

SOLOIST-WHF TRIAL



AMERICAN COLLEGE of CARDIOLOGY

Sotagliflozin in Patients with Diabetes and Recent Worsening Heart Failure


Phase 3, double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled trial



Objective: To assess if sotagliflozin would reduce the risks of death from cardiovascular (CV) causes, hospitalization for heart failure (HF), and an urgent visit for HF among patients with diabetes and recent worsening of HF.


1222
patients

Inclusion criteria: Patients with diabetes, 18 to 85 years of age and had been hospitalized because of signs and symptoms of HF and received treatment with intravenous diuretic therapy.



Sotagliflozin
(N=608)

VS



Placebo
(N=614)

PRIMARY OUTCOME

51.0

CV death + hospitalizations and urgent visits for HF %
HR 0.67; 95% CI 0.52-0.85; P<0.001

76.3

SECONDARY OUTCOME

40.4

Hospitalizations and urgent visits for HF %
HR 0.64; 95% CI 0.49-0.83; P<0.001

63.9

10.6

Deaths from CV causes %
HR 0.84; 95% CI 0.58-1.22; P=0.36

12.5

Conclusion: In patients with diabetes and recent worsening HF, sotagliflozin therapy, initiated before or shortly after discharge, resulted in a significantly lower total number of deaths from CV causes and hospitalizations and urgent visits for HF than placebo.