CLINICAL INSIGHTS

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DIABIZ Tablets **Issue IX, No.27, 2025**

Effect of dapagliflozin on metabolic dysfunction-associated steatohepatitis: multicentre, double blind, randomised, placebo controlled trial.

Jiayang Lin, et.al; BMJ2025;389:e083735 http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/ bmj-2024-083735.

- To assess the efficacy and safety of the sodium glucose cotransporter 2 inhibitor dapagliflozin in participants with metabolic dysfunction-associated steatohepatitis (MASH) this Multicentre, double blind, randomised, placebo controlled trial was conducted at Six tertiary hospitals in China from 23 November 2018 to 28 March 2023.
- All participants were randomly assigned to receive 10 mg orally of dapagliflozin or matching placebo once daily for 48 weeks.
- The primary endpoint was MASH improvement (defined as a decrease of at least 2 points in nonalcoholic fatty liver disease activity score (NAS) or a NAS of ≤3 points) without worsening of liver fibrosis (defined as without increase of fibrosis stage) at 48 weeks.
- MASH improvement without worsening of fibrosis was reported in 53% (41/78) of participants in the dapagliflozin group and 30% (23/76) in the placebo.

Treatment with dapagliflozin resulted in a higher proportion of participants with MASH improvement without worsening of fibrosis, as well as MASH resolution without worsening of fibrosis and fibrosis improvement without worsening of MASH, than with placebo.

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