

Impact of SGLT2 Inhibitors on Cardiac Rehabilitation Outcomes

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Abstract

Cardiac rehabilitation (CR) is a comprehensive program designed to improve cardiovascular health and quality of life in patients with heart disease. Sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 (SGLT2) inhibitors, originally developed for managing diabetes, have recently gained attention for their potential cardiovascular benefits. This article explores the impact of SGLT2 inhibitors on cardiac rehabilitation outcomes, highlighting their effects on exercise tolerance, weight management, and overall cardiovascular risk.

Introduction

Background

Cardiac rehabilitation (CR) is a comprehensive program designed to improve cardiovascular health and quality of life in patients with heart disease. Sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 (SGLT2) inhibitors, originally developed for managing diabetes, have recently gained attention for their potential cardiovascular benefits. This article explores the impact of SGLT2 inhibitors on cardiac rehabilitation outcomes, highlighting their effects on exercise tolerance, weight management, and overall cardiovascular risk.

Conclusion

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References

1. Smith J, et al. (2020) Impact of SGLT2 Inhibitors on Cardiac Rehabilitation Outcomes. *J Card Pulm Rehabi* 8: 5.

Correspondence

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Conclusion

2 months of non-invasive ventilation (NIV) in morbidly obese patients with obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) and chronic hypercapnic respiratory failure (CHRF) significantly improved clinical outcomes compared to conventional treatment. The study highlights the benefits of NIV in this population, particularly in terms of reducing the need for invasive mechanical ventilation and improving patient quality of life. Further research is needed to explore the long-term effects and optimal NIV settings for this group.

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