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EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF ONCE WEEKLY DULAGLUTIDE IN TYPE 2 DIABETES; OBSERVATIONAL DATA IN DIFFERENT SUBGROUPS IN RWE: THE LOMBARDY EXPERIENCE

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Purpose: Evaluate real-world therapeutic efficacy and safety of once weekly GLP1RA dulaglutide in type 2 diabetic patients. **Methods:** Retrospective multicentric observational study. Data for efficacy (FPG and HbA1c, weight/BMI waist circumference WC), side-effects and discontinuation of 1959 patients who were prescribed weekly dulaglutide were analyzed. Observation was performed in different subgroups. **RESULTS:** Final analysis included 1670 patients at baseline. Mean reduction in HbA1c at 6-12-18 months was respectively: 0,9; 0,9; 1 (%). An improvement was also found in FPG [median reduction: 23; 23,5; 26 (mg/dl)] and BMI [median reduction: 0,9; 1,1; 1,3 (Kg/m2)]. Percentage of patients reaching an HbA1c target ≤7% was: 51,4; 55,8; 56,8 (%). Patients with a poor glycemic control (HbA1c 9%) had the better result, already evident at 6 months (mean reduction: 2,2%) and persisting up to 18 months; however those with HbA1c between 7,1 and 8% reduced mean HbA1c by: 0,8;0,8;0,8 (%) confirming randomized controlled trials data. Observing subjects older than 75, they showed a similar HbA1c reduction of younger ones; patients switching to dulaglutide from DPPIV-I or other GLP1-RA still obtained a significative improvement in HbA1c.9,2%(n=154) of our subjects discontinued dulaglutide for gastrointestinal side effects **CONCLUSIONS:** Once weekly dulaglutide in our RWE was effective on metabolic control and confirm the clinical benefits. The subgroup observation by age, glycemic control and background therapy support the use of this weekly GLP1-RA in the treatment of T2DM patients.