Combination of Toprimate and Empagliflozin is Considered a Good Option for Treatment of Obesity

Younis M

Consultant, Kafr Elshaikh General Hospital, Egypt Ministry of Health, Egypt

Keywords: Combination Therapy; Empagliflozin; Obesity; Topiramate

Introduction

The incidence of obesity has raised very much in the latest decades in which more than 30% of peoples are considered obese [1]. Obesity is defined as exaggerated fat that is deposited abnormally in tissues and make health hazards, promoting adipose tissue dysfunction. Guidelines state that the normal body mass index is from 18.5 to 24.9, BMI from 25 kg/m² to 29.9 kg/m² is known to be overweight, BMI=30 kg/m² known to be obese. The body mass index (BMI) is a value extracted from (weight) and height of a person [2]. Obesity is considered a disease that is generated from many factors affecting energy balance, as input is more than the output, which is transformed into triglycerides making fat cells larger in size causing an increase in weight [3].

It is evidenced that genetics has a great impact on obesity occurrence; all in all, the risk of getting obesity in the future is linked to many factors like sedentary lifestyle, type of diet [4]. One of the most important factors determining obesity risk is genetics [5]. It’s is now known that body mass index is hereditary in 25-40%. But there must be environmental factors with genetics for obesity to occur [6]. Researchers consider Basal metabolic rate (which is energy loss during rest) as a possible cause of obesity, as it is considered that obese persons have a low basal metabolic rate. It is a great target to act to treat obesity and to decrease the occurrence of diseases related to obesity like cardiovascular diseases, type 2 diabetes, and fatty liver, and it is considered a priority of WHO to control obesity prevalence. It is well known that obesity due to an imbalance between calories input and output [7]. And current obesity treatment based on decreasing calorie input and increasing calorie output which is unsuccessful in most cases [8]. Many research papers discussing obesity causes and ways of treatment, discussing the role of the brain in determining the desire for food, and the role of gh, liver and fat cells hormones in appetite regulation by affecting the hypothalamus [9].

In fact, due to the nature of obesity which leads to impairment of homeostatic mechanisms leading to an inability to maintain a normal weight, obesity is considered as a chronic disease. And so obesity cannot be managed by short term therapy [10]. Due to the complex nature and overlapping factors in obesity pathogenesis, treatment available now is non-compatible with most causes of obesity which result often by the interaction between the environmental factors and the person genetics [11]. Until this moment, the drugs approved by the FDA for treating obesity act to reduce appetite by affecting satiety centers like phenterline / topiramate and lorcaserin, and by decreasing fat absorption like orlistat. We must put in mind that the efficiency of most of these drugs are 3-7% weight loss [12].

Now there are a group of new antidiabetic drugs known as sodium-glucose co transporter 2 inhibitors, which lead to reasonable control of blood glucose, and blood pressure and a great decrease in body weight. This group has an unparalleled feature in which it leads to a great decrease in visceral fat than subcutaneous fat [13]. Normally, the kidney can filter about 180 g/day of glucose which occurs in the proximal convoluted tubule. SGLT2 is responsible for about 90% reabsorbed glucose [14]. Empagliflozin is the most selective sgl2 inhibitor, which leads to urinary glucose excretion depending on the dose, urinary glucose excretion may reach 90 gram per day [15].

Empagliflozin is approved for managing adults with T2D [16]. Aside from decreasing blood glucose, empagliflozin can lead to a reduction of weight due to the loss of calories by excretion of glucose [17]. Empagliflozin inhibit urinary glucose reabsorption, in which 10 mg of empagliflozin can prevent absorption of about 40% of glucose increasing with dose to 90 g of glucose. With the use of empagliflozin in non-diabetic persons, no decrease in blood glucose level, because of the liver increase glucose production Empagliflozin is a well-tolerated drug but with an inconsiderable occurrence of genital infections, and no increase in frequency in urinary tract infections [18].

Topiramate is a drug used for the treatment of convulsions and migraine. topiramate is known to decrease appetite and so used off-label for obesity [19]. Topiramate is used for migraine by a dose of 100 mg and by a dose up to 400 mg for epilepsy and in combination with pheniramine for obesity by a dose from 23 to 90 mg [20]. Topiramate is a drug that is detected in 1979 as an anticonvulsant with half of about 30 hours and leads to debates and disputes and is used for the treatment of obesity [21]. There are many types of research
discussing the role of topiramate in the treatment of many diseases like binge eating disorder [22] and post-traumatic stress disorder [23]. Research papers also discuss the weight reducing effect of topiramate and demonstrated that this effect is dependent on the dose of the drug and duration of treatment [24]. Topiramate is a drug that is known to have anti impulsive behavior effect [25]. In one study topiramate given to mouses led to a decrease in body fat and decreased food intake with the increasing metabolic rate [26], with decreasing lipoprotein lipase activity [27]. And in a clinical trial in patients with epilepsy taking topiramate, the patient’s weights decrease in the early period of treatment with 2 to 5% decrease in weight, weight loss increase by 18 months of treatment [28].

Materials and Methods

The results show that both topiramate and Empagliflozin have weight loss effect if used alone with significant p value which is 0.0480 with topiramate and 0.0048 in empagliflozin and the greatest weight loss effect if used in combination with p value less than 0.0001. 4 groups of patients with obesity had been monitored in a private clinic, each group 50 patients number, with 35 females and 15 males after written consent from all patients. The ages of all patients were between 30 and 55 years. weights of all patients were between 90 to 160 kg. All patients participating in this trial are asked to have a diet regimen all the time of the trial.

Inclusion criteria
1. Stable weight in the previous 6 months
2. A sedentary lifestyle
3. No history of diabetes mellitus
4. Taking medication that affects appetite, or weight within the past 6 months

Exclusion criteria
1. Severe anemia
2. Hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism
3. Diabetes mellitus
4. Moderate to severe liver or kidney disease
5. Body mass index less than 30

The first group patients received topiramate 25 mg twice daily for 6 months, the second group received empagliflozin 10 mg once daily, the third group patients received topiramate 25 mg twice daily and empagliflozin 10 mg once daily, the fourth group received placebo for 6 months during the period of treatment, we followed the patients and if there were side effects of the drugs used no side effects were monitored during the period of treatment.

Results

We compared each group with the placebo group after 6 months of treatment. For analysis of data, we used the unpaired-test (Tables 1-4).
The results show that both topiramate and empagliflozin have weight loss effect if used alone with significant p value which is 0.0480 with topiramate and 0.0048 in empagliflozin and the greatest weight loss effect if used in combination with p value less than 0.0001 (Figures 1-11).

Table 1: All patients’ data.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>123</th>
<th>106</th>
<th>119</th>
<th>104</th>
<th>117</th>
<th>94</th>
<th>122</th>
<th>124</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>142</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>152</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>135</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Topiramate vs placebo shows that topiramate has considerable weight loss effect in comparison to placebo with p value 0.0480.

Unpaired t test

| 18 | 95% confidence interval | 0.07748 to 16.94 |
| 19 | R squared (eta squared) | 0.03932 |

F test to compare variances

| 22 | F, DFn, Ddf | 1.401, 49, 49 |
| 23 | P value | 0.2415 |
| 24 | P value summary | ns |
| 25 | Significantly different (P < 0.05)? | No |

Data analyzed

| 27 | Sample size, column A | 50 |
| 28 | Sample size, column B | 50 |

The results show that both topiramate and empagliflozin have weight loss effect if used alone with significant p value which is 0.0480 with topiramate and 0.0048 in empagliflozin and the greatest weight loss effect if used in combination with p value less than 0.0001 (Figures 1-11).
Table 3: Empagliflozine vs placebo shows that empagliflozine has considerable weight loss effect in comparison to placebo with p value 0.0048.

Table 4: All patients vs placebo shows that empagliflozine +topiramate have the greatest weight loss effect in comparison to placebo with p value less than 0.0001.

Figure 1: All patients vs placebo shows that empagliflozine +topiramate have the greatest weight loss effect.

Figure 2: All patients vs placebo shows that empagliflozine +topiramate have the greatest weight loss effect.

Figure 3: Topiramate vs placebo shows that topiramate has considerable weight loss effect in comparison to placebo with p value 0.0480.

Figure 4: Topiramate vs placebo shows that topiramate has considerable weight loss effect in comparison to placebo with p value 0.0480.
Discussion

There is a great risk of developing diseases and early mortality in patients with obesity, also obesity has a bad effect on the quality of life, by affecting mental and physical health [29]. Wide use of ‘Western diet’ with high energy all over the world explains the high prevalence of obesity worldwide, not only diet is the culprit also there is a great rule for genetic and epigenetic factors for the occurrence of weight gain [30].

The occurrence of obesity and changes in body weight could be caused by genetic factors, environmental factors or interaction between the 2 factors. also, diet in pregnancy has a considerable effect on DNA methylation that impacts its effect for a long time and

Figure 5: Topiramate vs placebo shows that topiramate has considerable weight loss effect in comparison to placebo with p value 0.0480.

Figure 6: Empagliflozine vs placebo shows that empagliflozine has considerable weight loss effect in comparison to placebo.

Figure 7: Empagliflozine vs placebo shows that empagliflozine has considerable weight loss effect in comparison to placebo.

Figure 8: Empagliflozine vs placebo shows that empagliflozine has considerable weight loss effect in comparison to placebo.

Figure 9: All patients’ vs placebo shows that empagliflozine +topiramate have the greatest weight loss effect in comparison to placebo.

Figure 10: All patients’ vs placebo shows that empagliflozine +topiramate have the greatest weight loss effect in comparison to placebo.

Figure 11: All patients’ vs placebo shows that empagliflozine +topiramate have the greatest weight loss effect in comparison to placebo.
inherited by upcoming generations [31]. As obesity prevalence increases very much in the last years all over the world and increased health problems related to it, it is a must to develop new ways for the treatment of obesity [32]. Empagliflozin which is the most selective SGLT2 inhibitor when compared with placebo leads to great bodyweight reduction with decreasing visceral fat in patients with obesity [33].

Topiramate is a drug which is approved for use in the treatment of epilepsy and migraine, it had a considerable effect on decreasing body weight by reducing calorie input and change in taste [34]. And by comparing topiramate with placebo, there were considerable improvement in blood pressure and in lipid profile with an increase in HDL and a decrease in triglyceride levels [35]. In my trial, combination of topiramate and empagliflozine results in considerable decrease in weight compared to each drug alone and compared to placebo.

The restriction of my study is the few patients sample size. While the inclusion of a small number of patients limits and restricts the extrapolation of our findings to the general population, obesity is a serious health problem, and my study aims to find a new treatment option for obesity. My findings in this study indicate that combination of topiramate and empagliflozine is a potential treatment for obesity by decreasing body weight, visceral obesity and improving lipid profile. Further large-scale studies and clinical trials are required to confirm our results.

Conflicts of Interest

authors declared that there is no conflict of Interest.

Conclusion

As obesity prevalence increases very much worldwide, there is an urgent need to discover a new treatment option for diabetes to control this epidemic. Now, there are many approved drugs for obesity, but maximal body weight reduction is about 5%. Combination of drugs is considered as an optimal option for the treatment of diabetes. Combination of topiramate and empagliflozine show a considerable reduction of body weight and so is considered as an option for treatment of obesity.

References

6. Political declaration of the third high-level meeting of the general assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases (2018). WHO.


