

- A systematic process of data mining and statistical modeling was used to determine if reproducible predictors of treatment response to dapagliflozin could be identified in a phase 3 clinical dataset.
- Baseline glycated hemoglobin (HbA_{1c}) was the variable most strongly associated with reduction in HbA_{1c} at study end, but this result was not specific to dapagliflozin.
- Baseline fasting plasma glucose was identified as a reproducible predictor of treatment response to dapagliflozin, although the effect size, as determined by metaanalysis of 9 studies from the dapagliflozin clinical trial program, was too small to be clinically relevant.
- The identification of a dapagliflozin-specific predictor through modeling supports the utility of data mining large clinical datasets for reproducible predictors of treatment response.
- These findings support potential benefit for dapagliflozin treatment that is consistent with current recommended use.

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