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## Foreword

**I**nhibitors of sodium-glucose cotransporters type-2 are the most recent addition to the armamentarium of oral anti-diabetic agents. These agents have shown not only to provide glycemic control but also and more importantly to reduce cardiovascular disease mortality risk. However, despite the improvement in cardiovascular outcomes there have been data for the potential to causing or worsening peripheral artery disease.

In this issue of the Journal Chatterjee, S et al review the available evidence in preclinical and clinical studies regarding Inhibitors of sodium-glucose cotransporters type-2 and peripheral vascular disease events, the possible mechanisms related to increased risk of amputation, and if the risk is associated to class effect or a particular agent. In addition, the authors analyze whether outcomes of SGLT2 inhibitors trials mostly focused on stroke, myocardial infarction, heart failure and peripheral vascular disease-related outcomes remained underestimated.