**Name of Journal:** *World Journal of Diabetes*

**Manuscript NO:** 52980

**Manuscript Type:** REVIEW

**Glargine-300: An updated literature review on randomized controlled trials and real-world studies**

Ghosh S *et al*. Gla-300: Second generation BI

Sujoy Ghosh, Romik Ghosh

**Sujoy Ghosh,** Department of Endocrinology, IPGME&R, Kolkata 700020, West Bengal, India

**Romik Ghosh,**Medical Affairs, Sanofi, Mumbai 400072, Maharashtra, India

**Author contributions**: Both authors contributed to the conception of the paper, literature review, critical revision, and approval of the final version.

**Corresponding author: Sujoy Ghosh, MD, Doctor,** Department of Endocrinology, IPGME&R, 244, Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Road, Bhowanipore, Kolkata 700020, West Bengal, India. drsujoyghosh2000@gmail.com

**Received:** November 27, 2019

**Revised:** February 25, 2020

**Accepted:** March 12, 2020

**Published online:**

**Abstract**

Despite the availability of a variety of insulins, rates of insulinisation and the acceptance of insulin therapy is suboptimal in real-world clinical settings. Patient and physician concerns with hypoglycaemia and weight gain are the two key issues that serve to impede appropriate insulinisation in patients with diabetes. Recently introduced second-generation basal insulin analogues [for *e.g.*, insulin glargine 300 U/mL (Gla-300) and insulin degludec] are designed to have improved pharmacokinetic profiles with an intention to deliver steady insulin levels over a longer period. Several randomised controlled and real-world studies have proven the resultant advantages of second-generations insulin analogues in lowering intra-individual variability in plasma insulin levels, flexibility in dosing, a sustained glucose-lowering effect, and decreasing the risk of hypoglycaemia. Gla-300 is one of the newer second-generation basal insulin analogues to have been approved for both type 1 and 2 diabetes. In this article, we review the currently available clinical and real-world data of Gla-300.

**Key words**: Insulin; Glargine-300; Type 2 diabetes; Diabetes mellitus; Hypoglycaemia; Glycaemic control

Ghosh S, Ghosh R. Glargine-300: An updated literature review on randomized controlled trials and real-world studies. *World J Diabetes* 2020; In press

**Core tip**: Despite being a crucial therapeutic option in patients with diabetes, there is a clinical inertia for use of insulin due to fear of hypoglycaemia, weight gain, and complexity of insulin regimens or dosing. Insulin intensification is perceived to be associated with disease worsening, impeding optimal insulin titration and adequate glycaemic control. Insulin glargine 300, the second-generation long-acting insulin analogue, provides an extended and stable action profile, sustained glucose lowering, reduced risk of hypoglycaemia, less weight gain, and flexibility of dosing schedule. This review illustrates the clinical efficiency and safety demonstrated by insulin glargine 300 in randomised clinical trials and real-world studies.**INTRODUCTION**

Diabetes is a growing public health problem and imparts significant burden on both healthcare resources and on society. In 2019, approximately 463 million people worldwide had diabetes, and 4.2 million deaths were due to the disease or associated complications. It is estimated that 700 million people will have diabetes by 2045. The total global health expenditure on diabetes is estimated to be 760 billion United States Dollar[1].

Insulin is the cornerstone of therapy for patients with type 1 diabetes (T1DM). Treatment for T1DM consists of multiple daily injections of prandial insulin and basal insulin (BI) or continuous subcutaneous (SC) infusion[2]. Hypoglycaemia risk can be reduced with use of rapid-acting insulin analogues. Prandial insulin doses should be matched with carbohydrate intake, pre-meal blood glucose levels, and anticipated physical activity. ADA recommends that the patients with T1DM, who have been successfully using continuous SC insulin infusion, should have continuous access to this therapy even after 65 years of age[2]. A wide array of pharmacological treatment options is available for patients with T2DM. However, with progressive loss of β-cell function, exogenously administered insulin therapy becomes imperative for many patients with T2DM. In patients who show unstable T2DM or symptoms of acute decompensation despite oral antidiabetic (OAD) treatment, insulin, either alone or in combination with other OADs, is recommended[2].

BI is required to maintain blood glucose at a consistent level during fasting periods. The goal of BI therapy is to sustain physiologic insulin levels between meals, thereby mitigating the risk of hypoglycaemia, particularly at night. When a combination of ≥ 3 OAD agents fails to lower blood glucose levels and insulin therapy needs to be commenced, an effective regimen in the first-line insulinization could be a combination of BI and OADs[3]. Moreover, a short-term intensive insulin therapy in T2DM has been shown to salvage β-cell function[4].

While the currently available insulins are indispensable for management of diabetes, their use in real-world settings is beset by various shortcomings. One of the biggest obstacles in using insulin for the management of diabetes is patients’ fear of hypoglycaemia, which could lead to lack of patient compliance and clinical inertia and ultimately to loss of glycaemic control[5-8]. A majority of both primary care physicians and specialists have indicated that they would treat their patients more aggressively if there was no concern about hypoglycaemia[6]. Moreover, following insulin initiation, most patients fail to achieve glycaemic control in part due to suboptimal titration of the insulin dose[9]. Under-titration could either be due to patient fear of hypoglycaemia or of weight gain. Furthermore, insufficient health care resources could also be responsible for the failure to assist and educate the patient on proper self-titration algorithms.

Current research on insulin therapy focusses on making it safer and more effective for patients. Newer BI formulations have provided advantages of lower intraindividual variability, flexibility in dosing, and a sustained glucose-lowering effect without an increased risk of hypoglycaemia[10,11]. In this review article, we have summarised the clinical and real-world evidence on insulin glargine 300 U/mL (Gla-300, Toujeo®), a second-generation BI analogue approved in 2015 by the USFDA and the EMA for use in patients with T1DM/T2DM.

**GLA-300, THE SECOND- GENERATION BASAL INSULIN**

Glargine is a human insulin analogue that differs from the endogenous human insulin by a substitution of glycine for asparagine at position A21 and the addition of two arginine residues to the C-terminus of the B-chain. The solution of insulin glargine injection has a pH of 4, which neutralises post-injection to pH 7. The addition of arginine residues increases the isoelectric point of insulin glargine and results in formation of a microprecipitate within an amorphous SC depot, from which slow and protracted release of insulin glargine occurs[12,13]. Gla-300 is a formulation of insulin glargine that delivers the same amount of insulin units as insulin glargine 100 U/mL (Gla-100) in one-third of the injection volume.

Gla-300 comprises the same active glargine molecule as Gla-100 but forms a more compact SC depot with a reduced surface area than Gla-100. It is hypothesized that the size, and hence the surface area, of the SC depot determines the re-dissolution rate (Figure 1)[13,14]. This may allow for a longer SC residence time and degradation by tissue peptidases, resulting in a reduced re-dissolution rate, lower bioavailability, and an increase in daily dose[15]. Accordingly, Gla-300 has a more stable activity profile and a more prolonged and gradual insulin release than Gla-100, resulting in blood glucose control that lasts for up to 36 h[16-19].

***Pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamics profile of Gla-300***

Various studies have shown that Gla-300 has a more stable and prolonged pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamics (PK/PD) profile. In a double-blind randomised study on 50 patients with T1DM, Gla-300 was shown to provide predictable and evenly distributed insulin exposure over 24 h[16]. In another double-blind randomised study comparing Gla-300 to Gla-100 in 30 patients with T1DM, Gla-300 demonstrated a more even steady-state PK/PD profile and a longer duration of action than Gla-100[20]. In this study, Gla-300 maintained tight blood glucose control (≤ 105 mg/dL) for a median of 30 h. In two double-blind, randomised crossover studies in Japanese (*n* = 18) and European (*n* = 24) patients with T1DM in euglycaemic clamp settings, single-dose Gla-300 injections were shown to have a more prolonged and constant PK/PD profile compared with Gla-100[17]. In addition, blood glucose control was maintained for up to 36 h in patients receiving Gla‑300. An exploratory, open-label, parallel-group, two-period crossover study on 59 patients with T1DM comparing Gla-300 with Gla-100 demonstrated reduced glucose levels (as measured by continuous glucose monitoring) in the last 4 h of the 24-h injection interval, smoother average 24-h glucose profiles regardless of injection time, and reduced nocturnal hypoglycaemia with Gla-300[21].

The pharmacodynamic properties of Gla-300 and degludec (IDeg)-200, both at 0.4 U/kg once-daily fixed dose, were evaluated in 57 patients with T1DM in a two-period, two-treatment, two-sequence, crossover study using euglycaemic clamp[22]. In this study, IDeg-200 showed lower day-to-day variability (approximately 4 times lower) and within-day variability (37% lesser) in glucose-lowering effect than Gla-300. In contrast, a second euglycaemic clamp study[23] in 48 patients with T1DM demonstrated that Gla-300 had better steady-state PD profile (20% less within-day variability) and evenly distributed PK profile than IDeg-100 when administered at the same dose (0.4 U/kg/d). Though, there were several differences between both the studies such as morning versus evening injections and use of IDeg-200 *vs* IDeg-100, the difference in results was mainly attributed to parameter used for calculating the within-day variability (fluctuations) of the BIs[24]. The latter study presented fluctuations of the BIs using absolute area under the curve values of the smoothed glucose infusion rate (GIR) curves above and below the average GIR, while, the former study presented percentage of the total glucose-lowering effect (area under the curve-GIR0-24 hours).

## Reductions in glycated haemoglobin, hypoglycaemia and weight gain

The safety and efficacy of Gla-300 has been assessed in a series of clinical trials comprising the EDITION programme which recruited patients with both T1DM and T2DM[15,25-29]. The patients in the EDITION trials received a range of background therapies and two trials were performed specifically in Japanese populations. All EDITION trials assessed mean glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c) change from baseline to 6 mo and the risk of hypoglycaemia for both Gla-300 and Gla-100. Comparable mean HbA1c changes between both glargine formulations were observed across all studies (Table 1). Patients treated with Gla-300 consistently experienced a reduced risk of hypoglycaemia, including nocturnal and hypoglycaemia at any time of the day (Table 2). Rates of treatment-emergent adverse events were similar between the glargine formulations (Table 1). Similar to other insulins, the most common adverse event (≥ 1/10) was hypoglycaemia. Other common adverse events (≥ 1/100 to < 1/10) included lipohypertrophy and injection-site reactions. In the EDITION trials, patients continued the treatment for 6 mo in addition to the initial 6-mo of treatment. At the end of 12 mo, Gla-300 achieved better reductions in HbA1c and the risk of hypoglycemia (at any time) than with Gla‑100 in EDITION 1 trial and the outcomes were comparable in the other EDITION trials[30].

A patient-level meta-analysis of the EDITION 1, 2, and 3 studies revealed comparable glycaemic control between both glargine formulations [reduced HbA1c for both formulations -1.02% (standard error 0.03, 95%CI: ‑0.08 to 0.07)] across a large and clinically diverse population with T2DM[31]. When compared with Gla-100, patients treated with Gla-300 had reduced annualised rates of confirmed or severe hypoglycaemia at night (31% difference in rate ratio over 6 mo) and at any time (24 h, 14% difference). In addition, there was lower weight gain in patients treated with Gla-300 than in those receiving Gla-100 [LS mean difference ‑0.28 kg (95%CI: ‑0.55 to ‑0.01); *P* = 0.039]. These efficacy and safety results were further corroborated in a one-year patient-level meta-analysis of the EDITION 1, 2, and 3 studies[32]. When compared with Gla-100, Gla-300 provided more sustained reductions in HbA1c over 12 mo [LS mean difference in change from baseline ‑0.10% (95%CI: ‑0.18 to ‑0.02); ‑1.09 mmol/mol (‑2.01 to ‑0.20); *P* = 0.0174]. A lower risk of confirmed or severe hypoglycaemia was observed with Gla-300 at night [relative risk (RR): 0.85 (95%CI: 0.77 to 0.92)]; the risk was also lower at any time of day [RR: 0.94 (95%CI: 0.90 to 0.98)]. The rates of nocturnal hypoglycaemia were lower with Gla-300 versus Gla-100 [rate ratio 0.82 (95%CI: 0.67 to 0.99)] but were comparable at any time of day. When compared with Gla-100, patients treated with Gla-300 were more likely to achieve HbA1c < 7.0% without nocturnal hypoglycaemia [RR: 1.24 (95%CI: 1.03 to 1.50)]. Another recently reported meta-analysis of the 6-mo pooled data from 2496 patients enrolled in the EDITION 1, 2, and 3 trials aimed at comparing safety and efficacy of Gla-300 and Gla-100 in patients with mild-to-moderate renal impairment[33]. Results from this analysis show that while glycaemic control was comparable between the two groups, there was a reduced overall risk of confirmed or severe hypoglycaemia in both groups.

The safety and efficacy of Gla-300 has been compared in a network meta-analysis with other BI therapies in T2DM[34]. The change in HbA1c provided by Gla-300 was similar to that of detemir [difference: -0.08; 95% credible interval (CrI): -0.40 to 0.24], neutral protamine Hagedorn (NPH; difference: 0.01; 95%CI: ‑0.28 to 0.32), IDeg (difference: -0.12; 95%CI: ‑0.42 to 0.20), and premixed insulin (difference: 0.26; 95%CI: ‑0.04 to 0.58). A significantly lower nocturnal hypoglycaemia rate was observed with Gla-300 when compared with NPH [risk ratio/relative risk (RR): 0.18; 95%CI: 0.05 to 0.55] and premixed insulin (RR: 0.36; 95%CI: 0.14 to 0.94). No significant differences in nocturnal hypoglycaemia rate were observed between Gla-300 and detemir (RR: 0.52; 95%CI: 0.19 to 1.36) or IDeg (RR: 0.66; 95%CI: 0.28 to 1.50). There were no significant differences in documented symptomatic hypoglycaemia rates of Gla-300 versus detemir (RR: 0.63; 95%CI: 0.19 to 2.00), NPH (RR: 0.66; 95%CI: 0.27 to 1.49), and IDeg (RR: 0.55; 95%CI: 0.23 to 1.34). While comparable changes in body weight (in kg) were observed between Gla-300 and detemir (difference: 0.69; 95%CI: -0.31 to 1.71), NPH (difference: ‑0.76; 95%CI: ‑1.75 to 0.21), and IDeg (difference: ‑0.63; 95%CI: ‑1.63 to 0.35); weight gain was significantly lower compared with premixed insulin (difference: ‑1.83; 95%CI: ‑2.85 to ‑0.75). Another systematic review and network meta-analysis comparing 10 BIs evaluated data from > 26000 patients from 39 randomised trials lasting ≥ 12 wk in duration and reported a favourable outcome for Gla-300 in terms of HbA1c reduction, change in body weight, and any hypoglycaemia[35].

The safety and efficacy of Gla-300 has also been studied in older people with T2DM. SENIOR was an open-label, two-arm, parallel-group, multicentre phase 3b trial that compared Gla-300 with Gla-100 in 1014 randomised participants (mean age 71 years)[36]. In the overall population, similar reductions in HbA1c were observed from baseline to week 26 for Gla-300 (‑0.89%) and Gla-100 (‑0.91%) (LS mean difference: 0.02%; 95%CI: ‑0.092 to 0.129). The rates and incidence of confirmed or severe hypoglycaemia events were low and comparable between both treatment groups. Lower rates of documented symptomatic hypoglycaemia were observed with Gla-300. Significantly lower annualised rates of documented symptomatic hypoglycaemia were also observed [Gla-300: 1.12; Gla-100: 2.71; rate ratio: 0.45 (95%CI: 0.25 to 0.83)]. In patients aged ≥ 75 years, reductions in HbA1c from baseline to week 26 were comparable in both groups (LS mean difference: −0.11%; 95%CI: -0.330 to 0.106); while, the hypoglycaemia risk was lower with Gla-300 than Gla-100 [documented symptomatic hypoglycaemia (< 54 mg/dL): 1.5% *vs* 10.4%; relative risk: 0.33; 95%CI: 0.12 to 0.88][33].

A *post-hoc* analysis of patient-level meta-analysis of EDITION 1, 2, and 3 studies examined the extent of glycaemic control and risk of hypoglycaemia with Gla-300 *vs* Gla-100 in patients aged ≥ 65 years and with T2DM. The analysis showed comparable glycaemic control with Gla-300 and Gla-100 (LS mean difference in HbA1c change from baseline to month 6: 0.00; 95%CI: -0.14% to 0.15%). A reduction in risk of hypoglycaemia was observed for Gla-300 *vs* Gla-100 (RR:  0.70; 95%CI: 0.57 to 0.85)[37].

## Gla-300: Real world evidences

Oriot *et al*[38]evaluated the glycaemic control in patients with T1DM after switching from Gla-100 to Gla-300 in a real-world clinical practice. Patients were first treated with Gla-100, either once or twice daily, and then switched to Gla-300. Glycaemic control was evaluated at two-time intervals - the first (period 1) during a 2-wk period before and after switching to Gla-300 and the second (period 2) at 12 and 24 wk following the switch. Results showed that HbA1cremained at pre-switch levels during period 1 but decreased from 8.0% ± 1.0% (65.5 ± 10.5 mmol/mol) to 7.9% ± 1.0% (62.8 ± 10 mmol/mol) by the end of period 2. The number of nocturnal hypoglycaemic events significantly reduced following the switch (22.2% before switch *vs* 12.2% after switch; RR: 0.46; 95%CI: 0.30 to 0.68; *P* < 0.0001) as was the proportion of patients with nocturnal hypoglycaemia per period (30.0% before switch vs. 16.0% after switch; RR: 0.53; 95%CI: 0.31 to 0.86). Moreover, no perceptible weight gain was reported in study patients.

Usage patterns and clinical outcomes have been assessed before and after Gla-300 initiation in patients with T2DM starting or switching to Gla-300. A retrospective observational study using data acquired from physician survey medical records revealed a similar final titrated dose among insulin-naive patients starting BI treatment [LS mean 0.43 units/kg (Gla-300) *vs* 0.44 units/kg (Gla-100); *P* = 0.77][39]. Significant reductions in HbA1c levels were observed for both glargine formulations [LS mean 1.21% (Gla-300) and 1.12% (Gla-100); both *P* < 0.001]. Compared with Gla-100, Gla-300 was associated with a lower rate of hypoglycaemic events after treatment initiation (RR: 0.31; 95%CI: 0.12 to 0.81; *P* = 0.018) at similar daily doses. Significantly lower daily doses of BI were observed after switching to treatment with Gla-300 from treatment with another BI (0.73 units/kg before switch *vs* 0.58 units/kg after switch; *P* = 0.02). Mean HbA1c was significantly lower after the switch to Gla-300 than before switching (adjusted difference ‑0.95%; 95%CI: ‑1.13 to ‑0.78; *P* < 0.0001). In addition, hypoglycaemic events per patient-year (PPY) were significantly lower in patients receiving Gla-300 (RR: 0.17; 95%CI: 0.11 to 0.26; *P* < 0.0001).

In another retrospective study conducted in routine clinical settings in Japan, 20 patients with T1DM and 62 patients with T2DM who had switched from Gla-100 to Gla-300 were evaluated for the safety and efficacy of Gla-300, 3 mo following the switch[40]. HbA1c level substantially decreased in patients with T2DM (*P* < 0.01) and while these values were lowered in T1DM patients, the magnitude of reduction was not statistically significant. Decreases in body-mass-index, an indicator of weight gain, were observed in patients with T1DM (*P* = 0.06) as well as T2DM (*P* < 0.05). Rates of hypoglycaemia were similar across all groups. These findings hint that switching the BI regimen to Gla-300 is effective in achieving glycaemic control as well as avoiding weight gain.

DELIVER 2 was a retrospective cohort study that compared real-world clinical and healthcare-resource utilisation data in patients with T2DM who were on BI treatment and who switched to Gla-300 or to another BI[41]. Eligible patients aged ≥ 18 years and were receiving BI. Data were collected from the Predictive Health Intelligence Environment database of electronic medical records, here representing 39 integrated healthcare-delivery networks in the United States. A comparable change in HbA1c from baseline was observed in both matched cohorts (*n* = 1819 in each) (‑0.51%, Gla-300; ‑0.51%, other BI; *P* = 0.928) (Figure 2). Patients in both cohorts were also equally likely to achieve HbA1c < 7.0% (16.8%, Gla-300; other BI, 18.4%; *P* = 0.223) and < 8.0% (44.0% Gla-300; 44.2%, other BI; *P* = 0.920) during follow up. Significantly fewer patients treated with Gla-300 experienced hypoglycaemia during the same period (15.4%, Gla-300; 18.1%, other BI; *P* = 0.015) (Figure 3). Patients who switched to Gla-300 had a lower risk of requiring hypoglycaemia-related hospitalisation, emergency department (ED) services, and outpatient visits when compared to those who switched to other BIs [adjusted odds ratio (aOR): 0.67, hospitalization, *P* = 0.037; 0.62, ED services, *P* = 0.007; 0.77, outpatient visits, *P* = 0.011). Considering all hypoglycaemia-related healthcare-resource utilisation data together, switching to Gla-300 resulted in an overall savings of $1439 per patient per year.

The DELIVER 3 was a retrospective study that assessed in real-world clinical settings the glycaemic control and risk of hypoglycaemia with Gla-300 in older patients with T2DM[42]. Patients with T2DM aged ≥ 65 years already on BI therapy, who switched to either Gla-300 or other BI (Gla-100 or detemir), were identified from the Predictive Health Intelligence Environment database (representing 39 integrated healthcare delivery networks). In this study, 1176 older adults with T2DM who switched from BI to Gla-300 were propensity score-matched to 1176 older adults who switched to a first-generation BI (Gla-100 or detemir). When compared with other BIs, switching to Gla-300 led to greater or similar changes in HbA1c (Gla-300 *vs* other BI mean ± SD - variable follow-up: -0.45% ± 1.40% *vs* -0.29% ± 1.57%, *P* = 0.021; fixed follow-up: -0.48% ± 1.49% *vs* -0.38% ± 1.59%, *P* = 0.114). Similar proportions of patients in each cohort (Gla-300 and other BI) achieved HbA1c < 7.0% (variable follow-up: 18.5 *vs* 19.7, respectively, *P* = 0.514; fixed follow-up: 19.3% *vs* 21.3%, respectively, *P* = 0.292) and < 8.0% (variable follow-up: 49.1% *vs* 49.1%, respectively, *P* = 1.000; fixed follow-up: 50.9% *vs* 51.8%, respectively, *P* = 0.773). Patients who switched to Gla-300 were less likely to have hypoglycaemia [Gla-300 *vs* other BI: 0.52 *vs* 0.80 events rate PPY; adjusted rate ratio: 0.63 (95%CI: 0.53 to 0.75); *P* < 0.001] and inpatient/ED-associated hypoglycaemia [Gla-300 *vs* other BI: 0.12 *vs* 0.27 events rate PPY; adjusted rate ratio: 0.43 (95%CI: 0.31 to 0.60); *P* < 0.001 based on variable follow-up]. The incidence of hypoglycaemia was significantly or numerically lower with Gla-300 during the fixed follow-up, Patient aged ≥ 75 years were more prone to hypoglycaemia compared with overall population[42].

DELIVER Naïve was a retrospective study in insulin-naïve patients with T2DM who initiated Glar-300 or Glar-100. During 6-mo follow-up, HbA1c reduction was significantly higher in patients who initiated with Gla‑300 compared with those who initiated Gla-100 (mean ± SD: -1.52 ± 2.08% *vs* -1.30 ± 2.12%; *P* = 0.003). More number of patients who initiated Gla-300 achieved target HbA1c < 7% than Gla-100 (25.0% *vs* 21.5%; *P* = 0.029) and HbA1c < 8% (55.0% *vs* 49.2%; *P* = 0.002). Gla-300 initiators had lower inpatient/ED-associated hypoglycaemia incidence (OR: 0.35; *P* = 0.009) during 3-mo follow-up, while, during 6-mo follow‑up, numerically lower all hypoglycaemia incidence (OR 0.77; *P* = 0.057) and the inpatient/ED incidence (OR: 0.61; *P* = 0.051)[43].

DELIVER Naïve D was a real world, retrospective, observational study in insulin‐naïve adults with T2DM who started receiving Gla-300 or IDeg. In matched cohorts (*n* = 638 each), the decreases in HbA1c from baseline to follow-up (between 3‐ to 6‐mo from baseline) were significant in both the groups (*P* < 0.001 for both) and comparable between the groups (mean ± SD: Gla-300 -1.67 ± 2.22%; IDeg ‑1.58 ± 2.20%; *P* = 0.51). In addition, incidence of hypoglycaemia (overall and inpatient/ED‐associated) was similar between the treatment groups. Results from study suggest that second‐generation BI analogues offer advantages over first‐generation BI analogues[44]. The results from this study highlight the real-world impact of Gla-300 were aligned with BRIGHT study, a randomized, controlled trial, that demonstrated a comparable improvement in HBA1c with Gla-300 and IDeg.

The real‐world effectiveness of insulin IDeg and Gla-300 was compared in insulin‐naïve adult patients with type 2 diabetes in a retrospective, non-interventional (CONFIRM) study[45]. This study revealed significantly improved effects on both HbA1c and hypoglycaemia with IDeg versus Gla-300; however, the propensity score matching in this study had critical flaws[46]. At baseline, the matched cohorts were not well-balanced in the number of hypoglycaemia episodes prior to insulin initiation (IDeg *vs* Glar-300: 6.7% *vs* 5.6%) as well as the rate of hypoglycaemia per patient years of exposure (PYE) differed (0.301 events/PYE for IDeg *vs* 0.210 events/PYE for Gla-300). Both these discrepancies have led to confounding interpretation of hypoglycaemia results (0.391 events/PYE for IDeg *vs* 0.389 events/PYE for Gla-300 post-initiation at 180 d of follow-up)[45].Imbalance in the cohort in terms of hypoglycaemia, before initiation of insulin treatment, may be the reason for dissimilarity of the results reported rather than the effects of treatment[47].

The LIGHTNING study applied predictive modelling to real-world data and observed similar rates of severe hypoglycemia after switching from another BI to either Gla-300 or IDeg, in clinically vulnerable subgroups of patients with T2DM at high risk of hypoglycemia[47].The LIGHTNING study compared hypoglycemia rates with Gla-300 *vs* the first and second-generation BI analogues. Predictive modelling (n = 198198 patient-treatments) showed that rate of severe hypoglycaemia was approximately 50% lower with Gla-300 compared with Gla-100 or insulin detemir in insulin-naïve patients, and 30% lower than insulin detemir in BI switchers (for all, *P* < 0.05). Data analysed using propensity score matching (*n* = 157573 patient-treatments) showed analogous HbA1c reductions with Gla-300 compared with BI analogues (mean ± SD in insulin naïve: Gla-300 *vs* IDeg, -1.44 ± 2.32% *vs* -1.56 ± 2.26%; Gla-300 *vs* Gla-100, -1.28 ± 2.16% *vs* – 1.42 ± 2.09%; Gla-300 *vs* insulin determir, -1.27 ± 2.15% *vs* -1.12 ± 2.06%; mean ± SD in BI switchers: Gla-300 *vs* IDeg, -0.66 ± 1.81% *vs* -0.60 ± 1.73%; Gla-300 *vs* Gla-100, -0.59 ± 1.84% *vs* -0.52 ± 1.87%; Gla-300 *vs* insulin determir, -0.59 ± 1.84% *vs* -0.50 ± 2.14%). Rate of severe hypoglycaemia was lower with Gla-300 *vs* Gla-100 or insulin detemir (both, *P* < 0.05) and similar rates versus IDeg were observed in both, insulin-naïve and BI-switcher cohorts[48].

Clinical outcomes in the real-world scenario in T2DM patients switching from the first-generation BI analogues (Gla-100 and detemir) to the second-generation analogues (Gla-300 and IDeg) were assessed in a cohort analysis of the DELIVER D+ study[49]. Patients who switched to Gla-300 (*n* = 1592) or IDeg (*n* = 1592) were propensity score matched for baseline characteristics and evaluated for incidence of hypoglycaemia during a 12-mo period. The HbA1c change and target attainment were analysed in patients with HbA1c values at baseline and during 3 to 6‐mo’ follow‐up (742 and 727 in matched Gla‐300 and IDeg cohorts, respectively). Average decreases in HbA1c and target achievement rates were similar between the Gla-300 and the IDeg groups. Using an intent-to-treat approach revealed that incidence of hypoglycaemia decreased substantially in the Gla-300 group (all hypoglycaemia: 15.6% to 12.7%; *P* = 0.006; hypoglycaemia associated with inpatient/emergency room (ER) visit: 5.3% to 3.5%; *P* = 0.007) but not in the IDeg group. However, after adjusting for baseline hypoglycaemia, no difference was evident between the Gla-300 and the IDeg groups. Using the on-treatment approach replicated this finding; albeit patients receiving Gla-300 had a lower inpatient/ER visit rate (adjusted rate ratio: 0.56; *P* = 0.016).

***Gla-300 vs insulin degludec - Data from randomized controlled trials***

Trial-level meta-analyses of the EDITION (*vs* Gla-100) and BEGIN (*vs* IDeg) programmes compared the glycaemic control and risk of hypoglycaemia between Gla-300 and Gla-100 or IDeg. In BEGIN, while IDeg achieved a greater fasting plasma glucose reduction than Gla-100, Gla-100 offered a greater reduction in HbA1c (mean difference: 0.09%; 95%CI: 0.01 to 0.18). In EDITION, no difference was observed in fasting plasma glucose and HbA1c reduction between both glargine formulations. Risk of nocturnal conﬁrmed or severe hypoglycaemia was lower with IDeg than Gla-100 (RR: 0.79; 95%CI: 0.66 to 0.94). When compared with Gla-100, Gla-300 was associated with reduced risk of both nocturnal (RR: 0.75; 95%CI: 0.61 to 0.92) and anytime (24 h) (RR: 0.81; 95%CI: 0.69 to 0.94) conﬁrmed or severe hypoglycaemia[50].

The BRIGHT study is the first head-to-head clinical trial that directly compared the safety and efficacy of second-generation BIs (Gla-300 and IDeg-100) in adults with T2DM who were uncontrolled on OADs (with/without GLP-1 receptor agonist at stable dose for ≥ 3 mo) and insulin naïve[51]. In this study, patients were excluded if found with HbA1c < 7.5 % or > 10.5 % (at screening), BMI < 25 kg/m2 or > 40 kg/m2, currently or previously using insulin except for a maximum of 8 consecutive days or totally 15 d (*e.g.*, acute illness, surgery) during the last year prior to screening. BRIGHT was a phase 4, 24-wk, multinational, multicentre, open-label, two-arm, parallel-group trial that enrolled 929 insulin-naïve adults with T2DM inadequately controlled with OADs with or without a GLP-1 receptor agonist. Patients were randomised in 1:1 ratio to receive Gla-300 (0.2 U/kg) or IDeg (10 U) administered once daily using similar treat-to-target titration protocols. Non-inferiority of Gla-300 *vs* IDeg was demonstrated for HbA1c change from baseline to week 24. Both BIs provided a similar reduction in fasting self-monitored plasma glucose. Hypoglycaemia incidence and rates were comparable with both insulins during the full study period but lower in favour of Gla-300 during the titration period.During the titration period of first 12-wk, the event rates of hypoglycaemia (≤ 70 mg/dL) were lower with Gla-300 *vs* IDeg by 23% (RR: 0.77; 95%CI: 0.62 to 0.96) at any time of day (24 h) and 35% (RR: 0.69; 95%CI: 0.43 to 0.98) at night[52-54].

In a small-scale randomized cross-over study designed to compare the efficacy and safety of Gla-300 and IDeg using continuous glucose monitoring, patients were assessed for average percentage of time with sustained blood glucose levels of 70-180 mg/dL (efficacy) and incidence of hypoglycaemia defined as blood glucose level < 70 mg/dL (safety)[55]. There was no statistically significant difference in mean percentage of time within target glucose range between the Gla-300 and IDeg groups (77.8 ± 19.2% *vs* 76.9 ± 18.3%, respectively; *P* = 0.848). However, the mean percentage of time of hypoglycaemia was substantially lower in the Gla-300 group (1.3 ± 2.7% *vs* 5.5 ± 6.4% for IDeg; *P* = 0.002). This observation held true even for duration of severe or nocturnal hypoglycaemia. Another study also reiterated the comparable efficacy of Gla-300 and IDeg in maintaining blood glucose levels and the better safety profile of Gla-300, especially with regard to nocturnal hypoglycaemia (*P* = 0.021).[56]

In BRIGHT study, patients with impaired renal function (eGFR < 60 mL/min/1.73 m2) demonstrated greater HbA1c reduction with Gla-300 than IDeg (LS mean difference: -0.43; 95%CI: -0.74 to -0.12) and no difference in incidence of hypoglycemia[57]. In addition, HbA1c reduction in both treatment arms was similar in patients aged < 70 years but greater with Gla-300 than IDeg-100 in those ≥ 70 years (LS mean difference: -0.34; 95%CI: -0.59 to -0.10) with no difference in incidence of hypoglycaemia[58].

The CONCLUDE study[59] (an open-label randomized, active-controlled, 2-arm parallel-group, multicentre, phase 3 study) compared safety and efficacy of IDeg-200 *vs* Gla-300, in European and North American adults (*n* = 1609) with T2DM, who were already taking BI (Glar-100, detemir, or NPH) with or without OAD. In this study, adults (aged > 18 years) with T2DM were included if they met the following criteria: HbA1c ≤ 80 mmol/mol (9.5%), BMI ≤ 45 kg/m2 and treated with BI (once or twice daily; NPH insulin, insulin detemir, glargine U100) with/without OADs at stable doses for at least 90 d. Major exclusion criteria were treatment with bolus or premixed insulin or with sulfonylureas/glinides within 90 d before the screening visit, severe renal impairment (eGFR < 30 mL/min·1.73 m), or impaired liver function (alanine aminotransferase or aspartate aminotransferase ≥ 2.5 times the upper limit of normal). The primary end point was to assess the rate of overall symptomatic hypoglycaemia in maintenance period of 36 wk. The results showed that during the maintenance period of 36 wk, the rate of overall symptomatic hypoglycemia in patients treated with insulin degludec was not statistically significant compared to Gla-300. Since the study did not meet the primary endpoint, the secondary endpoints were considered exploratory and not conclusive[60-62].

***Role of Gla-300 in diabetes management***

The ideal insulin therapy would offer the possibility of once-daily injection with flexible timing accompanied with a low risk of hypoglycaemia and ease of titration. As discussed above, Gla-300 provides a stable PK/PD profile requiring less aggressive titration not more frequently than every 3 to 4 d to achieve a steady state over the dosing period[63,64].Moreover, Gla-300 was associated with lower incidence of hypoglycaemia in the initial titration (the first 8 wk of treatment) and maintenance phases that would help to mitigate the fear of hypoglycaemia[32,55].The EDITION trials revealed that Gla-300 achieved comparable HbA1c reductions as Gla-100 with a lower risk of confirmed or severe hypoglycaemia. These studies also demonstrated a reduced risk of nocturnal hypoglycaemia even during the titration phase[15,26,27].During the active titration period (0-12-wk) of the BRIGHT study, Gla-300 was associated with reduced risk of anytime confirmed hypoglycaemia (≤ 70 and < 54 mg/dL) than IDeg-100 and a comparable risk of nocturnal confirmed hypoglycaemia (≤ 70 mg/dL)[55]. The safety and efficacy of Gla-300 has also been demonstrated in older populations. Gla-300 can be injected in the morning or evening and the injection device is convenient and easy-to-use[65]. The results from the EDITION development program indicate that a range of patients with both T1DM and T2DM may benefit from Gla-300. Patients at high risk of hypoglycaemia or hypoglycaemia-related events (such as falls) may derive significant benefit. The prolonged duration of action of Gla-300 may benefit those requiring twice-daily insulin, while the flexibility in time of dosing may improve adherence in those with rigid dosing schedules or complex regimens[66].

Gla-300 is administered in a pre-filled, disposable injector. Each pen delivers a maximum dose of 80 units/injection. Due to the pH of the diluent, Gla-300 should not be mixed with other insulins[10]. Patients switching from other once-daily BIs can initiate Gla-300 at the same unit-for-unit dose[67]. Switching from Gla-100 may require dose adjustments as the two glargine formulations are not comparable. For patients switching from twice-daily BI, the recommended starting dose of Gla-300 is 80% of the previous total daily dose of BI. Gla-300 is recommended for once-daily dosing at the same time each day. Follow-on pre-defined evaluation of EDITION 1 and 2 indicate that occasional dosing flexibility (dosing interval 24 ± 3 h) is possible[68]. In addition, patients who self-titrated Gla-300 achieved similar rates of target glucose levels without hypoglycaemia as those with clinician-titrated Gla-300[68]. It has also been reported that the effectiveness of Gla-300 is not dependent on the duration of prior BI therapy or other concomitant anti-hyperglycaemic treatments[58,69].

While the efficacy and safety of Gla-300 have been demonstrated in the EDITION clinical trials, a comprehensive series of both prospective (observational and interventional) and retrospective real-world evidence studies will provide further evidence on the clinical and economic benefits provided by Gla-300 in a range of diabetes populations.

***Insulin glargine as active component: Other considerations***

Gla-100 is a widely used BI and has been studied extensively, pre- and post-licensure, and its safety has been well-established. One of the seminal studies to investigate the outcomes of BI use in > 12000 people with type 2 diabetes presenting with cardiovascular risk factors, the ORIGIN trial, concluded that after a median follow-up of 6.2 years, Gla-100 had no discernible association with cardiovascular outcomes or cancers[70,71]. Gla-300 comprises the same glargine molecule as Gla-100. The advantage offered by Gla-300 over Gla-100 is one of improved PK of insulin glargine release from the injected site thereby offering a smoother plasma insulin plateau for a longer duration. Following dose titration in the EDITION and BRIGHT trials, it was observed that a higher dose of Gla-300 was required to attain target HbA1c[31,55]. Importantly, despite of slight dose difference, Gla-300 demonstrated lower (*vs* Gla-100 and IDeg during titration period) or similar hypoglycemia (*vs* IDeg during the whole study and maintenance period) with similar changes in weight gain. One explanation for this could be differences in degradation of insulin glargine at the injection site due to longer residence time of the Gla-300 SC depot in comparison to Gla-100 or insulin IDeg[15-19].However, despite this increase in dose and comparable glycaemic control, Gla-300 was associated with a lower incidence of hypoglycaemia and lesser weight gain, the most common clinical concerns with insulinisation in people with diabetes.

Real-world study evaluating medical records of patients with T2DM from an US database showed that switching to Gla-300 from another BI lowers HbA1c, hypoglycaemic events and frequency of dosing, with numerically lower daily insulin dose. This suggests that Gla-300 in the real-life settings did not lead to dose increases and was associated with less frequent daily dosing[40].

A real-world study in Europe (France, Spain, and Germany)[72] evaluated clinical outcomes in patients with T2DM who switched from another BI to Gla-300 or Gla-100. Switching to Gla-300 *vs* Gla-100 showed similar changes in glycaemic control and weight from baseline, a significantly greater reduction in the number of hypoglycaemia events, and no differences in weight-adjusted insulin dose change.

There is no international standard established for ascertaining the potency of insulin analogues. Moreover, “units” used to describe insulin analogues are not equivalent to ‘International Units’ that are used to describe the potency of insulins for which an international standard exists *e.g.,* human insulin. Hence, the units used to express the potency of Gla-300 are unique to insulin analogues manufactured by Sanofi (Lantus®, Apidra®, Toujeo®).

**CONCLUSION**

Data from clinical trials and real-world experience have shown that Gla-300 offers a number of benefits in patients with T1DM/T2DM in comparison to other available insulins and insulin analogues. Individual results from the EDITION programme and the meta-analyses of these show that Gla-300 is non-inferior to Gla-100 in attaining HbA1c targets in both insulin-naïve and insulinised patients. Additionally, the EDITION trials demonstrated a reduced risk of hypoglycaemia during the titration phase that could help to build patient confidence to initiate and properly titrate their BI with less fear of hypoglycaemia. These results were recapitulated in older people in the SENIOR trial. Furthermore, the BRIGHT study found Gla-300 comparable to insulin IDeg, another second-generation BI analogue, in reduction of HbA1c levels. The most notable advantage with Gla-300 observed in these trials was the reduction in incidence of hypoglycaemia (especially in the titration period) as well as the risk of weight gain. Evidence from the DELIVER and LIGHTNING studies indicate that these findings with Gla-300 have been translated in real-world settings. At the time of this review, various other real-world studies are either ongoing or have just been completed. When these data are collectively considered, we can conclude that Gla-300 addresses the critical issues of hypoglycaemia and weight gain and has the potential to improve rates of insulinisation in people with T1DM/T2DM.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Drafting and editorial support in preparation of this publication was also provided by Sonal More of Tata Consultancy Services and was paid for by Sanofi. Editorial support was provided by Anahita Gouri and Rohan Mitra of Sanofi India. The authors individually and collectively are responsible for all content and editorial decisions and did not receive any payment from Sanofi directly or indirectly (through a third party) related to the development or presentation of this publication.

**REFERENCES**

1 **International Diabetes Federation.** IDF Diabetes Atlas. 9th ed. 2019 [cited 19 Nov 2019]. Available from: http://www.diabetesatlas.org

2 **American Diabetes Association**. *Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes-2018* Abridged for Primary Care Providers. *Clin Diabetes* 2018; **36**: 14-37 [PMID: 29382975 DOI: 10.2337/cd17-0119]

3 **Bretzel RG**, Nuber U, Landgraf W, Owens DR, Bradley C, Linn T. Once-daily basal insulin glargine versus thrice-daily prandial insulin lispro in people with type 2 diabetes on oral hypoglycaemic agents (APOLLO): an open randomised controlled trial. *Lancet* 2008; **371**: 1073-1084 [PMID: 18374840 DOI: 10.1016/S0140-6736(08)60485-7]

4 **Kramer CK**, Zinman B, Retnakaran R. Short-term intensive insulin therapy in type 2 diabetes mellitus: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol* 2013; **1**: 28-34 [PMID: 24622264 DOI: 10.1016/S2213-8587(13)70006-8]

5 **Peyrot M**, Rubin RR, Lauritzen T, Skovlund SE, Snoek FJ, Matthews DR, Landgraf R, Kleinebreil L; International DAWN Advisory Panel. Resistance to insulin therapy among patients and providers: results of the cross-national Diabetes Attitudes, Wishes, and Needs (DAWN) study. *Diabetes Care* 2005; **28**: 2673-2679 [PMID: 16249538 DOI: 10.2337/diacare.28.11.2673]

6 **Peyrot M**, Barnett AH, Meneghini LF, Schumm-Draeger PM. Insulin adherence behaviours and barriers in the multinational Global Attitudes of Patients and Physicians in Insulin Therapy study. *Diabet Med* 2012; **29**: 682-689 [PMID: 22313123 DOI: 10.1111/j.1464-5491.2012.03605.x]

7 **Khunti K**, Nikolajsen A, Thorsted BL, Andersen M, Davies MJ, Paul SK. Clinical inertia with regard to intensifying therapy in people with type 2 diabetes treated with basal insulin. *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2016; **18**: 401-409 [PMID: 26743666 DOI: 10.1111/dom.12626]

8 **Ahrén B**. Avoiding hypoglycemia: a key to success for glucose-lowering therapy in type 2 diabetes. *Vasc Health Risk Manag* 2013; **9**: 155-163 [PMID: 23637538 DOI: 10.2147/VHRM.S33934]

9 **Russell-Jones D**, Pouwer F, Khunti K. Identification of barriers to insulin therapy and approaches to overcoming them. *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2018; **20**: 488-496 [PMID: 29053215 DOI: 10.1111/dom.13132]

10 **Lamos EM**, Younk LM, Davis SN. Concentrated insulins: the new basal insulins. *Ther Clin Risk Manag* 2016; **12**: 389-400 [PMID: 27022271 DOI: 10.2147/TCRM.S99855]

11 **Ovalle F**, Segal AR, Anderson JE, Cohen MR, Morwick TM, Jackson JA. Understanding concentrated insulins: a systematic review of randomized controlled trials. *Curr Med Res Opin* 2018; **34**: 1029-1043 [PMID: 29166786 DOI: 10.1080/03007995.2017.1409426]

12 **Sutton G**, Minguet J, Ferrero C, Bramlage P. U300, a novel long-acting insulin formulation. *Expert Opin Biol Ther* 2014; **14**: 1849-1860 [PMID: 25311556 DOI: 10.1517/14712598.2014.970633]

13 **Wang F**, Zassman S, Goldberg PA. rDNA insulin glargine U300 - a critical appraisal. *Diabetes Metab Syndr Obes* 2016; **9**: 425-441 [PMID: 27980431 DOI: 10.2147/DMSO.S87873]

14 **Pettus J**, Santos Cavaiola T, Tamborlane WV, Edelman S. The past, present, and future of basal insulins. *Diabetes Metab Res Rev* 2016; **32**: 478-496 [PMID: 26509843 DOI: 10.1002/dmrr.2763]

15 **Riddle MC**, Bolli GB, Ziemen M, Muehlen-Bartmer I, Bizet F, Home PD; EDITION 1 Study Investigators. New insulin glargine 300 units/mL versus glargine 100 units/mL in people with type 2 diabetes using basal and mealtime insulin: glucose control and hypoglycemia in a 6-month randomized controlled trial (EDITION 1). *Diabetes Care* 2014; **37**: 2755-2762 [PMID: 25078900 DOI: 10.2337/dc14-0991]

16 **Becker RH**, Nowotny I, Teichert L, Bergmann K, Kapitza C. Low within- and between-day variability in exposure to new insulin glargine 300 U/ml. *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2015; **17**: 261-267 [PMID: 25425394 DOI: 10.1111/dom.12416]

17 **Shiramoto M**, Eto T, Irie S, Fukuzaki A, Teichert L, Tillner J, Takahashi Y, Koyama M, Dahmen R, Heise T, Becker RH. Single-dose new insulin glargine 300 U/ml provides prolonged, stable glycaemic control in Japanese and European people with type 1 diabetes. *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2015; **17**: 254-260 [PMID: 25425297 DOI: 10.1111/dom.12415]

18 **Clements JN**, Threatt T, Ward E, Shealy KM. Clinical Pharmacokinetics and Pharmacodynamics of Insulin Glargine 300 U/mL. *Clin Pharmacokinet* 2017; **56**: 449-458 [PMID: 27699623 DOI: 10.1007/s40262-016-0464-6]

19 **Goldman J**, Kapitza C, Pettus J, Heise T. Understanding how pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic differences of basal analog insulins influence clinical practice. *Curr Med Res Opin* 2017; **33**: 1821-1831 [PMID: 28537449 DOI: 10.1080/03007995.2017.1335192]

20 **Becker RH**, Dahmen R, Bergmann K, Lehmann A, Jax T, Heise T. New insulin glargine 300 Units · mL-1 provides a more even activity profile and prolonged glycemic control at steady state compared with insulin glargine 100 Units · mL-1. *Diabetes Care* 2015; **38**: 637-643 [PMID: 25150159 DOI: 10.2337/dc14-0006]

21 **Bergenstal RM**, Bailey TS, Rodbard D, Ziemen M, Guo H, Muehlen-Bartmer I, Ahmann AJ. Comparison of Insulin Glargine 300 Units/mL and 100 Units/mL in Adults With Type 1 Diabetes: Continuous Glucose Monitoring Profiles and Variability Using Morning or Evening Injections. *Diabetes Care* 2017; **40**: 554-560 [PMID: 28115474 DOI: 10.2337/dc16-0684]

22 **Heise T**, Nørskov M, Nosek L, Kaplan K, Famulla S, Haahr HL. Insulin degludec: Lower day-to-day and within-day variability in pharmacodynamic response compared with insulin glargine 300 U/mL in type 1 diabetes. *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2017; **19**: 1032-1039 [PMID: 28295934 DOI: 10.1111/dom.12938]

23 **Bailey TS**, Pettus J, Roussel R, Schmider W, Maroccia M, Nassr N, Klein O, Bolli GB, Dahmen R. Morning administration of 0.4U/kg/day insulin glargine 300U/mL provides less fluctuating 24-hour pharmacodynamics and more even pharmacokinetic profiles compared with insulin degludec 100U/mL in type 1 diabetes. *Diabetes Metab* 2018; **44**: 15-21 [PMID: 29153485 DOI: 10.1016/j.diabet.2017.10.001]

24 **Heise T**, Heckermann S, Hans DeVries J. Variability of insulin degludec and glargine 300 U/mL: A matter of methodology or just marketing? *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2018; **20**: 2051-2056 [PMID: 29770552 DOI: 10.1111/dom.13365]

25 **Yki-Järvinen H**, Bergenstal R, Ziemen M, Wardecki M, Muehlen-Bartmer I, Boelle E, Riddle MC; EDITION 2 Study Investigators. New insulin glargine 300 units/mL versus glargine 100 units/mL in people with type 2 diabetes using oral agents and basal insulin: glucose control and hypoglycemia in a 6-month randomized controlled trial (EDITION 2). *Diabetes Care* 2014; **37**: 3235-3243 [PMID: 25193531 DOI: 10.2337/dc14-0990]

26 **Bolli GB**, Riddle MC, Bergenstal RM, Ziemen M, Sestakauskas K, Goyeau H, Home PD; on behalf of the EDITION 3 study investigators. New insulin glargine 300 U/ml compared with glargine 100 U/ml in insulin-naïve people with type 2 diabetes on oral glucose-lowering drugs: a randomized controlled trial (EDITION 3). *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2015; **17**: 386-394 [PMID: 25641260 DOI: 10.1111/dom.12438]

27 **Home PD**, Bergenstal RM, Bolli GB, Ziemen M, Rojeski M, Espinasse M, Riddle MC. New Insulin Glargine 300 Units/mL Versus Glargine 100 Units/mL in People With Type 1 Diabetes: A Randomized, Phase 3a, Open-Label Clinical Trial (EDITION 4). *Diabetes Care* 2015; **38**: 2217-2225 [PMID: 26084341 DOI: 10.2337/dc15-0249]

28 **Matsuhisa M**, Koyama M, Cheng X, Takahashi Y, Riddle MC, Bolli GB, Hirose T; EDITION JP 1 study group. New insulin glargine 300 U/ml versus glargine 100 U/ml in Japanese adults with type 1 diabetes using basal and mealtime insulin: glucose control and hypoglycaemia in a randomized controlled trial (EDITION JP 1). *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2016; **18**: 375-383 [PMID: 26662964 DOI: 10.1111/dom.12619]

29 **Terauchi Y**, Koyama M, Cheng X, Takahashi Y, Riddle MC, Bolli GB, Hirose T. New insulin glargine 300 U/ml versus glargine 100 U/ml in Japanese people with type 2 diabetes using basal insulin and oral antihyperglycaemic drugs: glucose control and hypoglycaemia in a randomized controlled trial (EDITION JP 2). *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2016; **18**: 366-374 [PMID: 26662838 DOI: 10.1111/dom.12618]

30 **Vargas-Uricoechea H**. Efficacy and Safety of Insulin Glargine 300 U/mL versus 100 U/mL in Diabetes Mellitus: A Comprehensive Review of the Literature. *J Diabetes Res* 2018; **2018**: 2052101 [PMID: 29619381 DOI: 10.1155/2018/2052101]

31 **Ritzel R**, Roussel R, Bolli GB, Vinet L, Brulle-Wohlhueter C, Glezer S, Yki-Järvinen H. Patient-level meta-analysis of the EDITION 1, 2 and 3 studies: glycaemic control and hypoglycaemia with new insulin glargine 300 U/ml versus glargine 100 U/ml in people with type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2015; **17**: 859-867 [PMID: 25929311 DOI: 10.1111/dom.12485]

32 **Ritzel R**, Roussel R, Giaccari A, Vora J, Brulle-Wohlhueter C, Yki-Järvinen H. Better glycaemic control and less hypoglycaemia with insulin glargine 300 U/mL vs glargine 100 U/mL: 1-year patient-level meta-analysis of the EDITION clinical studies in people with type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2018; **20**: 541-548 [PMID: 28862801 DOI: 10.1111/dom.13105]

33 **Javier Escalada F**, Halimi S, Senior PA, Bonnemaire M, Cali AMG, Melas-Melt L, Karalliedde J, Ritzel RA. Glycaemic control and hypoglycaemia benefits with insulin glargine 300 U/mL extend to people with type 2 diabetes and mild-to-moderate renal impairment. *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2018; **20**: 2860-2868 [PMID: 30003642 DOI: 10.1111/dom.13470]

34 **Freemantle N**, Chou E, Frois C, Zhuo D, Lehmacher W, Vlajnic A, Wang H, Chung HW, Zhang Q, Wu E, Gerrits C. Safety and efficacy of insulin glargine 300 u/mL compared with other basal insulin therapies in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus: a network meta-analysis. *BMJ Open* 2016; **6**: e009421 [PMID: 26880669 DOI: 10.1136/bmjopen-2015-009421]

35 **Madenidou AV**, Paschos P, Karagiannis T, Katsoula A, Athanasiadou E, Kitsios K, Bekiari E, Matthews DR, Tsapas A. Comparative Benefits and Harms of Basal Insulin Analogues for Type 2 Diabetes: A Systematic Review and Network Meta-analysis. *Ann Intern Med* 2018; **169**: 165-174 [PMID: 29987326 DOI: 10.7326/M18-0443]

36 **Ritzel R**, Harris SB, Baron H, Florez H, Roussel R, Espinasse M, Muehlen-Bartmer I, Zhang N, Bertolini M, Brulle-Wohlhueter C, Munshi M, Bolli GB. A Randomized Controlled Trial Comparing Efficacy and Safety of Insulin Glargine 300 Units/mL Versus 100 Units/mL in Older People With Type 2 Diabetes: Results From the SENIOR Study. *Diabetes Care* 2018; **41**: 1672-1680 [PMID: 29895556 DOI: 10.2337/dc18-0168]

37 **Stella P,** Aroda VR, Charbonnel B, Ritzel R, Merino-Trigo A, Grisoni ML, Sinclair AJ, Yale JF. Older people with type 2 diabetes: glycemic control and hypoglycaemic risk with new insulin glargine 300 U/mL (Gla-300). *Diabetes* 2015; **64 Supple 1**: A252

38 **Oriot P**, Jérémie W, Buysschaert M. Outcomes of glycemic control in type 1 diabetic patients switched from basal insulin glargine 100 U/ml to glargine 300 U/ml in real life. *Expert Rev Endocrinol Metab* 2018; **13**: 167-171 [PMID: 30058899 DOI: 10.1080/17446651.2018.1469405]

39 **Gupta S**, Wang H, Skolnik N, Tong L, Liebert RM, Lee LK, Stella P, Cali A, Preblick R. Treatment Dosing Patterns and Clinical Outcomes for Patients with Type 2 Diabetes Starting or Switching to Treatment with Insulin Glargine (300 Units per Milliliter) in a Real-World Setting: A Retrospective Observational Study. *Adv Ther* 2018; **35**: 43-55 [PMID: 29313285 DOI: 10.1007/s12325-017-0651-3]

40 **Nakanishi S**, Iwamoto M, Kamei S, Hirukawa H, Shimoda M, Tatsumi F, Kohara K, Obata A, Kimura T, Kinoshita T, Irie S, Sanada J, Fushimi Y, Nishioka M, Mizoguchi A, Kameyama M, Mune T, Kaku K, Kaneto H. Efficacy and Safety of Switching from Insulin Glargine 100 U/mL to the Same Dose of Glargine 300 U/mL in Japanese Type 1 and 2 Diabetes Patients: A Retrospective Analysis. *Intern Med* 2018; **57**: 1381-1389 [PMID: 29760318 DOI: 10.2169/internalmedicine.9334-17]

41 **Zhou FL**, Ye F, Berhanu P, Gupta VE, Gupta RA, Sung J, Westerbacka J, Bailey TS, Blonde L. Real-world evidence concerning clinical and economic outcomes of switching to insulin glargine 300 units/mL vs other basal insulins in patients with type 2 diabetes using basal insulin. *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2018; **20**: 1293-1297 [PMID: 29272064 DOI: 10.1111/dom.13199]

42 **Bailey TS**, Wu J, Zhou FL, Gupta RA, Menon AA, Berhanu P, Westerbacka J, Van Vleet J, Blonde L. Switching to insulin glargine 300 units/mL in real-world older patients with type 2 diabetes (DELIVER 3). *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2019; **21**: 2384-2393 [PMID: 31264346 DOI: 10.1111/dom.13818]

43 **Bailey TS**, Zhou FL, Gupta RA, Preblick R, Gupta VE, Berhanu P, Blonde L. Glycaemic goal attainment and hypoglycaemia outcomes in type 2 diabetes patients initiating insulin glargine 300 units/mL or 100 units/mL: Real-world results from the DELIVER Naïve cohort study. *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2019; **21**: 1596-1605 [PMID: 30843339 DOI: 10.1111/dom.13693]

44 **Sullivan SD**, Nicholls CJ, Gupta RA, Menon AA, Wu J, Westerbacka J, Bosnyak Z, Frias JP, Bailey TS. Comparable glycaemic control and hypoglycaemia in adults with type 2 diabetes after initiating insulin glargine 300 units/mL or insulin degludec: The DELIVER Naïve D real-world study. *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2019; **21**: 2123-2132 [PMID: 31144445 DOI: 10.1111/dom.13793]

45 **Tibaldi J**, Hadley-Brown M, Liebl A, Haldrup S, Sandberg V, Wolden ML, Rodbard HW. A comparative effectiveness study of degludec and insulin glargine 300 U/mL in insulin-naïve patients with type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2018 [PMID: 30552800 DOI: 10.1111/dom.13616]

46 **Freemantle N**, Jourdan S. Comment on "a comparative effectiveness study of degludec and insulin glargine 300 U/mL in insulin-naïve patients with type 2 diabetes". *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2019; **21**: 1758-1759 [PMID: 30900796 DOI: 10.1111/dom.13711]

47 **Meneghini L,** Roussel R, Zhou FL, Bosnyak Z, Westerbacka J, Berria R, Jimenez J, Eliasson B, Hramiak I, Bailey TS. Comparable Rates of Severe Hypoglycemia in People with Type 2 Diabetes (T2DM) at High Risk of Hypoglycemia Switching to either Insulin Glargine 300 U/mL (Gla-300) or Insulin Degludec (IDeg)—The Lightning Real-World Predictive Modeling Study. *Diabetes* 2018; **67 Supple 1** [DOI: 10.2337/db18-97-LB]

48 **Pettus J**, Roussel R, Liz Zhou F, Bosnyak Z, Westerbacka J, Berria R, Jimenez J, Eliasson B, Hramiak I, Bailey T, Meneghini L. Rates of Hypoglycemia Predicted in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes on Insulin Glargine 300 U/ml Versus First- and Second-Generation Basal Insulin Analogs: The Real-World LIGHTNING Study. *Diabetes Ther* 2019; **10**: 617-633 [PMID: 30767173 DOI: 10.1007/s13300-019-0568-8]

49 **Sullivan SD**, Bailey TS, Roussel R, Zhou FL, Bosnyak Z, Preblick R, Westerbacka J, Gupta RA, Blonde L. Clinical outcomes in real-world patients with type 2 diabetes switching from first- to second-generation basal insulin analogues: Comparative effectiveness of insulin glargine 300 units/mL and insulin degludec in the DELIVER D+ cohort study. *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2018; **20**: 2148-2158 [PMID: 29938887 DOI: 10.1111/dom.13345]

50 **Roussel R**, Ritzel R, Boëlle-Le Corfec E, Balkau B, Rosenstock J. Clinical perspectives from the BEGIN and EDITION programmes: Trial-level meta-analyses outcomes with either degludec or glargine 300U/mL vs glargine 100U/mL in T2DM. *Diabetes Metab* 2018; **44**: 402-409 [PMID: 29548798 DOI: 10.1016/j.diabet.2018.02.002]

51 **Rosenstock J**, Cheng A, Ritzel R, Bosnyak Z, Devisme C, Cali AMG, Sieber J, Stella P, Wang X, Frías JP, Roussel R, Bolli GB. More Similarities Than Differences Testing Insulin Glargine 300 Units/mL Versus Insulin Degludec 100 Units/mL in Insulin-Naive Type 2 Diabetes: The Randomized Head-to-Head BRIGHT Trial. *Diabetes Care* 2018; **41**: 2147-2154 [PMID: 30104294 DOI: 10.2337/dc18-0559]

52 **Cheng A,** Rosenstock J, Ritzel R, Bosnyak Z, Devisme C, Stella P, Cali AM, Wang X, Frias JP, Roussel R, Bolli GB. Similar glycemic control and less or comparable hypoglycaemia with insulin glargine 300 U/mL (Gla-300) vs. degludec 100 U/mL (IDeg-100) in insulin-naïve T2DM on antihyperglycemic drug ± GLP-1RAs–the BRIGHT randomized study. *Diabetes* 2018; **67 Supple 1** [DOI: 10.2337/db18-301-OR]

53 **Bolli G,** Cheng A, Bosnyak Z, Corfec EB, Cali AM, Wang X, Frias JP, Roussel R, Rosenstock J. Lower hypoglycemia rates with insulin glargine 300 U/mL (Gla-300) vs. insulin degludec 100 U/mL (IDeg-100) in insulin-naïve adults with T2DM on oral antihyperglycemic therapy ± GLP-1RA–the BRIGHT randomized study. *Diabetes* 2018; **67 Supple 1** [DOI: 10.2337/db18-1032-P]

54 **Roussel R,** Rosenstock J, Pettus J, Ritzel R, Cheng A, Bosnyak Z, Devisme C, Cali AM, Wang X, Bolli GB. Impact of background antihyperglycemic therapy on insulin glargine 300 U/mL (Gla-300) vs. insulin degludec 100 U/mL (IDeg-100) in insulin-naïve people with T2DM from the BRIGHT randomized study. *Diabetes* 2018b; **67 Supple 1** [DOI: 10.2337/db18-1029-P]

55 **Kawaguchi Y**, Sawa J, Sakuma N, Kumeda Y. Efficacy and safety of insulin glargine 300 U/mL vs insulin degludec in patients with type 2 diabetes: A randomized, open-label, cross-over study using continuous glucose monitoring profiles. *J Diabetes Investig* 2019; **10**: 343-351 [PMID: 29947060 DOI: 10.1111/jdi.12884]

56 **Yamabe M**, Kuroda M, Hirosawa Y, Kamino H, Ohno H, Yoneda M. Comparison of insulin glargine 300 U/mL and insulin degludec using flash glucose monitoring: A randomized cross-over study. *J Diabetes Investig* 2019; **10**: 352-357 [PMID: 29989335 DOI: 10.1111/jdi.12894]

57 **Haluzik M,** Philis-tsimikas A, Bosnyak Z, Müller-Wieland D, Lauand Sr F, Melas-Melt L, Rosenstock J, Bolli G. 146-OR: Differences in HbA1c-lowering effect and hypoglycemia risk between Gla-300 and IDeg according to renal function in the BRIGHT trial. *Diabetes* 2019; **68 Supple 1** [DOI: 10.2337/db19-146-OR]

58 **Charbonnel B,** Aroda V, Westerbacka J, Lauand sr.F, Boelle E, Cheng A, Rosenstock J, Bolli G. 131-LB: Differences in HbA1c Reduction between Insulin Glargine 300 U/mL (Gla-300) and Insulin Degludec 100 U/mL (IDeg-100) in Adults ≥70 Years of Age with T2DM in the BRIGHT Trial. *Diabetes* 2019; **68 Supple 1** [DOI: 10.2337/db19-131-LB]

59 **Philis-Tsimikas A**. Reduced risk of hypoglycaemia and lower HbA1c with degludec compared to glargine U300 in insulin-treated patients with type 2 diabetes. Oral Presentation #90. European Association for the Study of Diabetes; 2019 Sept 16-20; Barcelona, Spain. Available from: https://www.easd.org/virtualmeeting/home.html#!resources/reduced-risk-of-hypoglycaemia-and-lower-hba1c-with-degludec-compared-to-glargine-u300-in-insulin-treated-patients-with-type-2-diabetes

60 **Philis-Tsimikas A**. CONCLUDE: a trial COmparing the efficacy aNd safety of insulin degLUDEc and insulin glargine 300 units/mL in subjects with type 2 diabetes mellitus inadequately treated with basal insulin and oral antidiabetic drugs. Oral Presentation S38.2. European Association for the Study of Diabetes; 2019 Sept 16-20; Barcelona, Spain. Available from: https://www.easd.org/virtualmeeting/home.html#!contentsessions/3133

61 **Committee For Proprietary Medicinal Products**. Points to consider on multiplicity issues in clinical trials (CPMP/EWP/908/99). The European Agency for the Evaluation of Medicinal Products Evaluation of Medicines for Human Use; 2002 Sept 19; London, United Kingdom. Available from: https://www.ema.europa.eu/en/documents/scientific-guideline/points-consider-multiplicity-issues-clinical-trials\_en.pdf

62 **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.** Food and Drug Administration, Center for Drug Evaluation and Research, Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research. Multiple endpoints in clinical trials. Guidance for industry. Draft guidance, 2017. Available from: https://www.fda.gov/media/102657/download

63 **Perreault L**, Vincent L, Neumiller JJ, Santos-Cavaiola T. Initiation and Titration of Basal Insulin in Primary Care: Barriers and Practical Solutions. *J Am Board Fam Med* 2019; **32**: 431-447 [PMID: 31068410 DOI: 10.3122/jabfm.2019.03.180162]

64 **Dalal MR**, Kazemi M, Ye F, Xie L. Hypoglycemia After Initiation of Basal Insulin in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes in the United States: Implications for Treatment Discontinuation and Healthcare Costs and Utilization. *Adv Ther* 2017; **34**: 2083-2092 [PMID: 28779282 DOI: 10.1007/s12325-017-0592-x]

65 **Riddle MC**, Bolli GB, Home PD, Bergenstal RM, Ziemen M, Muehlen-Bartmer I, Wardecki M, Vinet L, Jeandidier N, Yki-Järvinen H. Efficacy and Safety of Flexible Versus Fixed Dosing Intervals of Insulin Glargine 300 U/mL in People with Type 2 Diabetes. *Diabetes Technol Ther* 2016; **18**: 252-257 [PMID: 26840338 DOI: 10.1089/dia.2015.0290]

66 **White JR Jr**. Advances in Insulin Therapy: A Review of New Insulin Glargine 300 Units/mL in the Management of Diabetes. *Clin Diabetes* 2016; **34**: 86-91 [PMID: 27092018 DOI: 10.2337/diaclin.34.2.86]

67 Toujeo prescribing information (Reference ID: 4525431). Sanofi-Aventis U.S. LLC, 2015 [cited 2018 Aug 10]. Available from: http://products.sanofi.us/toujeo/toujeo.pdf

68 **Yale JF**, Berard L, Groleau M, Javadi P, Stewart J, Harris SB. TITRATION: A Randomized Study to Assess 2 Treatment Algorithms with New Insulin Glargine 300 units/mL. *Can J Diabetes* 2017; **41**: 478-484 [PMID: 28803820 DOI: 10.1016/j.jcjd.2017.06.007]

69 **Bonadonna RC**, Renard E, Cheng A, Fritsche A, Cali A, Melas-Melt L, Umpierrez GE. Switching to insulin glargine 300 U/mL: Is duration of prior basal insulin therapy important? *Diabetes Res Clin Pract* 2018; **142**: 19-25 [PMID: 29649539 DOI: 10.1016/j.diabres.2018.03.041]

70 **Bordeleau L**, Yakubovich N, Dagenais GR, Rosenstock J, Probstfield J, Chang Yu P, Ryden LE, Pirags V, Spinas GA, Birkeland KI, Ratner RE, Marin-Neto JA, Keltai M, Riddle MC, Bosch J, Yusuf S, Gerstein HC; ORIGIN Trial Investigators. The association of basal insulin glargine and/or n-3 fatty acids with incident cancers in patients with dysglycemia. *Diabetes Care* 2014; **37**: 1360-1366 [PMID: 24574355 DOI: 10.2337/dc13-1468]

71 **ORIGIN Trial Investigators**, Gerstein HC, Bosch J, Dagenais GR, Díaz R, Jung H, Maggioni AP, Pogue J, Probstfield J, Ramachandran A, Riddle MC, Rydén LE, Yusuf S. Basal insulin and cardiovascular and other outcomes in dysglycemia. *N Engl J Med* 2012; **367**: 319-328 [PMID: 22686416 DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1203858]

72 **Escalada FJ,** Bonnet F, Wu J, Bonnemaire M, Gupta S, Cambron-Mellot MJ, Nicholls C, Müller-Wieland D. PDB11 - Chart review analysis of insulin glargine 300 and insulin glargine 100 use in France, Spain, and Germany. *Value in Health* 2018; **21**: S120 [DOI: 10.1016/j.jval.2018.09.717]

**Footnotes**

**Conflict-of-interest statement:** Ghosh S has no potential conflict of interest to declare; Ghosh R is an employee of Sanofi, India.

**Open-Access:** This article is an open-access article that was selected by an in-house editor and fully peer-reviewed by external reviewers. It is distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution NonCommercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/

**Manuscript source:** Unsolicited manuscript

**Peer-review started:** November 27, 2019

**First decision:** January15, 2020

**Article in press:**

**Specialty type:** Endocrinology and metabolism

**Country of origin:** India

**Peer-review report classification**

Grade A (Excellent): 0

Grade B (Very good): B

Grade C (Good): C

Grade D (Fair): 0

Grade E (Poor): 0

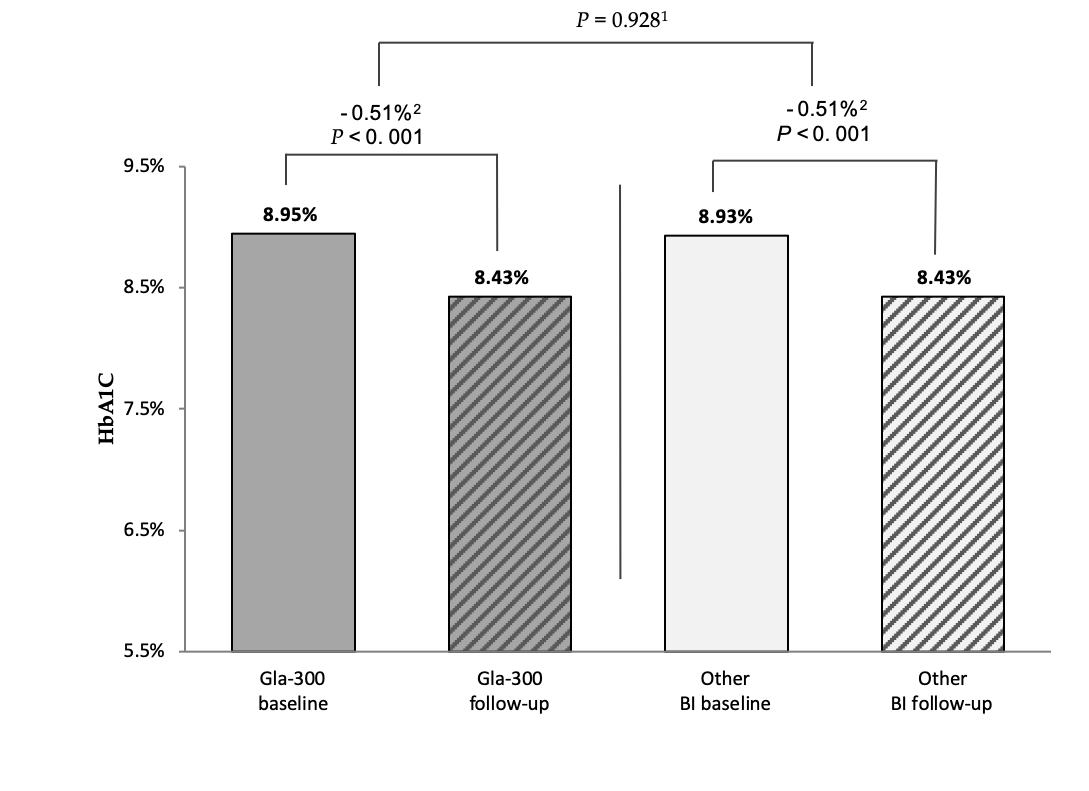
**P- Reviewer:** Avtanski D, Klimontov V **S- Editor:** Dou Y **L- Editor:** **E- Editor:**

**Figure Legends**

**图片包含 室内, 杯子

描述已自动生成**

**Figure 1 Surface area of subcutaneous depot: Lantus and Toujeo.** Adapted from[12].

****

**Figure 2 Glycated haemoglobin change during the 6‐mo follow‐up period (DELIVER 2 Study)[41].** DELIVER 2, a retrospective analysis of electronic medical records from the Predictive Health Intelligence Environment database. 1Comparison of mean reduction in Gla‐300 *vs* other basal insulin. 2Magnitude of HbA1c change. BI: Basal insulin; Gla-300: Insulin glargine 300 U/mL; HbA1c: Glycated haemoglobin.

**图片包含 屏幕截图

描述已自动生成**

**Figure 3 Hypoglycaemia incidence and event rate (DELIVER 2 study)[41].** A: Percentage of patients with hypoglycemia1 at 6-mo after basal insulin switch by insulin type; B: Adjusted mean hypoglycemia event rate2 (Events/Per patient per year) during 6-mo follow-up. DELIVER 2, a retrospective analysis of electronic medical records from the Predictive Health Intelligence Environment database. Adjusted for baseline hypoglycaemia incidence; Adjusted for baseline hypoglycaemia event rate. BI: Basal insulin; Gla-300: Insulin glargine 300 U/mL; HbA1c: Glycated haemoglobin; OR: Odds ratio; PPPY: Per patient per year.

**Table 1 Efficacy and safety of Gla-300 *vs* Gla-100 across the EDITION Phase 3 Clinical Trial Program**

| **Study (ref)/Registry** | **Diabetes type** | **Population** | ***n* (Gla-300 *vs* Gla-100)** | **Mean Baseline A1C (%)** | **LS mean change in A1C from baseline to Month 6 (%)** | | **TEAEs (%)** | | **Serious TEAEs (%)** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Gla-300** | **Gla-100** | **Gla-300** | **Gla-100** | **Gla-300** | **Gla-100** |
| EDITION 1[15], NCT01499082 | T2DM | (1) Basal insulin users (≥ 42 U/d); (2) T2DM not adequately controlled; (3) Basal insulin (evening) + mealtime insulin | 807 (404 *vs* 403) | 8.2 | -0.83 | -0.83 | NA | NA | 6.4 | 5.2 |
| differ­ence: -0.00%, (95%CI: -0.11 to 0.11) | |
| EDITION 2[25], NCT01499095 | T2DM | (1) Basal insulin users (≥ 42 U/d); (2) Basal insulin (evening) + OADs | 811 (404 *vs* 407) | 8.2 | -0.57 | -0.56 | 58.8 | 50.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 |
| differ­ence: -0.01%, (95%CI: -0.14 to 0.12) | |
| EDITION 3[26], NCT01676220 | T2DM | Insulin-naïve (evening), uncontrolled using noninsulin therapy | 878 (439 *vs* 439) | 8.5 | -1.42 | -1.46 | NA | NA | 5.5 | 5.9 |
| difference: 0.04%, (95%CI -0.09 to 0.17) | |
| EDITION 4[27], NCT01683266 | T1DM | Basal insulin (morning or evening) + mealtime insulin | 549 (274 *vs* 275) | 8.1 | -0.42 | -0.44 | 60.9 | 58.2 | 6.2 | 8.0 |
| difference: 0.04%, (95%CI -0.10 to 0.19) | |
| EDITION JP 1[28], NCT01689129 | T1DM | (1) Japanese study; (2) Basal insulin (evening) + mealtime insulin | 243 (122 *vs* 121) | 8.1 | -0.30 | -0.43 | 62.3 | 64.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 |
| difference: 0.13%, (95%CI -0.03 to 0.29) | |
| EDITION JP 2[29], NCT01689142 | T2DM | (1) Japanese study; (2) Basal insulin (evening) + OADs | 240 (120 *vs* 120) | 8.0 | -0.45 | -0.55 | 58.3 | 56.7 | 4.2 | 3.3 |
| difference: 0.10%, (95%CI -0.08 to 0.27) | |

A1C: Glycated haemoglobin A1C; CI: Confidence interval; Gla-100: Insulin glargine 100 U/mL; Gla-300: Insulin glargine 300 U/mL; OADs: Oral antidiabetic drugs; T1DM: Type 1 diabetes mellitus; T2DM: Type 2 diabetes mellitus; TEAE: Treatment emergent adverse event.

**Table 2 Risk of hypoglycaemia for Gla-300 *vs* Gla-100 across the EDITION Phase 3 Clinical Trial Program (Safety population)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Study (ref)** |  | **Confirmed [≤ 3.9 mmol/L (≤ 70 mg/dL)] or severe hypoglycaemia** | | | | | | | | | | | | | **At any time of the day** | |
| **Nocturnal** | | | | | | | **At any time of the day** | | | | | | **Severe hypoglycaemia** | |
| **Baseline to**  **Week 8** | | **Week 9 to**  **Month 6** | | | **Baseline to**  **Month 6** | | **Baseline to**  **Week 8** | | **Week 9 to**  **Month 6** | | **Baseline to**  **Month 6** | | **Baseline to**  **Month 6** | |
| **Gla-300** | **Gla-100** | **Gla-300** | **Gla-100** | | **Gla-300** | **Gla-100** | **Gla-300** | **Gla-100** | **Gla-300** | **Gla-100** | **Gla-300** | **Gla-100** | **Gla-300** | **Gla-100** |
| EDITION 1[15] | Patients (%) | 26.2 | 33.3 | 36.1 | 45.8 | | 44.6 | 57.5 | 64.4 | 75.1 | 74.8 | 77.6 | 81.9 | 87.8 | 5.0 | 5.7 |
| RR (95%CI) | 0.79 (0.64-0.98) | | 0.79 (0.67-0.93) | | | 0.78 (0.68-0.89) | | 0.86 (0.78-0.94) | | 0.96 (0.89-1.04) | | 0.93 (0.88-0.99) | | 0.87 (0.48-1.55) | |
| EDITION 2[25] | Patients (%) | 13.2 | 24.6 | 21.6 | 27.9 | | 28.3 | 39.9 | 47.1 | 60.1 | 59.3 | 65.0 | 70.0 | 77.3 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| RR (95%CI) | 0.53 (0.39-0.72) | | 0.77 (0.60-0.97) | | | 0.71 (0.58-0.86) | | 0.78 (0.69-0.89) | | 0.91 (0.82-1.02) | | 0.90 (0.83-0.98) | | NA | |
| EDITION 3[26] | Patients (%) | 7.4 | 10.0 | 15.4 | 17.1 | | 17.9 | 23.5 | 24.1 | 29.2 | 39.8 | 46.3 | 46.2 | 52.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| RR (95%CI) | 0.74 (0.48-1.13) | | 0.90 (0.67-1.22) | | | 0.76 (0.59-0.99) | | 0.83 (0.67-1.03) | | 0.86 (0.74-1.00) | | 0.88 (0.77-1.01) | | NA | |
| EDITION 4[27] | Patients (%) | 46.7 | 57.1 | 59.1 | | 55.6 | 68.6 | 70.2 | 88.3 | 90.2 | 82.1 | 84.0 | 93.1 | 93.5 | 6.6 | 9.5 |
| RR (95%CI) | 0.82 (0.70-0.96) | | 1.06 (0.92-1.23) | | | 0.98 (0.88-1.09) | | 0.98 (0.92-1.04) | | 0.98 (0.91-1.06) | | 1.00 (0.95-1.04) | | 0.71 (0.41-1.24) | |
| EDITION JP 1[28] | Patients (%) | 43.4 | 61.2 | 61.7 | 73.7 | | 68.9 | 81.0 | 86.9 | 95.0 | 94.2 | 93.2 | 96.7 | 97.5 | 5.7 | 9.9 |
| RR (95%CI) | 0.71 (0.56-0.91) | | 0.84 (0.70-1.00) | | | 0.85 (0.73-0.99) | | 0.91 (0.84-0.99) | | 1.01 (0.95-1.08) | | 0.99 (0.95-1.04) | | 0.58 (0.24-1.42) | |
| EDITION JP 2[29] | Patients (%) | 13.3 | 16.7 | 25.4 | 43.7 | | 28.3 | 45.8 | 37.5 | 55.0 | 60.2 | 72.3 | 65.0 | 76.7 | 2.5 | 1.7 |
| RR (95%CI) | 0.83 (0.45-1.52) | | 0.58 (0.40-0.85) | | | 0.62 (0.44-0.88) | | 0.69 (0.52-0.91) | | 0.84 (0.70-1.01) | | 0.86 (0.73-1.01) | | 1.25 (0.31-4.98) | |

Relative risk of experiencing ≥ 1 confirmed (blood glucose ≤ 70 mg/dL) or severe episode of hypoglycaemia. CI: Confidence interval; Gla-100: Insulin glargine 100 U/mL; Gla-300: Insulin glargine 300 U/mL; RR: Relative risk.