

Gout incidence down with SGLT2 inhibitors in type 2 diabetes

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Adults with type 2 diabetes newly prescribed a sodium-glucose

cotransporter-2 (SGLT2) inhibitor have a lower incidence of gout than those prescribed a glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor agonist, according to a study published online Jan. 14 in the *Annals of Internal Medicine*.

Michael Fralick, M.D., Ph.D., from Brigham and Women's Hospital and Harvard Medical School in Boston, and colleagues compared the rate of [gout](#) between adults prescribed an SGLT2 inhibitor and those prescribed a GLP1 receptor agonist in a population-based new-user cohort study; data were included for 295,907 adults. Patients with type 2 diabetes newly prescribed an SGLT2 inhibitor were propensity score-matched to those newly prescribed a GLP1 agonist.

The researchers found that the incidence of gout was lower among patients prescribed an SGLT2 inhibitor versus those prescribed a GLP1 agonist (4.9 versus 7.8 events per 1,000 person-years), with a hazard ratio of 0.64 and a rate difference of -2.9 per 1,000 person-years.

"Future studies are necessary to confirm our findings, and if replicated, SGLT2 inhibitors might be an effective class of medication for the prevention of gout for patients with diabetes or [metabolic disorders](#)," the authors write.

Two authors disclosed financial ties to the pharmaceutical industry.

More information: [Abstract/Full Text \(subscription or payment may be required\)](#)

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