

Talking to Your Patients About SGLT2 Inhibitor Therapy



Overview

Why is an SGLT2 inhibitor being prescribed?

- Chronic kidney disease
- Heart failure
- Diabetes



How does an SGLT2 inhibitor fit into their current medication regimen (if applicable)?

When and how is the medication taken?

Benefits of SGLT2 Inhibitor Therapy

Short-term:



Lower blood pressure (quantify)



Lower A1c (in diabetic patients)



Weight-lowering effect

Long-term:



Lower risk of developing kidney failure



Lower general cardiovascular risk



Lower risk of being hospitalized for heart failure

Side Effects and Other Considerations



Discuss with your patient that ACEi/ARB/SGLT2i/metformin/etc. should be stopped if they have an illness that may cause them to be dehydrated and they cannot drink a normal amount of fluids.



Refer to the [Mitigating Adverse Effects](#) tool.



Refer to the [Sick Day Protocol](#) in the Practical Points tool.

Important

Use this checklist as a baseline and consider expanding or condensing the information based on your patient's needs, interest, level of comprehension, level of anxiety, and expected treatment adherence.

Avoid jargon as much as possible when communicating with your patients.

