PHARMACOEPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF PRESCRIPTION OF SODIUM-GLUCOSE COTRANSPORTER 2 INHIBITORS IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS IN A HOSPITAL CONDITION

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**Summary.** Diabetes mellitus type 2 (type 2 diabetes) is generally recognized as one of the non-infectious pandemics of modern humanity. The results of international studies indicate that more than 500 million people suffer from this disease throughout the planet; Unfortunately, the current trend tends to increase the number of new cases of newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes: in the next 30 years, the proportion of patients with this disease in the general population may double again. **Aim**. To study the structure and frequency of prescription of sodium-glucose cotransporter type 2 inhibitors (NGLT-2 inhibitors) in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM) in the endocrinology department of one of the hospitals in Kursk for the period July - December 2023. **Materials and methods.** Using a continuous sampling method, the medical records of 297 patients with type 2 diabetes who were under observation in the endocrinology department of one of the hospitals in Kursk from July to December 2023 were analyzed. **Results.** The total number of prescriptions for oral glycemic drugs was 583, of which 121 (20.8%) were in the group of SGLT-2 inhibitors. 13.7% accounted for dapagliflozin, 6.2% for empagliflozin, 0.9% for ipragliflozin (of the total number of prescriptions, respectively). The intragroup structure of prescriptions for this class of drugs was represented by empagliflozin (29.8%), dapagliflozin (66.1%), and ipragliflozin (4.1%, respectively). Canagliflozin and ertugliflozin were not used in hospital settings. The frequency of use of these drugs among inpatients (n = 297) was: 26.9% for dapagliflozin, 12.1% for empagliflozin and 1.7% for ipragliflozin, respectively. **Conclusion.** Currently, the use of SGLT-2 inhibitors is recommended by both national and international guidelines and protocols for the management of patients with type 2 diabetes; therefore, they (in particular, empagliflozin and dapagliflozin) occupy one of the leading positions in real clinical practice - in general, and in hospital settings - in particular.

**Keywords:** sodium-glucose transporter type 2 inhibitors; pharmacoepidemiology; endocrinology; hypoglycemic drugs; diabetes