# Article information:

SGLT2 inhibitors for primary and secondary prevention of cardiovascular and renal outcomes in type 2 diabetes: a systematic review and meta-analysis of cardiovascular outcome trials - ScienceDirect
[https://lib.plagh.cn/s/com/sciencedirect/www/G.https/science/article/pii/S014067361832590X?via%3Dihub=%3Bx-chain-id=8m9ut8ong7b4](https://lib.plagh.cn/s/com/sciencedirect/www/G.https/science/article/pii/S014067361832590X?via%3Dihub=&%3Bx-chain-id=8m9ut8ong7b4)

# Article summary:

1. SGLT2 inhibitors have been studied in several large cardiovascular outcomes trials in patients with type 2 diabetes. These trials were done to test for efficacy and to exclude an excess risk of major adverse cardiovascular events. The data suggest that SGLT2 inhibitors moderately reduce the risk of these events.

2. There is heterogeneity in the cardiovascular efficacy of SGLT2 inhibitors based on baseline atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease risk categories. Patients with established atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease seem to benefit more from SGLT2 inhibitors than those with multiple risk factors alone.

3. SGLT2 inhibitors also reduce the risk of hospitalization for heart failure and progression of kidney disease. However, they may increase the risk of amputations, fractures, and diabetic ketoacidosis. The clinical benefit and safety profile may be related to renal function and history of heart failure.

Overall, this systematic review and meta-analysis provides insights into the effectiveness and safety of SGLT2 inhibitors for preventing cardiovascular and renal outcomes in patients with type 2 diabetes.

# Article rating:

Appears strongly imbalanced: The article is written in a biased or one-sided way, and the information it provides is not trustworthy enough to be considered a reliable source. You should consult other sources to find reliable information on the presented issues.

# Article analysis:

对于上述文章的批判性分析如下：

1. 潜在偏见及其来源：文章没有明确提到作者的潜在偏见或利益冲突。这可能导致读者对作者的观点和结论产生怀疑，因为作者可能有与药物公司或其他相关利益方有关的利益冲突。

2. 片面报道：文章主要关注SGLT2抑制剂对心血管和肾脏结果的影响，但未提及其他可能的副作用或不良事件。这种片面报道可能会给读者留下不完整或误导性的印象。

3. 无根据的主张：文章中提到SGLT2抑制剂可以减少心血管事件和心力衰竭住院率，但没有提供足够的证据来支持这些主张。缺乏详细数据和统计分析使得读者很难评估这些主张的可靠性。

4. 缺失的考虑点：文章没有讨论SGLT2抑制剂与其他治疗方法相比的优势和劣势。此外，它也没有考虑到患者个体差异、治疗持续时间、遵循度等因素对结果的影响。

5. 所提出主张的缺失证据：文章中提到SGLT2抑制剂可能对心血管死亡和心力衰竭住院率有更大的影响，但没有提供足够的证据来支持这一主张。缺乏详细数据和统计分析使得读者很难确定这种差异是否真实存在。

6. 未探索的反驳：文章没有探讨可能与SGLT2抑制剂相关的负面结果或争议性问题。例如，一些研究表明SGLT2抑制剂可能增加尿路感染、酮症酸中毒等风险，但这些问题在文章中未被提及或讨论。

7. 宣传内容：文章中对SGLT2抑制剂的效果进行了积极宣传，但没有充分讨论其潜在风险和限制。这种宣传性语言可能会误导读者，并使他们对该药物类别产生过度乐观的看法。

8. 偏袒：文章似乎偏向于支持SGLT2抑制剂的使用，并未平等地呈现其他治疗方法或观点。这种偏袒可能会导致读者对作者的客观性产生怀疑，并影响他们对该主题的理解。

总的来说，上述文章存在一些潜在的偏见和不足之处。读者应该保持批判性思维，并寻找更全面和客观的信息来评估SGLT2抑制剂对心血管和肾脏结果的影响。

# Topics for further research:

* SGLT2 inhibitors adverse effects
* Comparison of SGLT2 inhibitors with other treatments
* Individual differences in treatment outcomes
* Long-term effects and adherence to SGLT2 inhibitors
* Evidence supporting claims of cardiovascular benefits
* Controversial issues and negative outcomes associated with SGLT2 inhibitors

# Report location:

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