- This study was conducted to evaluate the pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics and safety of canagliflozin in Japanese patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM).
- Canagliflozin, at doses of 25, 100, 200, or 400 mg, was administered as a single dose and multiple doses to 61 Japanese patients with T2DM in a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study.
- Plasma canagliflozin maximum concentration and area under the concentration–time curve increased in a dose-dependent manner and no significant changes in time to maximum concentration and elimination half-life were observed after multiple-dose administration.
- Canagliflozin increased urinary glucose excretion, decreased the renal threshold for glucose excretion, and decreased fasting plasma glucose/24-h mean plasma glucose throughout the multiple-dose administration period.
- No significant adverse events were noted and dehydration-related parameters remained unchanged.

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