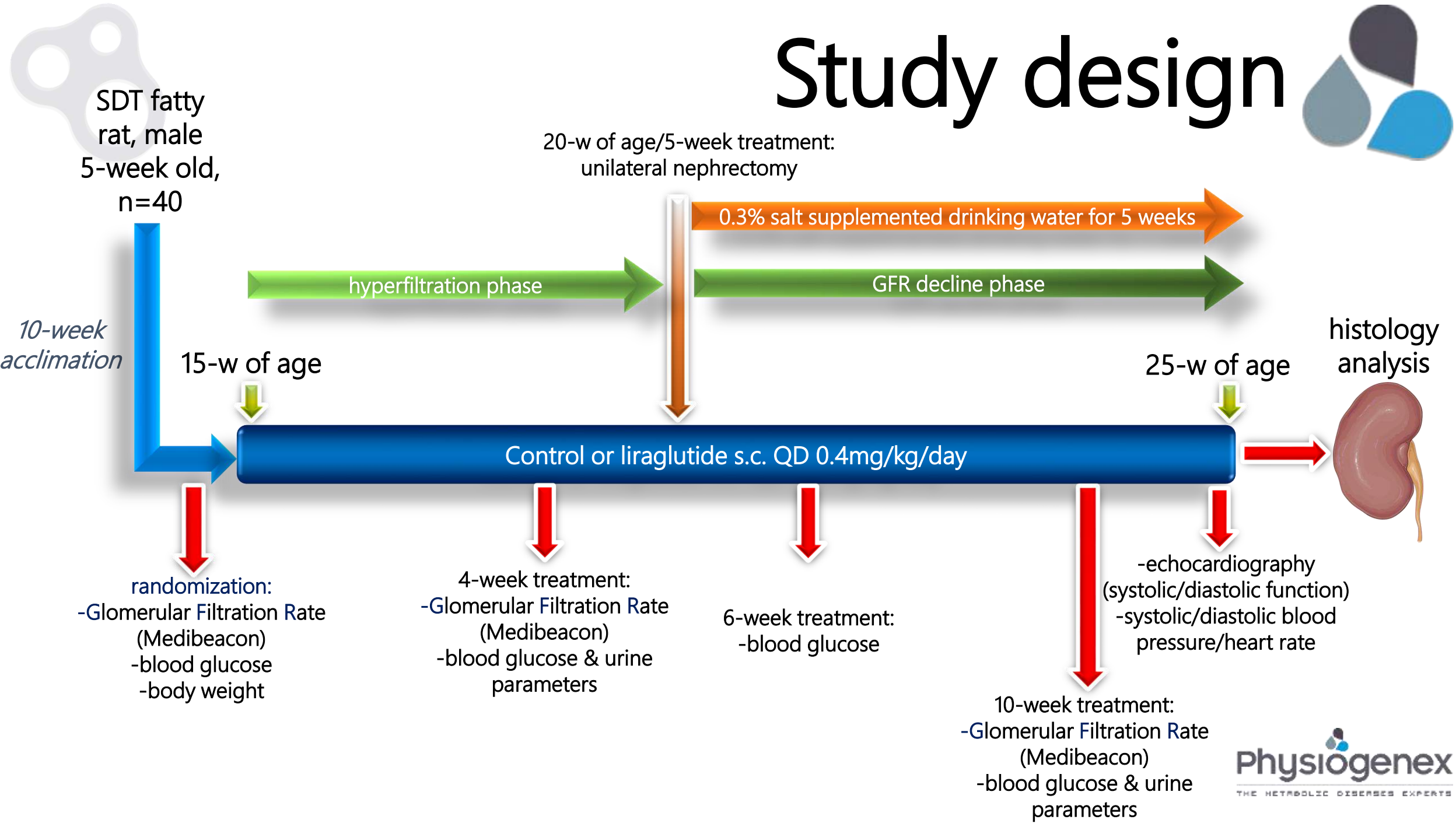


Effects of liraglutide in the SDT fatty rat – a type 2 diabetic cardio-renal model

Study design



Diabetic nephropathy

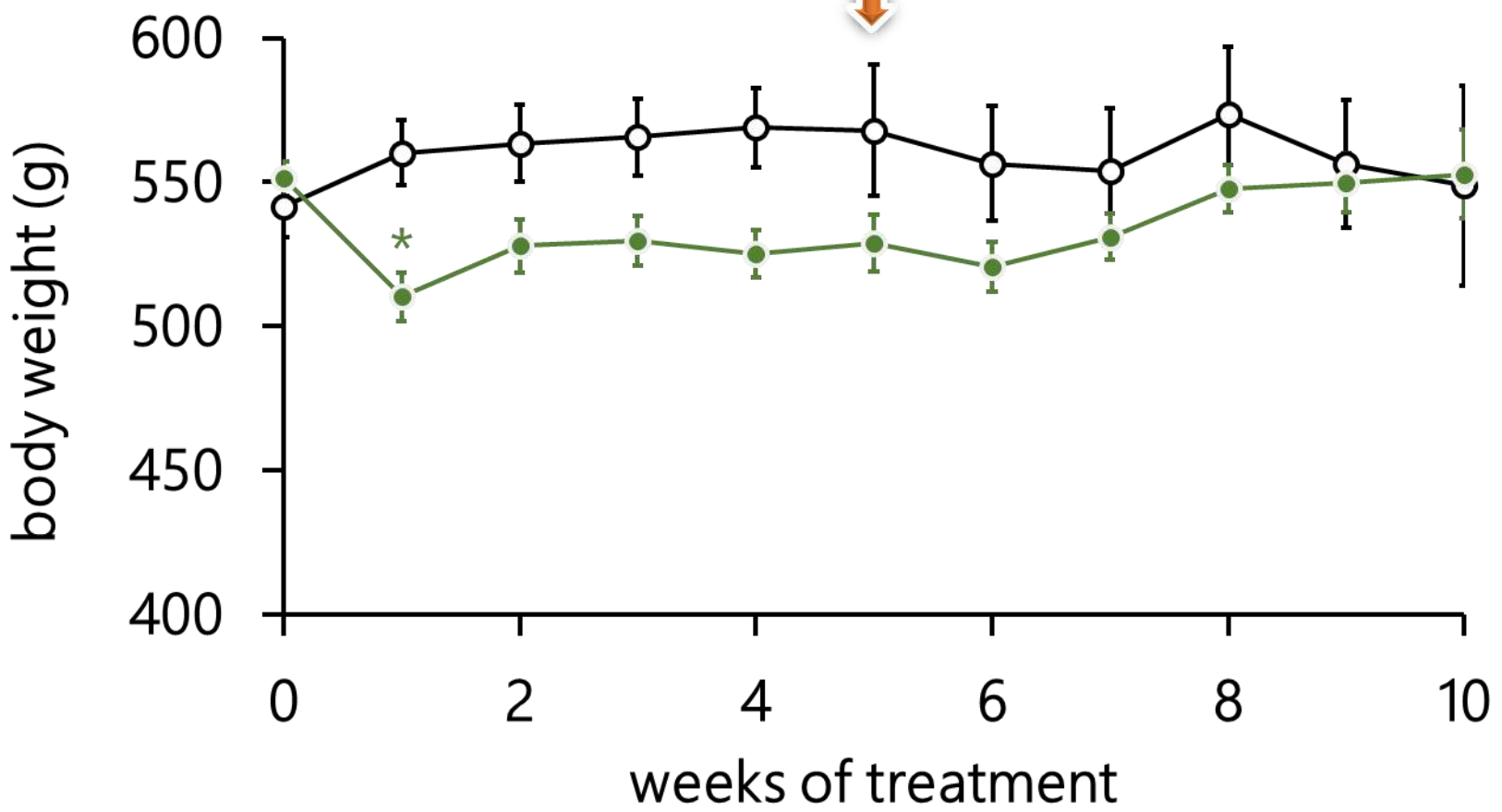


Body weight follow-up

unilateral nephrectomy at 5 weeks



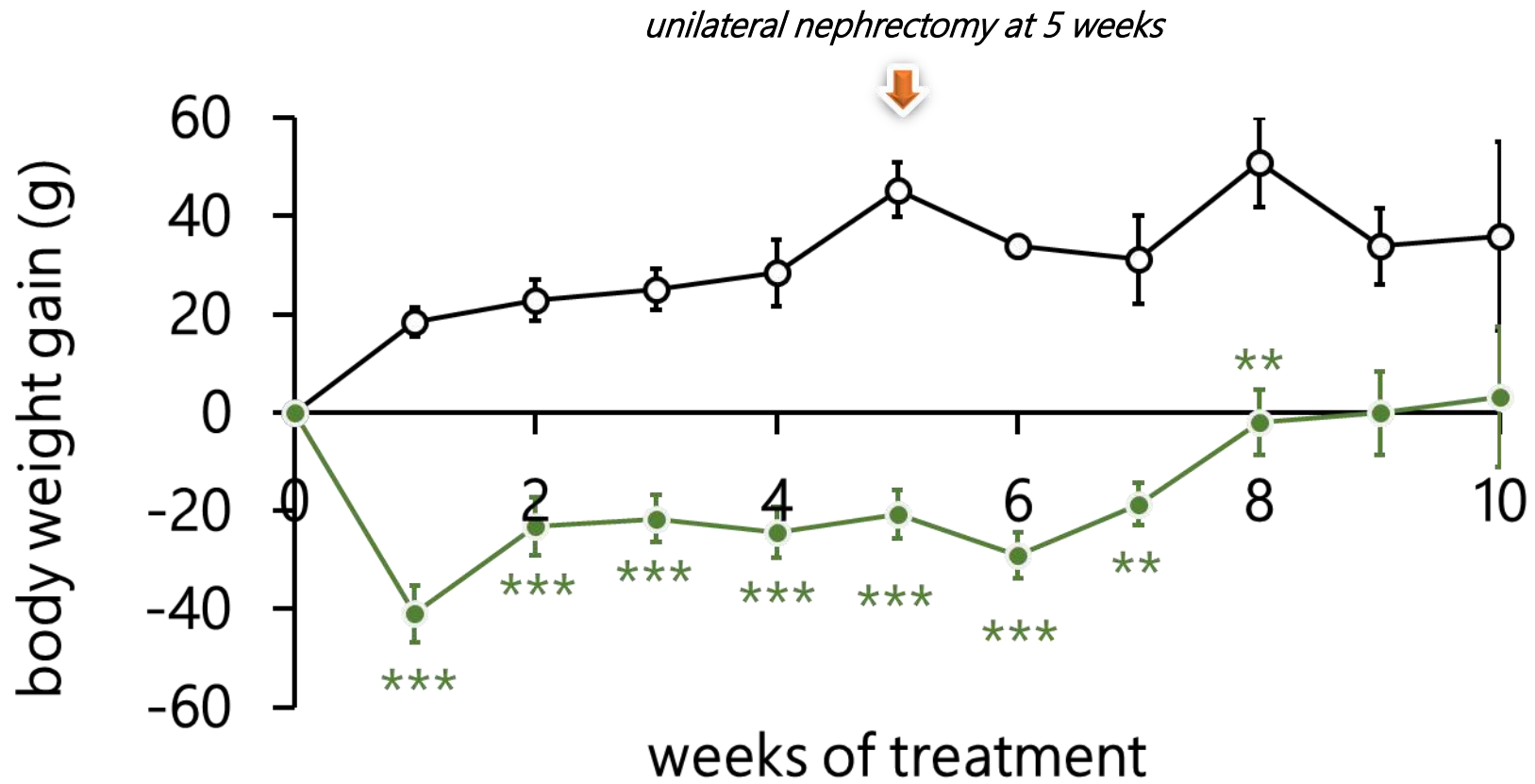
- vehicle
- liraglutide



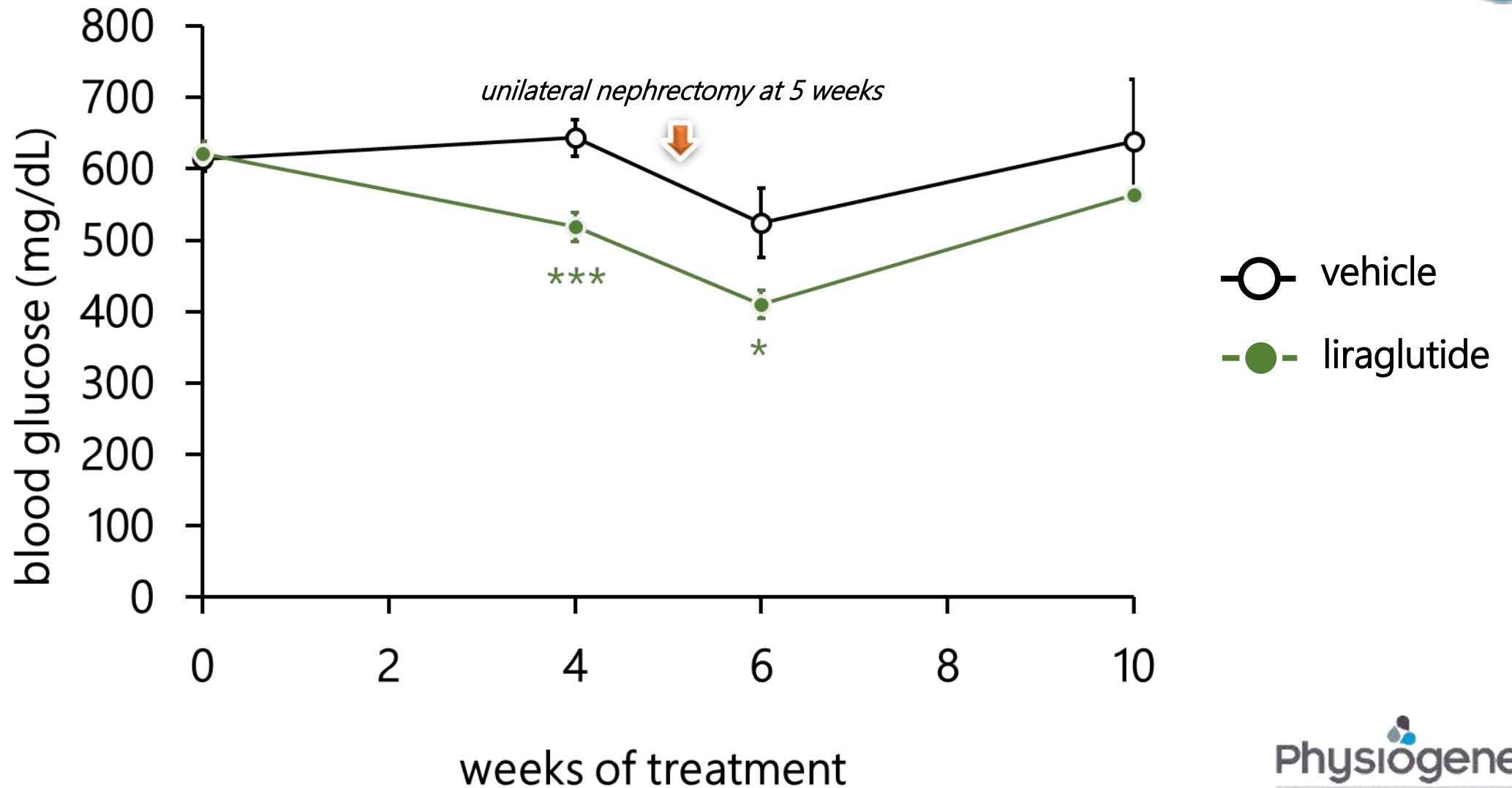
Body weight gain/loss follow-up



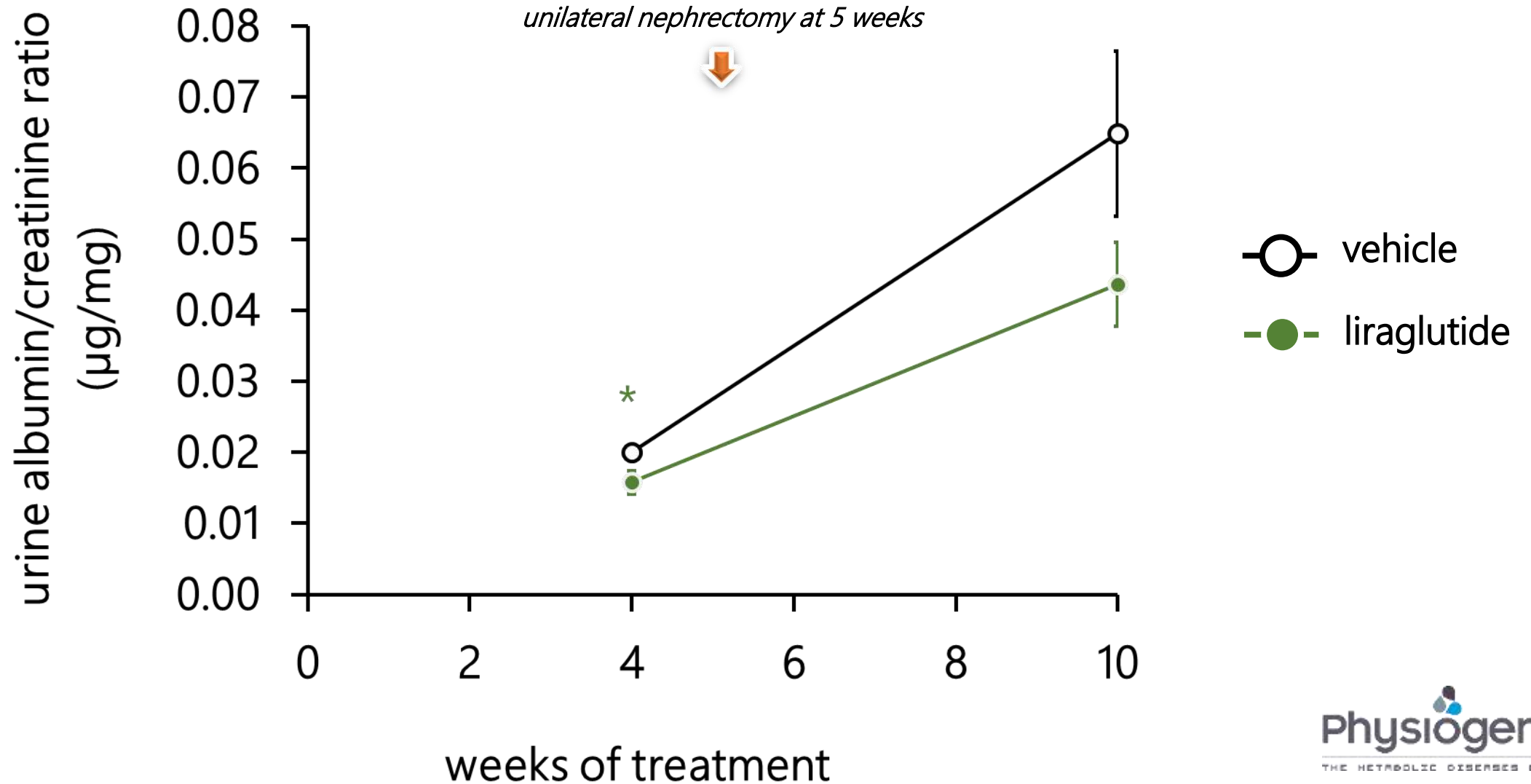
- vehicle
- liraglutide



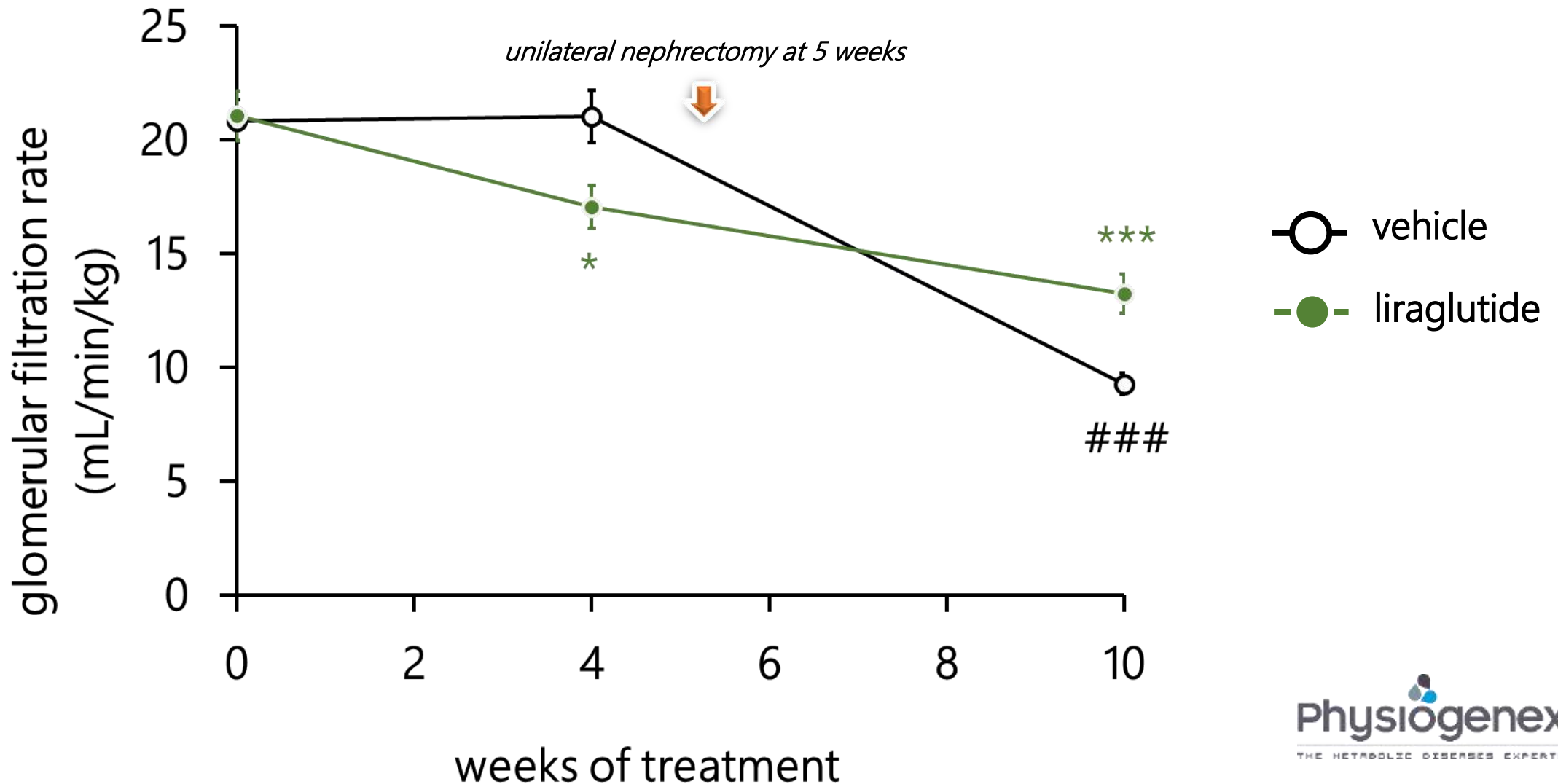
Fed blood glucose follow-up



Urine albumin/creatinine ratio follow-up



Glomerular filtration rate follow-up (FITC-sinistrin & Medibeacon transdermal monitor)



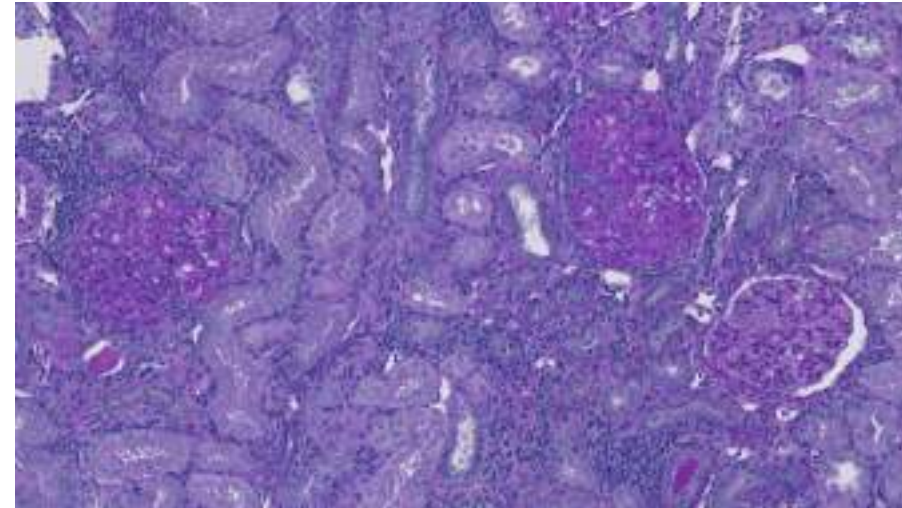
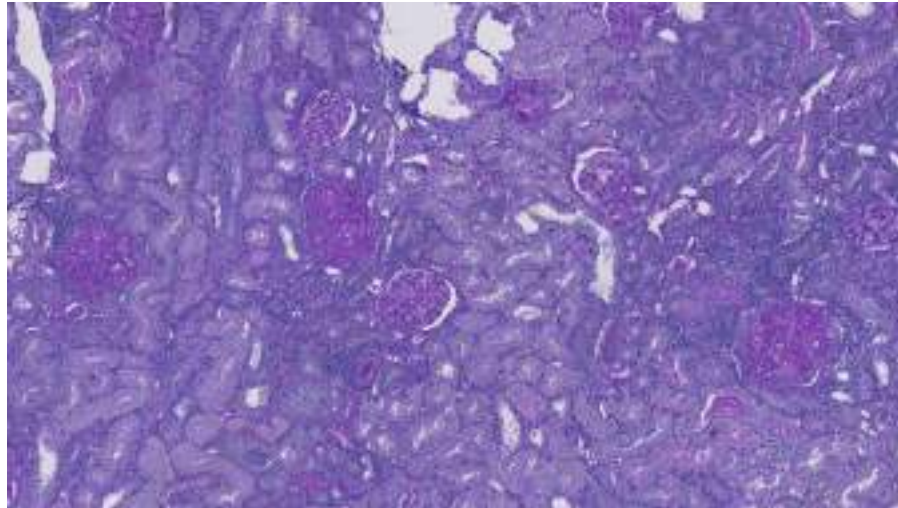
Kidney histopathology (PAS staining - glomerulosclerosis)



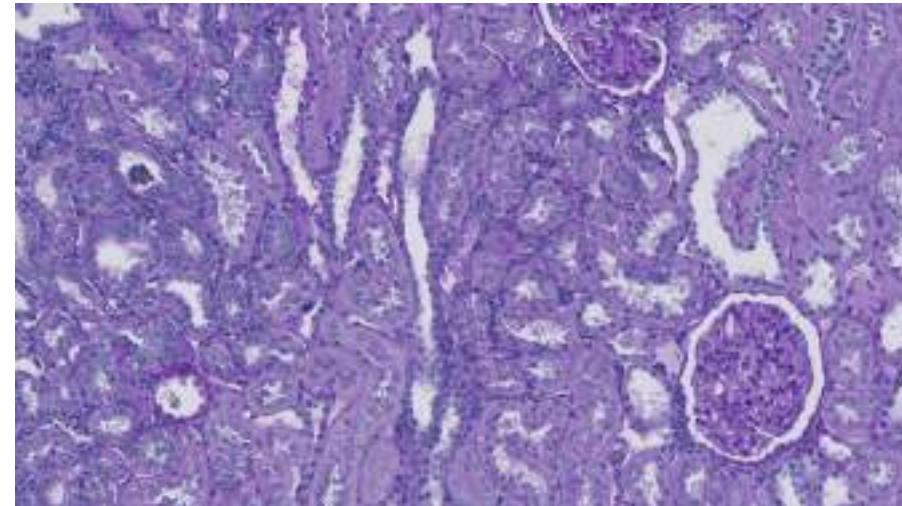
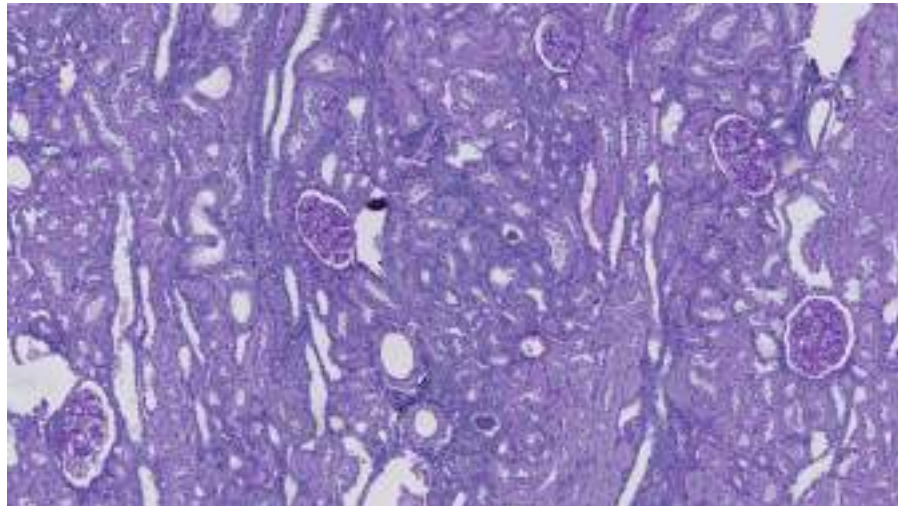
x10

x20

vehicle



LIRA



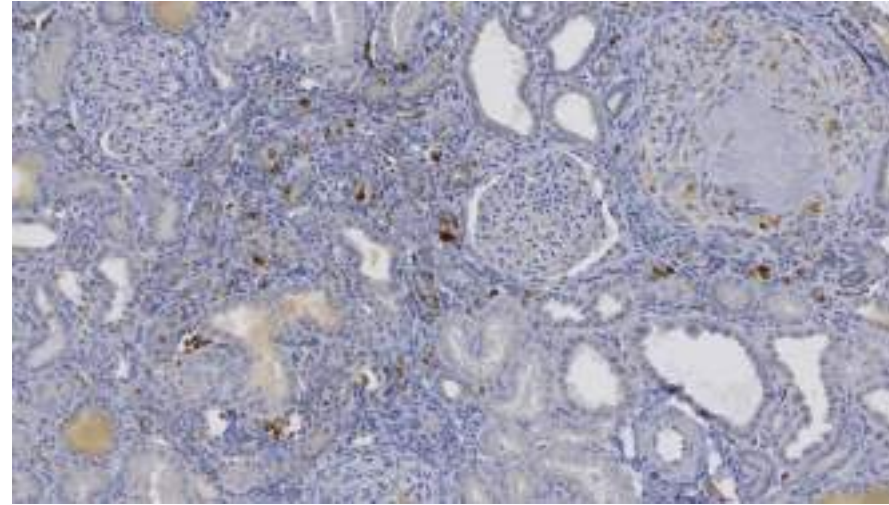
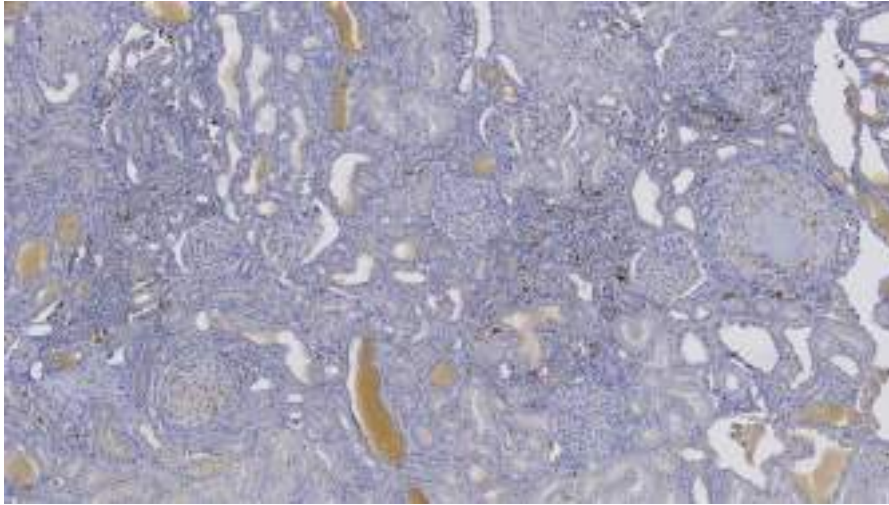
Kidney histopathology (ED1 staining - inflammation)



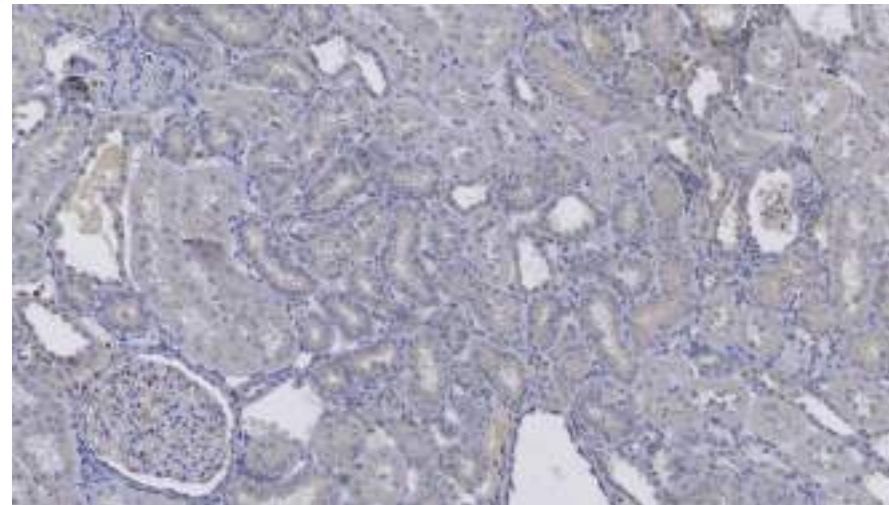
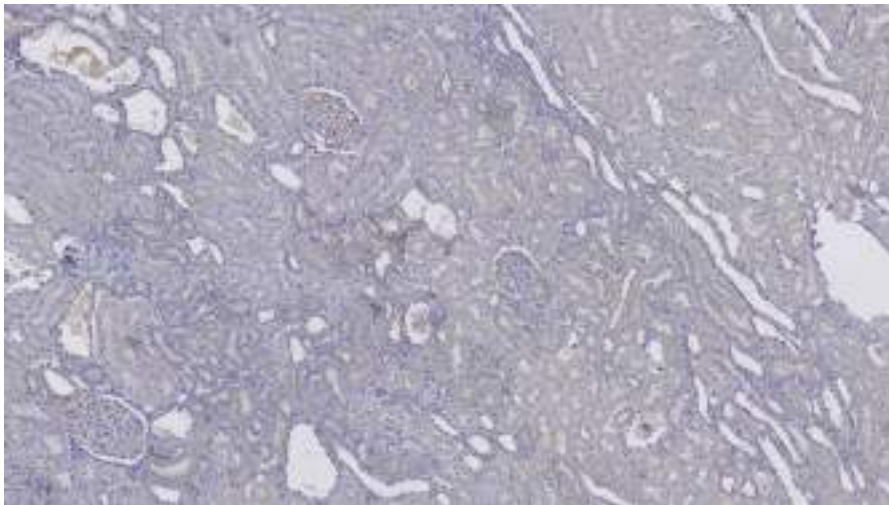
x10

x20

vehicle



LIRA



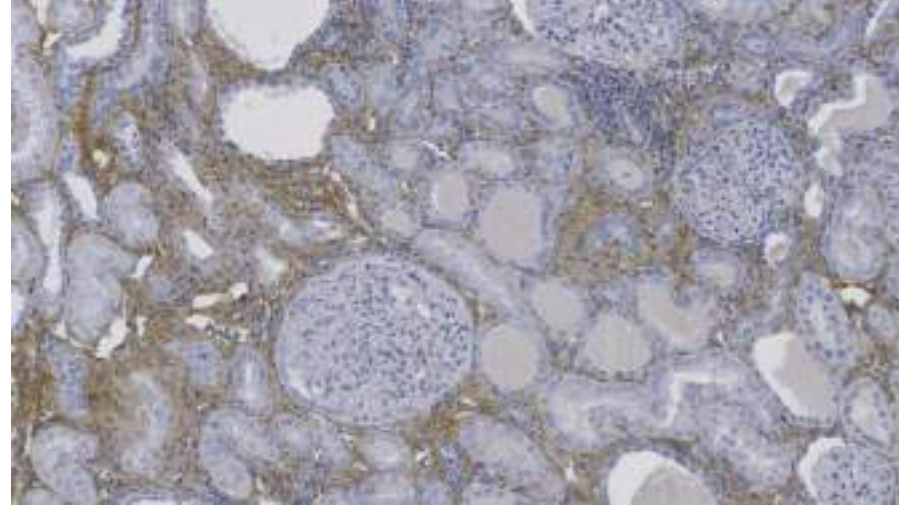
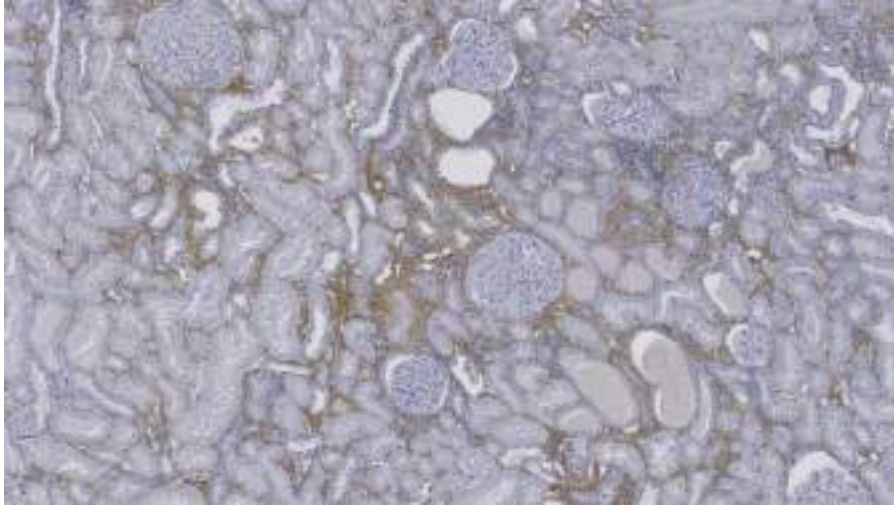
Kidney histopathology (collagen III staining - fibrosis)



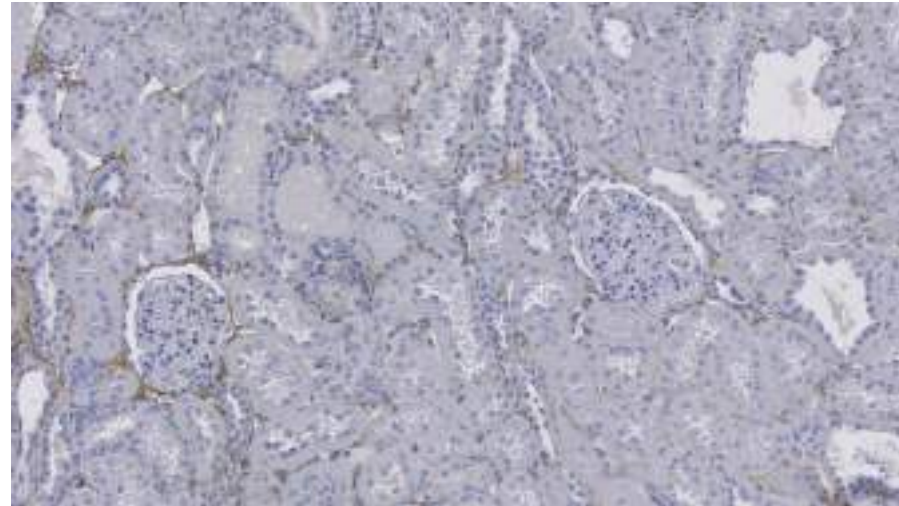
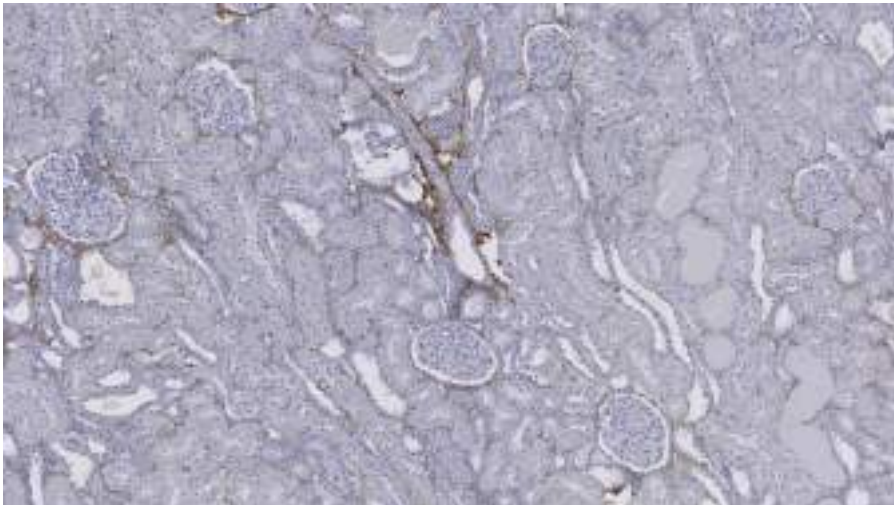
x10

x20

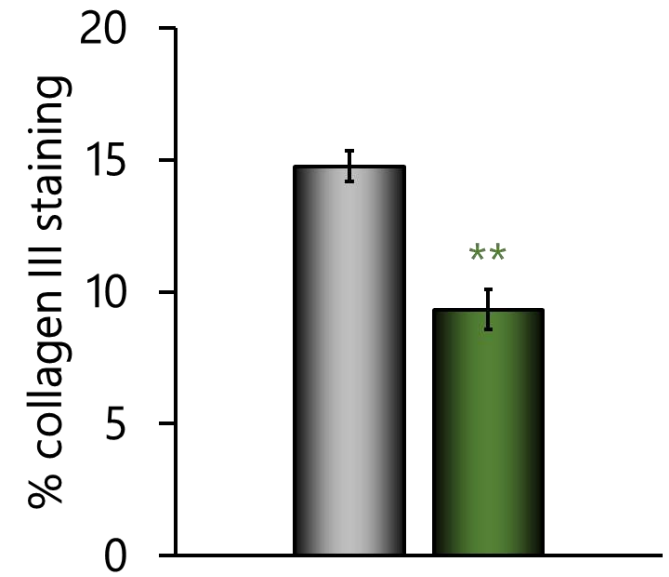
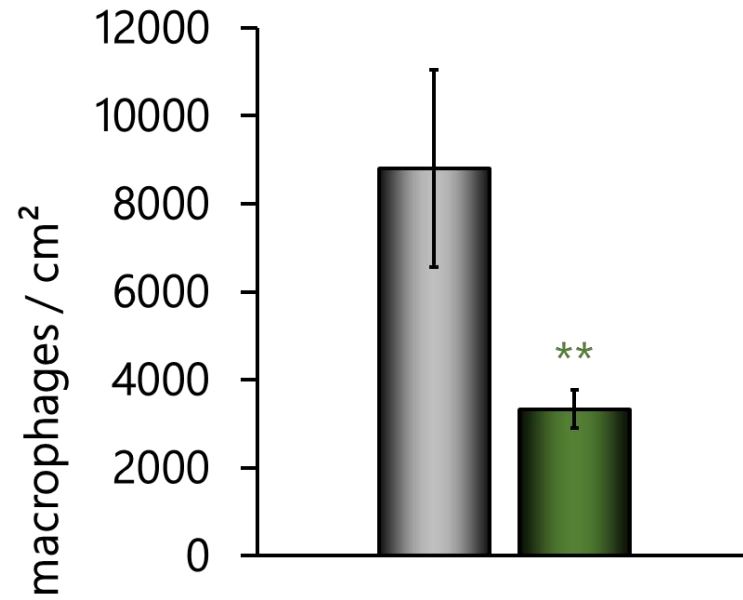
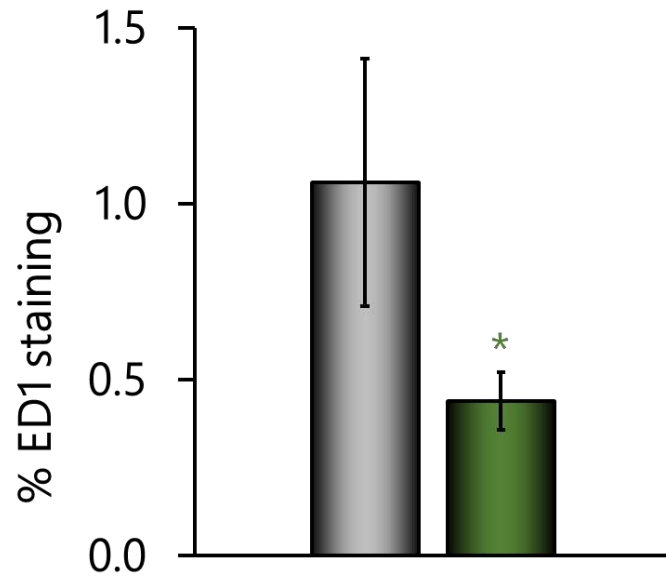
vehicle



LIRA



Kidney histopathology



Conclusion (1)



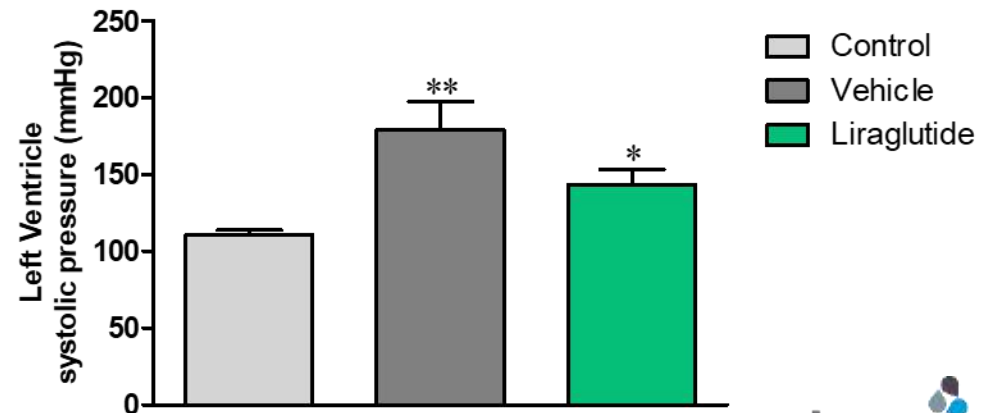
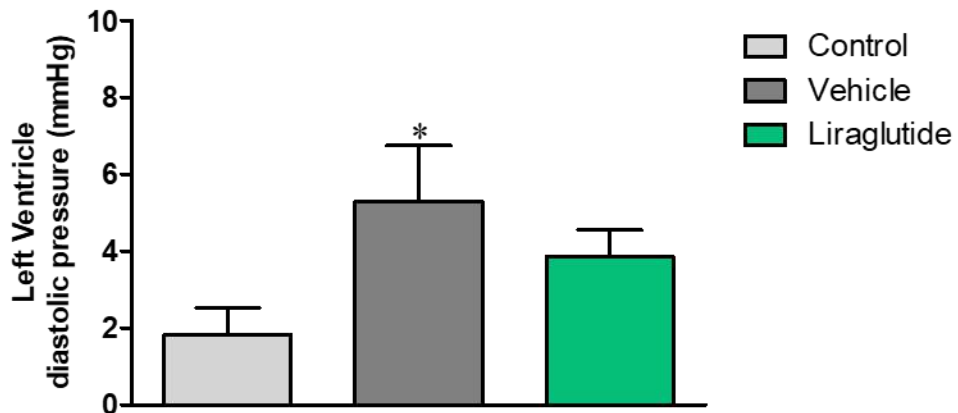
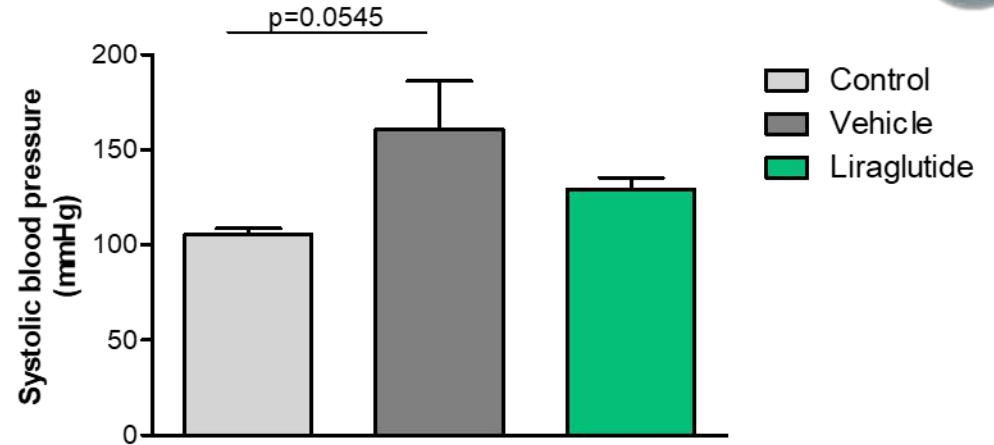
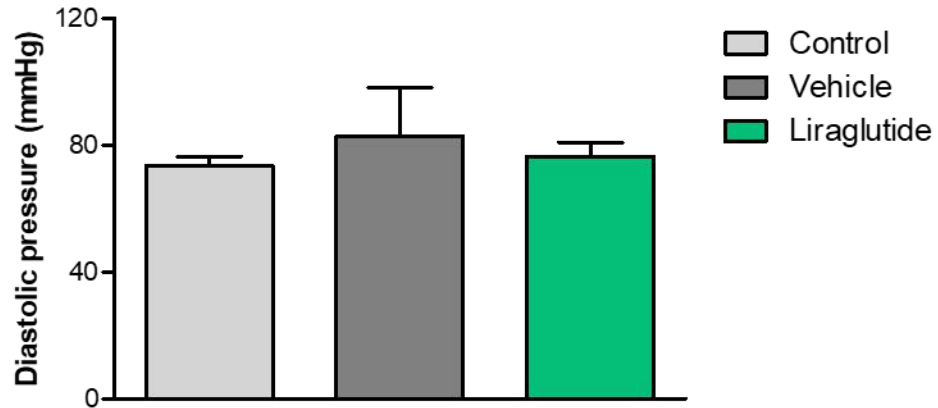
In SDT fatty rats and in the present experimental conditions:

- Liraglutide induces transient body weight loss.
- Liraglutide reduces hyperglycemia.
- Liraglutide reduces hyperfiltration, while it prevents the GFR decline after unilateral nephrectomy.
- Liraglutide reduces kidney inflammation and fibrosis.

Given the benefits of liraglutide, further cardiovascular characterization was then performed.

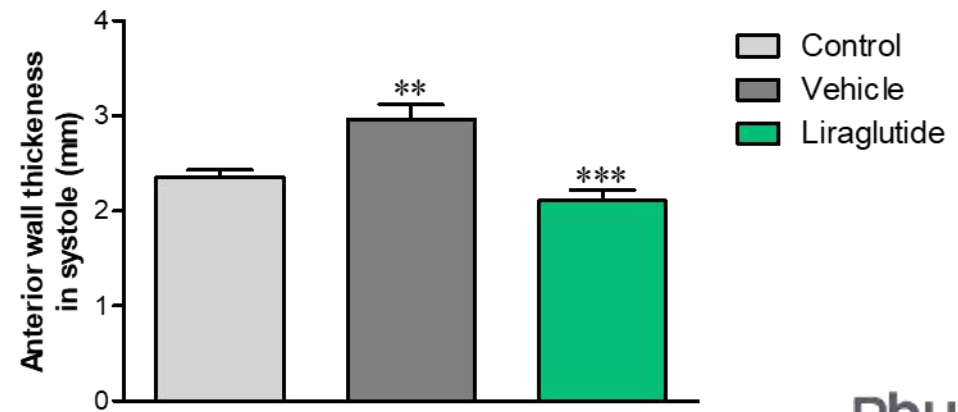
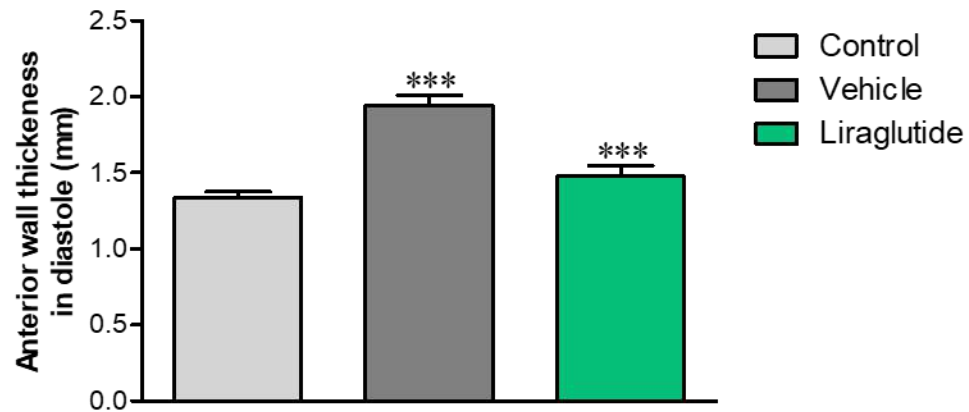
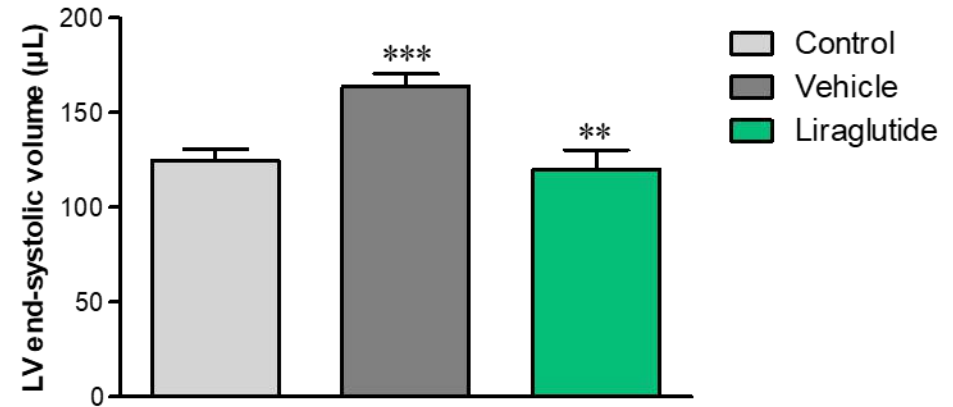
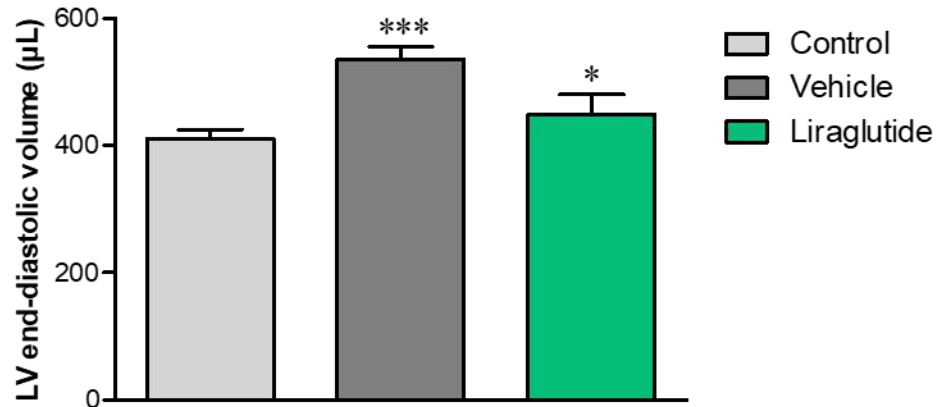
blood/intraventricular pressure and echocardiography
measurements at 10 weeks of treatment

Blood pressure and intraventricular pressure

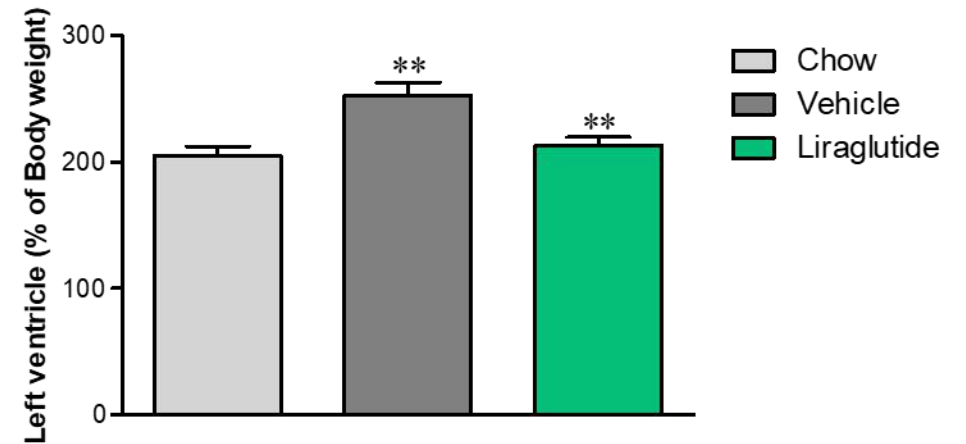
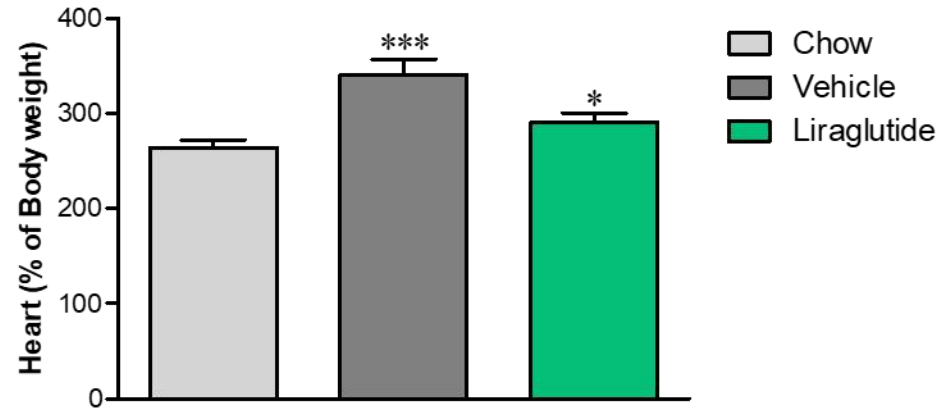


control = chow fed sprague dawley rats (baseline/control values)

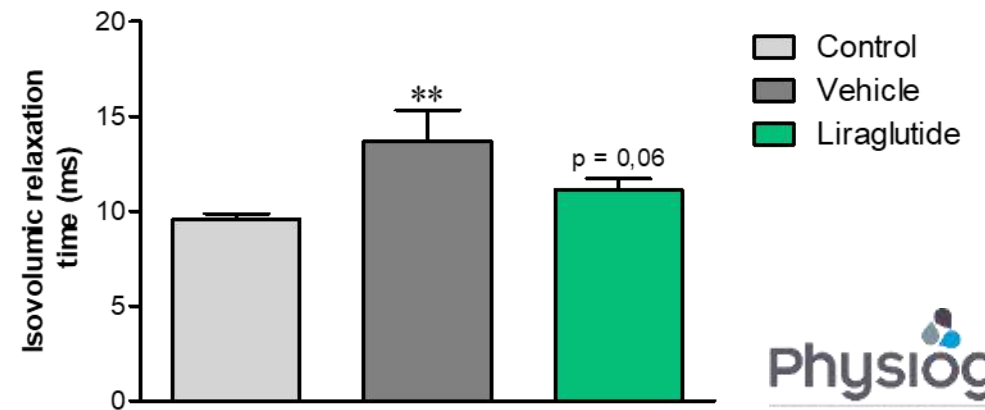
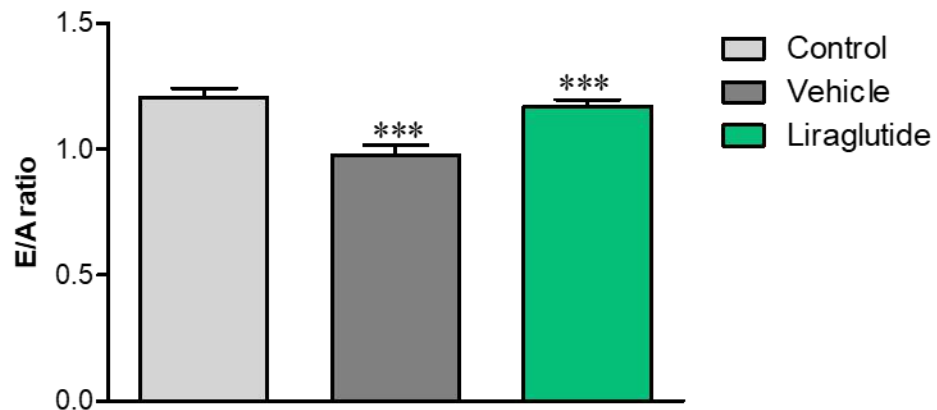
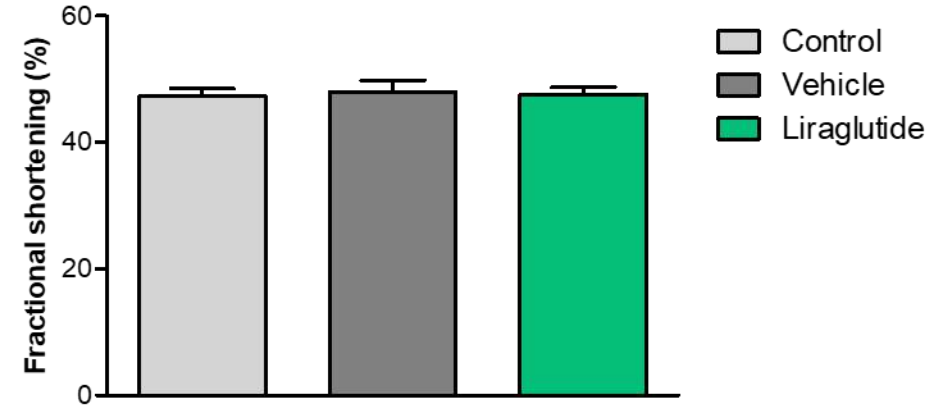
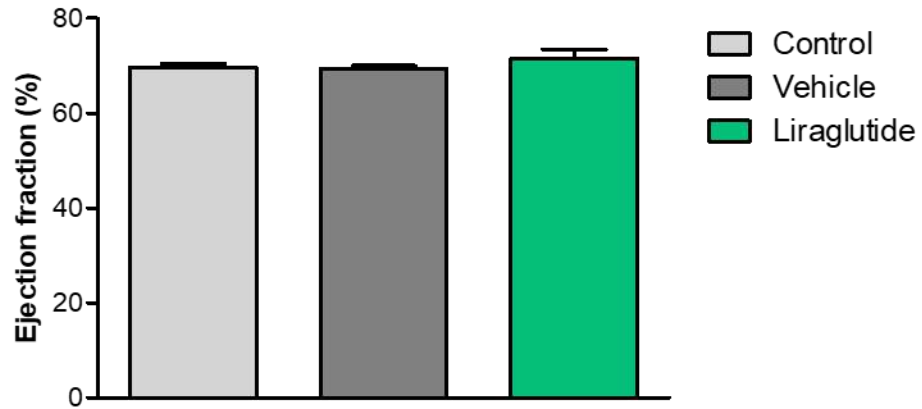
Left ventricular volume and wall thickness



Heart and left ventricle weight



Diastolic and systolic function



Conclusion (2)



In SDT fatty rats and in the present experimental conditions:

- Liraglutide reduced both arterial and left ventricle end-systolic pressures and tended to reduce end-diastolic pressure.
- Liraglutide significantly reduced both left ventricle enlargement and wall thickness.
- SDT fatty rats showed diastolic dysfunction with preserved systolic function (preserved ejection fraction and fractional shortening). Liraglutide normalized diastolic function.