



Efficacy of Dapagliflozin and Telmisartan Combination Therapy in Reducing Albuminuria and Inflammatory Markers in Diabetic Nephropathy: A Prospective Observational Study

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- Diabetic nephropathy, a major contributor to chronic kidney disease, is closely associated with inflammatory responses.
- 12-week prospective observational study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of therapy with dapagliflozin and telmisartan in treating diabetic nephropathy and its effect on patient's albuminuria levels.
- Dapagliflozin and Telmisartan therapy demonstrated a significant decrease in UACR compared with baseline levels ($p < 0.001$). After treatment, the dapagliflozin and telmisartan group had significantly lower waist-to-hip ratio, fasting blood glucose, HbA1c, uric acid, total cholesterol, and low-density lipoprotein compared with the monotherapy group ($p < 0.05$).
- Additionally, inflammatory biomarkers, including CCL21 mRNA and MCP-1, were substantially lower in the combination therapy group than in the monotherapy group ($p < 0.05$).

Therapy with Dapagliflozin and Telmisartan demonstrated more significant clinical effects in treating diabetic nephropathy. It effectively controls blood glucose levels and UACR, reduces inflammatory responses, and improves kidney function recovery in diabetic nephropathy patients, thereby enhancing the overall clinical treatment outcomes for these patients.

