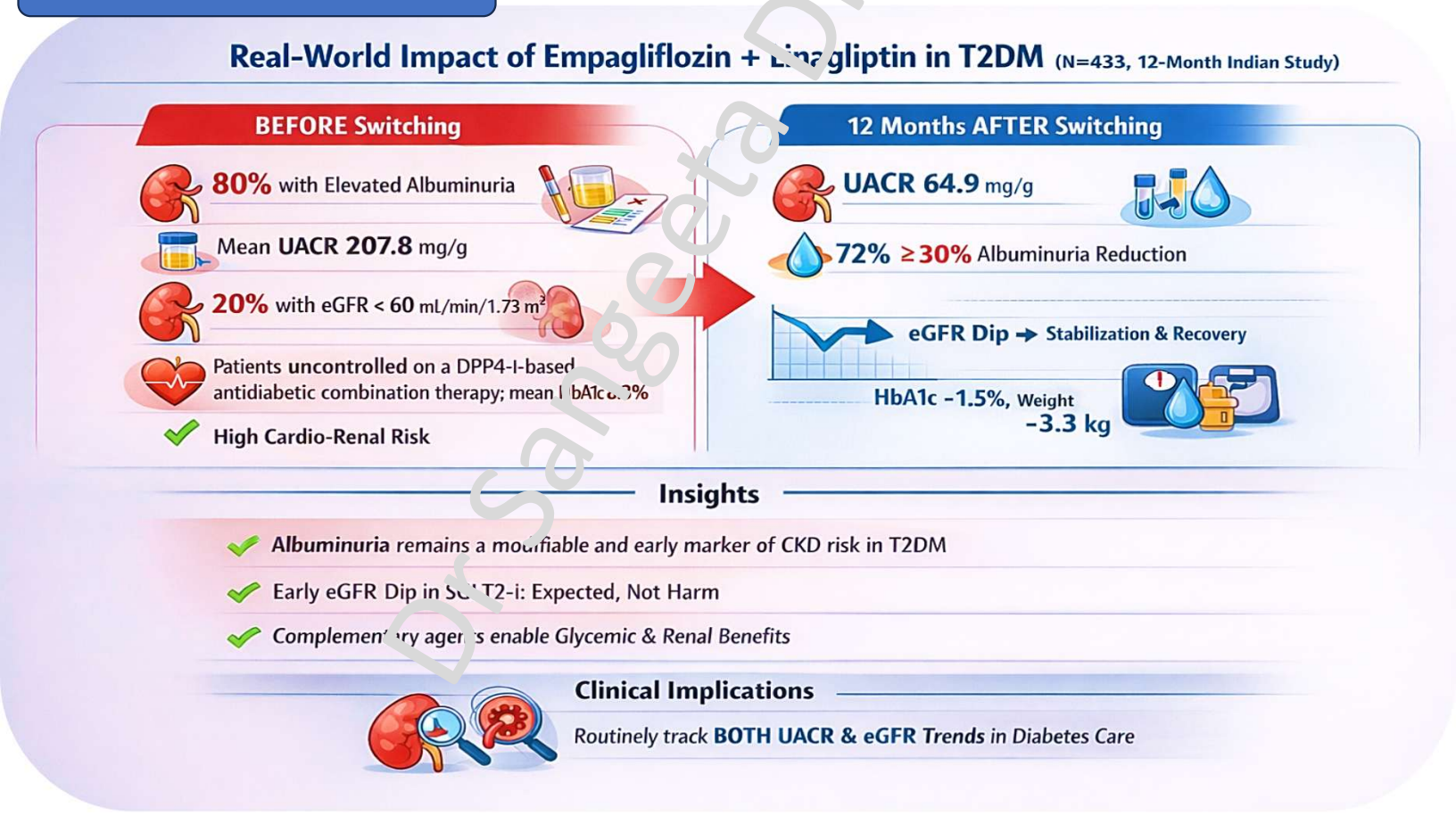
Sales Teams

One-line detailing: In this Indian study, a fixed dose combination of empagliflozin and linagliptin for 12 months in diabetes patients uncontrolled on DPP4-i-based treatment, led to improvement in albuminuria and eGFR along with diabetes control

Leave-behind



Medical Affairs

Primary message

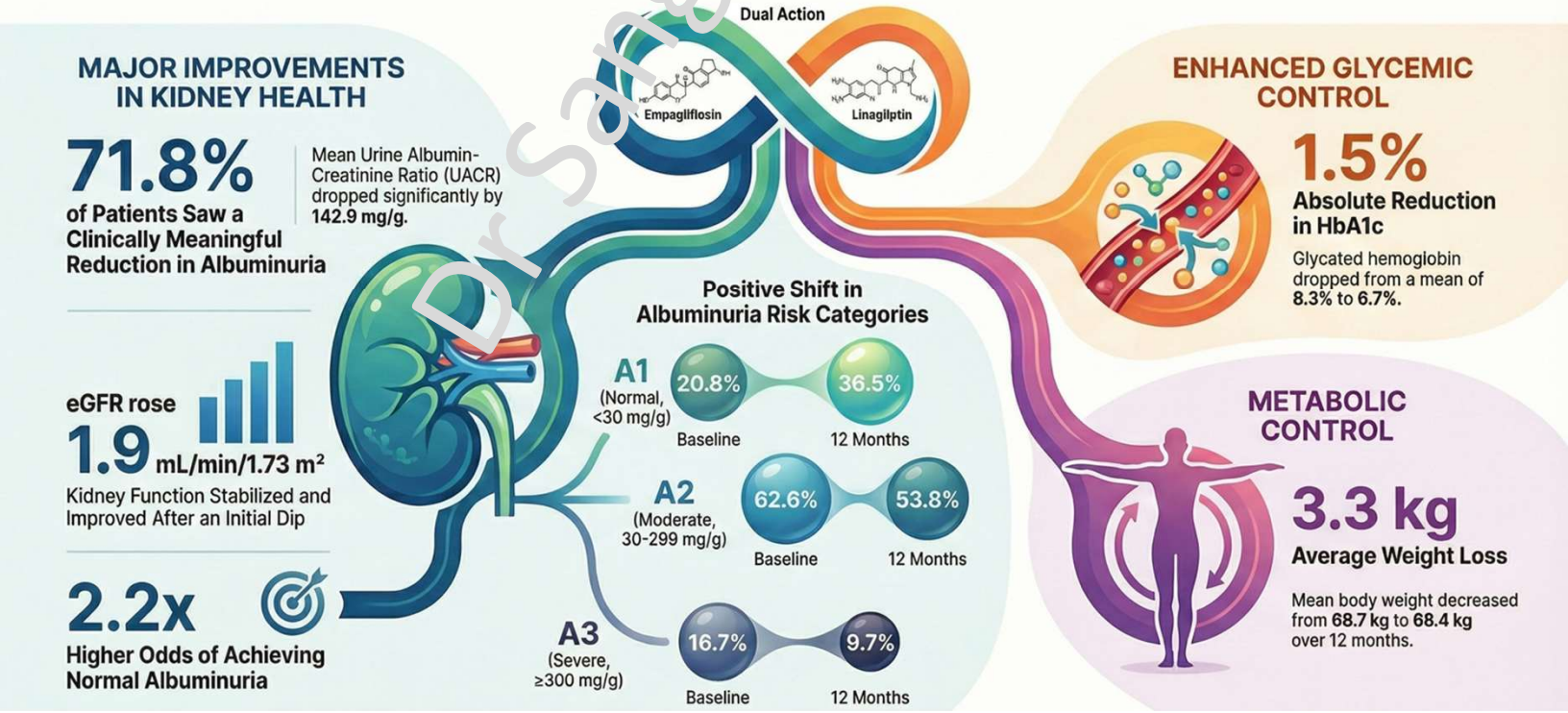
This real-world study confirms renal signal consistency (UACR reduction + eGFR stabilization) outside controlled trial settings.

Supporting messages

- **Albuminuria** *is an early, modifiable marker of CKD risk in T2DM.*
- **Early eGFR dip** *with SGLT2 inhibitors is expected and reversible, not a safety signal.*
- *Dual-mechanism therapy allows simultaneous glycemic and renal risk modification.*

Dual Action, Triple Benefit: Empagliflozin-Linagliptin for T2DM & Kidney Health

12-Month Retrospective Study | 433 Patients | Key Clinical Outcomes



CME & Congress

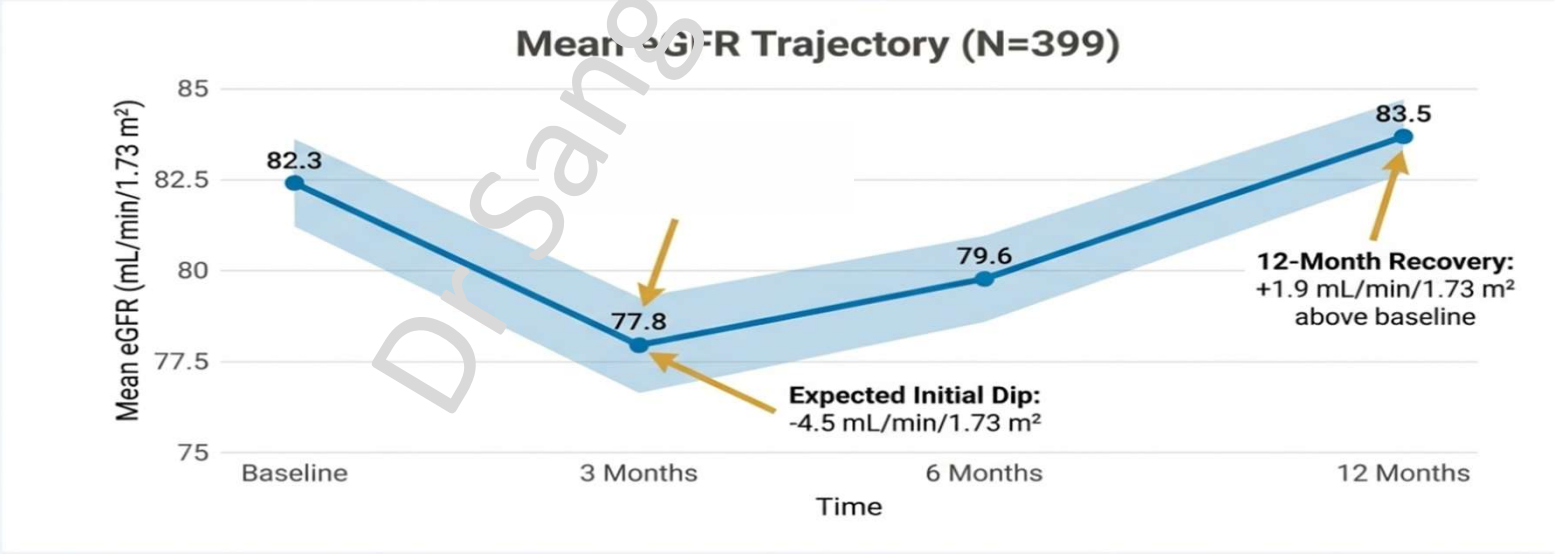
Primary message

Renal outcomes should be interpreted longitudinally, not cross-sectionally.

Supporting messages

- ***UACR reduction** is a clinically meaningfal early win, even before hard renal endpoints.*
- ***eGFR changes** must be interpreted in context and over time.*
- ***Monitoring both UACR and eGFR** provides a more complete renal risk picture.*

Initial eGFR Dip Followed by Stabilization and Recovery Over 12 Months



This initial hemodynamic dip is a characteristic effect of SGLT2-i therapy and is typically reversible.

What clinicians should walk away thinking

"I need to look at trends, not isolated numbers, when managing diabetic kidney risk."

Digital Communication

Primary message

Real-world data offer practical lessons for day-to-day renal monitoring in diabetes.

Supporting messages

- ***Albuminuria** remains under-recognized but highly actionable.*
- ***Misinterpretation** of early renal changes can lead to unnecessary concern.*
- ***Real-world** studies complement RCTs by showing what actually happens in practice.*