



SGLT2 inhibitors: Indications, doses and licences (England, Scotland and Wales)

Indications, doses and licences of SGLT2 inhibitors, by indication.

Indication	Drug and dose	Initiate	Stop/reduce	Notes
Insufficiently controlled type 2 diabetes	Canagliflozin 100 mg Increase to 300 mg if required	eGFR $\geq 45^*$ eGFR ≥ 60	eGFR persistently $< 45^*$ Reduce to 100 mg if eGFR < 60	*Canagliflozin is licensed for initiation to eGFR ≥ 30 and dapagliflozin to eGFR ≥ 15 . Empagliflozin is licensed for initiation to eGFR ≥ 30 in those with established CVD. However, due to their mode of action, all four SGLT2 inhibitors have reduced glucose-lowering effects at eGFR < 45 . Add another glucose-lowering drug if HbA _{1c} is above the agreed, individualised, target.
	Dapagliflozin 10 mg	eGFR $\geq 45^*$	eGFR persistently $< 45^*$	
	Empagliflozin 10 mg Increase to 25 mg if required	eGFR $\geq 60^*$ eGFR ≥ 60	eGFR persistently $< 45^*$ Reduce to 10 mg if eGFR < 60	
Glycaemic control	Ertugliflozin 5 mg Increase to 15 mg if required	eGFR ≥ 60 eGFR ≥ 60	eGFR persistently < 45 eGFR persistently < 45	
Diabetic kidney disease/chronic kidney disease (DKD/CKD)	Dapagliflozin 10 mg	eGFR ≥ 15	No lower eGFR limit. Specialist discussion as dialysis/transplant approaches	Use with other CKD therapies. With or without type 2 diabetes
Diabetic kidney disease (DKD)	Canagliflozin 100 mg	eGFR ≥ 30	eGFR persistently < 30 and ACR < 30 mg/mmol Can continue to dialysis/transplant if ACR ≥ 30 mg/mmol	Add on to standard of care (e.g. ACEi or ARB) for DKD
Symptomatic chronic HFrEF	Dapagliflozin 10 mg	eGFR ≥ 15	No lower eGFR limit. Specialist discussion as dialysis/transplant approaches	With or without type 2 diabetes
	Empagliflozin 10 mg	eGFR ≥ 20	eGFR < 20 ; should not be used in those with end-stage renal disease or on dialysis	With or without type 2 diabetes

eGFR presented in mL/min/1.73 m².

ACEi=angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ACR=albumin:creatinine ratio; ARB=angiotensin receptor blocker; CVD=cardiovascular disease; eGFR=estimated glomerular filtration rate; HFrEF=heart failure with reduced ejection fraction.

Note: Licences for some drugs in this list may differ in Northern Ireland. **This advice is for HCPs in Great Britain only.**

Information correct on 18th February 2022. **Licence amendments pending – view most recent version.**

Always consult the electronic BNF or the Summaries of Product Characteristics (SPCs) prior to prescribing any drug.

SPCs: [Canagliflozin](#) | [Dapagliflozin](#) | [Empagliflozin](#) | [Ertugliflozin](#)

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Indications, doses and starting/stopping recommendations of SGLT2 inhibitors, by drug name.

Drug	Indication	Drug and dose	Initiate	Stop/reduce	Notes
Canagliflozin	Insufficiently controlled type 2 diabetes	Canagliflozin 100 mg Increase to 300 mg if required	eGFR ≥45* eGFR ≥60	eGFR persistently <45* Reduce to 100 mg if eGFR <60	*Licensed for initiation to eGFR ≥30 but reduced glucose lowering below eGFR 45; add another glucose-lowering drug if needed
	Diabetic kidney disease (DKD)	Canagliflozin 100 mg	eGFR ≥30	eGFR persistently <30 and ACR <30 mg/mmol Can continue to dialysis/transplant if ACR ≥30 mg/mmol	Add on to standard of care (e.g. ACEi or ARB) for DKD
Dapagliflozin	Insufficiently controlled type 2 diabetes	Dapagliflozin 10 mg	eGFR ≥45 [†]	eGFR persistently <45 [†]	[†] Licensed for initiation to eGFR ≥15 but reduced glucose lowering below eGFR 45; add another glucose-lowering drug if needed
	Diabetic/chronic kidney disease (DKD/CKD)	Dapagliflozin 10 mg	eGFR ≥15	No lower eGFR limit. Specialist discussion as dialysis/transplant approaches	Use with other DKD/CKD therapies. With or without type 2 diabetes
	Symptomatic chronic HFrEF	Dapagliflozin 10 mg	eGFR ≥15	No lower eGFR limit. Specialist discussion as dialysis/transplant approaches	With or without type 2 diabetes
Empagliflozin	Insufficiently controlled type 2 diabetes	Empagliflozin 10 mg Increase to 25 mg if required	eGFR ≥60 [‡] eGFR ≥60	eGFR persistently <45 [‡] Reduce to 10 mg if eGFR <60	[‡] Licensed for initiation to eGFR ≥30 in those with established CVD but reduced glucose lowering below eGFR 45; add another glucose-lowering drug if needed
	Symptomatic chronic HFrEF	Empagliflozin 10 mg	eGFR ≥20	eGFR <20; should not be used in those with end-stage renal disease or on dialysis	With or without type 2 diabetes
Ertugliflozin	Glycaemic control	Ertugliflozin 5 mg Increase to 15 mg if required	eGFR ≥60 eGFR ≥60	eGFR persistently <45 eGFR persistently <45	eGFR <45, reduced glucose-lowering; add another glucose-lowering drug if needed

eGFR presented in mL/min/1.73 m².

ACEi=angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ACR=albumin:creatinine ratio; ARB=angiotensin receptor blocker; CVD=cardiovascular disease; eGFR=estimated glomerular filtration rate; HFrEF=heart failure with reduced ejection fraction.

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