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Empagliflozin reduces hospitalisation risk for heart patients: BI trial

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The breakthrough results demonstrate the potential of Empagliflozin to positively impact the lives of adult patients across the entire spectrum of heart failure



The breakthrough results of Boehringer Ingelheim's EMPEROR-Preserved trial reveal that Empagliflozin reduces the combined relative risk of cardiovascular death or hospitalisation for heart failure by 21 per cent, in adults patients who suffer from heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF), with or without diabetes. The trial investigated empagliflozin (10 mg) versus placebo. The results were presented at the ESC Congress 2021, the annual meeting of the European Society of Cardiology. The EMPEROR heart failure studies have explored the effect of empagliflozin across a spectrum of cardio-renal-metabolic diseases.

Dr Shraddha Bhure, Medical Director, Boehringer Ingelheim India said, "Heart failure with preserved ejection fraction is an outcome of heterogeneous diseases and complex underlying problems. It represents about 1/3rd of all heart failure cases diagnosed in India, whereas globally it represents nearly half of the heart failure cases. The results of the EMPEROR-Preserved Phase III trial, which also included a fair patient-representation from India, offers new hope for patients with heart failure with preserved ejection fraction, which so far has been a very difficult entity to treat effectively."

The EMPEROR-Preserved trial results add to the previous findings from the EMPEROR-Reduced Phase III trial, which showed that Empagliflozin significantly reduced the combined relative risk of cardiovascular death or hospitalisation for heart failure by 25 per cent, compared to placebo, in adult patients with heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF), with or without diabetes.