

Ertugliflozin tied to improved glycemic control in T2DM

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(HealthDay)—For adults with inadequately controlled type 2 diabetes,

ertugliflozin treatment is associated with improved glycemic control over 52 weeks, according to a study published online Feb. 8 in *Diabetes, Obesity and Metabolism*.

Ronnie Aronson, M.D., from LMC Diabetes & Endocrinology in Ontario, and colleagues conducted a phase III randomized trial to examine the efficacy and safety of ertugliflozin monotherapy in adults with inadequately controlled type 2 [diabetes](#) despite diet and exercise. The study comprised a 26-week placebo-controlled period where 461 participants received placebo or ertugliflozin (5 or 15 mg/day) and a second 26-week period in which [participants](#) in the [placebo group](#) had blinded metformin added.

The researchers found that the mean change in glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) from baseline to week 52 was –0.9 and –1 percent in the ertugliflozin 5- and 15-mg groups, respectively; the proportion of patients with HbA1c

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