



Cardiovascular Outcome in Patients Treated With SGLT2 Inhibitors for Heart Failure: A Meta-Analysis

Gloria M. Gager^{1,2}, Georg Gelbenegger², Bernd Jilma², Dirk von Lewinski³, Harald Sourij⁴, Ceren Eyileten⁵, Krzysztof Filipiak⁶, Marek Postula⁵ and Jolanta M. Siller-Matula^{1,5*}

¹ Department of Internal Medicine II, Division of Cardiology, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria, ² Department of Clinical Pharmacology, Medical University of Vienna, Vienna, Austria, ³ Department of Internal Medicine, Division of Cardiology, Medical University of Graz, Graz, Austria, ⁴ Department of Internal Medicine, Division of Endocrinology and Diabetology, Medical University of Graz, Graz, Austria, ⁵ Department of Experimental and Clinical Pharmacology, Medical University of Warsaw, Center for Preclinical Research and Technology CEPT, Warsaw, Poland, ⁶ First Chair and Department of Cardiology, Medical University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland

Background: Sodium–glucose co-transporter 2 (SGLT2) inhibitors are an emerging class of glucose-lowering drugs that have become increasingly relevant for the treatment and prevention of heart failure (HF). Therefore, we aimed to investigate various SGLT2 inhibitors in patients with established HF at baseline and focused on the different types of HF.

OPEN ACCESS

Edited by:

Jingyan Han, Boston University, United States

Reviewed by:

Jena Brooke Goodman, Boston University, United States Lija Swain, Tufts Medical Center, United States Zhexue Qin, Xinqiao Hospital, China

*Correspondence:

Jolanta M. Siller-Matula jolanta.siller-matula@ meduniwien.ac.at

Specialty section:

This article was submitted to Cardiovascular Therapeutics, a section of the journal Frontiers in Cardiovascular Medicine

> Received: 07 April 2021 Accepted: 14 June 2021 Published: 14 July 2021

Citation:

Gager GM, Gelbenegger G, Jilma B, von Lewinski D, Sourij H, Eyileten C, Filipiak K, Postula M and Siller-Matula JM (2021) Cardiovascular Outcome in Patients Treated With SGLT2 Inhibitors for Heart Failure: A Meta-Analysis. Front. Cardiovasc. Med. 8:691907. doi: 10.3389/fcvm.2021.691907 **Methods:** An extensive search of PubMed and Web of Science until January 2021 was done. Two reviewers, independently and in duplicate, applied the selection criteria. This meta-analysis was conducted according to the PRISMA guidelines. Data were pooled using a random-effects model. Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) of SGLT2 inhibitors vs. a comparator in patients with HF reporting clinical outcomes were included. The primary efficacy outcome was the composite of hospitalization for HF (HHF) or cardiovascular (CV) mortality. All-cause mortality, CV mortality, and HHF were considered as secondary endpoints. Subgroup analyses involving the status of diabetes, type of HF, administered type of SGLT2 inhibitor, sex, age, body mass index (BMI), estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR), cause of HF, and concomitant medication were performed.

Results: Seventeen RCTs, comprising a total of 20,749 participants, were included (n = 10,848 treated with SGLT2 inhibitors and n = 9,901 treated with a comparator). Treatment with SGLT2 inhibitors in a HF population was associated with a 27% relative risk reduction (RRR) of HHF or CV mortality [risk ratio (RR) = 0.73, 95% CI = 0.68–0.78], 32% RRR of HHF (RR = 0.68, 95% CI = 0.62–074), 18% RRR of CV mortality (RR = 0.82, 95% CI = 0.73–0.91), and 17% RRR of all-cause mortality (RR = 0.83, 95% CI = 0.75–0.91). The effect of SGLT2 inhibitors on the primary endpoint was consistent among the different gliflozines. The effect of SGLT2 inhibitors on the primary endpoint was independent of underlying diabetes mellitus, age, sex, BMI, renal function, and HF type.

Conclusions: SGLT2 inhibitors are associated with improved CV outcomes in patients with HF.

Keywords: SGLT2 inhibitors, clinical outcome, heart failure, pharmacotherapy, meta-analysis

1

BACKGROUND

Sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 (SGLT2) inhibitors are an arising drug class across antidiabetic therapeutics. During the last five years, large randomized trials have shown the cardioprotective effects of three SGLT2 inhibitorsempagliflozin, dapagliflozin, and canagliflozin-independently of the presence or absence of diabetes mellitus (DM) and within the first months after initiating the treatment (1-5). Recently, these benefits have also been demonstrated for sotagliflozin and ertugliflozin (6-8). The glucose-lowering effects of these agents are mediated through the inhibition of renal glucose reuptake in the proximal tubule of the nephron, which consequently leads to a decrease in blood glucose levels (9-11). However, it is assumed that the cardioprotective properties are of a different origin from the promoted urine glucose excretion. Although, a variety of hypotheses for SGLT2 inhibitor-induced benefits exist, the exact underlying mechanism is unclear (12). Aside from the impact on blood pressure and body weight, modulation of ion homeostasis and cellular processes are suggested (13). In particular, SGLT2 inhibitors have become progressively interesting for the treatment and prevention of heart failure (HF) (14), which has emerged as a global health issue. According to the most recent European Society of Cardiology (ESC) guidelines, HF is prevalent in 2% of the adult population and is more frequent in patients with atrial fibrillation (15, 16). Although, survival after onset of HF improved over the last 50 years (17), the 12-month all-cause mortality still occurs in about 7% of patients diagnosed with chronic HF and in 17% of patients suffering from acute HF (18-22).

Due to the promising results of the EMPA-REG OUTCOME, DECLARE-TIMI 58, CANVAS and CREDENCE trials regarding their cardiovascular (CV) outcomes in patient populations with and without HF, the next logical aim was to put focus on subgroups with an established HF at baseline, as in the DAPA-HF, EMPEROR-Reduced, and SOLOIST-WHF trials (1– 6). In this respect, we performed a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials (RCTs) that investigated SGLT2 inhibitors in patients with established HF regarding their clinical endpoints, with a particular focus on the type of HF.

METHODS

The following systematic review and meta-analysis was conducted in accordance with the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines, as described previously (23–28). We performed an extensive search of PubMed and Web of Science, applying predefined search terms [(empagliflozin OR dapagliflozin OR canagliflozin OR ertugliflozin OR sotagliflozin) AND heart failure AND randomized controlled trial], until January 2021. The title and abstract of suspected relevant citations were screened for eligibility, and full-text was acquired for further evaluation if the citation was deemed pertinent. The references of the retrieved meta-analyses and reviews were also examined for additional trials.

All included studies had to be RCTs, regardless of sample size, and follow-up time, comparing SGLT2 inhibitors either to placebo or a comparator and evaluated clinical endpoints. The eligible patient population for our meta-analysis comprised patients with any diagnosed HF at baseline. Two reviewers (GMG and JMSM), independently and in duplicate, applied the selection criteria. The exclusion criteria were: non-RCTs, duplicate reports, ongoing studies, studies that included patients without HF, and studies that did not assess clinical endpoints.

The primary efficacy endpoint of our meta-analysis was a composite of CV mortality or hospitalization for HF (HHF). This primary composite endpoint of HHF or CV mortality was chosen based on a uniform definition of the primary endpoint used in the majority of HF trials, which was also used in the large RCTs included into our metaanalysis. CV mortality, all-cause mortality, and HHF were considered as our secondary endpoints. For further analysis of the data, we performed subgroup analyses involving the status of diabetes, type of HF, and type of SGLT2 inhibitors used.

Statistical Analysis

Variables are reported as number or percentages, as applicable. Risk ratios (RRs) were calculated from individual studies and pooled according to the inverse variance model with 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) and reported as relative risk reduction (RRR), as reported previously (28-32). The statistical inconsistency test (I^2) was used for the assessment of any heterogeneity between the studies. We used a randomeffects model for all analyses. The following sensitivity analyses were performed: (i) comparison of the results of fixed- vs. random-effects model; (ii) assessment of each study influence by successively deleting one by one to evaluate whether the pooled results of the meta-analysis change significantly; and (iii) introduction of the following subgroups: SGLT2 inhibitor type, DM vs. no DM, HF with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF), HF with mid-range ejection fraction (HFmrEF), HF with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF), sex, age, body mass index (BMI), estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR), cause of HF, and concomitant medication. We also calculated a number needed to treat (NNT) for the composite endpoint based on the mathematical formula: NNT = 1/absolute riskreduction (ARR). A two-tailed *p*-value of <0.05 was considered as significant. Review Manager (version 5.4; Copenhagen: The Nordic Cochrane Centre, The Cochrane Collaboration 2020) was used for statistical computations.

Abbreviations: SGLT2, sodium-glucose co-transporter 2; T2DM, type 2 diabetes mellitus; HF, heart failure; HHF, hospitalization for heart failure; CV, cardiovascular; RCT, randomized controlled trial; RR, relative risk; RRR, relative risk reduction; ARR, absolute risk reduction; EF, ejection fraction; HFpEF, HF with preserved ejection fraction; HFmrEF, HF with mid-range ejection fraction; HFrEF, HF with reduced ejection fraction; ARNI, angiotensin receptor neprilysin inhibitor; MRA, mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist; NNT, number needed to treat; CI, confidence interval; HR, hazard ratio; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; BMI, body mass index.

RESULTS

Study Selection

Our literature search retrieved 514 references, of which 256 articles were studied more precisely based on their title or abstract (Supplementary Figure 1). The remaining references were excluded for the following reasons: non-RCTs, no clinical endpoints or not differentiating between patients with or without HF at baseline. Additionally, the retrieved reviews and metaanalyses were examined thoroughly to identify further trials, investigating the chosen topic. Seventeen trials (1-8, 33-41) were eligible for our meta-analysis, including an overall patient population of 20,749 participants, of which 10,848 patients were assigned to the SGLT2 inhibitor group and 9,901 participants were allocated to the control group (Supplementary Figure 2). The mean age of the included patient population was 67 years, whereas, the mean follow-up period comprised 18 months (ranging from 2 to 50.4 months). Our meta-analysis included three large clinical trials, which were performed only in HF participants: DAPA-HF, EMPEROR-Reduced, and SOLOIST-WHF (2, 6, 34). Furthermore, we covered data from post-hoc and subgroup analyses of the EMPA-REG OUTCOME (42), DECLARE-TIMI 58 (43), CANVAS (44), CREDENCE (45), VERTIS-CV (46), and SCORED (8) trials. Additionally to the regular DAPA-HF trial (2), two post-hoc analyses of DAPA-HF (47, 48) for our diabetes and concomitant medication subgroups were used. Furthermore, we included eight smaller studies, which were solely performed on patients with HF at baseline with or without type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) (33, 35-41). Only the CANDLE Study was active comparator-controlled instead of placebo-controlled (41). The included studies are characterized in Table 1.

Outcomes

Primary Composite Outcome: Hospitalization for Heart Failure or Cardiovascular Death

The composite outcome of HHF or CV death was regarded as our primary endpoint. Ten trials (2, 4, 6, 8, 34, 35, 42–44, 46) reported on the primary efficacy outcome. Overall, 17% of patients experienced HHF or CV death under treatment with SGLT2 inhibitors as compared to 23% in the control-group, resulting in a RRR of 27% (RR = 0.73, 95% CI = 0.68–0.78, p < 0.00001, $I^2 = 0\%$) (**Figure 1A**) and an ARR of 6%. This corresponds to a NNT of 17. For a group of 1,000 patients treated with SGLT2 inhibitors for HF for a mean time of 18 months, the composite endpoint of HHF or CV death could be prevented in 60 (**Table 2**).

Hospitalization for Heart Failure

Thirteen trials (2, 6, 33, 34, 37, 39–41, 43–46, 49) provided data on the incidence of HHF. In the patient population assigned to SGLT2 inhibitors, 11% experienced HHF. In contrast, 16% patients who were allocated to the control group were hospitalized due to HF. SGLT2 inhibitor use therefore resulted in a RRR of HHF by 32% (RR = 0.68, 95% CI = 0.62–0.74, p < 0.00001, $I^2 = 0\%$) (**Figure 1B**) and an ARR of 4%.

Cardiovascular Mortality

Overall, 10 trials reported on CV mortality (2, 6, 34, 36, 38–40, 43, 44, 49). Treatment with SGLT2 inhibitors was associated with a RRR of 18% to die from CV causes (RR = 0.82, 95% CI = 0.73–0.91, p < 0.001, $I^2 = 0\%$) (**Figure 1C**) and an ARR of 2%. When treated with SGLT2 inhibitors, CV mortality occurred in 9% of patients as compared to 11% of patients allocated to the comparison group.

All-Cause Mortality

In patients treated with SGLT2 inhibitors, all-cause mortality was reported in 11% as compared to 13% in patients treated with placebo or a comparator. Consequently, the RRR to die from any cause was 17% (RR = 0.83, 95% CI = 0.75–0.91, p < 0.001, $I^2 = 0\%$) (**Figure 1D**) with an ARR of 2%, when assigned to SGLT2 inhibitors.

Main Analyses for the Primary Composite Endpoint

Status of Diabetes Mellitus

We investigated the composite endpoint of HHF or CV death in populations with and without DM. Both groups showed statistically significant results for treatment with SGLT2 inhibitors, but the magnitude of the effect was numerically, albeit not statistically, larger in patients with DM (RRR = 28%, RR = 0.72, 95% CI = 0.67-0.78, p < 0.00001, $I^2 = 0\%$) as compared to patients without DM (RRR = 24%, RR = 0.76, 95% CI = 0.66-0.87, p < 0.0001, $I^2 = 0\%$, *p*-value for subgroup differences = 0.60) (**Figure 2A**), with an ARR of 7%.

Type of Heart Failure

Subgroup analysis for the composite endpoint was also performed considering the type of HF (**Figure 2B**). SGLT2 inhibitors worked comparably well in patients diagnosed with HFrEF (EF \leq 40% and \leq 45%, respectively), with a resulting RRR of 26% (RR = 0.74, 95% CI = 0.68–0.81, p < 0.00001, $I^2 = 0\%$), in patients with HFpEF (EF >45% and >50%, respectively), with a RRR of 27% (RR = 0.73, 95% CI = 0.59–0.91, p = 0.005, $I^2 = 0\%$), and in patients with an unknown (not specified) EF, with a RRR of 26% (RR = 0.74, 95% CI = 0.63–0.87, p = 0.0002, $I^2 = 8\%$). In patients with acute HF, SGLT2 inhibitors were even more beneficial (RRR = 33%, RR = 0.67, 95% CI = 0.52–0.86, p = 0.002). The greatest effects were seen in participants diagnosed with HFmEF (EF = 40–50%), leading to a RRR of 42% (RR = 0.58, 95% CI = 0.40–0.83, p = 0.003, $I^2 = 2\%$).

The differences between the individual subgroups were not deemed statistically significant (p = 0.69).

Analyses for Type of SGLT2 Inhibitor Primary Composite Outcome: Hospitalization for Heart Failure or Cardiovascular Death

The direction of the effect of SGLT2 inhibition on the composite endpoint was comparable for all five agents (**Figure 3A**). The magnitude of the effect was similar between dapagliflozin (RRR = 28%, RR = 0.72, 95% CI = 0.63–0.82, p < 0.00001, $I^2 =$ 6%), sotagliflozin (RRR = 28%, RR = 0.72, 95% CI = 0.61–0.84, p < 0.0001, $I^2 = 0$ %), and empagliflozin (RRR = 26%, RR =

TABLE 1 | Characteristics of the included studies.

Study	Study drug	Study drug treatment regimen	Control agent	Study design	Trial participants, n	Participants with HF at baseline, <i>n</i> (%)	Type of HF	Participants with T2DM at baseline, <i>n</i> (%)	Median follow-up	Median age (years)
Zinman et al. (1) EMPA-REG OUTCOME Fitchett et al. (42) <i>Post-hoc</i> analysis	Empagliflozin	10 or 25 mg once daily	Placebo	Double-blind RCT	7,020	706 (10.1)	Not specified	7,020 (100)	3.1 years	63
Dammann et al. (33) EMPA-RESPONSE-AHF	Empagliflozin	10 mg once daily	Placebo	Double-blind RCT	79	79 (100)	Acute HF	26 (33)	60 days	76
Packer et al. (34) EMPEROR-Reduced	Empagliflozin	10 mg once daily	Placebo	Double-blind RCT	3,730	3,730 (100)	HFrEF	1,856 (50)	16 months	67
Abraham et al. (35) EMPERIAL-Reduced	Empagliflozin	10 mg once daily	Placebo	Double-blind RCT	312	312 (100)	HFrEF	187 (60)	12 weeks	69
Jensen et al. (36) EMPIRE-HF	Empagliflozin	10 mg once daily	Placebo	Double-blind RCT	190	190 (100)	HFrEF	33 (17)	12 weeks	64
Mordi et al. (37) RECEDE-CHF	Empagliflozin	25 mg once daily	Placebo	Double-blind RCT	23	23 (100)	HFrEF	23 (100)	12 weeks	70
Lee et al. (38) SUGAR-DM-HF	Empagliflozin	10 mg once daily	Placebo	Double-blind RCT	105	105 (100)	HFrEF	82 (78)	36 weeks	69
McMurray et al. (2) DAPA-HF Petrie et al. (47) <i>Post-hoc</i> analysis Docherty et al. (48) <i>Post-hoc</i> analysis	Dapagliflozin	10 mg once daily	Placebo	Double-blind RCT	4,744	4,744 (100)	HFrEF	2,139 (45)	1.5 years	66
Wiviott et al. (3) DECLARE-TIMI 58 Kato et al. (43) <i>Post-hoc</i> analysis	Dapagliflozin	10 mg once daily	Placebo	Double-blind RCT	17,160	1,724 (10)	HFrEF HF with unknown EF	17,160 (100)	4.2 years	64
Nassif et al. (39) DEFINE-HF	Dapagliflozin	10 mg once daily	Placebo	Double-blind RCT	263	263 (100)	HFrEF	166 (63)	12 weeks	61
Singh et al. (40) REFORM	Dapagliflozin	10 mg once daily	Placebo	Double-blind RCT	56	56 (100)	HFrEF	56 (100)	1 year	67
Neal et al. (5) CANVAS Radholm et al. (44) <i>Post-hoc</i> analysis	Canagliflozin	100 or 300 mg once daily	Placebo	Double-blind RCT	10,142	1,461 (14.4)	Not specified	10,142 (100)	3.6 years	64
Perkovic et al. (4) CREDENCE Sarraju et al. (45) <i>Post-hoc</i> analysis	Canagliflozin	100 mg once daily	Placebo	Double-blind RCT	4,401	652 (15)	Not specified	4,401 (100)	2.6 years	63
Tanaka et al. (41) CANDLE	Canagliflozin	100 mg once daily	Glimepiride	Open-label RCT	241	241 (100)	HFrEF, HFpEF	241 (100)	24 weeks	69
										(Continued)

Study	Study drug	Study drug treatment regimen	Control agent	Study design	Trial participants, <i>n</i>	Participants with HF at baseline, <i>n</i> (%)	Type of HF	Participants with T2DM at baseline, <i>n</i> (%)	Median follow-up	Median age (years)
Cannon et al. (7) VERTIS CV Cosentino et al. (46) Post-hoc analysis	Ertugliflozin	5 or 15 mg once daily	Placebo	Double-blind RCT	8,246	1,958 (23.7)	Not specified	8,246 (100)	3.5 years	64
Shatt et al. (6) SOLOIST-WHF	Sotagliflozin	200–400 mg once daily	Placebo	Double-blind RCT	1,222	1,222 (100)	Acute HF	1,222 (100)	9 months	02
Shatt et al. (8) SCORED	Sotaglifiozin	200–400 mg once daily	Placebo	Double-blind RCT	10,584	3,283 (31)	HFrEF, HFmrEF, HFpEF	10,584 (100)	16 months	69

0.74, 95% CI = 0.65–0.84, p < 0.00001, $I^2 = 0\%$). Canagliflozin was associated with the highest RRR of 31% as compared to the control arm (RR = 0.69, 95% CI = 0.53-0.90, p = 0.007, I^2 = 34%) in *post-hoc* analyses of the RCTs. Ertugliflozin missed statistical significance (p = 0.22).

Hospitalization for Heart Failure

All five agents reached significant values for the prevention of HHF as compared to the control arm (Figure 3B). Again, canagliflozin was demonstrated to have the greatest effects on this endpoint, with a RRR of 39% (RR = 0.61, 95% CI = 0.45-0.84, p = 0.002, $I^2 = 0\%$), followed by ertugliflozin (RRR = 37%, RR = 0.63, 95% CI = 0.44–0.90, p = 0.01) and sotagliflozin (RRR = 36%, RR = 0.64, 95% CI = 0.48-0.84, p = 0.001). The magnitude of the effect was similar between dapagliflozin (RRR = 31%, RR = 0.69, 95% CI = 0.57-0.85, p = 0.0004, $I^2 = 8\%$), and empagliflozin (RRR = 30%, RR = 0.70, 95% CI = 0.60-0.81, $p < 0.00001, I^2 = 0\%$).

Cardiovascular Mortality

Although, the direction of the effect was similar for all the tested agents, empagliflozin, canagliflozin, and sotagliflozin did not reach statistical significance for the reduction of CV mortality (p = 0.24, 0.07, and 0.37, respectively). Dapagliflozin showed borderline significance, obtaining a 29% RRR of death from CV causes (RR = 0.71, 95% CI = 0.52–0.98, p = 0.04, $I^2 = 24\%$) (Figure 4A).

All-Cause Mortality

Although, the direction of the effect was similar for all the tested agents, the magnitude of the benefit differed between the different SGLT2 inhibitors (Figure 4B). Canagliflozin showed a RRR of 23% (RR = 0.77, 95% CI = 0.60-0.99, p = 0.04, $I^2 = 0$ %) and dapagliflozin a RRR of 21% (RR = 0.79, 95% CI = 0.79–0.91, *p* = 0.001, $I^2 = 55\%$) for all-cause mortality. However, empagliflozin and sotagliflozin did not reach statistical significance for the reduction of all-cause mortality (p = 0.19 and 0.24, respectively).

Subgroup Analyses for the Primary Composite Outcome According to Patients' Baseline Data Sex

Both men and women profited from treatment with SGLT2 inhibitors. As shown in Figure 5A, these benefits were even more pronounced in the female population, with a resulting RRR of 30% (RR = 0.70, 95% CI = 0.57–0.86, p = 0.0007, $I^2 = 13\%$) as compared to a RRR of 26% in male patients (RR = 0.74, 95% CI $= 0.65 - 0.84, p < 0.00001, I^2 = 25\%$).

Age

As shown in **Figure 5B**, the SGLT2 inhibitors reached statistical significance in patients <65 years of age and in patients 65 years or older for the reduction of the composite endpoint, with RRRs of 25% and 28%, respectively (RR = 0.75, 95% CI = 0.65- $0.86, p < 0.0001, I^2 = 0\%$; RR = 0.72, 95% CI = 0.65-0.81, $p < 0.00001, I^2 = 0\%$).

				Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio	
Study or Subgroup	log[Risk Ratio]	SE	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% CI	
CANVAS, 2017	-0.49	0.14	6.5%	0.61 [0.47, 0.81]		
SOLOIST-WHF. 2020	-0.48	0.15	5.0%	0.62 [0.45, 0.85]		
EMPERIAL-Reduced, 2020	-0.37	0.4	0.8%	0.69 [0.32, 1.51]	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015	-0.33	0.19	3.5%	0.72 [0.50, 1.04]		
DAPA-HF, 2019	-0.3	0.07	26.1%	0.74 [0.65, 0.85]		
EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020	-0.29	0.07	26.1%	0.75 [0.65, 0.86]		
SCORED, 2020	-0.29	0.1	12.8%	0.75 [0.62, 0.91]		
CREDENCE, 2019	-0.21	0.18	3.9%	0.81 [0.57, 1.15]		
VERTIS CV, 2020	-0.16	0.13	7.6%	0.85 [0.66, 1.10]		
Total (95% CI)			100.0%	0.73 [0.68, 0.78]	•	
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00;	Chi ² = 5.07, df = 9) (P =	0.83); I ² =	= 0%		- 1
Test for overall effect: Z = 8.	74 (P < 0.00001)				Favours SGLT2 inhibitor F	avours Control
B					HHF	
D				Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio	
Study or Subgroup	log[Risk Ratio]	SE	Weight	IV. Random, 95% CI	IV. Random, 95% CI	
CANDLE, 2020	-1.05	1.81	0.1%	0.35 [0.01, 12.15]	+	
EMPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019	-0.94	0.81	0.3%	0.39 [0.08, 1.91]	+ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
CANVAS, 2017	-0.67	0.22	4.6%	0.51 [0.33, 0.79]	2	
VERTIS CV, 2020	-0.46	0.18	6.8%	0.63 [0.44, 0.90]		
DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019	-0.45	0.2	5.5%	0.64 [0.43, 0.94]		
SOLOIST-WHF, 2020	-0.45	0.14	11.3%	0.64 [0.48, 0.84]	The second se	
DAPA_HE 2010	-0.37	0.08	34.0%	0.09 [0.59, 0.81]		
EMPA-REG OLITCOME 2015	-0.30	0.23	4 7%	0.75 [0.48 1 17]		
CREDENCE. 2019	-0.27	0.24	3.8%	0.76 [0.48, 1.22]		
REFORM Trial, 2020	0	1.36	0.1%	1.00 [0.07, 14.38]	+	
DEFINE-HF, 2019	0.23	0.46	1.0%	1.26 [0.51, 3.10]		
RECEDE-CHF, 2020	1.61	1.52	0.1%	5.00 [0.25, 98.41]		
Total (05% CD			100.0%	0.68 10.62 0.741		
Heterogeneity: Tau? - 0.00	Chi ² - 6 99 46 1	2 (0	0.871.12	- 0%	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
neterogeneity, rau = 0.00 ,	$C_{111} = 0.00, u_1 = 1$	12 (F =	0.07), 1	= 0%	0.1 0.2 0.5 1 2	5 10
Test for overall effect: Z = 8.	22 (P < 0.00001)				Favours SGLT2 inhibitor Fi	avours Control
Test for overall effect: Z = 8.	22 (P < 0.00001)			Risk Ratio	Favours SGLT2 inhibitor Fi	avours Control
Test for overall effect: Z = 8. C Study or Subgroup	22 (P < 0.00001) log[Risk Ratio]	SE	Weight	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI	Favours SGLT2 inhibitor Fi CV-MORTALITY Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI	avours Control
Test for overall effect: Z = 8. C Study or Subgroup REFORM Trial, 2020 DECI ARE 2020	22 (P < 0.00001) log[Risk Ratio] -1.97	SE 1.35	Weight 0.2%	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.14 [0.01, 1.97] 0.55 [0.14 0.02]	Favours SGLT2 inhibitor Fi	avours Control
Test for overall effect: Z = 8. C Study or Subgroup REFORM Trial, 2020 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 EMPA-REF QUITCOME 2015	22 (P < 0.00001) log[Risk Ratio] -1.97 -0.6 -0.24	SE 1.35 0.25 0.26	Weight 0.2% 5.1%	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.14 [0.01, 1.97] 0.55 [0.34, 0.90] 0.71 [0.43, 119]	Favours SGLT2 inhibitor Fi	avours Control
Test for overall effect: Z = 8. C Study or Subgroup REFORM Trial, 2020 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 CANVAS. 2017	22 (P < 0.00001) log[Risk Ratio] -1.97 -0.6 -0.34 -0.3	SE 1.35 0.25 0.26 0.18	Weight 0.2% 5.1% 4.7% 9.8%	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.14 [0.01, 1.97] 0.55 [0.34, 0.90] 0.71 [0.43, 1.18] 0.72 [0.51, 1.02]	Favours SGLT2 inhibitor Fi	avours Control
Test for overall effect: Z = 8. C Study or Subgroup REFORM Trial, 2020 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 CANVAS, 2017 DAPA-HF, 2019	22 (P < 0.00001) log[Risk Ratio] -1.97 -0.6 -0.34 -0.33 -0.2	SE 1.35 0.25 0.26 0.18 0.09	Weight 0.2% 5.1% 4.7% 9.8% 39.3%	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.14 [0.01, 1.97] 0.55 [0.34, 0.90] 0.71 [0.43, 1.18] 0.72 [0.51, 1.02] 0.82 [0.69.0.98]	Favours SGLT2 inhibitor Fi	avours Control
Test for overall effect: Z = 8. C Study or Subgroup REFORM Trial, 2020 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 CANVAS, 2017 DAPA-HF, 2019 SOLOIST-WHF, 2020	22 (P < 0.00001) log[Risk Ratio] -1.97 -0.6 -0.34 -0.33 -0.2 -0.2 -0.17	SE 1.35 0.25 0.26 0.18 0.09 0.19	Weight 0.2% 5.1% 4.7% 9.8% 39.3% 8.8%	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.14 [0.01, 1.97] 0.55 [0.34, 0.90] 0.71 [0.43, 1.18] 0.72 [0.51, 1.02] 0.82 [0.69, 0.98] 0.84 [0.58, 1.22]	Favours SGLT2 inhibitor Fi	avours Control
Test for overall effect: Z = 8. C Study or Subgroup REFORM Trial, 2020 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 CANVAS, 2017 DAPA-HF, 2019 SOLOIST-WHF, 2020 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020	22 (P < 0.00001) log[Risk Ratio] -1.97 -0.6 -0.34 -0.33 -0.2 -0.7 -0.08	SE 1.35 0.25 0.26 0.18 0.09 0.19 0.1	Weight 0.2% 5.1% 4.7% 9.8% 39.3% 8.8% 31.8%	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.14 [0.01, 1.97] 0.55 [0.34, 0.90] 0.71 [0.43, 1.18] 0.72 [0.51, 1.02] 0.82 [0.69, 0.98] 0.84 [0.58, 1.22] 0.92 [0.76, 1.12]	Favours SGLT2 inhibitor Fi	avours Contro
Test for overall effect: Z = 8. C Study or Subgroup REFORM Trial, 2020 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 CANVAS, 2017 DAPA-HF, 2019 SOLOIST-WHF, 2020 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020	22 (P < 0.00001) log[Risk Ratio] -1.97 -0.6 -0.34 -0.33 -0.2 -0.17 -0.08 0	SE 1.35 0.25 0.26 0.18 0.09 0.19 0.1 2	Weight 0.2% 5.1% 4.7% 9.8% 39.3% 8.8% 31.8% 0.1%	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.14 [0.01, 1.97] 0.55 [0.34, 0.90] 0.71 [0.43, 1.18] 0.72 [0.51, 1.02] 0.82 [0.69, 0.98] 0.84 [0.58, 1.22] 0.92 [0.76, 1.12] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40]	Favours SGLT2 inhibitor Fi	avours Contro
Test for overall effect: Z = 8. C Study or Subgroup REFORM Trial, 2020 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 CANVAS, 2017 DAPA-HF, 2019 SOLOIST-WHF, 2020 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 EMPIRE-HF, 2020 DEFINE-HF, 2020 DEFINE-HF, 2020	22 (P < 0.00001) log[Risk Ratio] -1.97 -0.6 -0.34 -0.33 -0.2 -0.17 -0.08 0 0.01	SE 1.35 0.25 0.26 0.18 0.09 0.19 0.19 0.11 2 1.44	Weight 0.2% 5.1% 4.7% 9.8% 39.3% 8.8% 31.8% 0.1% 0.2%	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.14 [0.01, 1.97] 0.55 [0.34, 0.90] 0.71 [0.43, 1.18] 0.72 [0.51, 1.02] 0.82 [0.69, 0.98] 0.84 [0.58, 1.22] 0.92 [0.76, 1.12] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40] 1.01 [0.06, 16.99] 2.06 [0.12, 70.72]	Favours SGLT2 inhibitor Fi	avours Contro
Test for overall effect: Z = 8. C Study or Subgroup REFORM Trial, 2020 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 CANVAS, 2017 DAPA-HF, 2019 SOLOIST-WHF, 2020 EMPIRE-HF, 2020 DEFINE-HF, 2020 DEFINE-HF, 2020	22 (P < 0.00001) log[Risk Ratio] -1.97 -0.6 -0.34 -0.33 -0.2 -0.17 -0.08 0 0.01 1.12	SE 1.35 0.25 0.26 0.18 0.09 0.19 0.11 2 1.44 1.6	Weight 0.2% 5.1% 4.7% 9.8% 39.3% 8.8% 31.8% 0.1% 0.2% 0.1%	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.14 [0.01, 1.97] 0.55 [0.34, 0.90] 0.71 [0.43, 1.18] 0.72 [0.51, 1.02] 0.82 [0.69, 0.98] 0.84 [0.58, 1.22] 0.92 [0.76, 1.12] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40] 1.01 [0.06, 16.99] 3.06 [0.13, 70.52]	Favours SGLT2 inhibitor Fi	avours Contro
Test for overall effect: Z = 8. C Study or Subgroup REFORM Trial, 2020 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 CANVAS, 2017 DAPA-HF, 2019 SOLOIST-WHF, 2020 EMPIRE-HF, 2020 EMPIRE-HF, 2020 DEFINE-HF, 2020 DEFINE-HF, 2020 Total (95% CI)	22 (P < 0.00001) log[Risk Ratio] -1.97 -0.6 -0.34 -0.33 -0.2 -0.17 -0.08 0 0 0.01 1.12	SE 1.35 0.25 0.26 0.18 0.09 0.19 0.19 0.1 2 1.44 1.6	Weight 0.2% 5.1% 4.7% 9.8% 39.3% 8.8% 31.8% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 100.0%	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.14 [0.01, 1.97] 0.55 [0.34, 0.90] 0.71 [0.43, 1.18] 0.72 [0.51, 1.02] 0.82 [0.59, 0.98] 0.84 [0.58, 1.22] 0.92 [0.76, 1.12] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40] 1.01 [0.06, 16.99] 3.06 [0.13, 70.52] 0.82 [0.73, 0.91]	Favours SGLT2 inhibitor Fi	avours Contro
Test for overall effect: Z = 8. C Study or Subgroup REFORM Trial, 2020 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 CANVAS, 2017 DAPA-HF, 2019 SOLOIST-WHF, 2020 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 EMPIRE-HF, 2019 SUGAR-DM-HF, 2020 Total (95% CI) Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00;	22 (P < 0.00001) log[Risk Ratio] -1.97 -0.6 -0.34 -0.33 -0.2 -0.17 -0.08 0 0.01 1.12 Chi ² = 7.27, df = 9	SE 1.35 0.25 0.26 0.18 0.19 0.1 2 1.44 1.6 ∂ (P =	Weight 0.2% 5.1% 4.7% 9.8% 39.3% 8.8% 31.8% 0.2% 0.1% 100.0% 0.61); ² =	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.14 [0.01, 1.97] 0.55 [0.34, 0.90] 0.71 [0.43, 1.18] 0.72 [0.51, 1.02] 0.82 [0.59, 0.98] 0.84 [0.58, 1.22] 0.92 [0.76, 1.12] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40] 1.01 [0.06, 16.99] 3.06 [0.13, 70.52] 0.82 [0.73, 0.91]	Favours SGLT2 inhibitor Fi	avours Contro
Test for overall effect: Z = 8. C Study or Subgroup REFORM Trial, 2020 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 CANVAS, 2017 DAPA-HF, 2019 SOLOIST-WHF, 2020 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 EMPIRE-HF, 2020 DEFINE-HF, 2019 SUGAR-DM-HF, 2020 Total (95% CI) Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; Test for overall effect: Z = 3.	22 (P < 0.00001) log[Risk Ratio] -1.97 -0.6 -0.33 -0.2 -0.17 -0.08 0 0.01 1.12 Chi ² = 7.27, df = 5 54 (P = 0.0004)	SE 1.35 0.25 0.26 0.18 0.09 0.1 2 1.44 1.6 Θ (P =	Weight 0.2% 5.1% 4.7% 9.8% 39.3% 8.8% 31.8% 0.1% 0.2% 0.1% 100.0% 0.61}; l ² =	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.14 [0.01, 1.97] 0.55 [0.34, 0.90] 0.71 [0.43, 1.18] 0.72 [0.51, 1.02] 0.82 [0.69, 0.98] 0.84 [0.58, 1.22] 0.92 [0.76, 1.12] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40] 1.01 [0.06, 16.99] 3.06 [0.13, 70.52] 0.82 [0.73, 0.91]	Favours SGLT2 inhibitor Fi	avours Contro
Test for overall effect: Z = 8. C Study or Subgroup REFORM Trial, 2020 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 CANVAS, 2017 DAPA-HF, 2019 SOLOIST-WHF, 2020 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 EMPEROR-REDUC	22 (P < 0.00001) log[Risk Ratio] -1.97 -0.6 -0.34 -0.33 -0.2 -0.17 -0.08 0 0.01 1.12 Chi ² = 7.27, df = 5 54 (P = 0.0004)	SE 1.35 0.25 0.26 0.19 0.19 0.1 2 1.44 1.6 Θ (P =	Weight 0.2% 5.1% 4.7% 9.8% 39.3% 8.8% 31.8% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 100.0% 0.61); 1 ² =	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.14 [0.01, 1.97] 0.55 [0.34, 0.90] 0.71 [0.43, 1.18] 0.72 [0.51, 1.02] 0.82 [0.69, 0.98] 0.84 [0.58, 1.22] 0.92 [0.76, 1.12] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40] 1.01 [0.06, 16.99] 3.06 [0.13, 70.52] 0.82 [0.73, 0.91]	Favours SGLT2 inhibitor Fi	avours Control
Test for overall effect: Z = 8. C Study or Subgroup REFORM Trial, 2020 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 CANVAS, 2017 DAPA-HF, 2019 SOLOIST-WHF, 2020 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 EMPEROR-REDUCED SUGAR-DM-HF, 2020 Total (95% CI) Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; Test for overall effect: Z = 3. D	22 (P < 0.00001) log[Risk Ratio] -1.97 -0.6 -0.34 -0.33 -0.2 -0.17 -0.08 0 0.01 1.12 Chi ² = 7.27, df = 5 54 (P = 0.0004)	SE 1.35 0.25 0.26 0.18 0.09 0.19 0.19 1.44 1.6 ∂ (P =	Weight 0.2% 5.1% 4.7% 9.8% 39.3% 8.8% 31.8% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 100.0% 0.61); l ² =	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.14 [0.01, 1.97] 0.55 [0.34, 0.90] 0.71 [0.43, 1.18] 0.72 [0.51, 1.02] 0.82 [0.69, 0.98] 0.84 [0.58, 1.22] 0.92 [0.76, 1.12] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40] 1.01 [0.06, 16.99] 3.06 [0.13, 70.52] 0.82 [0.73, 0.91] • 0%	Favours SGLT2 inhibitor Fi CV-MORTALITY Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI	avours Control
Test for overall effect: Z = 8. C Study or Subgroup REFORM Trial, 2020 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 CANVAS, 2017 DAPA-HF, 2019 SOLOIST-WHF, 2020 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 EMPEROR-REDUC	22 (P < 0.00001) log[Risk Ratio] -1.97 -0.6 -0.34 -0.33 -0.2 -0.17 -0.08 0 0.01 1.12 Chi ² = 7.27, df = 5 54 (P = 0.0004) log[Risk Ratio]	SE 1.35 0.25 0.26 0.18 0.09 0.1 2 1.44 1.6 9 (P =	Weight 0.2% 5.1% 4.7% 9.8% 39.3% 8.8% 31.8% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 100.0% 0.61); 1 ² =	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.14 [0.01, 1.97] 0.55 [0.34, 0.90] 0.71 [0.43, 1.18] 0.72 [0.51, 1.02] 0.82 [0.69, 0.98] 0.84 [0.58, 1.22] 0.92 [0.76, 1.12] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40] 1.01 [0.06, 16.99] 3.06 [0.13, 70.52] 0.82 [0.73, 0.91] 0%	Favours SGLT2 inhibitor Fi CV-MORTALITY Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI	avours Control
Test for overall effect: Z = 8. C Study or Subgroup REFORM Trial, 2020 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 CANVAS, 2017 DAPA-HF, 2019 SOLOIST-WHF, 2020 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 DEFINE-HF, 2019 SUGAR-DM-HF, 2020 Total (95% CI) Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; Test for overall effect: Z = 3. D Study or Subgroup CANDLE, 2020	22 (P < 0.00001) log[Risk Ratio] -1.97 -0.6 -0.33 -0.2 -0.17 -0.08 0 0.01 1.12 Chi ² = 7.27, df = 9 54 (P = 0.0004) log[Risk Ratio] -1.56	SE 1.35 0.25 0.26 0.18 0.09 0.1 2 1.44 1.6 9 (P = SE 1.55	Weight 0.2% 5.1% 4.7% 8.8% 39.3% 8.8% 0.1% 0.2% 0.1% 100.0% 0.61); ² = Weight 0.1%	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.14 [0.01, 1.97] 0.55 [0.34, 0.90] 0.71 [0.43, 1.18] 0.72 [0.51, 1.02] 0.82 [0.69, 0.98] 0.84 [0.58, 1.22] 0.92 [0.76, 1.12] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40] 1.01 [0.06, 16.99] 3.06 [0.13, 70.52] 0.82 [0.73, 0.91] • 0%	Favours SGLT2 inhibitor Fi CV-MORTALITY Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI	avours Contro
Test for overall effect: Z = 8. C Study or Subgroup REFORM Trial, 2020 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 CANVAS, 2017 DAPA-HF, 2019 SOLOIST-WHF, 2020 EMPIRE-HF, 2020 DEFINE-HF, 2020 DEFINE-HF, 2019 SUGAR-DM-HF, 2020 Total (95% CI) Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; Test for overall effect: Z = 3. D Study or Subgroup CANDLE, 2020 EMPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 DECIABE TMU FB 2012	22 (P < 0.00001) log[Risk Ratio] -1.97 -0.6 -0.33 -0.2 -0.17 -0.08 0 0.01 1.12 Chi ² = 7.27, df = 9 54 (P = 0.0004) log[Risk Ratio] -1.56 -1.11	SE 1.35 0.25 0.26 0.09 0.19 0.	Weight 0.2% 5.1% 4.7% 9.8% 39.3% 8.8% 0.1% 0.2% 0.1% 0.61); ² = Weight 0.1% 0.61); ² =	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.14 [0.01, 1.97] 0.55 [0.34, 0.90] 0.71 [0.43, 1.18] 0.72 [0.51, 1.02] 0.82 [0.69, 0.98] 0.84 [0.58, 1.22] 0.92 [0.76, 1.12] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40] 1.01 [0.06, 16.99] 3.06 [0.13, 70.52] 0.82 [0.73, 0.91] * 0%	Favours SGLT2 inhibitor Fi CV-MORTALITY Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI	avours Contro
Test for overall effect: Z = 8. C Study or Subgroup REFORM Trial, 2020 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 CANVAS, 2017 DAPA-HF, 2019 SOLOIST-WHF, 2020 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 EMPIRE-HF, 2020 DEFINE-HF, 2019 SUGAR-DM-HF, 2020 Total (95% CI) Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; Test for overall effect: Z = 3. D Study or Subgroup CANDLE, 2020 EMPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 CANULE, 2027	22 (P < 0.00001) log[Risk Ratio] -1.97 -0.6 -0.34 -0.33 -0.2 -0.17 -0.08 0 0.01 1.12 Chi ² = 7.27, df = 9 54 (P = 0.0004) log[Risk Ratio] -1.56 -1.11 -0.53 -0.26	SE 1.35 0.25 0.26 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.1 2 1.44 1.6 9 (P = SE 1.55 1.08 0.25 0.6 0.19 0	Weight 0.2% 5.1% 4.7% 9.8% 39.3% 8.8% 31.8% 0.1% 0.61); l ² = Weight 0.1% 0.61); l ² =	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.14 [0.01, 1.97] 0.55 [0.34, 0.90] 0.71 [0.43, 1.18] 0.72 [0.51, 1.02] 0.82 [0.69, 0.98] 0.84 [0.58, 1.22] 0.92 [0.76, 1.12] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40] 1.01 [0.06, 16.99] 3.06 [0.13, 70.52] 0.82 [0.73, 0.91] * 0% Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.21 [0.01, 4.38] 0.33 [0.04, 2.74] 0.59 [0.40, 0.87] 0.70 [0.51, 0.65] 0.51 [0.51, 0.65]	Favours SGLT2 inhibitor Fi	avours Control
Test for overall effect: $Z = 8$. Study or Subgroup REFORM Trial, 2020 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 CANVAS, 2017 DAPA-HF, 2019 SOLOIST-WHF, 2020 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 EMPIRE-HF, 2020 DEFINE-HF, 2020 Total (95% CI) Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; Test for overall effect: $Z = 3$. D Study or Subgroup CANDLE, 2020 EMPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 CANVAS, 2017 EMPA-REG (OUTCOME 2015	22 (P < 0.00001) log[Risk Ratio] -1.97 -0.6 -0.34 -0.33 -0.2 -0.17 -0.08 0 0.01 1.12 Chi ² = 7.27, df = 9 54 (P = 0.0004) log[Risk Ratio] -1.56 -1.11 -0.53 -0.34	SE 1.35 0.25 0.26 0.19 0.19 0.19 0.19 1.44 1.6 ∂ (P = SE 5 1.08 0.22 0.16 0.21 0.09 0.18 0.18 0.18 0.18 0.18 0.19 0.09 0.19 0.09 0.19 0.09	Weight 0.2% 5.1% 4.7% 9.8% 39.3% 8.8% 0.1% 0.2% 0.1% 0.61); 12 = Weight 0.1% 0.61); 12 = 9.8% 5.9% 9.2% 5.3%	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.14 [0.01, 1.97] 0.55 [0.34, 0.90] 0.71 [0.43, 1.18] 0.72 [0.51, 1.02] 0.82 [0.69, 0.98] 0.84 [0.58, 1.22] 0.92 [0.76, 1.12] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40] 1.01 [0.06, 16.99] 3.06 [0.13, 70.52] 0.82 [0.73, 0.91] • 0% Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.21 [0.01, 4.38] 0.33 [0.44, 2.74] 0.59 [0.40, 0.87] 0.70 [0.51, 0.95] 0.79 [0.52, 1.10]	Favours SGLT2 inhibitor Fi	avours Contro
Test for overall effect: Z = 8. C Study or Subgroup REFORM Trial, 2020 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 CANVAS, 2017 DAPA-HF, 2019 SOLOIST-WHF, 2020 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 EMPEROR-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 CANVAS, 2017 EMPA-RES OUTCOME, 2020	22 (P < 0.00001) log[Risk Ratio] -1.97 -0.6 -0.34 -0.33 -0.2 -0.17 -0.08 0 0.01 1.12 Chi ² = 7.27, df = 5 54 (P = 0.0004) log[Risk Ratio] -1.56 -1.11 -0.53 -0.36 -0.24 -0.2	SE 1.35 0.26 0.08 0.09 0.19 0.1 2 1.44 1.6 0 (P = SE 1.55 1.08 0.2 0.16 0.21 0.17	Weight 0.2% 5.1% 4.7% 9.8% 39.3% 8.8% 0.1% 0.61); 1 ² Weight 0.1% 0.61); 1 ² 9.2% 5.3% 8.1%	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.14 [0.01, 1.97] 0.55 [0.34, 0.90] 0.71 [0.43, 1.18] 0.72 [0.51, 1.02] 0.82 [0.69, 0.98] 0.84 [0.58, 1.22] 0.92 [0.76, 1.12] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40] 1.01 [0.06, 16.99] 3.06 [0.13, 70.52] 0.82 [0.73, 0.91] •0% Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.21 [0.01, 4.38] 0.33 [0.04, 2.74] 0.59 [0.40, 0.87] 0.79 [0.52, 1.19] 0.82 [0.51, 1.19]	Favours SGLT2 inhibitor Fi	avours Contro
Test for overall effect: Z = 8. C Study or Subgroup REFORM Trial, 2020 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 CANVAS, 2017 DAPA-HF, 2019 SOLOIST-WHF, 2020 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 Total (95% CI) Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; Test for overall effect: Z = 3. D Study or Subgroup CANVAS, 2017 EMPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 CANVAS, 2017 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 SOLOIST-WHF, 2020 DAPA-HF, 2019	22 (P < 0.00001) log[Risk Ratio] -1.97 -0.6 -0.33 -0.2 -0.17 -0.08 0 0.01 1.12 Chi ² = 7.27, df = 9 54 (P = 0.0004) log[Risk Ratio] -1.56 -1.11 -0.53 -0.36 -0.24 -0.24 -0.24 -0.24 -0.24 -0.24 -0.25 -0.24 -0.25 -0.24 -0.25 -0	SE 1.35 0.26 0.08 0.09 0.1 2 1.44 1.6 0 (P = SE 1.55 1.08 0.2 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.12 0.13 0.19 0.10 0.19 0.1	Weight 0.2% 5.1% 4.7% 9.8% 39.3% 8.8% 31.8% 0.1% 0.2% 0.61); i ² = Weight 0.61); or 0.61); or 0.61); or 0.61); or 0.2% 5.3% 8.1% 3.6.3%	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.14 [0.01, 1.97] 0.55 [0.34, 0.90] 0.71 [0.43, 1.18] 0.72 [0.51, 1.02] 0.82 [0.69, 0.98] 0.84 [0.58, 1.22] 0.92 [0.76, 1.12] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40] 1.01 [0.06, 16.99] 3.06 [0.13, 70.52] 0.82 [0.73, 0.91] • 0% Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.21 [0.01, 4.38] 0.33 [0.04, 2.74] 0.59 [0.40, 0.87] 0.79 [0.52, 1.19] 0.82 [0.73, 1.095] 0.79 [0.52, 1.14] 0.83 [0.71, 0.97]	Favours SGLT2 inhibitor Fi CV-MORTALITY Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI	avours Control
Test for overall effect: Z = 8. C Study or Subgroup REFORM Trial, 2020 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 CANVAS, 2017 DAPA-HF, 2019 SOLOIST-WHF, 2020 EMPIRC-Reduced, 2020 EMPIRC-Reduced, 2020 EMPIRE-HF, 2020 Total (95% CI) Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; Test for overall effect: Z = 3. D Study or Subgroup CANDLE, 2020 EMPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 CANVAS, 2017 EMPA-RES OUTCOME, 2015 SOLOIST-WHF, 2020 DAPA-HF, 2019 EMPERCR-Reduced, 2020	22 (P < 0.00001) log[Risk Ratio] -1.97 -0.6 -0.34 -0.33 -0.2 -0.17 -0.08 0 0.01 1.12 Chi ² = 7.27, df = 9 54 (P = 0.0004) log[Risk Ratio] -1.56 -1.11 -0.53 -0.34 -0.24 -0	SE 1.35 0.26 0.18 0.09 0.11 2 1.44 1.6 → (P = SE 1.08 0.22 0.16 0.21 0.17 0.08	Weight 0.2% 5.1% 4.7% 9.8% 39.3% 8.8% 31.8% 0.1% 0.2% 0.1% 0.61); l ² = Weight 0.61); l ² =	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.14 [0.01, 1.97] 0.55 [0.34, 0.90] 0.71 [0.43, 1.18] 0.72 [0.51, 1.02] 0.82 [0.69, 0.98] 0.84 [0.58, 1.22] 0.92 [0.76, 1.12] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40] 1.01 [0.06, 16.99] 3.06 [0.13, 70.52] 0.82 [0.73, 0.91] • 0% Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.21 [0.01, 4.38] 0.33 [0.04, 2.74] 0.59 [0.40, 0.87] 0.70 [0.51, 0.95] 0.79 [0.52, 1.14] 0.82 [0.77, 1.10] 0.92 [0.77, 1.10]	Favours SGLT2 inhibitor CV-MORTALITY Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI	avours Control
Test for overall effect: Z = 8. C Study or Subgroup REFORM Trial, 2020 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 CANVAS, 2017 DAPA-HF, 2019 SOLOIST-WHF, 2020 EMPRRE-HF, 2020 DEFINE-HF, 2020 Total (95% CI) Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; Test for overall effect: Z = 3. D Study or Subgroup CANDLE, 2020 EMPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 CANVAS, 2017 EMPA-RESOONSE-AHF, 2019 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 CANVAS, 2017 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 SOLOIST-WHF, 2020 DAPA-HF, 2019 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 SOLOIST-WHF, 2020 DAPA-HF, 2019 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 CREDENCE, 2019	22 (P < 0.00001) log[Risk Ratio] -1.97 -0.6 -0.34 -0.33 -0.2 -0.17 -0.08 0 0.01 1.12 Chi ² = 7.27, df = 9 54 (P = 0.0004) log[Risk Ratio] -1.56 -1.11 -0.53 -0.34 -0.53 -0.34 -0.24 -0.2 -0.19 -0.68 -0.24 -0.2 -0.19 -0.68 -0.24 -0.2 -0.17 -0.68 -0.24 -0.53 -0.24 -0.27 -0.24	SE 1.35 0.26 0.18 0.09 0.1 2 1.44 1.6 0.19 0.1 2 1.44 1.6 0.9 (P = SE SE 0.26 0.18 0.09 0.19 0.1 0.19 0.1 0.19 0.1 0.26 0.19 0.19 0.1 0.19 0.1 0.19 0.1 0.19 0.1 0.19 0.1 0.19 0.1 0.19 0.10 0.19 0.10 0.21 0.00 0.21 0.00 0.21 0.00 0.21 0.00 0.21 0.21 0.21 0.21 0.21 0.22 0	Weight 0.2% 5.1% 4.7% 9.8% 39.3% 8.8% 0.1% 0.1% 0.61); 12 = Weight 0.1% 0.61); 12 = Weight 0.1% 0.2% 5.3% 8.1% 36.6% 28.9% 5.3%	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.14 [0.01, 1.97] 0.55 [0.34, 0.90] 0.71 [0.43, 1.18] 0.72 [0.51, 1.02] 0.82 [0.69, 0.98] 0.84 [0.58, 1.22] 0.92 [0.76, 1.12] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40] 1.01 [0.06, 16.99] 3.06 [0.13, 70.52] 0.82 [0.73, 0.91] • 0% Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.21 [0.01, 4.38] 0.33 [0.04, 2.74] 0.59 [0.40, 0.87] 0.70 [0.51, 0.95] 0.79 [0.52, 1.19] 0.82 [0.77, 1.10] 0.93 [0.62, 1.41] 0.93 [0.62, 1.41]	Favours SGLT2 inhibitor Fi CV-MORTALITY Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI	avours Control
Test for overall effect: Z = 8. C Study or Subgroup REFORM Trial, 2020 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 CANVAS, 2017 DAPA-HF, 2020 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 EMPIRE-HF, 2020 DEFINE-HF, 2019 SUGAR-DM-HF, 2020 Total (95% CI) Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; Test for overall effect: Z = 3. D Study or Subgroup CANULE, 2020 EMPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 CANVAS, 2017 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 SOLOIST-WHF, 2020 DAPA-HF, 2019 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 CREDENCE, 2019 EMPIRE-HF, 2020	22 (P < 0.00001) log[Risk Ratio] -1.97 -0.6 -0.34 -0.33 -0.2 -0.17 -0.08 0 0.01 1.12 Chi ² = 7.27, df = 9 54 (P = 0.0004) log[Risk Ratio] -1.56 -1.11 -0.53 -0.36 -0.21 -0.53 -0.36 -0.21 -0.97 -0.68 -0.19 -0.68 -0.19 -0.53 -0.26 -0.19 -0.53 -0.27 -0.57 -0.27 -0.53 -0.27 -0.53 -0.27 -0.53 -0.27 -0.57 -0.27 -0.57 -0.27 -0.57 -0.27 -0.57 -0.27 -0.57 -0.27 -0.57 -0.27 -0.57 -0.27 -0.57 -0.27 -0.57 -0.27 -0.77 -0.77 -0.57 -0.27 -0.77 -0.77 -0.57 -0.27 -0.77 -0.77 -0.77 -0.57 -0.27 -0.77 -0	SE 1.35 0.26 0.08 0.09 0.19 0.1 2 1.44 1.6 9 (P = SE 1.55 1.08 0.2 0.16 0.21 0.17 0.08 0.09 0.21 2	Weight 0.2% 5.1% 4.7% 9.8% 39.3% 8.8% 0.1% 0.2% 0.61); 1² Weight 0.1% 0.61); 1² Weight 0.1% 0.2% 5.9% 9.2% 5.3% 8.1% 36.6% 28.9% 0.1% 0.1%	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.14 [0.01, 1.97] 0.55 [0.34, 0.90] 0.71 [0.43, 1.18] 0.72 [0.51, 1.02] 0.82 [0.69, 0.98] 0.84 [0.58, 1.22] 0.92 [0.76, 1.12] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40] 1.01 [0.06, 16.99] 3.06 [0.13, 70.52] 0.82 [0.73, 0.91] •0% Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.21 [0.01, 4.38] 0.39 [0.40, 0.87] 0.79 [0.52, 1.9] 0.82 [0.59, 1.14] 0.83 [0.71, 0.97] 0.82 [0.59, 1.14] 0.83 [0.71, 0.97] 0.92 [0.77, 1.10] 0.93 [0.62, 1.41] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40]	Favours SGLT2 inhibitor Fi	avours Control
Test for overall effect: Z = 8. C Study or Subgroup REFORM Trial, 2020 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 CANVAS, 2017 DAPA-HF, 2020 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 DEFINE-HF, 2019 SUGAR-DM-HF, 2020 Total (95% CI) Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; Test for overall effect: Z = 3. D Study or Subgroup CANDLE, 2020 EMPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 CANVAS, 2017 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 SOLOIST-WHF, 2020 DAPA-HF, 2019 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 CREDENCE, 2019 EMPIREN-HF, 2020 REFORM Trial, 2020 DEFINE HF, 2020 REFORM Trial, 2020 DEFINE HF, 2020	22 (P < 0.00001) log[Risk Ratio] -1.97 -0.6 -0.33 -0.2 -0.17 -0.08 0 0.01 1.12 Chi ² = 7.27, df = 9 54 (P = 0.0004) log[Risk Ratio] -1.56 -1.11 -0.53 -0.36 -0.19 -0.53 -0.36 -0.19 -1.51 -0.53 -0.36 -0.53 -0.36 -0.53 -0.36 -0.53 -0.36 -0.53 -0.36 -0.53 -0.36 -0.53 -0.36 -0.53 -0.36 -0.53 -0.36 -0.53 -0.36 -0.53 -0.36 -0.53 -0.36 -0.53 -0.53 -0.53 -0.53 -0.53 -0.53 -0.53 -0.54 -0.53 -0.53 -0.53 -0.53 -0.53 -0.53 -0.54 -0.53 -0.54 -0.53 -0.53 -0.54 -0.57 -0	SE 1.35 0.26 0.08 0.09 0.1 2 1.44 1.6 9 (P = SE 1.55 1.08 0.2 0.16 0.21 0.16 0.21 0.18 0.29 0.19 0.1 0.1 0.18 0.20 0.18 0.20 0.19 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	Weight 0.2% 5.1% 4.7% 9.8% 39.3% 8.8% 0.1% 0.2% 0.61); i ² = Weight 0.61); i ² = Weight 0.61% 0.2% 5.9% 9.2% 5.3% 8.1% 36.6% 28.9% 5.3% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.2% 0.1% 0.2% 0.1% 0.6% 0.1% 0.6% 0.1% 0.6% 0.1% 0.6% 0.1% 0.6% 0.1% 0.6% 0.1% 0.6% 0.1% 0.6% 0.1% 0.6% 0.1% 0.6% 0.1% 0.6% 0.1% 0.6% 0.1% 0.6% 0.1% 0.6% 0.1% 0.6% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1%	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.14 [0.01, 1.97] 0.55 [0.34, 0.90] 0.71 [0.43, 1.18] 0.72 [0.51, 1.02] 0.82 [0.69, 0.98] 0.84 [0.58, 1.22] 0.92 [0.76, 1.12] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40] 1.01 [0.06, 16.99] 3.06 [0.13, 70.52] 0.82 [0.73, 0.91] 0% Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.21 [0.01, 4.38] 0.33 [0.04, 2.74] 0.59 [0.40, 0.87] 0.79 [0.52, 1.19] 0.82 [0.77, 1.09] 0.82 [0.77, 1.09] 0.93 [0.62, 1.41] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40]	Favours SGLT2 inhibitor Fi	avours Control
Test for overall effect: Z = 8. C Study or Subgroup REFORM Trial, 2020 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 CANVAS, 2017 DAPA-HF, 2019 SOLOIST-WHF, 2020 EMPIRE-HF, 2020 EMPIRE-HF, 2020 DEFINE-HF, 2019 SUGAR-DM-HF, 2020 Total (95% CI) Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; Test for overall effect: Z = 3. D Study or Subgroup CANDLE, 2020 EMPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 CANVAS, 2017 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 SOLOIST-WHF, 2020 DAPA-HF, 2019 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 CREDENCE, 2019 EMPIRE-HF, 2020	22 (P < 0.00001) log[Risk Ratio] -1.97 -0.6 -0.34 -0.33 -0.2 -0.17 -0.08 0 0.01 1.12 Chi ² = 7.27, df = 9 54 (P = 0.0004) log[Risk Ratio] -1.56 -1.11 -0.53 -0.34 -0.26 -0.24 -0.26 -0.24 -0.26 -0.24 -0.26 -0.26 -0.27 -0.06 -0.24 -0.24 -0.24 -0.24 -0.24 -0.24 -0.24 -0.24 -0.24 -0.24 -0.24 -0.26 -0.24 -0.24 -0.24 -0.24 -0.24 -0.24 -0.24 -0.24 -0.24 -0.24 -0.24 -0.24 -0.24 -0.24 -0.24 -0.24 -0.24 -0.24 -0.24 -0.26 -0.24 -0.27 -0.08 -0.24 -0.26 -0.27 -0.26 -0.27 -0.26 -0.27 -0.26 -0.27 -0.26 -0.27 -0.27 -0.26 -0.27 -0.26 -0.27 -0.27 -0.26 -0.27 -0.27 -0.27 -0.26 -0.27 -0	SE 1.35 0.25 0.18 0.09 0.11 2 1.44 1.6 Ø (P = SE 1.08 0.22 0.16 0.21 0.17 0.09 0.21 0.7 1.44 , c	Weight 0.2% 5.1% 4.7% 9.8% 39.3% 8.8% 0.1% 0.2% 0.1% 0.2% 0.1% 0.61); ² = Weight 0.61); ² = \$.8% 0.1% 0.2% 5.3% 8.1% 36.6% 5.3% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1%	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.14 [0.01, 1.97] 0.55 [0.34, 0.90] 0.71 [0.43, 1.18] 0.72 [0.51, 1.02] 0.82 [0.69, 0.98] 0.84 [0.58, 1.22] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40] 1.01 [0.06, 16.99] 3.06 [0.13, 70.52] 0.82 [0.73, 0.91] • 0% Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.21 [0.01, 4.38] 0.33 [0.04, 2.74] 0.59 [0.40, 0.87] 0.79 [0.52, 1.19] 0.82 [0.79, 1.10] 0.83 [0.71, 0.97] 0.93 [0.62, 1.41] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40] 1.00 [0.07, 14.66] 1.01 [0.06, 16.99] 2.06 [0.13, 70.52]	Favours SGLT2 inhibitor Fi CV-MORTALITY Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI	avours Contro
Test for overall effect: Z = 8. C Study or Subgroup REFORM Trial, 2020 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 CANVAS, 2017 DAPA-HF, 2019 SUCAR-HF, 2020 EMPIRE-HF, 2020 EMPIRE-HF, 2020 Total (95% CI) Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; Test for overall effect: Z = 3. D Study or Subgroup CANDLE, 2020 EMPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 CANVAS, 2017 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 SOLOIST-WHF, 2020 DAPA-HF, 2019 EMPA-REduced, 2020 CREDENCE, 2019 EMPIRE-HF, 2020 REFORM Trial, 2020 DEFINE-HF, 2019 SUGAR-DM-HF, 2020	22 (P < 0.00001) log[Risk Ratio] -1.97 -0.6 -0.34 -0.33 -0.2 -0.17 -0.08 0 0.01 1.12 Chi ² = 7.27, df = 5 54 (P = 0.0004) log[Risk Ratio] -1.56 -1.11 -0.53 -0.24 -0.2 -0.17 -0.08 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	SE 1.35 0.25 0.18 0.09 0.11 2 1.44 1.6 SE SE SE 0.25 1.55 1.55 1.58 0.21 0.21 0.21 0.21 0.21 1.37 1.44 1.6	Weight 0.2% 5.1% 4.7% 9.8% 39.3% 8.8% 31.8% 0.1% 0.2% 0.1% 0.61); l ² = Weight 0.61); l ² = \$36.61; l ² = \$5.9% 9.2% 5.3% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1%	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.14 [0.01, 1.97] 0.55 [0.34, 0.90] 0.71 [0.43, 1.18] 0.72 [0.51, 1.02] 0.82 [0.69, 0.98] 0.84 [0.58, 1.22] 0.92 [0.76, 1.12] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40] 1.01 [0.06, 16.99] 3.06 [0.13, 70.52] 0.82 [0.73, 0.91] • 0% Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.21 [0.01, 4.38] 0.33 [0.04, 2.74] 0.59 [0.40, 0.87] 0.79 [0.52, 1.19] 0.82 [0.59, 1.14] 0.83 [0.71, 0.97] 0.92 [0.52, 1.14] 0.83 [0.77, 1.097] 0.92 [0.75, 1.10] 0.93 [0.62, 1.41] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40] 1.00 [0.07, 14.66] 1.01 [0.06, 16.99] 3.06 [0.13, 70.52]	Favours SGLT2 inhibitor Fi	avours Contro
Test for overall effect: Z = 8. C Study or Subgroup REFORM Trial, 2020 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 CANVAS, 2017 DAPA-HF, 2019 SOLOIST-WHF, 2020 EMPIRE-HF, 2020 DEFINE-HF, 2020 DEFINE-HF, 2019 SUGAR-DM-HF, 2020 Total (95% CI) Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; Test for overall effect: Z = 3. D Study or Subgroup CANDLE, 2020 EMPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 CANVAS, 2017 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 SOLOIST-WHF, 2020 DAPA-HF, 2019 EMPERCR-Reduced, 2020 CREDENCE, 2019 EMPIRE-HF, 2020 Tetal (95% CI)	22 (P < 0.00001) log[Risk Ratio] -1.97 -0.6 -0.34 -0.33 -0.2 -0.17 -0.08 0 0.01 1.12 Chi ² = 7.27, df = 9 54 (P = 0.0004) log[Risk Ratio] -1.56 -1.11 -0.53 -0.34 -0.53 -0.34 -0.24 -0.2 -0.19 -0.68 -0.24 -0.2 -0.17 -0.68 -0.24 -0.2 -0.17 -0.88 -0.24 -0.53 -0.24	SE 1.35 0.26 0.18 0.09 0.1 2 1.44 1.6 9 (P = SE 5 1.68 0.29 0.16 0.17 0.08 0.21 0.21 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.15 1.08 0.29 0.1 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1.6 1	Weight 0.2% 5.1% 4.7% 9.8% 39.3% 8.8% 0.1% 0.1% 0.61); 12 * Weight 0.1% 0.61); 12 * Weight 0.1% 0.2% 5.3% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1%	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.14 [0.01, 1.97] 0.55 [0.34, 0.90] 0.71 [0.43, 1.18] 0.72 [0.51, 1.02] 0.82 [0.69, 0.98] 0.84 [0.58, 1.22] 0.92 [0.76, 1.12] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40] 1.01 [0.06, 16.99] 3.06 [0.13, 70.52] 0.82 [0.73, 0.91] * 0% Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.21 [0.01, 4.38] 0.33 [0.04, 2.74] 0.59 [0.40, 0.87] 0.79 [0.52, 1.19] 0.82 [0.59, 1.14] 0.83 [0.71, 0.97] 0.92 [0.77, 1.10] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40] 1.00 [0.07, 14.66] 1.01 [0.06, 16.99] 3.06 [0.13, 70.52] 0.83 [0.75, 0.91]	Favours SGLT2 inhibitor Fi	avours Contro
Test for overall effect: Z = 8. C Study or Subgroup REFORM Trial, 2020 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 CANVAS, 2017 DAPA-HF, 2020 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 EMPIRE-HF, 2020 DEFINE-HF, 2019 SUGAR-DM-HF, 2020 Total (95% CI) Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; CANULE, 2020 EMPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 CANVAS, 2017 EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2020 DAPA-HF, 2019 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 CREDENCE, 2019 EMPIRE-HF, 2020 DEFINE-HF, 2019 EMPIRE-HF, 2020 DEFINE-HF, 2020 DEFINE-HF, 2020 DEFINE-HF, 2020 Total (95% CI) Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00;	22 (P < 0.00001) log[Risk Ratio] -1.97 -0.6 -0.34 -0.33 -0.2 -0.17 -0.08 0 0.01 1.12 Chi ² = 7.27, df = 5 54 (P = 0.0004) log[Risk Ratio] -1.56 -1.11 -0.53 -0.36 -0.2 -0.19 -0.08 -0.2 -0.19 -0.08 -0.2 -0.19 -0.53 -0.2 -0.19 -0.53 -0.2 -0.19 -0.53 -0.2 -0.19 -0.53 -0.2 -0.19 -0.53 -0.2 -0.19 -0.53 -0.2 -0.19 -0.53 -0.2 -0.19 -0.53 -0.2 -0.19 -0.53 -0.2 -0.2 -0.19 -0.53 -0.2 -0.2 -0.19 -0.53 -0.2 -0.2 -0.19 -0.53 -0.2 -0.19 -0.53 -0.2 -0.2 -0.19 -0.53 -0.2 -0.19 -0.55 -0.2 -0.19 -0.55 -0.2 -0.2 -0.19 -0.55 -0.2 -0.19 -0.55 -0.2 -0.2 -0.09 -0.2 -0.19 -0.55 -0.2 -0.	SE 1.35 0.26 0.08 0.09 0.1 2 1.44 1.6 9 (P = SE 1.55 1.08 0.2 0.16 0.21 0.17 0.08 0.21 1.47 1.67 1.47 1.67 1.47 1.	Weight 0.2% 5.1% 4.7% 9.8% 39.3% 8.8% 0.1% 0.1% 0.61); 1 ² • Weight 0.61); 1 ² • Weight 0.1% 0.2% 5.3% 8.1% 36.6% 28.9% 5.3% 8.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.61); 1 ² • 100.0% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.2% 0.1% 0.1% 0.61); 1 ² • 100.0% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.2% 0.1% 0.61); 1 ² • 100.0% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.2% 0.1% 0.61); 1 ² • 100.0% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.2% 0.1% 0.1% 0.2% 0.1% 0.61); 1 ² • 100.0% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.1% 0.2% 0.1% 0.1% 0.2% 0.1% 0.	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.14 [0.01, 1.97] 0.55 [0.34, 0.90] 0.71 [0.43, 1.18] 0.72 [0.51, 1.02] 0.82 [0.69, 0.98] 0.84 [0.58, 1.22] 0.92 [0.76, 1.12] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40] 1.01 [0.06, 16.99] 3.06 [0.13, 70.52] 0.82 [0.73, 0.91] • 0% Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.21 [0.01, 4.38] 0.33 [0.04, 2.74] 0.59 [0.40, 0.87] 0.70 [0.51, 0.95] 0.79 [0.52, 1.19] 0.82 [0.59, 1.14] 0.83 [0.71, 0.97] 0.92 [0.77, 1.10] 0.93 [0.62, 1.41] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40] 1.00 [0.07, 14.66] 1.01 [0.06, 16.99] 3.06 [0.13, 70.52] 0.83 [0.75, 0.91]	Favours SGLT2 inhibitor Fi	avours Contro

(C) CV mortality alone, and (D) all-cause mortality.

TABLE 2 | Incidence, relative risk reduction (RRR), absolute risk reduction (ARR), and number needed to treat (NNT) for the primary composite endpoint and secondary endpoints.

	Event	Incidence of SGLT2 inhibitor (%)	Incidence of comparator (%)	RRR (%)	ARR (%)	NNT	No. of events reduced with SGLT2 inhibitors per 1,000 treated patients	p-value
	Primary composite outcome: HHF or CV mortality	17	23	27	6	17	60	<0.001
	HHF	11	16	32	5	20	50	<0.001
	CV mortality	9	11	18	2	50	20	<0.001
	All-cause mortality	11	13	17	2	50	20	<0.001
Main analyses	,							
Diabetes	Primary composite	18	25	28	7	15	70	<0.001
Non-Diabetes	outcome: HHF or CV mortality	14	18	24	4	25	40	<0.001
HFrEF (EF \leq 40%)	Primary composite	18	24	25	6	17	60	<0.001
HFrEF (EF \leq 45%)	outcome: HHF or CV	18	29	38	11	10	110	0.003
HFmrEF (EF = 40-50%)	mortality	18	32	42	14	8	140	0.003
HFpEF (EF > 45%)		14	18	21	4	25	40	0.18
HFpEF (EF > 50%)		13	18	30	5	20	50	0.01
Acute HF		40	59	33	18	6	180	0.002
Unknown EF		14	19	26	5	20	50	<0.001
Canagliflozin	Primary composite	14	21	31	7	15	70	0.007
Dapagliflozin	outcome: HHF or CV	15	21	28	6	17	60	<0.001
Empagliflozin	mortality	17	23	26	5	20	50	<0.001
Ertugliflozin		12	14	15	2	50	20	0.22
Sotagliflozin		40	56	28	16	7	160	<0.001
Canagliflozin	HHF	6	10	39	4	25	40	0.002
Dapagliflozin		10	14	30	4	25	40	<0.001
Empagliflozin		13	17	30	4	25	40	<0.001
Ertugliflozin		5	8	37	3	34	30	0.01
Sotagliflozin		31	49	36	18	6	180	0.001
Canagliflozin	CV mortality	9	12	28	3	34	30	0.07
Dapagliflozin		8	12	29	4	25	40	0.04
Empagliflozin		9	10	10	1	100	10	0.24
Sotaqliflozin		8	10	16	2	50	20	0.37
Canagliflozin	All-cause mortality	10	13	23	3	34	30	0.04
Dapagliflozin	,	11	14	21	3	34	30	0.001
Empagliflozin		12	13	10	1	100	10	0.19
Sotaqliflozin		11	13	18	2	50	20	0.24
Subgroup analyses								
Male	Primary composite	15	20	26	5	20	50	<0.001
Female	outcome: HHF or CV	11	16	30	5	20	50	<0.001
Age < 65 years	mortality	15	20	25	5	20	50	<0.001
Age \geq 65 years		14	19	28	5	20	50	<0.001
$BMI < 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$		16	22	26	6	17	60	<0.001
$BMI \ge 30 \text{ kg/m}^2$		17	23	27	6	17	60	<0.001
eGFR 30–60 (ml/min/1.73 m ²)		15	20	27	5	20	50	<0.001
eGFR \geq 60 (ml/min/1.73 m ²)		13	18	27	5	20	50	<0.001
Ischemic HF		16	22	27	6	17	60	0.001
Non-Ischemic HF		15	21	29	6	17	60	<0.001
Use of MRA		15	21	27	6	17	60	<0.001
No use of MRA		14	18	25	4	25	40	<0.001

(Continued)

TABLE 2 | Continued

	Event	Incidence of SGLT2 inhibitor (%)	Incidence of comparator (%)	RRR (%)	ARR (%)	NNT	No. of events reduced with SGLT2 inhibitors per 1,000 treated patients	p-value
Use of ARNI		16	19	16	3	34	30	0.31
No use of ARNI		16	22	27	6	17	60	<0.001

SGLT2, sodium-glucose co-transporter 2; RRR, relative risk reduction; ARR, absolute risk reduction; NNT, number needed to treat; HFrEF, heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; CV, cardiovascular; HF, heart failure; EF, ejection fraction; HHF, hospitalization for HF; BMI, body mass index; eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate; MRA, mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist; ARNI, angiotensin receptor neprilysin inhibitor. Bold values are deemed as statistically significant.

BMI (kg/m²)

The magnitude of the effect for the prevention of HHF or CV mortality was similar in patients with a BMI <30 and a BMI \ge 30 kg/m² (RRR = 26%, RR = 0.74, 95% CI = 0.66–0.83, *p* < 0.00001, I^2 = 0%; RRR = 27%, RR = 0.73, 95% CI = 0.61–0.87, *p* = 0.0007, I^2 = 32%) (**Figure 5C**).

eGFR (ml/min/1.73 m²)

The benefit of SGLT2 inhibition was independent of patients' eGFRs, obtaining a RRR of 27% in both patients with eGFRs of 30–60 and \geq 60 (RR = 0.73, 95% CI = 0.61–0.86, *p* = 0.0003, *I*² = 49%; RR = 0.73, 95% CI = 0.64–0.83, *p* < 0.00001, *I*² = 0%) (**Figure 6A**).

Cause of HF

Regardless of an ischemic or non-ischemic origin of HF, SGLT2 inhibition reached sufficient effects for the prevention of the composite endpoint. When suffering from ischemic HF, the resulting RRR obtained was 27%, whereas, the RRR was 29% when a non-ischemic HF was diagnosed (RR = 0.73, 95% CI = 0.60–0.88, p = 0.001, $I^2 = 63\%$; RR = 0.71, 95% CI = 0.62–0.81, p < 0.00001, $I^2 = 0\%$) (**Figure 6B**).

Use of Mineralocorticoid Receptor Antagonists

Concomitant medication with mineralocorticoid receptor antagonists (MRAs) did not modify the beneficial effects of treatment with SGLT2 inhibitors. The use of MRAs was associated with a RRR of 27% (RR = 0.73, 95% CI = 0.66–0.81, p < 0.00001, $I^2 = 0\%$), whereas, renunciation of MRA use obtained a RRR of 25% (RR = 0.75, 95% CI = 0.65–0.87, p < 0.00001, $I^2 = 0\%$) (**Figure 7A**).

Use of Angiotensin Receptor Neprilysin Inhibitors

In patients under treatment with angiotensin receptor neprilysin inhibitors (ARNIs), the RRR of SGLT2 inhibition was 16%, which did not reach statistical significance (p = 0.31). In comparison, SGLT2 inhibitor treatment resulted in a RRR of 27% in patients who were also treated with ARNIs (RR = 0.73, 95% CI = 0.67–0.80, p < 0.00001, $I^2 = 0\%$) (Figure 7B).

Period of Follow-Up (≤1.5 and >1.5 Years)

Based on the mean follow-up time of 18 months, we set the cutoff for the subgroup analysis at 1.5 years (\leq 1.5 and >1.5 years; **Supplementary Figure 3**). The shorter follow-up period (\leq 1.5 years) did not alter the beneficial effects negatively, which were observed under treatment with SGLT2 inhibitors, with a resulting

RRR of 26% (RR = 0.74, 95% CI = 0.68–0.80, p < 0.00001, $I^2 = 0\%$). In comparison, follow-up times longer than 1.5 years were associated with a RRR of 28% (RR = 0.72, 95% CI = 0.62–0.83, p < 0.00001, $I^2 = 8\%$). Set side by side to the overall analysis for the composite endpoint with a RRR of 27%, the effects are of similar magnitude (RR = 0.73, 95% CI = 0.68–0.78, p < 0.00001, $I^2 = 0\%$).

Sensitivity Analysis

The results of the random and fixed effects were revealed to be similar (data not shown).

Excluding single studies from the analyses did not change the direction and the magnitude of the effect. In patients who were treated with ARNIs, the use of sotagliflozin did not result in a reduction of the primary endpoint, but the use of dapagliflozin or empagliflozin was associated with a reduction of the primary endpoint.

The visual inspection of the funnel plot has shown minor asymmetry (data not shown).

DISCUSSION

The present meta-analysis investigated various RCTs of SGLT2 inhibitors regarding their clinical outcomes, with a particular focus on a patient population with established HF at baseline. Our results highlight that all SGLT2 inhibitors lower the risk of CV death, all-cause mortality, and HHF (1–3, 5) in patients with underlying HF diagnosis. Hospitalization for HF emerged as the outcome, which was best reduced by SGLT2 inhibitors (RRR = 32%).

Previous meta-analyses have already reported on the outstanding ability of different SGLT2 inhibitors in decreasing the rates of hospitalization due to heart failure in participants with or without HF at baseline (50, 51). In our analysis, we put focus on the different types of HF, including HFrEF (EF \leq 40% and \leq 45%), HFmrEF (EF 40–50%), HFpEF (EF >45% and >50%), and acute HF. We also included a subgroup of HF with unknown EF due to the fact that some studies did not classify between the different forms of HF, such as the EMPA-REG OUTCOME, CANVAS, CREDENCE, or VERTIS-CV *post-hoc* analysis (44–46, 49). Furthermore, some studies solely focused on patients with HFrEF [EMPEROR-Reduced (34), DAPA-HF trial (2), and DEFINE-HF trial (39)] or used different left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) thresholds to distinguish between HFrEF and HFPEF [DECLARE-TIMI 58 *post-hoc* analysis, EF

A

HHF + CV-MORTALITY

Study or Subgroup	log[Risk Ratio]	SE	Weight	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% Cl
DIABETES					
CANVAS, 2017	-0.49	0.14	8.3%	0.61 [0.47, 0.81]	
DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019	-0.48	0.16	6.4%	0.62 [0.45, 0.85]	
SOLOIST-WHF, 2020	-0.4	0.13	9.6%	0.67 [0.52, 0.86]	
EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020	-0.33	0.09	20.1%	0.72 [0.60, 0.86]	
EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015	-0.33	0.19	4.5%	0.72 [0.50, 1.04]	
DAPA-HF, 2019	-0.29	0.09	20.1%	0.75 [0.63, 0.89]	
SCORED, 2020	-0.29	0.1	16.3%	0.75 [0.62, 0.91]	
CREDENCE, 2019	-0.21	0.18	5.0%	0.81 [0.57, 1.15]	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
VERTIS CV, 2020	-0.16	0.13	9.6%	0.85 [0.66, 1.10]	
Subtotal (95% CI)			100.0%	0.72 [0.67, 0.78]	◆
Heterogeneity: $Tau^2 = 0.00$; ($Chi^2 = 4.95, df = 3$	8 (P =	0.76); 1 ² :	= 0%	
Test for overall effect: $Z = 7$.	99 (P < 0.00001)				
NON-DIABETES					
DAPA-HF, 2019	-0.31	0.1	50.0%	0.73 [0.60, 0.89]	
EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020	-0.25	0.1	50.0%	0.78 [0.64, 0.95]	
Subtotal (95% CI)			100.0%	0.76 [0.66, 0.87]	•
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; ($Chi^2 = 0.18, df =$	1 (P =	0.67); 12 =	= 0%	50 C
Test for overall effect: $Z = 3$.	96 (P < 0.0001)				
					0.5 0.7 1 1.5 2
	CI :2 0.27 1/	1 (5	0.00	2 001	Favours SGLT2 inhibitor Favours Control

Test for subgroup differences: $Chi^2 = 0.27$, df = 1 (P = 0.60), $I^2 = 0\%$

в

HHF + CV-MORTALITY

udy or Subgroup	log[Risk Ratio]	SE	Weight	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI
FrEF					
ECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019	-0.48	0.16	7.3%	0.62 [0.45, 0.85]	
MPERIAL-Reduced, 2020	-0.37	0.4	1.2%	0.69 [0.32, 1.51]	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
DLOIST-WHF, 2020	-0.37	0.15	8.3%	0.69 [0.51, 0.93]	
APA-HF, 2019	-0.3	0.07	38.0%	0.74 [0.65, 0.85]	
MPEROR-Reduced, 2020	-0.29	0.07	38.0%	0.75 [0.65, 0.86]	_ _
CORED, 2020	-0.05	0.16	7.3%	0.95 [0.70, 1.30]	
btotal (95% Cl)			100.0%	0.74 [0.68, 0.81]	•
eterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; est for overall effect: Z = 6.	Chi ² = 3.97, df = 9 90 (P < 0.00001)	5 (P =	0.55); l ² =	= 0%	
-					
ORED. 2020	-0.69	0.23	64.2%	0.50 [0.32, 0.79]	← _
OIST-WHE 2020	-0.3	0.31	35 8%	0.74 [0.40, 1.36]	0-0 pm
total (95% CI)	-0.5	0.51	100.0%	0.58 [0.40, 0.83]	
teregeneity: Tau ² - 0.00	$Chi^2 = 1.02 df = 3$	(D -	0 211-12	- 20/	
terogeneity: rau- = 0.00;	$c_{111} = 1.02, df =$	L (P =	0.31); (* =	= 2.70	
t for overall effect: $Z = 2$.	94 ($P = 0.003$)				
PEF					15
LOIST-WHF, 2020	-0.42	0.28	15.4%	0.66 [0.38, 1.14]	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
ORED, 2020	-0.33	0.16	47.2%	0.72 [0.53, 0.98]	
LARE-TIMI 58, 2019	-0.24	0.18	37.3%	0.79 [0.55, 1.12]	
total (95% Cl)			100.0%	0.73 [0.59, 0.91]	
erogeneity: $Tau^2 = 0.00$:	$Chi^2 = 0.32, df = 2$	2 (P =	0.85): 1 ² =	= 0%	
t for overall effect: $Z = 2$.	82 (P = 0.005)				
IVAS 2017	0.40	0.14	20.0%	0 61 10 47 0 811	
A-REC OUTCOME 2015	-0.49	0.14	17 1%	0.72 [0.50, 1.04]	
DENCE 2010	-0.33	0.19	10.00	0.72 [0.50, 1.04]	and the second sec
DENCE, 2019	-0.21	0.10	24.10	0.61 [0.57, 1.15]	
total (95% CI)	-0.16	0.13	100.0%	0.85 [0.66, 1.10]	
	Chi2 2.27 46	///	0.251.12	0.74 [0.03, 0.07]	
t for overall effect: $Z = 3$.	68 (P = 0.0002)	5 (P =	0.35); 1* =	= 8%	
CUTE HF					
LOIST-WHF, 2020	-0.4	0.13	100.0%	0.67 [0.52, 0.86]	
st for overall effect: Z = 3.	08 (P = 0.002)				
est for subgroup difference	-0.4 08 (P = 0.002) s: Chi ² = 2.22, df	= 4 (P	= 0.69), 1	² = 0%	0.5 0.7 i 1.5 2 Favours SGLT2 inhibitor Favours Contro

FIGURE 2 | Forest plot depicting the relative risk (RR) for the composite outcome of hospitalization for heart failure (HHF) or cardiovascular (CV) mortality in (A) patients with or without diabetes and (B) depending on the type of heart failure (HF): HFrEF (HF with reduced ejection fraction), HFmrEF (HF with mid-range ejection fraction), HFpEF (HF with preserved ejection fraction), unknown EF, and acute HF.

				Rick Patio	Rick Ratio
Study or Subgroup	log[Risk Ratio]	SE	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% Cl
	0.10	0.14	E.0. 30	0.61 (0.47.0.011	
CREDENCE, 2019	-0.49	0.14	58.2%	0.61 [0.47, 0.81]	the second se
ubtotal (95% CI)	-0.21	0.10	100.0%	0.69 [0.53, 0.90]	
leterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.01; C Test for overall effect: Z = 2.7	chi ² = 1.51, df = 1 0 (P = 0.007)	(P =	0.22); I ² =	34%	
APAGLIFLOZIN					
ECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019	-0.48	0.16	18.1%	0.62 [0.45, 0.85]	
APA-HF, 2019	-0.3	0.07	81.9%	0.74 [0.65, 0.85]	
ubtotal (95% CI) leterogeneity: Tau ² - 0.00: C	$hi^2 = 1.06 df = 1$	(P -	100.0% 0 30): 1 ² -	0.72 [0.63, 0.82]	-
test for overall effect: $Z = 4.8$	0 (P < 0.00001)		0.50), 1 -	0,8	
MPAGLIFLOZIN					201
MPERIAL-Reduced, 2020	-0.37	0.4	2.6%	0.69 [0.32, 1.51]	• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
MPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015	-0.33	0.19	11.6% ec 7%	0.72 [0.50, 1.04]	
ubtotal (95% Cl)	-0.29	0.07	100.0%	0.74 [0.65, 0.84]	
leterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C est for overall effect: Z = 4.5	$hi^2 = 0.07, df = 2$ 8 (P < 0.00001)	! (P =	0.96); l ² =	0%	10 page 1
PTUCUELOZIN					
ERTIS CV, 2020	-0.16	0.13	100.0%	0.85 [0.66, 1.10]	
est for overall effect: Z = 1.2	3 (P = 0.22)				
OTAGLIFLOZIN	1.1 (1944) 100 (1)		1		
OLOIST-WHF, 2020	-0.4	0.13	37.2%	0.67 [0.52, 0.86]	
ubtotal (95% CI)	-0.29	0.1	62.8%	0.75 [0.62, 0.91]	-
leterogeneity: $Tau^2 = 0.00$; C	$hi^2 = 0.45, df = 1$	(P =	$(0.50); 1^2 =$	0%	
est for overall effect: Z = 4.1	7 (P < 0.0001)				
					0.5 0.7 1 1.5 2
est for subgroup differences	: Chi ² = 1.75, df =	= 4 (P	$= 0.78), 1^{2}$	= 0%	-avours SGL12 Inhibitor Favours Control
est for subgroup differences	: Chi ² = 1.75, df =	= 4 (P	= 0.78), I ²	= 0%	avours SGL12 Inhibitor Favours Control
est for subgroup differences	: Chi ² = 1.75, df =	= 4 (P	= 0.78), I ²	¹ = 0%	avours SGL12 innibitor Favours Control
est for subgroup differences	: Chi ² = 1.75, df =	= 4 (P	= 0.78), I ²	P = 0%	HHF Bick Batio
est for subgroup differences tudy or Subgroup	: Chi ² = 1.75, df = log[Risk Ratio]	= 4 (P SE	= 0.78), l ² Weight	e = 0% Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% Cl	HHF Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% Cl
est for subgroup differences tudy or Subgroup	: Chi ² = 1.75, df = log[Risk Ratio]	= 4 (P <u>SE</u>	= 0.78), I ² Weight	e = 0% Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% Cl	HHF Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% Cl
tudy or Subgroup differences Subgroup CANAGLIFLOZIN CANDLE, 2020 CANAGLIFLOZIN	: Chi ² = 1.75, df = log[Risk Ratio] -1.05 0.67	= 4 (P SE 1.81	= 0.78), 1 ² Weight	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% Cl 0.35 [0.01, 12.15] 0.51 [0.32, 0.73]	HHF Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI
est for subgroup differences tudy or Subgroup ANAGLIFLOZIN ANDLE, 2020 ANVAS, 2017 REPERCE 2019	: Chi ² = 1.75, df = log[Risk Ratio] -1.05 -0.67 -0.27	= 4 (P SE 1.81 0.22 0.24	= 0.78), 1 ² Weight 0.8% 53.9% 45.3%	 Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.35 [0.01, 12.15] 0.51 [0.33, 0.79] 0.76 [0.48, 1.22] 	HHF Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI
itudy or Subgroup differences SANAGLIFLOZIN CANDLE, 2020 CANVAS, 2017 CREDENCE, 2019 Subtotal (95% CI)	: Chi ² = 1.75, df = log[Risk Ratio] -1.05 -0.67 -0.27	= 4 (P SE 1.81 0.22 0.24	= 0.78), 1 ² Weight 0.8% 53.9% 45.3% 100.0%	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% Cl 0.35 [0.01, 12.15] 0.51 [0.33, 0.79] 0.76 [0.48, 1.22] 0.61 [0.45, 0.84]	HHF Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI
est for subgroup differences tudy or Subgroup ANAGLIFLOZIN ANDLE, 2020 ANVAS, 2017 REDENCE, 2019 ubtotal (95% CI) leterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C est for overall effect: Z = 3.0	: Chi ² = 1.75, df = log[Risk Ratio] -1.05 -0.67 -0.27 chi ² = 1.61, df = 2 4 (P = 0.002)	= 4 (P SE 1.81 0.22 0.24 t (P = 0	= 0.78), 1 ² Weight 0.8% 53.9% 45.3% 100.0% 0.45); 1 ² =	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.35 [0.01, 12.15] 0.51 [0.33, 0.79] 0.76 [0.48, 1.22] 0.61 [0.45, 0.84] 0%	HHF Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI
est for subgroup differences tudy or Subgroup ANAGLIFLOZIN ANDLE, 2020 ANVAS, 2017 (REDENCE, 2019 ubtotal (95% CI) leterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C est for overall effect: Z = 3.0 DAPAGLIFLOZIN	: Chi ² = 1.75, df = log[Risk Ratio] -1.05 -0.67 -0.27 hi ² = 1.61, df = 2 4 (P = 0.002)	= 4 (P SE 1.81 0.22 0.24 2 (P = 0	= 0.78), 1 ² Weight 0.8% 53.9% 45.3% 100.0% 0.45); 1 ² =	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% Cl 0.35 [0.01, 12.15] 0.51 [0.33, 0.79] 0.76 [0.48, 1.22] 0.61 [0.45, 0.84] 0%	HHF Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% Cl
est for subgroup differences tudy or Subgroup ANAGLIFLOZIN ANDLE, 2020 ANVAS, 2017 REDENCE, 2019 ubtotal (95% CI) leterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C est for overall effect: Z = 3.0 PAPAGLIFLOZIN PECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 UBL VIE O	: Chi ² = 1.75, df = log[Risk Ratio] -1.05 -0.67 -0.27 chi ² = 1.61, df = 2 4 (P = 0.002) -0.45 -0.57	= 4 (P <u>SE</u> 1.81 0.22 0.24 : (P = 0 0.2	= 0.78), 1 ² <u>Weight</u> 0.8% 53.9% 45.3% 100.0% 0.45); 1 ² = 16.3%	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.35 [0.01, 12.15] 0.51 [0.33, 0.79] 0.76 [0.48, 1.22] 0.61 [0.45, 0.84] 0%	HHF Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI
est for subgroup differences tudy or Subgroup ANAGLIFLOZIN ANDLE, 2020 ANVAS, 2017 REDENCE, 2019 ubtotal (95% CI) leterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C est for overall effect: Z = 3.0 APAGLIFLOZIN DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 APA-HF, 2019 EFORM Trial 2020	: Chi ² = 1.75, df = log[Risk Ratio] -1.05 -0.67 -0.27 hi ² = 1.61, df = 2 4 (P = 0.002) -0.45 -0.36	SE 1.81 0.22 0.24 2 (P = 0 0.29 1.25	= 0.78), 1 ² <u>Weight</u> 0.8% 53.9% 45.3% 100.0% 0.45); 1 ² = 16.3% 80.3% 0.4%	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% Cl 0.35 [0.01, 12.15] 0.51 [0.33, 0.79] 0.76 [0.48, 1.22] 0.61 [0.45, 0.84] 0% 0.64 [0.43, 0.94] 0.70 [0.58, 0.83] 1.00 [0.7, 14.32]	HHF Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% Cl
iest for subgroup differences itudy or Subgroup CANAGLIFLOZIN ANDLE, 2020 ANVAS, 2017 CREDENCE, 2019 ubtotal (95% CI) leterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C est for overall effect: Z = 3.0 DAPAGLIFLOZIN VECLARE-TIMI S8, 2019 DAPA-HF, 2019 LEFORM Trial, 2020 DEFINE-HF, 2019	: Chi ² = 1.75, df = log[Risk Ratio] -1.05 -0.67 -0.27 hi ² = 1.61, df = 2 4 (P = 0.002) -0.45 -0.36 0,23	SE 1.81 0.22 0.24 (P = 0 0.2 0.29 1.36 0.46	= 0.78), 1 ² <u>Weight</u> 0.8% 53.3% 100.0% 0.45); 1 ² = 16.3% 80.3% 0.4% 3.1%	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% Cl 0.35 [0.01, 12.15] 0.51 [0.33, 0.79] 0.76 [0.48, 1.22] 0.61 [0.45, 0.84] 0% 0.64 [0.43, 0.94] 0.70 [0.58, 0.83] 1.00 [0.07, 14.38] 1.26 [0.51, 3.10]	HHF Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% Cl
est for subgroup differences tudy or Subgroup ANAGLIFLOZIN ANULE, 2020 ANVAS, 2017 REDENCE, 2019 ubtotal (95% CI) leterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C est for overall effect: Z = 3.0 PAPAGLIFLOZIN DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 JAPA-HF, 2019 EFINE-HF, 2019 ubtotal (95% CI)	: Chi ² = 1.75, df = log[Risk Ratio] -1.05 -0.67 -0.27 hi ² = 1.61, df = 2 4 (P = 0.002) -0.45 -0.36 0 0.23	SE 1.81 0.22 0.24 (P = (0.09 1.36 0.46	 Weight 0.8% 53.9% 45.3% 100.0% 0.45); l² = 16.3% 80.3% 0.4% 3.1% 100.0% 	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% Cl 0.35 [0.01, 12.15] 0.51 [0.33, 0.79] 0.76 [0.48, 1.22] 0.61 [0.45, 0.84] 0% 0.64 [0.43, 0.94] 0.70 [0.58, 0.83] 1.00 [0.07, 14.38] 1.26 [0.51, 3.10] 0.70 [0.60, 0.82]	HHF Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI
est for subgroup differences tudy or Subgroup ANAGLIFLOZIN ANDLE, 2020 ANVAS, 2017 REDENCE, 2019 ubtotal (95% CI) leterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C est for overall effect: Z = 3.0 APAGLIFLOZIN MECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 APA-HF, 2019 EFORM Trial, 2020 EFINE-HF, 2019 ubtotal (95% CI) leterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C est for overall effect: Z = 4.4	: $Chi^2 = 1.75$, $df = 1.75$, $df = 1.05$ -1.05 -0.67 -0.27 $hi^2 = 1.61$, $df = 2$ 4 (P = 0.002) -0.45 -0.36 0 0.23 $hi^2 = 1.91$, $df = 3$ 0 (P < 0.0001)	SE 1.81 0.22 0.24 (P = (0.09 1.36 0.46 (P = (= 0.78), l² Weight 0.8% 53.9% 45.3% 100.0% 0.45); l² = 16.3% 80.3% 0.4% 100.0% 0.59); l² = 	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% Cl 0.35 [0.01, 12.15] 0.51 [0.33, 0.79] 0.76 [0.48, 1.22] 0.61 [0.45, 0.84] 0% 0.64 [0.43, 0.94] 0.70 [0.58, 0.83] 1.00 [0.07, 14.38] 1.26 [0.51, 3.10] 0.70 [0.60, 0.82] 0%	HHF Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI
est for subgroup differences tudy or Subgroup ANAGLIFLOZIN ANDLE, 2020 ANVAS, 2017 REDENCE, 2019 ubtotal (95% CI) leterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C est for overall effect: Z = 3.0 APAGLIFLOZIN VECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 APA-HF, 2019 EFFORM Trial, 2020 DEFINE-HF, 2019 ubtotal (95% CI) leterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C est for overall effect: Z = 4.4 MPAGLIEL OZIN	: $Chi^2 = 1.75$, df = log[Risk Ratio] -1.05 -0.67 -0.27 $hi^2 = 1.61$, df = 2 4 (P = 0.002) -0.45 -0.36 0 0.23 $hi^2 = 1.91$, df = 3 0 (P < 0.0001)	SE 1.81 0.22 0.24 (P = 0 0.2 0.09 1.36 0.46 (P = 0	= 0.78), 1 ² Weight 0.8% 53.9% 45.3% 100.0% 0.45); 1 ² = 16.3% 80.3% 0.4% 3.1% 100.0%	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% Cl 0.35 [0.01, 12.15] 0.51 [0.33, 0.79] 0.76 [0.48, 1.22] 0.61 [0.45, 0.84] 0% 0.64 [0.43, 0.94] 0.70 [0.58, 0.83] 1.00 [0.07, 14.38] 1.26 [0.51, 3.10] 0.70 [0.60, 0.82] 0%	HHF Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI
tudy or Subgroup ANAGLIFLOZIN ANDLE, 2020 ANVAS, 2017 REDENCE, 2019 ubtotal (95% CI) leterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C est for overall effect: Z = 3.0 DAPAGLIFLOZIN UECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 APA-HF, 2019 EFORM Trial, 2020 EFINE-HF, 2019 ubtotal (95% CI) leterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C est for overall effect: Z = 4.4 MPAGLIFLOZIN MPA_REFORMSE_AHE 2010	: $Chi^2 = 1.75$, $df = 100$ log[Risk Ratio] -1.05 -0.67 -0.27 $hi^2 = 1.61$, $df = 2$ 4 (P = 0.002) -0.45 -0.36 0 0.23 $hi^2 = 1.91$, $df = 3$ 0 (P < 0.0001) -0.94	SE = 4 (P) $SE = 1.81 (P) = 0.22 (P) = 0.24 (P) = 0.$	= 0.78), 1 ² Weight 0.8% 53.9% 45.3% 100.0% 0.45); 1 ² = 16.3% 80.3% 0.45); 1 ² = 100.0% 0.59); 1 ² =	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% Cl 0.35 [0.01, 12.15] 0.51 [0.33, 0.79] 0.76 [0.48, 1.22] 0.61 [0.45, 0.84] 0% 0.64 [0.43, 0.94] 0.70 [0.58, 0.83] 1.00 [0.07, 14.38] 1.26 [0.51, 3.10] 0.70 [0.60, 0.82] 0%	HHF Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI
iest for subgroup differences itudy or Subgroup CANAGLIFLOZIN ANDLE, 2020 ANVAS, 2017 CREDENCE, 2019 ubtotal (95% CI) ieterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C cest for overall effect: Z = 3.0 DAPAGLIFLOZIN VECLARE-TIMI S8, 2019 DAPA-HF, 2019 UEFOR-TI-, 2019 UBTOTAL (95% CI) ieterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C cest for overall effect: Z = 4.4 COMPAGLIFLOZIN MPAGLIFLOZIN MPAR-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 MPEROR-Reduced. 2020	: $Chi^2 = 1.75$, $df = 100$ log[Risk Ratio] -1.05 -0.67 -0.27 $hi^2 = 1.61$, $df = 2$ 4 (P = 0.002) -0.45 -0.36 0 0 0.23 $hi^2 = 1.91$, $df = 3$ 0 (P < 0.0001) -0.94 -0.37	SE 1.81 0.22 0.24 (P = (0.2 0.09 1.36 0.46 (P = (0.81 0.08	= 0.78), 1 ² Weight 0.8% 53.9% 45.3% 100.0% 0.45); 1 ² = 16.3% 80.3% 0.45); 1 ² = 16.3% 80.3% 0.4% 3.1% 100.0% 0.59); 1 ² =	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% Cl 0.35 [0.01, 12.15] 0.51 [0.33, 0.79] 0.76 [0.48, 1.22] 0.61 [0.45, 0.84] 0% 0.64 [0.43, 0.94] 0.70 [0.58, 0.83] 1.00 [0.07, 14.38] 1.26 [0.51, 3.10] 0.70 [0.60, 0.82] 0%	HHF Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% Cl
iest for subgroup differences itudy or Subgroup CANAGLIFLOZIN ANDLE, 2020 ANVAS, 2017 REDENCE, 2019 ubtotal (95% CI) leterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C iest for overall effect: Z = 3.0 DAPAGLIFLOZIN DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 DEFINE-HF, 2019 ubtotal (95% CI) leterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C iest for overall effect: Z = 4.4 COMPAGLIFLOZIN MPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 MPEROR-Reduced, 2020 MPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015	: $Chi^2 = 1.75$, df = log[Risk Ratio] -1.05 -0.67 -0.27 $hi^2 = 1.61$, df = 2 4 (P = 0.002) -0.45 -0.36 0 0.23 $hi^2 = 1.91$, df = 3 0 (P < 0.0001) -0.94 -0.37 -0.29	SE 1.81 0.22 0.24 (P = + 0.22 0.09 1.36 0.46 0.46 0.81 0.08	= 0.78), 1 ² <u>Weight</u> 0.8% 53.9% 45.3% 100.0% 0.45); 1 ² = 16.3% 0.4% 3.1% 100.59); 1 ² = 0.9% 88.2% 10.7%	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.35 [0.01, 12.15] 0.51 [0.33, 0.79] 0.76 [0.48, 1.22] 0.61 [0.45, 0.84] 0% 0.64 [0.43, 0.94] 0.70 [0.58, 0.83] 1.00 [0.07, 14.38] 1.26 [0.51, 3.10] 0.70 [0.60, 0.82] 0%	HHF Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI
est for subgroup differences tudy or Subgroup ANAGLIFLOZIN ANDLE, 2020 ANVAS, 2017 REDENCE, 2019 ubtotal (95% CI) leterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; CI est for overall effect: Z = 3.0 PAPAGLIFLOZIN MECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 APA-HF, 2019 ubtotal (95% CI) leterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; CI est for overall effect: Z = 4.4 MPAGLIFLOZIN MPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 MPEROR-Reduced, 2020 MPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 ECCDE-CHF, 2020	: $Chi^2 = 1.75$, df = log[Risk Ratio] -1.05 -0.67 -0.27 $hi^2 = 1.61$, df = 2 4 (P = 0.002) -0.45 -0.36 0 0.23 $hi^2 = 1.91$, df = 3 0 (P < 0.0001) -0.94 -0.39 (P < 0.0001)	SE 1.81 0.22 0.24 (P = + 0.2 0.9 1.36 0.46 (P = + 0.81 0.08 0.23 1.52	= 0.78), 1 ² Weight 0.8% 53.9% 45.3% 100.0% 0.45); 1 ² = 16.3% 80.3% 0.4% 3.1% 100.0% 0.59); 1 ² = 0.9% 88.2% 10.5% 10.2%	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.35 [0.01, 12.15] 0.51 [0.33, 0.79] 0.76 [0.48, 1.22] 0.61 [0.45, 0.84] 0% 0.64 [0.43, 0.94] 0.70 [0.58, 0.83] 1.00 [0.07, 14.38] 1.26 [0.51, 3.10] 0.70 [0.60, 0.82] 0%	HHF Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI
est for subgroup differences tudy or Subgroup ANAGLIFLOZIN ANDLE, 2020 ANVAS, 2017 REDENCE, 2019 ubtotal (95% CI) leterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C est for overall effect: Z = 3.0 APAGLIFLOZIN VECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 APA-HF, 2019 EFFORM Trial, 2020 DEFINE-HF, 2019 ubtotal (95% CI) leterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C est for overall effect: Z = 4.4 MPAGLIFLOZIN MPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 MPEROR-Reduced, 2020 MPA-REC OUTCOME, 2015 ECEDE-CHF, 2020 ubtotal (95% CI)	: $Chi^2 = 1.75$, $df = 100$ log[Risk Ratio] -1.05 -0.67 -0.27 $hi^2 = 1.61$, $df = 2$ 4 (P = 0.002) -0.45 -0.35 -0.36 0 0 2.33 $hi^2 = 1.91$, $df = 3$ 0 (P < 0.0001) -0.94 -0.37 -0.29 1.61	SE 1.81 0.22 0.24 2 (P = 1) 0.26 0.46 0.46 0.46 0.81 0.23 0.24 0.9 1.36 0.46 0.25 0.24 0.9 0.46 0.46 0.22 0.24 0.46	= 0.78), 1 ² Weight 0.8% 53.9% 45.3% 100.0% 0.45); 1 ² = 16.3% 80.3% 0.45); 1 ² = 0.45); 1 ² = 0.9% 88.2% 100.0% 0.2% 100.0%	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% Cl 0.35 [0.01, 12.15] 0.51 [0.33, 0.79] 0.76 [0.48, 1.22] 0.61 [0.45, 0.84] 0% 0.64 [0.43, 0.94] 0.70 [0.58, 0.83] 1.00 [0.07, 14.38] 1.26 [0.51, 3.10] 0.70 [0.60, 0.82] 0%	HHF Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI
istudy or Subgroup differences istudy or Subgroup CANAGLIFLOZIN CANDLE, 2020 CANVAS, 2017 CREDENCE, 2019 istbrotal (95% CI) deterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C cest for overall effect: Z = 3.0 DAPAGLIFLOZIN DECLARE-TIMI S8, 2019 DAPA-HF, 2019 DEFINE-HF, 2019 Subtotal (95% CI) deterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C cest for overall effect: Z = 4.4 EMPAGLIFLOZIN MPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 MPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 MPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 MPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 MPA-REC OUTCOME, 2015 SECEDE-CHF, 2020 Subtotal (95% CI) deterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C cest for overall effect: Z = 4.8	: $Chi^2 = 1.75$, $df = 100$ log[Risk Ratio] -1.05 -0.67 -0.27 $hi^2 = 1.61$, $df = 2$ 4 (P = 0.002) -0.45 -0.36 0 0.23 $hi^2 = 1.91$, $df = 3$ 0 (P < 0.0001) -0.94 -0.37 -0.29 1.61 $hi^2 = 2.30$, $df = 3$ 1 (P < 0.00001)	<pre>SE SE S</pre>	= 0.78), ² Weight 0.8% 53.9% 45.3% 100.0% 0.45); ² = 16.3% 80.3% 0.4% 3.1% 100.0% 0.59); ² = 0.9% 88.2% 10.7% 0.2% 100.0% 0.51); ² =	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.35 [0.01, 12.15] 0.51 [0.33, 0.79] 0.76 [0.48, 1.22] 0.61 [0.45, 0.84] 0% 0.64 [0.43, 0.94] 0.70 [0.58, 0.83] 1.00 [0.07, 14.38] 1.26 [0.59, 0.82] 0% 0.39 [0.08, 1.91] 0.69 [0.59, 0.81] 0.75 [0.48, 1.17] 5.00 [0.25, 98.41] 0.70 [0.60, 0.81] 0%	HHF Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI
istudy or Subgroup differences istudy or Subgroup CANAGLIFLOZIN CANDLE, 2020 CANVAS, 2017 CREDENCE, 2019 Subtotal (95% CI) deterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C iest for overall effect: Z = 3.0 DAPAGLIFLOZIN DECLARE-TIMI S8, 2019 DAPA-HF, 2019 SEFINE-HF, 2019 SUBTOTAL (95% CI) deterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C iest for overall effect: Z = 4.4 SIMPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 MPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 MPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 SUBTOTAL (95% CI) deterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C ist for overall effect: Z = 4.8 SECEDE-CHF, 2020 Subtotal (95% CI) deterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C ist for overall effect: Z = 4.8 SETUGLIFLOZIN	: $Chi^2 = 1.75$, $df = 100$ log[Risk Ratio] -1.05 -0.67 -0.27 $hi^2 = 1.61$, $df = 2$ 4 (P = 0.002) -0.45 -0.36 0.23 $hi^2 = 1.91$, $df = 3$ 0 (P < 0.0001) -0.94 -0.37 -0.29 1.61 $hi^2 = 2.30$, $df = 3$ (1 (P < 0.0001)	SE 1.81 0.22 0.24 (P = (0.2 0.24 (P = (0.46 0.46 0.46 0.46 0.23 1.52 (P = (= 0.78), ² Weight 0.8% 53.9% 45.3% 100.0% 0.45); ² = 16.3% 80.3% 0.45); ² = 0.9% 88.2% 100.0% 0.59); ² =	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.35 [0.01, 12.15] 0.51 [0.33, 0.79] 0.76 [0.48, 1.22] 0.61 [0.45, 0.84] 0% 0.64 [0.43, 0.94] 0.70 [0.58, 0.83] 1.00 [0.07, 14.38] 1.26 [0.51, 3.10] 0.70 [0.60, 0.82] 0%	HHF Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI
istudy or Subgroup istudy or Subgroup CANAGLIFLOZIN CANDE, 2020 CANVAS, 2017 CREDENCE, 2019 isubtotal (95% CI) deterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C cest for overall effect: Z = 3.0 DAPAGLIFLOZIN DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 DAPA-HF, 2019 DEFINE-HF, 2019 DEFINE-HF, 2019 DEFINE-HF, 2019 DEFINE-HF, 2019 DEFINE-HF, 2019 DAPA-HF, 2019 DEFINE-HF, 2019 DAPA-HF, 2019 DAPA-HF, 2019 DEFINE-HF, 2019 DAPA-HF, 2019 DEFINE-HF, 201	: $Chi^2 = 1.75$, df = log[Risk Ratio] -1.05 -0.67 -0.27 hi^2 = 1.61, df = 2 4 (P = 0.002) -0.45 -0.36 0 0.23 hi^2 = 1.91, df = 3 0 (P < 0.0001) -0.94 -0.37 -0.29 1.61 hi^2 = 2.30, df = 3 1 (P < 0.00001) -0.46	SE 1.81 0.22 0.24 (P = 1) 0.22 0.24 (P = 1) 0.26 0.09 1.36 0.46 0.46 0.81 0.08 1.52 (P = 1) 0.81 0.22 0.44 0.46	= 0.78), ² <u>Weight</u> 0.8% 53.9% 45.3% 100.0% 0.45); ² = 16.3% 80.3% 0.4% 3.1% 100.0% 0.59); ² = 0.9% 88.2% 107% 0.2% 100.0%	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.35 [0.01, 12.15] 0.51 [0.33, 0.79] 0.76 [0.48, 1.22] 0.61 [0.45, 0.84] 0% 0.64 [0.43, 0.94] 0% 0.64 [0.43, 0.94] 0.70 [0.58, 0.83] 1.00 [0.07, 14.38] 1.26 [0.51, 3.10] 0.70 [0.60, 0.82] 0% 0.39 [0.08, 1.91] 0.75 [0.48, 1.17] 5.00 [0.25, 98.41] 0.70 [0.60, 0.81] 0% 0.63 [0.44, 0.90]	HHF Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% Cl
Test for subgroup differences Study or Subgroup CANAGLIFLOZIN CANDLE, 2020 CANVAS, 2017 CREDENCE, 2019 Subtotal (95% CI) Sector and Sector 2 = 0.00; CC Test for overall effect: Z = 3.0 DAPAGLIFLOZIN DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 DAPA-HF, 2019 Subtotal (95% CI) 4eterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; CC Test for overall effect: Z = 4.4 SMPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 SUBTOTAL (95% CI) 4eterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; CC Test for overall effect: Z = 4.4 SMPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 Subtotal (95% CI) 4eterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; CC Test for overall effect: Z = 4.8 SECEDE-CHF, 2020 Subtotal (95% CI) 4eterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; CC Test for overall effect: Z = 4.8 SETUGLIFLOZIN ZERTIS CV, 2020 Test for overall effect: Z = 2.5	: $Chi^2 = 1.75$, $df = 100$ log[Risk Ratio] -1.05 -0.67 -0.27 $hi^2 = 1.61$, $df = 2$ 4 (P = 0.002) -0.45 -0.36 0.23 $hi^2 = 1.91$, $df = 3$ 0 (P < 0.0001) -0.94 -0.37 -0.29 1.61 $hi^2 = 2.30$, $df = 3$ 10 (P < 0.00001) -0.46 6 (P = 0.01)	<pre>SE SE S</pre>	= 0.78), ² <u>Weight</u> 0.8% 53.9% 45.3% 100.0% 0.45); ² = 16.3% 80.3% 0.4% 3.1% 100.0% 0.59); ² = 0.9% 88.2% 10.7% 0.2% 100.0%	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.35 [0.01, 12.15] 0.51 [0.33, 0.79] 0.76 [0.48, 1.22] 0.61 [0.45, 0.84] 0% 0.64 [0.43, 0.94] 0.70 [0.58, 0.83] 1.00 [0.07, 14.38] 1.26 [0.51, 3.10] 0.70 [0.60, 0.82] 0% 0.39 [0.08, 1.91] 0.69 [0.59, 0.81] 0.75 [0.48, 1.17] 5.00 [0.25, 98.41] 0.70 [0.60, 0.81] 0%	HHF Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI
Test for subgroup differences Study or Subgroup CANAGLIFLOZIN CANDLE, 2020 CANVAS, 2017 CREDENCE, 2019 Subtotal (95% CI) Test for overall effect: Z = 3.0 DAPAGLIFLOZIN DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 DAPA-HF, 2019 SEFINE-HF, 2019 SUBTOTAL (95% CI) 4eterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C Test for overall effect: Z = 4.4 EMPAGLIFLOZIN EMPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 SMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 SMPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 SUBTOTAL (95% CI) 4eterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C Test for overall effect: Z = 4.8 EXTERDIFLOZIN VECEDE-CUTCOME, 2015 SECTOR (95% CI) 4eterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C Test for overall effect: Z = 4.8 EXTUGLIFLOZIN VERTIS CV, 2020 Test for overall effect: Z = 2.5 SOTAGLIFLOZIN	: $Chi^2 = 1.75$, $df = 1.75$, $df = 1.75$, $df = 1.05$ -1.05 -0.67 -0.27 $hi^2 = 1.61$, $df = 2$ 4 (P = 0.002) -0.45 -0.36 0 (P < 0.002) $hi^2 = 1.91$, $df = 3$ 0 (P < 0.0001) -0.94 -0.37 -0.29 1.61 $hi^2 = 2.30$, $df = 3$ 1 (P < 0.0001) -0.46 6 (P = 0.01)	SE 1.81 0.22 0.24 (P = (0.2 0.24 (P = (0.2 0.24 0.24 0.24 0.24 0.24 0.24 0.26 0.46 0.26 0.46 0.26 0.46 0.26 0.46 0.26 0.46 0.46 0.26 0.46 0.46 0.26 0.46 0.26 0.47 0.46 0.46 0.26 0.48 0.26 0.26 0.26 0.26 0.26 0.26 0.26 0.26 0.26 0.26 0.26 0.26 0.26 0.26 0.26 0.27 0.27 0.26 0.27 0.27 0.26	= 0.78), ² Weight 0.8% 53.9% 45.3% 100.3% 100.0% 0.59); ² = 0.9% 88.2% 100.0% 0.51); ² = 100.0%	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% Cl 0.35 [0.01, 12.15] 0.51 [0.33, 0.79] 0.76 [0.48, 1.22] 0.61 [0.45, 0.84] 0% 0.64 [0.43, 0.94] 0.70 [0.58, 0.83] 1.00 [0.07, 14.38] 1.26 [0.51, 3.10] 0.70 [0.60, 0.82] 0% 0.39 [0.08, 1.91] 0.69 [0.59, 0.81] 0.75 [0.48, 1.17] 5.00 [0.59, 9.8.1] 0.70 [0.60, 0.81] 0% 0.63 [0.44, 0.90]	HHF Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI
istudy or Subgroup differences istudy or Subgroup CANAGLIFLOZIN CANDE, 2020 CANVAS, 2017 CREDENCE, 2019 istbrotal (95% CI) deterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C cest for overall effect: Z = 3.0 DAPAGLIFLOZIN DECLARE-TIMI S8, 2019 DAPA-HF, 2019 DEFINE-HF, 2019 Subtotal (95% CI) deterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C cest for overall effect: Z = 4.4 EMPAGLIFLOZIN MPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 MPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 MPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 MPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 MPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 MPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 MPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 MPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 Control (95% CI) deterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C cest for overall effect: Z = 4.8 ERTUGLIFLOZIN VERTIS CV, 2020 Cest for overall effect: Z = 2.5 COTAGLIFLOZIN OLOIST-WHF, 2020	: $Chi^2 = 1.75$, $df = 1.75$, $df = 1.75$, $df = 1.05$ -1.05 -0.67 -0.27 $hi^2 = 1.61$, $df = 2$ 4 (P = 0.002) -0.45 -0.36 0 0.23 $hi^2 = 1.91$, $df = 3$ 0 (P < 0.0001) -0.94 -0.29 1.61 $hi^2 = 2.30$, $df = 3$ 1 (P < 0.00001) -0.46 6 (P = 0.01) -0.45	<pre>SE SE S</pre>	= 0.78), 1 ² <u>Weight</u> 0.8% 53.9% 45.3% 100.0% 0.45); 1 ² = 16.3% 80.3% 0.4% 3.1% 100.0% 0.59); 1 ² = 0.9% 88.2% 0.51); 1 ² = 100.0%	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.35 [0.01, 12.15] 0.51 [0.33, 0.79] 0.76 [0.48, 1.22] 0.61 [0.45, 0.84] 0% 0.64 [0.43, 0.94] 0% 0.64 [0.43, 0.94] 0.70 [0.58, 0.83] 1.00 [0.07, 14.38] 1.26 [0.51, 3.10] 0.70 [0.60, 0.82] 0% 0.39 [0.08, 1.91] 0.70 [0.59, 0.81] 0.70 [0.60, 0.82] 0% 0.39 [0.08, 1.91] 0.65 [0.59, 0.81] 0.70 [0.60, 0.82] 0% 0.63 [0.44, 0.90] 0.63 [0.44, 0.90] 0.64 [0.48, 0.84]	HHF Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% Cl
istudy or Subgroup differences istudy or Subgroup CANAGLIFLOZIN CANDLE, 2020 CANVAS, 2017 CREDENCE, 2019 istrotal (95% CI) deterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C iest for overall effect: Z = 3.0 DAPAGLIFLOZIN DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 DAPA-HF, 2019 SEFINE-HF, 2019 istrotal (95% CI) deterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C iest for overall effect: Z = 4.4 SMPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 MPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 MPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 MPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 MPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 MPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019 istrotal (95% CI) deterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C iest for overall effect: Z = 4.8 INTUGLIFLOZIN RETIS CV, 2020 iest for overall effect: Z = 2.5 INTAGLIFLOZIN OLOIST-WHF, 2020 iest for overall effect: Z = 3.2	: $Chi^2 = 1.75$, df = log[Risk Ratio] -1.05 -0.67 -0.27 hi^2 = 1.61, df = 2 4 (P = 0.002) -0.45 -0.36 0 0.23 hi^2 = 1.91, df = 3 0 (P < 0.0001) -0.94 -0.29 1.61 hi^2 = 2.30, df = 3 1 (P < 0.00001) -0.46 6 (P = 0.01) -0.45 1 (P = 0.001)	<pre>SE SE S</pre>	= 0.78), ² Weight 0.8% 53.9% 45.3% 100.0% 0.45); ² = 16.3% 80.3% 0.4% 3.1% 100.0% 88.2% 100.0% 100.0%	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.35 [0.01, 12.15] 0.51 [0.33, 0.79] 0.76 [0.48, 1.22] 0.61 [0.45, 0.84] 0% 0.64 [0.43, 0.94] 0% 0.70 [0.58, 0.83] 1.00 [0.07, 14.38] 1.26 [0.51, 3.10] 0.70 [0.60, 0.82] 0% 0.39 [0.08, 1.91] 0.69 [0.59, 0.81] 0.70 [0.60, 0.82] 0% 0.39 [0.08, 1.91] 0.63 [0.44, 0.90] 0.63 [0.44, 0.90] 0.64 [0.48, 0.84]	HHF Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI
Test for subgroup differences Study or Subgroup CANAGLIFLOZIN CANDLE, 2020 CANVAS, 2017 CREDENCE, 2019 Subtotal (95% CI) deterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C Fest for overall effect: Z = 3.0 DAPAGLIFLOZIN DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019 DAPA-HF, 2019 SEFINE-HF, 2019 SUBTOTAL (95% CI) deterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; C Fest for overall effect: Z = 4.4 EMPA-RESPONSE-AHF , 2019 SUPPEROR-Reduced, 2020 SUPPEROR-Reduced, 2020 SUPPEROR-Reduced, 2020 SUPPEROR-REG CUTCOME, 2015 SECEDE-CHF, 2020 Fest for overall effect: Z = 4.8 ERTUGLIFLOZIN /ERTIS CV, 2020 Fest for overall effect: Z = 2.5 SOTAGLIFLOZIN SOLOIST-WHF, 2020 Fest for overall effect: Z = 3.2	: $Chi^2 = 1.75$, $df = 1.75$, $df = 1.05$ -1.05 -0.67 -0.27 $hi^2 = 1.61$, $df = 2$ 4 (P = 0.002) -0.45 -0.36 0 (P < 0.0001) -0.94 -0.37 -0.29 1.61 $hi^2 = 2.30$, $df = 3$ 1 (P < 0.0001) -0.46 6 (P = 0.01) -0.45 1 (P = 0.001)	<pre>SE SE S</pre>	= 0.78), ² Weight 0.8% 53.9% 45.3% 100.0% 0.45); ² = 16.3% 80.3% 0.45); ² = 16.3% 80.3% 0.4% 3.1% 100.0% 100.0%	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI 0.35 [0.01, 12.15] 0.51 [0.33, 0.79] 0.76 [0.48, 1.22] 0.61 [0.45, 0.84] 0% 0.64 [0.43, 0.94] 0.70 [0.58, 0.83] 1.00 [0.07, 14.38] 1.26 [0.51, 3.10] 0.70 [0.60, 0.82] 0% 0.39 [0.08, 1.91] 0.65 [0.52, 98.41] 0.70 [0.60, 0.81] 0.75 [0.48, 1.17] 5.00 [0.25, 98.41] 0.70 [0.60, 0.81] 0.70 [0.60, 0.81] 0.70 [0.64, 0.84]	HHF Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI

FIGURE 3 | Forest plot depicting the relative risk (RR) according to the administered type of sodium–glucose co-transporter 2 (SGLT2) inhibitor for (A) the composite outcome of hospitalization for heart failure (HHF) or cardiovascular (CV) mortality and (B) HHF alone.

				Risk Ratio	CV-MORTALITY Risk Ratio
Study or Subgroup	log[Risk Ratio]	SE	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Random, 95% Cl
CANAGLIFLOZIN					
CANVAS, 2017	-0.33	0.18	100.0%	0.72 [0.51, 1.02]	
Test for overall effect: Z = 1.	83 (P = 0.07)				
DAPAGLIFLOZIN					
REFORM Trial, 2020	-1.97	1.35	1.4%	0.14 [0.01, 1.97]	· • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019	-0.6	0.25	28.6%	0.55 [0.34, 0.90]	
DAPA-HF, 2019	-0.2	0.09	68.7%	0.82 [0.69, 0.98]	
DEFINE-HF, 2019	0.01	1.44	1.3%	1.01 [0.06, 16.99]	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Subtotal (95% CI)			100.0%	0.71 [0.52, 0.98]	•
EMPAGLIFLOZIN EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 EMPIRE-HF, 2020 SUCAP_DM_HE, 2020	-0.34 -0.08 0	0.26 0.1 2	12.8% 86.6% 0.2%	0.71 [0.43, 1.18] 0.92 [0.76, 1.12] 1.00 [0.02, 50.40] 3.06 [0.13, 70.52]	·
Subtotal (95% CI)	1.16	1.0	100.0%	0.90 [0.75, 1.08]	•
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; Fest for overall effect: Z = 1.	Chi ² = 1.47, df = 3 17 (P = 0.24)	8 (P =	0.69); l ² =	= 0%	
SOLOIST-WHF, 2020	-0.17	0.19	100.0%	0.84 [0.58, 1.22]	
fest for overall effect: $Z = 0.3$	89 (P = 0.37)j				22 S

Test for subgroup differences: $Chi^2 = 2.18$, df = 3 (P = 0.53), $I^2 = 0\%$

в

ALL-CAUSE MORTALITY

Study or Subaroun				Risk Ratio	Risk Ratio
stant of oundroup	log[Risk Ratio]	SE	Weight	IV, Kandom, 95% Cl	IV, Random, 95% Cl
CANAGLIFLOZIN	1.50	1.55	0.70/	0.21 (0.01 4.20)	
CANDLE, 2020	-1.56	1.55	0.7%	0.21 [0.01, 4.38]	
CANVAS, 2017	-0.36	0.16	62.8%	0.70 [0.51, 0.95]	
CREDENCE, 2019	-0.07	0.21	30.5%	0.93 [0.62, 1.41]	
	Chi2 1 01 46 3	(D (201.0%	0.77 [0.00, 0.33]	
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00;	Cnr = 1.91, dr = 2	(P = ().38); 1* =	: 0%	
Test for overall effect: $z = z$.	.07 (P = 0.04)				
DAPAGLIFLOZIN					
DECLARE-TIMI 58, 2019	-0.53	0.2	13.7%	0.59 [0.40, 0.87]	
DAPA-HF, 2019	-0.19	0.08	85.7%	0.83 [0.71, 0.97]	
REFORM Trial, 2020	0	1.37	0.3%	1.00 [0.07, 14.66]	•
DEFINE-HF, 2019	0.01	1.44	0.3%	1.01 [0.06, 16.99]	•
Subtotal (95% CI)			100.0%	0.79 [0.68, 0.91]	•
Test for overall effect: Z = 3.	.18 (P = 0.001)				
EMPAGLIFLOZIN					23. ····
EMPA-RESPONSE-AHF, 2019	-1.11	1.08	0.6%	0.33 [0.04, 2.74]	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 2015	-0.24	0.21	15.4%	0.79 [0.52, 1.19]	
EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020	-0.08	0.09	83.6%	0.92 [0.77, 1.10]	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
EMPIRE-HF, 2020	0	2	0.2%	1.00 [0.02, 50.40]	
SUGAR-DM-HF, 2020	1.1	1.6	0.3%	3.00 [0.13, 69.13]	
Subtotal (95% CI)			100.0%	0.30 [0.76, 1.06]	-
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00; Test for overall effect: Z = 1.	Chi ² = 1.93, df = 4 .30 (P = 0.19)	(P = ().75); I ² =	= 0%	
SOTAGLIFLOZIN SOLOIST-WHF, 2020	-0.2	0.17	100.0%	0.82 [0.59, 1.14]	
Test for overall effect: Z = 1.	.18 (P = 0.24)				
					0.2 0.3 1 2 5

FIGURE 4 | Forest plot depicting the relative risk (RR) according to the administered type of SGLT2 inhibitor for (A) cardiovascular (CV) mortality alone and (B) all-cause mortality.

Subgroup analyses: HHF + CV-MORTALITY



Test for subgroup differences: $Chi^2 = 0.18$, df = 1 (P = 0.67), $I^2 = 0\%$



Test for subgroup differences: $Chi^2 = 0.13$, df = 1 (P = 0.72), $I^2 = 0\%$

С

Study or Subaroup				Risk Ratio	Ris	k Ratio
study of Subgroup	log[Risk Ratio]	SE	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	IV, Rand	om, 95% Cl
<30 EMPEROR Reduced 2020	0.26	0.00	11 10/	0 70 [0 59 0 92]	053	
SOLOIST_WHE 2020	-0.30	0.09	11 19/	0.70 [0.58, 0.85]		
DARA_HE 2010	-0.5	0.10	11.1%	0.74 [0.52, 1.03]		
Subtotal (95% CI)	-0.25	0.05	100.0%	0.74 [0.66, 0.83]	-	
Heterogeneity: $Tau^2 = 0.00$	$Chi^2 = 0.75. df$	= 2 (P	= 0.69); 1	$^{2} = 0\%$		
Test for overall effect: Z =	5.07 (P < 0.00001)		121120002		
≥30						
SOLOIST-WHF, 2020	-0.49	0.17	23.4%	0.61 [0.44, 0.85]		
DAPA-HF, 2019	-0.37	0.12	38.3%	0.69 [0.55, 0.87]		
EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020	-0.16	0.12	38.3%	0.85 [0.67, 1.08]		+
Subtotal (95% CI)			100.0%	0.73 [0.61, 0.87]		
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.01	; Chi ² = 2.93, df	= 2 (P	= 0.23); 1	$^{2} = 32\%$		
Test for overall effect: Z =	3.40 (P = 0.0007)					
					а т	
					0.5 0.7	1 1.5
+ . C	CI 12 0.05		0 0 0 1	12 00/	Favours SGLT2 inhibitor	Favou
Test for subgroup differen	ces: Chi* = 0.01, c	IT = 1	(P = 0.91)	$1, 1^{*} = 0\%$		

Subgroup analyes: HHF + CV-MORTALITY

A

eGFR (ml/min/1.73m²)

Study or Subgroup	log[Risk Ratio]	SE	Weight	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI
30-60 SOLOIST-WHF, 2020 DAPA-HF, 2019 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 Subtotal (95% CI) Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.01 Test for overall effect: Z =	-0.53 -0.33 -0.19 ; Chi ² = 3.93, df = 3.60 (P = 0.0003)	0.15 0.1 0.09 2 (P	23.2% 36.6% 40.2% 100.0% = 0.14); I	0.59 [0.44, 0.79] 0.72 [0.59, 0.87] 0.83 [0.69, 0.99] 0.73 [0.61, 0.86] ² = 49%	
≥60 EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020 DAPA-HF, 2019 SOLOIST-WHF, 2020 Subtotal (95% CI) Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.00 Test for overall effect: $Z = 0.00$	-0.4 -0.27 -0.11 0; Chi ² = 1.79, df = 4.66 (P < 0.00001)	0.1 0.1 0.22 2 (P	45.3% 45.3% 9.4% 100.0% = 0.41); I	0.67 [0.55, 0.82] 0.76 [0.63, 0.93] 0.90 [0.58, 1.38] 0.73 [0.64, 0.83] ² = 0%	
Test for subgroup difference	ces: Chi² = 0.00, df	= 1 ((P = 0.96)), $1^2 = 0\%$	0.5 0.7 i 1.5 2 Favours SGLT2 Inhibitor Favours Control

в

CAUSE OF HF

Study or Subgroup	log[Risk Ratio]	SE	Weight	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI
ISCHEMIC		000000	-		
SOLOIST-WHF, 2020	-0.6	0.15	24.6%	0.55 [0.41, 0.74]	
DAPA-HF, 2019	-0.26	0.09	37.7%	0.77 [0.65, 0.92]	
EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020	-0.2	0.09	37.7%	0.82 [0.69. 0.98]	
Subtotal (95% CI)			100.0%	0.73 [0.60, 0.88]	
Heterogeneity: $Tau^2 = 0.02$:	$Chi^2 = 5.38. df$	= 2 (P	$= 0.07$): I^2	= 63%	
Test for overall effect: $Z = 3$	1.19 (P = 0.001)				
NON-TSCHEMIC					
EMPEROR-Reduced 2020	-0.4	0.1	44 4%	0.67 [0.55, 0.82]	
DAPA_HE 2010	-0.34	0.1	11 1%	0.71 [0.50, 0.87]	
SOLOIST WHE 2020	-0.34	0.1	11 10/	0.71 [0.55, 0.67]	
Subtotal (95% CI)	-0.15	0.2	100.0%	0.71 [0.62, 0.81]	
Heterogeneity: $Tau^2 = 0.00$:	$Chi^2 = 1.46$ df =	= 2 (P	$= 0.48$): 1^2	= 0%	
Test for overall effect: $Z = 5$	5.15 (P < 0.00001	.)	01.0711		
				(12) (1350)	ravours SUL12 Inhibitor Favours Cor
Test for subaroup difference	es: $Chi^2 = 0.03$, d	f = 1	(P = 0.85).	$1^2 = 0\%$	

< 45% (43); CANDLE, SOLOIST WHF, and SCORED trial, EF < 50% (6, 8, 41)]. In addition, the CANDLE trial did not assess the clinical safety endpoints with regard to the baseline LVEF (41). The reduction of HHF or CV mortality was of similar magnitude in most groups. Interestingly, our analysis show that SGLT2 inhibitors are also effective in HFmrEF and HFpEF, which is a novel finding as there is currently no effective therapy in this patient population. Nevertheless, the majority of the data for the HFmrEF and HFpEF groups were based on trials using sotagliflozin. Therefore, the question remains as to whether SGLT2 inhibitors display a class effect in this unique patient population.

The standard treatment approach for HFrEF currently includes angiotensin-converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors, MRAs, and beta-blockers. ARNIs, I_f-channel inhibitors, and diuretics are also often administered in HFrEF. To date, no

MRA USE

Subgroup analyses: HHF + CV-MORTALITY

Α

Study or Subgroup	log[Risk Ratio]	SE	Weight	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI	Risk Ratio IV, Random, 95% CI		
YES							
SOLOIST-WHF, 2020	-0.49	0.16	11.2%	0.61 [0.45, 0.84]			
DAPA-HF, 2019	-0.3	0.08	44.7%	0.74 [0.63, 0.87]			
EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020	-0.29	0.09	35.3%	0.75 [0.63, 0.89]			
SCORED, 2020	-0.24	0.18	8.8%	0.79 [0.55, 1.12]			
Subtotal (95% CI)			100.0%	0.73 [0.66, 0.81]	•		
Heterogeneity: $Tau^2 = 0.00$; Chi ² = 1.48, df =	= 3 (P	= 0.69); 1	$^{2} = 0\%$	0.35		
Test for overall effect: Z = 5	5.84 (P < 0.00001)					
NO							
DAPA-HF, 2019	-0.3	0.13	31.1%	0.74 [0.57, 0.96]			
SCORED, 2020	-0.3	0.15	23.3%	0.74 [0.55, 0.99]			
EMPEROR-Reduced, 2020	-0.27	0.13	31.1%	0.76 [0.59, 0.98]			
SOLOIST-WHF, 2020	-0.24	0.19	14.5%	0.79 [0.54, 1.14]			
Subtotal (95% CI)			100.0%	0.75 [0.65, 0.87]	•		
Heterogeneity: $Tau^2 = 0.00$; Chi ² = 0.09, df =	= 3 (P	= 0.99); I	$^{2} = 0\%$	1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2		
Test for overall effect: Z = 3	3.89 (P < 0.0001)						
					U.S U./ I I.S Z	ontrol	
Test for subgroup difference	es: Chi ² = 0.11, d	f = 1	(P = 0.74)), $I^2 = 0\%$		muor	

в



FIGURE 7 | Subgroup analyses for the composite outcome according to concomitant use of (A) mineralocorticoid receptor antagonists (MRAs) and (B) angiotensin receptor neprilysin inhibitors (ARNIs).

pharmacotherapy ameliorating the prognosis in patients with HFpEF has been proven; therefore, treatment of the symptoms and comorbidities is the current approach (52–54). Although,

some data indicate SGLT2 inhibitors as a sufficient therapy option for patients with HFpEF, results of large outcome trials, which investigate particularly participants with HFpEF, such as the EMPEROR-Preserved trial (Empagliflozin Outcome Trial in Patients with Chronic Heart Failure with Preserved Ejection Fraction; NCT03057951) or the DELIVER trial (Dapagliflozin Evaluation to Improve the Lives of Patients with Preserved Ejection Fraction Heart Failure; NCT03619213), are ultimately required to confirm these assumptions (55, 56).

Heart failure is highly associated with comorbidities, which directly affect patients' mortality and morbidity. A survey from 2014 demonstrated that 74% of 3,226 patients with chronic HF suffer at least from one comorbidity, the most frequent being chronic kidney disease, anemia, and diabetes (57). The link between HF and diabetes has been reported previously (58), making medication treating both conditions even more appealing. Interestingly, a post-hoc analysis of the DAPA-HF trial (2) showed that dapagliflozin acted comparably efficiently in reducing the composite endpoint in individuals with or without diabetes (HR = 0.75 vs. 0.73, *p*-value for interaction = 0.83). According to these results, one can assume that dapagliflozin is applicable to patients with HFrEF, irrespective of their glycemic status (34). Of note is that dapagliflozin indeed reduced the glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) in people with diabetes; however, it had no effect on HbA1c in patients without diagnosed diabetes (47). The safety and tolerability of dapagliflozin in people without diabetes were also suggested in the DEFINE-HF trial; nevertheless, this study was not powered for clinical outcomes, including a small sample size of only 263 patients (63% of which had T2DM) and a short followup period of only 12 weeks (39). The very recent EMPEROR-Reduced trial also demonstrated a similar efficacy in reducing the composite endpoints of CV mortality and HHF in the diabetic and non-diabetic subpopulations (HR = 0.72 vs. 0.78), leading to the assumption that empagliflozin is also beneficial in people with HFrEF independent of the presence of diabetes (34). Our meta-analysis further confirmed the similar efficacy profiles of canagliflozin, dapagliflozin, empagliflozin, and sotagliflozin for their composite endpoint, regardless of the diabetes status.

Cardiovascular mortality and all-cause mortality were also reduced in patients who were administered SGLT2 inhibitors as compared to the control group, with a RRR of 17-18%. Interestingly, when analyzed with regard to the type of SGLT2 inhibitor used (empagliflozin, dapagliflozin, canagliflozin, and sotagliflozin), the magnitude of the effect varied, which might be due to the differences in the studied populations. Interestingly, dapagliflozin reduced CV mortality in our meta-analysis in HF patients significantly, whereas, empagliflozin, canagliflozin, and sotagliflozin did not reach statistical significance. Importantly, a recent meta-analysis that investigated SGLT2 inhibitors for CV outcomes in patients with T2DM independently of HF diagnosis demonstrated a superiority of empagliflozin as compared to dapagliflozin and canagliflozin in preventing all-cause and CV mortality (59). However, these differences might be based on the differing study populations, with our analysis particularly focusing on patients with HF at baseline rather than on the diabetes status. Further trials addressing the question of superiority within the SGLT2 inhibitor class are warranted.

We would like to put a special emphasis on the very low NNT of 17 for the composite outcome, which we have shown

for the SGLT2 inhibitors in our meta-analysis. For comparison, in 2014, the PARADIGM-HF trial demonstrated a NNT of 32 for the prevention of CV mortality in patients with HF when treated with ARNIs, which are nowadays indispensable for treating HF (60). Of note is that our subgroup analysis showed no benefit for the concomitant use of SGLT2 inhibitors and ARNIs. However, that outcome was solely generated by the missing advantage of sotagliflozin use in addition to ARNI treatment in the SOLOIST-WHF and SCORED trials (6, 8), while the combination of dapagliflozin or empagliflozin with ARNIs resulted in beneficial effects, as demonstrated in a recent meta-analysis (61). Whether sotagliflozin constitutes as just an exception or whether these results were based on differences in the study population remains unclear. However, current data support the combined administration of these drug classes in patients with HF (62).

Hence, once more, our current meta-analysis emerges as highly relevant due to further confirming and demonstrating the outstanding properties of SGLT2 inhibitors in HF management in patients already on standard-of-care treatment.

STRENGTHS OF THIS META-ANALYSIS AND DIFFERENCES AS COMPARED TO OTHER META-ANALYSES

The most distinctive difference between our meta-analysis and other recent ones (63, 64) is that this is the first meta-analysis investigating all current RCTs on SGLT2 inhibitors on HF with clinical endpoints, irrespective of the size of the trial. Furthermore, we included all available data of *post-hoc* analyses from large trials to elaborate the safety and efficacy of SGLT2 inhibitors in patients with established HF at baseline, irrespective of their diabetes status. In addition we also focused on subgroups, especially the different types of HF, such as HFrEF and HFpEF, which is also a novel aspect.

LIMITATIONS

The major source of limitation is the different follow-up periods of the included studies, ranging from a minimum of 60 days to a maximum of 4.2 years. Furthermore, in some trials, the presence of HF at baseline was assessed by medical history only rather than echocardiographic parameters or biomarkers; hence, there is a chance that some patients with present heart failure were undiagnosed. Majority of the trials examined the most common SGLT2 inhibitors empagliflozin, dapagliflozin, and canagliflozir; for this reason, the cardioprotective results for these were the most prominent compared to those of sotagliflozin and ertugliflozin.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, treatment with SGLT2 inhibitors showed robust results in reducing the incidences of HHF, CV death, and allcause mortality in patients with underlying HF. Furthermore, the SGLT2 inhibitors appear to show a class effect.

DATA AVAILABILITY STATEMENT

The original contributions presented in the study are included in the article/**Supplementary Material**, further inquiries can be directed to the corresponding author/s.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

GMG and JMSM conceptualized the study and were involved in the acquisition and interpretation of the data. GMG, GG, and IMSM performed the analysis. statistical GMG drafted the manuscript. JMSM is the guarantor of the article. All authors were substantially involved in the critical revision of the manuscript, read, and approved the final version of the manuscript.

REFERENCES

- Zinman B, Wanner C, Lachin JM, Fitchett D, Bluhmki E, Hantel S, et al. Empagliflozin, cardiovascular outcomes, and mortality in type 2 diabetes. N Engl J Med. (2015) 373:2117–28. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa1504720
- McMurray JJV, Solomon SD, Inzucchi SE, Kober L, Kosiborod MN, Martinez FA, et al. Dapagliflozin in patients with heart failure and reduced ejection fraction. N Engl J Med. (2019) 381:1995–2008. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa1911303
- Wiviott SD, Raz I, Bonaca MP, Mosenzon O, Kato ET, Cahn A, et al. Dapagliflozin and cardiovascular outcomes in type 2 diabetes. *N Engl J Med.* (2019) 380:347–57. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa1812389
- Perkovic V, Jardine MJ, Neal B, Bompoint S, Heerspink HJL, Charytan DM, et al. Canagliflozin and renal outcomes in type 2 diabetes and nephropathy. N Engl J Med. (2019) 380:2295–306. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa1811744
- Neal B, Perkovic V, Mahaffey KW, de Zeeuw D, Fulcher G, Erondu N, et al. Canagliflozin and cardiovascular and renal events in type 2 diabetes. N Engl J Med. (2017) 377:644–57. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa1611925
- Bhatt DL, Szarek M, Steg PG, Cannon CP, Leiter LA, McGuire DK, et al. Sotagliflozin in patients with diabetes and recent worsening heart failure. N Engl J Med. (2020) 384:117–28. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa2030183
- Cannon CP, Pratley R, Dagogo-Jack S, Mancuso J, Huyck S, Masiukiewicz U, et al. Cardiovascular outcomes with ertugliflozin in type 2 diabetes. N Engl J Med. (2020) 383:1425–35. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa2004967
- Bhatt DL, Szarek M, Pitt B, Cannon CP, Leiter LA, McGuire DK, et al. Sotagliflozin in patients with diabetes and chronic kidney disease. N Engl J Med. (2020) 384:129–39. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa2030186
- Hsia DS, Grove O, Cefalu WT. An update on SGLT2 inhibitors for the treatment of diabetes mellitus. *Curr Opin Endocrinol Diabetes Obes*. (2017) 24:73. doi: 10.1097/MED.0000000000311
- Lupsa BC, Inzucchi SE. Use of SGLT2 inhibitors in type 2 diabetes: weighing the risks and benefits. *Diabetologia*. (2018) 61:2118–25. doi: 10.1007/s00125-018-4663-6
- DeFronzo RA, Davidson J, Del Prato S. The role of the kidneys in glucose homeostasis: a new path towards normalizing glycaemia. *Diabet Obes Metabol.* (2012) 14:5–14. doi: 10.1111/j.1463-1326.2011.01511.x
- Lopaschuk GD, Verma S. Mechanisms of cardiovascular benefits of sodium glucose co-Transporter 2 (SGLT2) inhibitors: a state-of-the-art review. JACC Basic Transl Sci. (2020) 5:632–44. doi: 10.1016/j.jacbts.2020.02.004
- Kaplan A, Abidi E, El-Yazbi A, Eid A, Booz GW, Zouein FA. Direct cardiovascular impact of SGLT2 inhibitors: mechanisms and effects. *Heart Fail Rev.* (2018) 23:419–37. doi: 10.1007/s10741-017-9665-9
- Tripolt NJ, Kolesnik E, Pferschy PN, Verheyen N, Ablasser K, Sailer S, et al. Impact of EMpagliflozin on cardiac function and biomarkers of heart failure in patients with acute MYocardial infarction—The EMMY trial. *Am Heart J.* (2020) 221:39–47. doi: 10.1016/j.ahj.2019.12.004

FUNDING

GMG is supported by a grant from the Austrian Science Fund (F 5404-B21). This research work was also supported by a grant from the Medical Research Agency (2019/ABM/01/00037-00).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This paper was written by the members of the International Cardiovascular and Cardiometabolic Research Team (I-COMET; www.icomet.science).

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

The Supplementary Material for this article can be found online at: https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fcvm. 2021.691907/full#supplementary-material

- Siller-Matula JM, Pecen L, Patti G, Lucerna M, Kirchhof P, Lesiak M, et al. Heart failure subtypes and thromboembolic risk in patients with atrial fibrillation: The PREFER in AF-HF substudy. *Int J Cardiol.* (2018) 265:141–7. doi: 10.1016/j.ijcard.2018.04.093
- 16. Rohla M, Weiss TW, Pecen L, Patti G, Siller-Matula JM, Schnabel RB, et al. Risk factors for thromboembolic and bleeding events in anticoagulated patients with atrial fibrillation: the prospective, multicentre observational PREvention oF thromboembolic events-European Registry in Atrial Fibrillation (PREFER in AF). *BMJ Open.* (2019) 9:e022478. doi: 10.1136/bmjopen-2018-022478
- Gouya G, Siller-Matula JM, Fritzer-Szekeres M, Neuhold S, Storka A, Neuhofer LM, et al. Association of endostatin with mortality in patients with chronic heart failure. *Eur J Clin Invest.* (2014) 44:125–35. doi: 10.1111/eci.12197
- Levy D, Kenchaiah S, Larson MG, Benjamin EJ, Kupka MJ, Ho KK, et al. Longterm trends in the incidence of and survival with heart failure. *N Engl J Med.* (2002) 347:1397–402. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa020265
- Maggioni AP, Dahlström U, Filippatos G, Chioncel O, Leiro MC, Drozdz J, et al. EURObservational Research Programme: regional differences and 1-year follow-up results of the Heart Failure Pilot Survey (ESC-HF Pilot). *Eur J Heart Fail.* (2013) 15:808–17. doi: 10.1093/eurjhf/hft050
- 20. Ponikowski P, Voors AA, Anker SD, Bueno H, Cleland JG, Coats AJ, et al. 2016 ESC guidelines for the diagnosis treatment of acute chronic heart failure: the task force for the diagnosis treatment of acute chronic heart failure of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC). Developed with the special contribution of the Heart Failure Association (HFA) of the ESC. *Eur J Heart Fail.* (2016) 18:891–975. doi: 10.1002/ejhf.592
- Chen Y-T, Wong LL, Liew OW, Richards AM. Heart Failure with Reduced Ejection Fraction (HFrEF) and Preserved Ejection Fraction (HFpEF): the diagnostic value of circulating microRNAs. *Cells.* (2019) 8:1651. doi: 10.3390/cells8121651
- Borlaug BA, Redfield MM. Diastolic and systolic heart failure are distinct phenotypes within the heart failure spectrum. *Circulation*. (2011) 123:2006– 14. doi: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.110.954388
- 23. Eyileten C, Postula M, Jakubik D, Toma A, Mirowska-Guzel D, Patti G, et al. Non-Vitamin K Oral Anticoagulants (NOAC) Versus Vitamin K Antagonists (VKA) for atrial fibrillation with elective or urgent percutaneous coronary intervention: a meta-analysis with a particular focus on combination type. J Clin Med. (2020) 9:1120. doi: 10.3390/jcm9041120
- 24. Gue YX, Spinthakis N, Farag M, Kubica J, Siller-Matula JM, Srinivasan M Gorog DA, et al. Impact of preadmission morphine on reinfarction in patients with st-elevation myocardial infarction treated with percutaneous coronary intervention: a meta-analysis. *Clin Pharmacol Ther.* (2020) 108:54–62. doi: 10.1002/cpt.1798

- Hofer F, Hengstenberg C, Goliasch G, Grygier M, Mascherbauer J, Siller-Matula JM. Transcatheter versus surgical aortic valve replacement in lowrisk patients: a meta-analysis of randomized trials. *Clin Res Cardiol.* (2020) 109:761–75. doi: 10.1007/s00392-019-01571-2
- 26. Gelbenegger G, Postula M, Pecen L, Halvorsen S, Lesiak M, Schoergenhofer C, et al. Aspirin for primary prevention of cardiovascular disease: a metaanalysis with a particular focus on subgroups. *BMC Med.* (2019) 17:198. doi: 10.1186/s12916-019-1428-0
- Komosa A, Lesiak M, Krasiński Z, Grygier M, Siniawski A, Skorupski W, et al. Optimal timing of P2Y12 inhibitor loading in patients undergoing PCI: a meta-analysis. *Thromb Haemost.* (2019) 119:1000–20. doi: 10.1055/s-0039-1683421
- Siller-Matula JM, Petre A, Delle-Karth G, Huber K, Ay C, Lordkipanidzé M, et al. Impact of preoperative use of P2Y12 receptor inhibitors on clinical outcomes in cardiac and non-cardiac surgery: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Eur Heart J Acute Cardiovasc Care.* (2017) 6:753–70. doi: 10.1177/2048872615585516
- Gouya G, Arrich J, Wolzt M, Huber K, Verheugt FW, Gurbel PA, et al. Antiplatelet treatment for prevention of cerebrovascular events in patients with vascular diseases: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Stroke*. (2014) 45:492–503. doi: 10.1161/STROKEAHA.113.002590
- 30. Navarese EP, De Luca G, Castriota F, Kozinski M, Gurbel PA, Gibson CM, et al. Low-molecular-weight heparins vs. unfractionated heparin in the setting of percutaneous coronary intervention for ST-elevation myocardial infarction: a meta-analysis. *J Thromb Haemost.* (2011) 9:1902–15. doi: 10.1111/j.1538-7836.2011.04445.x
- Siller-Matula JM, Huber K, Christ G, Schror K, Kubica J, Herkner H Jilma B, et al. Impact of clopidogrel loading dose on clinical outcome in patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Heart.* (2011) 97:98–105. doi: 10.1136/hrt.2010.195438
- 32. Siller-Matula JM, Jilma B, Schror K, Christ G, Huber K. Effect of proton pump inhibitors on clinical outcome in patients treated with clopidogrel: a systematic review and meta-analysis. J Thromb Haemost. (2010) 8:2624–41. doi: 10.1111/j.1538-7836.2010.04049.x
- 33. Damman K, Beusekamp JC, Boorsma EM, Swart HP, Smilde TD, Elvan A, et al. Randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicentre pilot study on the effects of empagliflozin on clinical outcomes in patients with acute decompensated heart failure (EMPA-RESPONSE-AHF). *Eur J Heart Fail.* (2020) 22:713–22. doi: 10.1002/ejhf.1713
- Packer M, Anker SD, Butler J, Filippatos G, Pocock SJ, Carson P, et al. Cardiovascular and renal outcomes with empagliflozin in heart failure. *N Engl J Med.* (2020) 383:1413–24. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa2022190
- Abraham WT, Ponikowski P, Brueckmann M, Zeller C, Macesic H, Peil B, et al. Rationale and design of the EMPERIAL-Preserved and EMPERIAL-Reduced trials of empagliflozin in patients with chronic heart failure. *Eur J Heart Fail.* (2019) 21:932–42. doi: 10.1002/ejhf.1486
- 36. Jensen J, Omar M, Kistorp C, Poulsen MK, Tuxen C, Gustafsson I, et al. Twelve weeks of treatment with empagliflozin in patients with heart failure and reduced ejection fraction: a double-blinded, randomized, and placebocontrolled trial. Am Heart J. (2020) 228:47–56. doi: 10.1016/j.ahj.2020.07.011
- 37. Mordi NA, Mordi IR, Singh JS, McCrimmon RJ, Struthers AD, Lang CC. Renal and cardiovascular effects of sglt2 inhibition in combination with loop diuretics in patients with type 2 diabetes and chronic heart failure: the RECEDE-CHF trial. *Circulation*. (2020) 142:1713–24. doi: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.120.048739
- Lee MMY, Brooksbank KJM, Wetherall K, Mangion K, Roditi G, Campbell RT, et al. Effect of empagliflozin on left ventricular volumes in patients with type 2 diabetes, or prediabetes, and heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (SUGAR-DM-HF). *Circulation*. (2020) 143:516–25. doi: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.120.052186
- 39. Nassif ME, Windsor SL, Tang F, Khariton Y, Husain M, Inzucchi SE, et al. Dapagliflozin effects on biomarkers, symptoms, and functional status in patients with heart failure with reduced ejection fraction: the DEFINE-HF trial. *Circulation.* (2019) 140:1463–76. doi: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.119.042929
- 40. Singh JSS, Mordi IR, Vickneson K, Fathi A, Donnan PT, Mohan M, et al. Dapagliflozin versus placebo on left ventricular remodeling in patients with

diabetes and heart failure: the REFORM trial. *Diabet Care.* (2020) 43:1356–9. doi: 10.2337/dc19-2187

- Tanaka A, Hisauchi I, Taguchi I, Sezai A, Toyoda S, Tomiyama H, et al. Effects of canagliflozin in patients with type 2 diabetes and chronic heart failure: a randomized trial (CANDLE). ESC Heart Fail. (2020) 7:1585–94. doi: 10.1093/ehjci/ehaa946.1151
- 42. Fitchett D, Zinman B, Wanner C, Lachin JM, Hantel S, Salsali A, et al. Heart failure outcomes with empagliflozin in patients with type 2 diabetes at high cardiovascular risk: results of the EMPA-REG OUTCOME[®] trial. *Eur Heart J.* (2016) 37:1526–34. doi: 10.1093/eurheartj/ehv728
- Kato ET, Silverman MG, Mosenzon O, Zelniker TA, Cahn A, Furtado RH, et al. Effect of dapagliflozin on heart failure and mortality in type 2 diabetes mellitus. *Circulation*. (2019) 139:2528–36. doi: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.119.040130
- Radholm K, Figtree G, Perkovic V, Solomon SD, Mahaffey KW, de Zeeuw D, et al. Canagliflozin and heart failure in type 2 diabetes mellitus. *Circulation*. (2018) 138:458–68. doi: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.118.034222
- 45. Sarraju A, Li J, Cannon CP, Chang TI, Agarwal R, Bakris G, et al. Effects of canagliflozin on cardiovascular, renal, and safety outcomes in participants with type 2 diabetes and chronic kidney disease according to history of heart failure: results from the CREDENCE trial. *Am Heart J.* (2020) 233:141–8. doi: 10.1016/j.ahj.2020.12.008
- 46. Cosentino F, Cannon CP, Cherney DZI, Masiukiewicz U, Pratley R, Dagogo-Jack S, et al. Efficacy of ertugliflozin on heart failure-related events in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and established atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease: results of the VERTIS CV trial. *Circulation.* (2020) 142:2205–15. doi: 10.1161/CIRCULATIONAHA.120.050255
- Petrie MC, Verma S, Docherty KF, Inzucchi SE, Anand I, Bělohlávek J, et al. Effect of dapagliflozin on worsening heart failure and cardiovascular death in patients with heart failure with and without diabetes. *JAMA*. (2020) 323:1353–68. doi: 10.1001/jama.2020.1906
- Docherty KF, Jhund PS, Inzucchi SE, Køber L, Kosiborod MN, Martinez FA, et al. Effects of dapagliflozin in DAPA-HF according to background heart failure therapy. *Eur Heart J.* (2020) 41:2379–92. doi: 10.1093/eurheartj/ehaa183
- 49. Fitchett D, Butler J, van de Borne P, Zinman B, Lachin JM, Wanner C, et al. Effects of empagliflozin on risk for cardiovascular death and heart failure hospitalization across the spectrum of heart failure risk in the EMPA-REG OUTCOME(R) trial. *Eur Heart J.* (2018) 39:363–70. doi: 10.1093/eurheartj/ehx511
- Singh AK, Singh R. Heart failure hospitalization with SGLT-2 inhibitors: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled and observational studies. *Expert Rev Clin Pharmacol.* (2019) 12:299–308. doi: 10.1080/17512433.2019.1588110
- 51. Zelniker TA, Wiviott SD, Raz I, Im K, Goodrich EL, Bonaca MP, et al. SGLT2 inhibitors for primary and secondary prevention of cardiovascular and renal outcomes in type 2 diabetes: a systematic review and metaanalysis of cardiovascular outcome trials. *Lancet.* (2019) 393:31–9. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(18)32590-X
- Berliner D, Bauersachs J. Current drug therapy in chronic heart failure: the new guidelines of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC). *Kor Circ J.* (2017) 47:543–54. doi: 10.4070/kcj.2017.0030
- Mentz RJ, Kelly JP, von Lueder TG, Voors AA, Lam CS, Cowie MR, et al. Noncardiac comorbidities in heart failure with reduced versus preserved ejection fraction. J Am Coll Cardiol. (2014) 64:2281–93. doi: 10.1016/j.jacc.2014.08.036
- Paulus WJ, Tschöpe C. A novel paradigm for heart failure with preserved ejection fraction: comorbidities drive myocardial dysfunction and remodeling through coronary microvascular endothelial inflammation. *J Am Coll Cardiol.* (2013) 62:263–71. doi: 10.1016/j.jacc.2013.02.092
- 55. Anker SD, Butler J, Filippatos GS, Jamal W, Salsali A, Schnee J, et al. Evaluation of the effects of sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 inhibition with empagliflozin on morbidity and mortality in patients with chronic heart failure and a preserved ejection fraction: rationale for and design of the EMPERORpreserved trial. *Eur J Heart Fail*. (2019) 21:1279–87. doi: 10.1002/ejhf.1596
- Williams DM, Evans M. Dapagliflozin for heart failure with preserved ejection fraction: will the DELIVER study deliver? *Diabetes Ther.* (2020) 11:2207–19. doi: 10.1007/s13300-020-00911-0

- van Deursen VM, Urso R, Laroche C, Damman K, Dahlström U, Tavazzi L, et al. Co-morbidities in patients with heart failure: an analysis of the European Heart Failure Pilot Survey. *Eur J Heart Fail.* (2014) 16:103–11. doi: 10.1002/ejhf.30
- Tousoulis D, Oikonomou E, Siasos G, Stefanadis C. Diabetes mellitus and heart failure. *Eur Cardiol.* (2014) 9:37–42. doi: 10.15420/ecr.2014.9.1.37
- 59. Täger T, Atar D, Agewall S, Katus HA, Grundtvig M, Cleland JG, et al. Comparative efficacy of sodium-glucose cotransporter-2 inhibitors (SGLT2i) for cardiovascular outcomes in type 2 diabetes: a systematic review and network meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials. *Heart Fail Rev.* (2020). doi: 10.1007/s10741-020-09954-8. [Epub ahead of print].
- McMurray JJ, Packer M, Desai AS, Gong J, Lefkowitz MP, Rizkala AR, et al. Angiotensin–neprilysin inhibition versus enalapril in heart failure. N Engl J Med. (2014) 371:993–1004. doi: 10.1056/NEJMoa1409077
- Yan Y, Liu B, Du J, Wang J, Jing X, Liu Y, et al. SGLT2i versus ARNI in heart failure with reduced ejection fraction: a systematic review and meta-analysis. ESC Heart Fail. (2021) 8:2210–9. doi: 10.1002/ehf2.13313
- Bauersachs J. Heart failure drug treatment: the fantastic four. *Eur Heart J.* (2021) 42:681–3. doi: 10.1093/eurheartj/eha a1012
- Zannad F, Ferreira JP, Pocock SJ, Anker SD, Butler J, Filippatos G, et al. SGLT2 inhibitors in patients with heart failure with reduced ejection fraction: a meta-analysis of the EMPEROR-Reduced and DAPA-HF trials. *Lancet.* (2020) 396:819–29. doi: 10.1016/S0140-6736(20)3 1824-9

64. Chambergo-Michilot D, Tauma-Arrué A, Loli-Guevara S. Effects and safety of SGLT2 inhibitors compared to placebo in patients with heart failure: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Int J Cardiol Heart Vasc.* (2021) 32:100690. doi: 10.1016/j.ijcha.2020.100690

Conflict of Interest: DL has unrestricted research grants from Boehringer Ingelheim, MSD, and Novartis; is on the Speakers' Bureau of Astra Zeneca, Bayer, Boehringer Ingelheim, and NovoNordisk; and is an advisor for Bayer. HS has unrestricted research grants from Boehringer Ingelheim, Eli Lilly, MSD, NovoNordisk, and Sanofi and is on the Speakers' Bureau of AstraZeneca, Amgen, Boehringer Ingelheim, BMS, Eli Lilly, NovoNordisk, Novartis, and Sanofi. JMSM received lecture fees from Bayer, Daiichi, Chiesi and BMS, unrelated to this publication.

The remaining authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

Copyright © 2021 Gager, Gelbenegger, Jilma, von Lewinski, Sourij, Eyileten, Filipiak, Postula and Siller-Matula. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) and the copyright owner(s) are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.