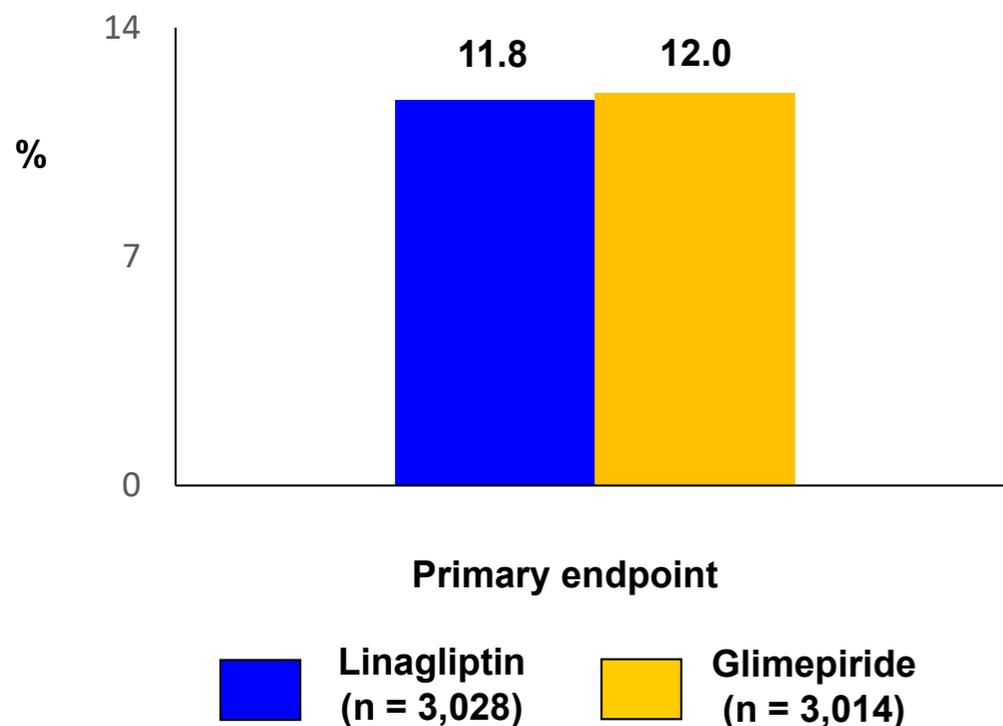


Trial Description: Patients with type 2 diabetes and elevated cardiovascular risk were randomized to linagliptin 5 mg daily vs. glimepiride 4 mg daily.

(p for noninferiority
< 0.001)



RESULTS

- Primary outcome of cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction, or stroke: 11.8% of the linagliptin group compared with 12.0% of the glimepiride group (p for noninferiority < 0.001, p for superiority = 0.76)
- Hypoglycemia: 10.6% with linagliptin vs. 37.7% with glimepiride (p < 0.001)
- Weighted average mean difference in body weight: -1.54 kg for linagliptin vs. glimepiride (p < 0.05)

CONCLUSIONS

- Among patients with type 2 diabetes and elevated cardiovascular risk, the DPP-4 inhibitor linagliptin was noninferior to the sulfonylurea glimepiride on prevention of major adverse cardiovascular events over a median of 6.3 years

Rosenstock J, et al. JAMA 2019;322:1155-66