLT-2 (n = 14 645)	GLP-1 (n = 14 645)
Optum Clinformatics								
Events, n	19	63	27	19	12	14	19	15
Mean follow-up, d	192	235	194	201	195	188	208	187
Incidence rate†	1.64	2.51	1.92	1.88	1.39	1.68	2.27	2.00
HR (95% CI)	0.65 (0.39-1.08)		1.01 (0.56-1.81)		0.82 (0.38-1.77)		1.14 (0.58-2.24)	
	SGLT-2 (n = 64 689)	DPP-4 (n = 97 748)	SGLT-2 (n = 80 759)	GLP-1 (n = 49 480)	SGLT-2 (n = 45 729)	DPP-4 (n = 45 729)	SGLT-2 (n = 41 344)	GLP-1 (n = 41 344)
MarketScan								
Events, n	70	143	85	93	49	43	54	72
Mean follow-up, d	205	237	205	207	208	191	225	193
Incidence rate†	1.93	2.25	1.88	3.32	1.88	1.79	2.12	3.30
HR (95% CI)	0.86 (0.65-1.14)		0.56 (0.42-0.75)		1.03 (0.69-1.54)		0.64 (0.45-0.91)	
	SGLT-2 (n = 86 665)	DPP-4 (n = 136 741)	SGLT-2 (n = 107 278)	GLP-1 (n = 67 882)	SGLT-2 (n = 61 876)	DPP-4 (n = 61 876)	SGLT-2 (n = 55 989)	GLP-1 (n = 55 989)
Pooled								
Events, n	89	206	112	112	61	57	73	87
Mean follow-up, d	202	236	202	205	204	190	221	191
Incidence rate†	1.86	2.33	1.89	2.93	1.76	1.77	2.15	2.96
HR (95% CI)‡	0.80 (0.63-1.03)		0.63 (0.48-0.82)		0.98 (0.68-1.41)		0.72 (0.53-0.99)	

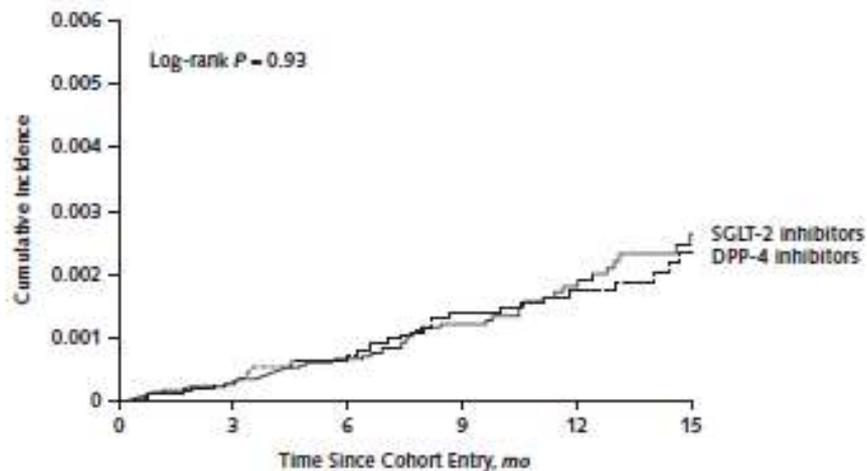
DPP-4 = dipeptidyl peptidase-4; GLP-1 = glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor; HR = hazard ratio; SGLT-2 = sodium-glucose cotransporter-2; UTI = urinary tract infection.

* Outcome defined as a composite of primary UTI hospitalizations, hospitalizations with sepsis and UTI, and hospitalizations with pyelonephritis; see text and Appendix figures and tables for definitions.

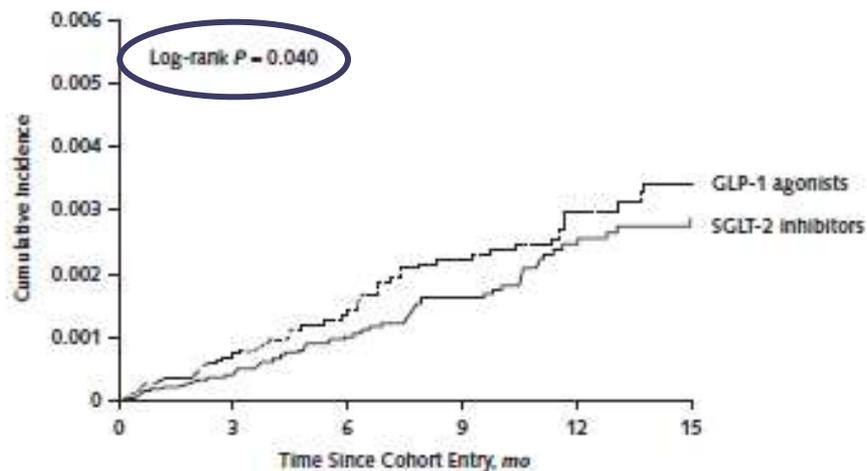
† Per 1000 person-years of follow-up.

‡ Estimates were pooled across the 2 databases using fixed-effects meta-analysis.

Figure. Propensity score-matched Kaplan-Meier curves for cumulative incidence of severe urinary tract infection events in the pooled cohort of patients.

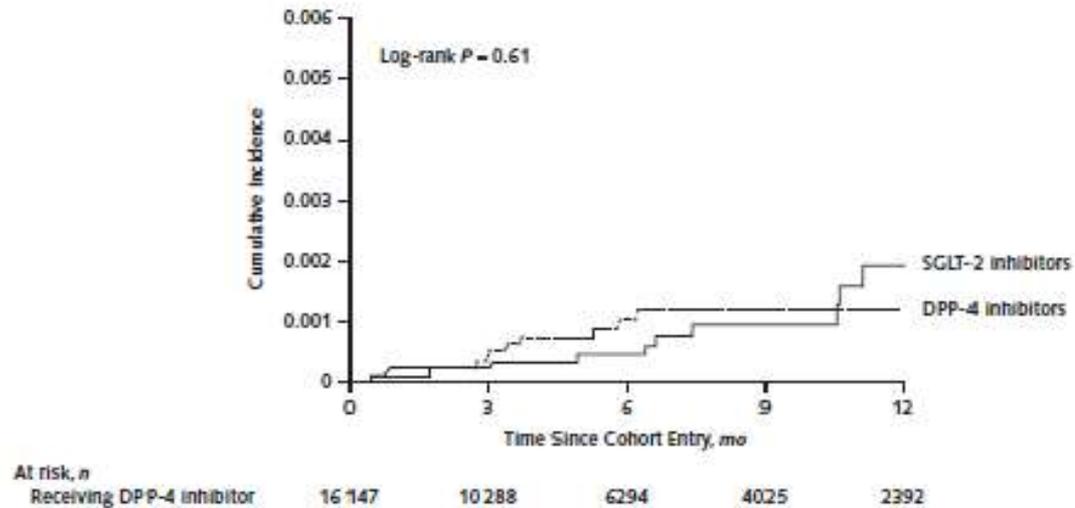
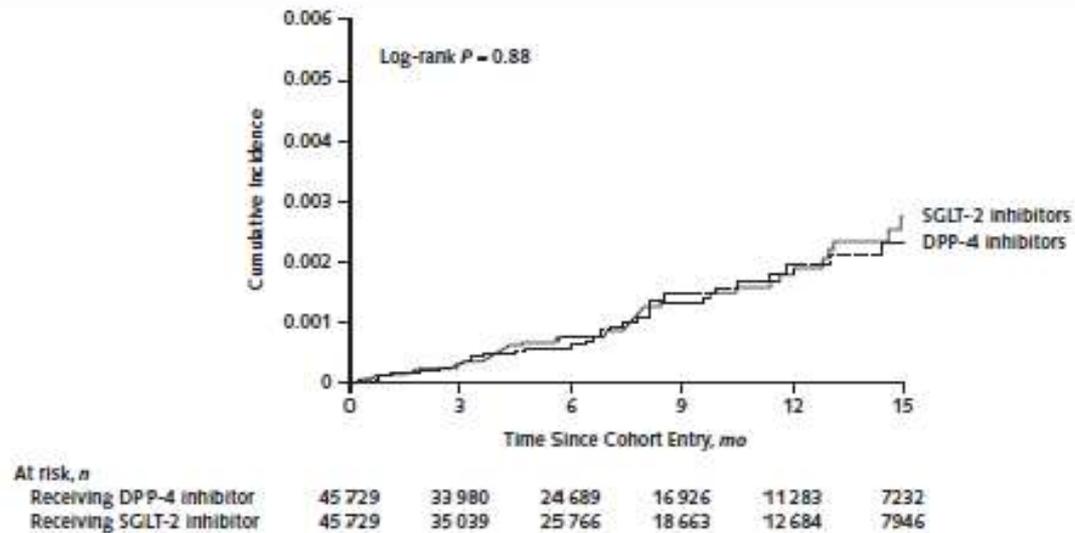


At risk, n	0	3	6	9	12	15
Receiving DPP-4 inhibitor	61 876	44 268	30 983	20 951	13 675	8 679
Receiving SGLT-2 inhibitor	61 876	45 804	32 513	22 800	15 280	9 405

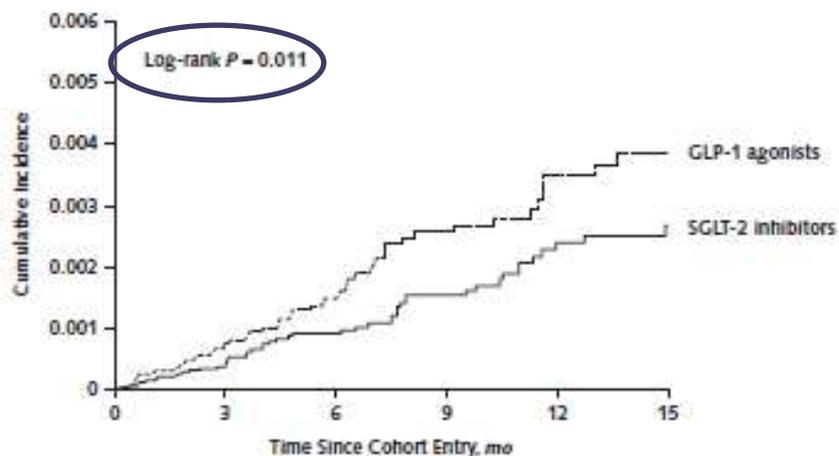


At risk, n	0	3	6	9	12	15
Receiving GLP-1 agonist	55 989	40 032	28 219	20 305	14 648	10 088

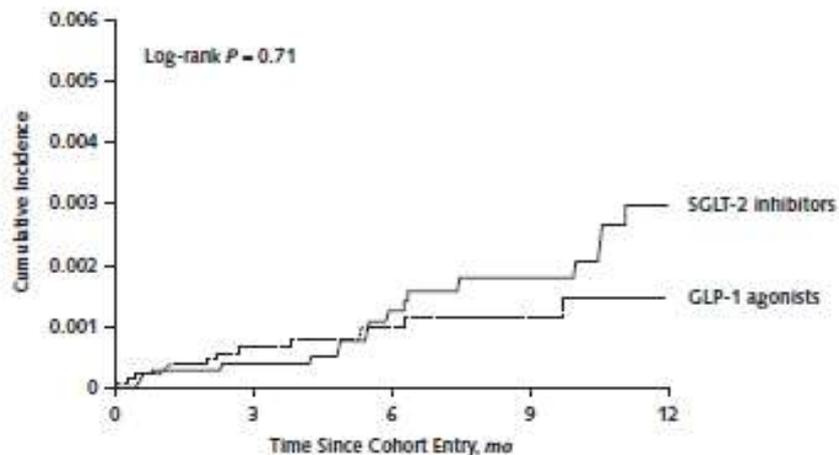
Appendix Figure 4. Propensity score-matched Kaplan-Meier curves for cumulative incidence of severe urinary tract infection events in MarketScan (top) and Optum (bottom) for cohort 1 (SGLT-2 vs. DPP-4 inhibitors).



Appendix Figure 5. Propensity score-matched Kaplan-Meier curves for cumulative incidence of severe urinary tract infection events in MarketScan (top) and Optum (bottom) for cohort 2 (SGLT-2 inhibitors vs. GLP-1 agonists).



At risk, n	0	3	6	9	12	15
Receiving GLP-1 agonist	41 344	31 035	22 787	16 891	12 389	8 635
Receiving SGLT-2 inhibitor	41 344	32 351	23 878	18 553	13 934	9 653



At risk, n	0	3	6	9	12
Receiving GLP-1 agonist	14 645	8 997	5 432	3 414	2 259
Receiving SGLT-2 inhibitor	14 645	9 925	6 221	4 089	2 811

Table 3. Risk for Secondary Outcomes Associated With SGLT-2 Inhibitors in a Propensity Score-Matched Analysis*

Outcome	HR (95% CI) for SGLT-2 vs. DPP-4 Inhibitors (Cohort 1)	HR (95% CI) for SGLT-2 Inhibitors vs. GLP-1 Agonists (Cohort 2)
Primary outcome†	0.98 (0.68-1.41)	0.72 (0.53-0.99)
Individual components of the primary outcome		
Hospitalizations with sepsis and UTI	1.11 (0.68-1.82)	0.54 (0.36-0.82)
Hospitalizations with pyelonephritis	0.74 (0.45-1.21)	0.65 (0.42-1.00)
Primary UTI hospitalizations	0.81 (0.46-1.43)	0.86 (0.52-1.43)
Other secondary outcomes		
UTI hospitalizations‡	0.68 (0.54-0.87)	0.78 (0.62-0.99)
Treated outpatient UTIs§	0.96 (0.89-1.04)	0.91 (0.84-0.99)

DPP-4 = dipeptidyl peptidase-4; GLP-1 = glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor; HR = hazard ratio; SGLT-2 = sodium-glucose cotransporter-2; UTI = urinary tract infection.

* See text and Appendix Table 1 for outcome definitions and Appendix Table 8 for database-specific estimates.

† Defined as the composite of hospitalizations with sepsis and UTI, hospitalizations with pyelonephritis, and primary UTI hospitalizations. See text for details.

‡ At any diagnosis position.

§ Required evidence of outpatient antibiotic dispensing and outpatient diagnosis codes related to UTI.

Table 4. Sensitivity and Subgroup Analyses

Variable	HR (95% CI) for SGLT-2 vs. DPP-4 Inhibitors (Cohort 1)	HR (95% CI) for SGLT-2 Inhibitors vs. GLP-1 Agonists (Cohort 2)
Sensitivity analyses		
Propensity score specification*		
1:1 nearest-neighbor†	0.98 (0.68-1.41)	0.72 (0.53-0.99)
1:n variable-ratio	0.88 (0.59-1.31)	0.68 (0.46-1.00)
Fine stratification	0.79 (0.61-1.02)	0.74 (0.55-0.98)
Intention-to-treat analysis		
3 mo	1.00 (0.50-1.98)	0.49 (0.28-0.86)
6 mo	0.83 (0.52-1.34)	0.62 (0.41-0.92)
12 mo	0.82 (0.58-1.17)	0.64 (0.47-0.88)
Any duration	0.85 (0.63-1.16)	0.67 (0.51-0.88)
As-treated analysis		
3 mo	0.93 (0.46-1.89)	0.54 (0.31-0.95)
6 mo	0.97 (0.58-1.65)	0.70 (0.46-1.06)
12 mo	0.99 (0.66-1.47)	0.76 (0.54-1.06)
Any duration†	0.98 (0.68-1.41)	0.72 (0.53-0.99)
Subgroup analysis‡		
Exclusion criteria		
No major risk factors§	0.92 (0.55-1.51)	0.64 (0.41-1.01)
Active ingredient		
Canagliflozin	0.83 (0.57-1.21)	0.66 (0.47-0.92)
Dapagliflozin	0.57 (0.29-1.14)	0.52 (0.28-0.97)
Sex		
Male	0.66 (0.37-1.20)	0.72 (0.40-1.29)
Female	0.77 (0.51-1.17)	0.76 (0.53-1.10)
Age		
<60 y	0.78 (0.49-1.25)	0.75 (0.47-1.20)
≥60 y	1.09 (0.64-1.84)	0.79 (0.51-1.23)
Frailty		
Low	1.00 (0.46-2.15)	1.12 (0.58-2.16)
Medium	0.60 (0.33-1.09)	0.59 (0.31-1.10)
High	0.84 (0.49-1.43)	0.64 (0.40-1.02)

DPP-4 = dipeptidyl peptidase-4; GLP-1 = glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor; HR = hazard ratio; SGLT-2 = sodium-glucose cotransporter-2.

* 1:1 nearest-neighbor matching was the primary analysis. A parallel, balanced, variable-ratio matching approach was also used. Fine stratification used 50 strata.

† Primary analysis.

‡ Propensity score was reestimated within each subgroup, and patients were rematched on the new reestimated score. Estimates were pooled across the 2 datasets to find effect size estimates. Appendix Tables 4 and 5 and database identifiers.

§ Patients without for analysis.

|| Patients were str

cluded

DISCUSIÓN

- Debido a su perfil farmacodinámico los iSGLT2 se han postulado como fármacos que aumentan el riesgo de infecciones urinarias.
- Hasta donde sabemos, no existen estudios sobre esta asociación en la clínica práctica habitual.
- En nuestro estudio la tasa de ITUs fue similar en pacientes que iniciaron iSGLT2, iDPP4 y agonistas GLP1.

- Este estudio tiene importantes implicaciones clínicas, ya que los diabéticos tienen persé un riesgo aumentado de padecer ITUs, por lo que fármacos predisponentes podrían disminuir su calidad de vida, adherencia al tratamiento y peor control glucémico.
- En el estudio no se encontró mayor riesgo de eventos con iSLGT2, pero sí se observó un menor riesgo frente a agonistas GLP1 en una de la bases de datos (MarketScan).

- Aunque la literatura previa basada en metaanálisis con pocos ensayos clínicos ha asociado estos fármacos con riesgo de ITU, nuestros hallazgos coinciden con un metaanálisis reciente de 72 ensayos clínicos que no relaciona el uso de iSLGT2 con aumento del riesgo de ITUs, sepsis urinaria o pielonefritis.
- Los ensayos clínicos aleatorizados con el *gold standard* para determinar la eficacia de un fármaco, pero frecuentemente son inadecuados para detectar diferencias en eventos menos comunes como pielonefritis o sepsis urinaria.

LIMITACIONES

- Se trata de un estudio observacional no aleatorizado.
- Algunas variables no pudieron ser evaluadas pese al score de propensión (IMC, tiempo de evolución de la enfermedad, Hba1c...)
- Su validez sólo es aplicable a pacientes con seguro médico privado. Deberían realizarse más estudios para poder aplicar los hallazgos a una población mas amplia.

CONCLUSIONES

- En el estudio los pacientes con DM2 que iniciaron tratamiento con iSLGT2 no presentaron aumento del riesgo de padecer ITUs.
- Con estos hallazgos, otros factores predisponentes deberían ser tenidos en cuenta para valorar el inicio de tratamiento con estos fármacos.

gracias