



Diabete e COVID-19

DIABETES



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Dr. Andrea Da Porto dichiara di ricevuto negli ultimi due anni compensi o finanziamenti dalle seguenti Aziende Farmaceutiche e/o Diagnostiche

NovoNordisk, Sanofi, Lilly-Boeringer, MSD, Takeda, Mundifarma

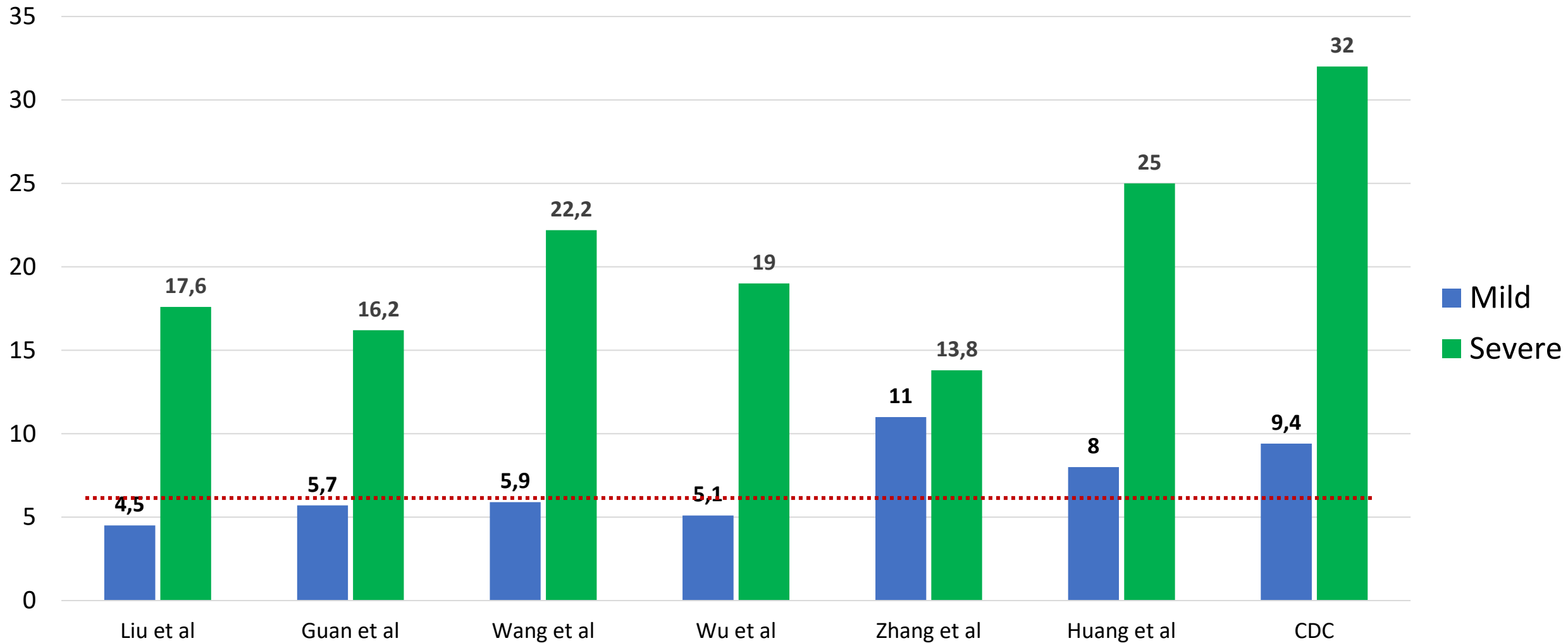
•Dichiara altresì il proprio impegno ad astenersi, nell'ambito dell'evento, dal nominare, in qualsivoglia modo o forma, aziende farmaceutiche e/o denominazione commerciale e di non fare pubblicità di qualsiasi tipo relativamente a specifici prodotti di interesse sanitario (farmaci, strumenti, dispositivi medico-chirurgici, ecc.).

Agenda

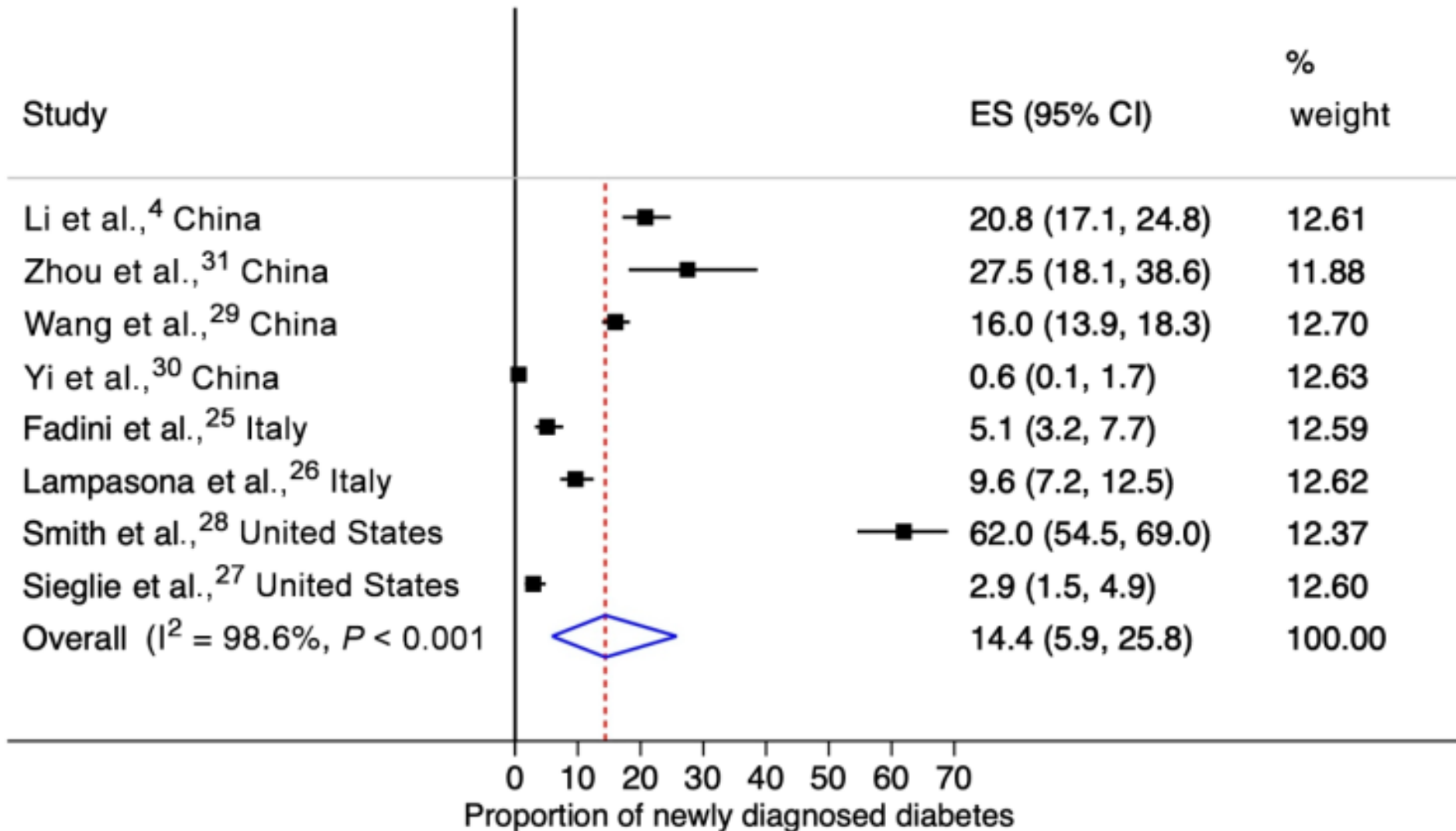
- I. Prevalenza del DM nei pazienti con COVID-19
- II. Mutua Influenza tra COVID-19 ed Diabete
- III. Effetti del COVID-19 sul metabolismo glucidico
- IV. Effetti dell'iperglicemia sugli Outcome dei pazienti
- V. Effetti dell'iperglicemia sulla risposta immune al COVID-19
- VI. Raccomandazioni pratiche per la gestione dell'iperglicemia nel paziente COVID-19

Diabete nei pazienti Ospedalizzati COVID-19

Prevalenza del diabete nei pazienti ospedalizzati con COVID-19



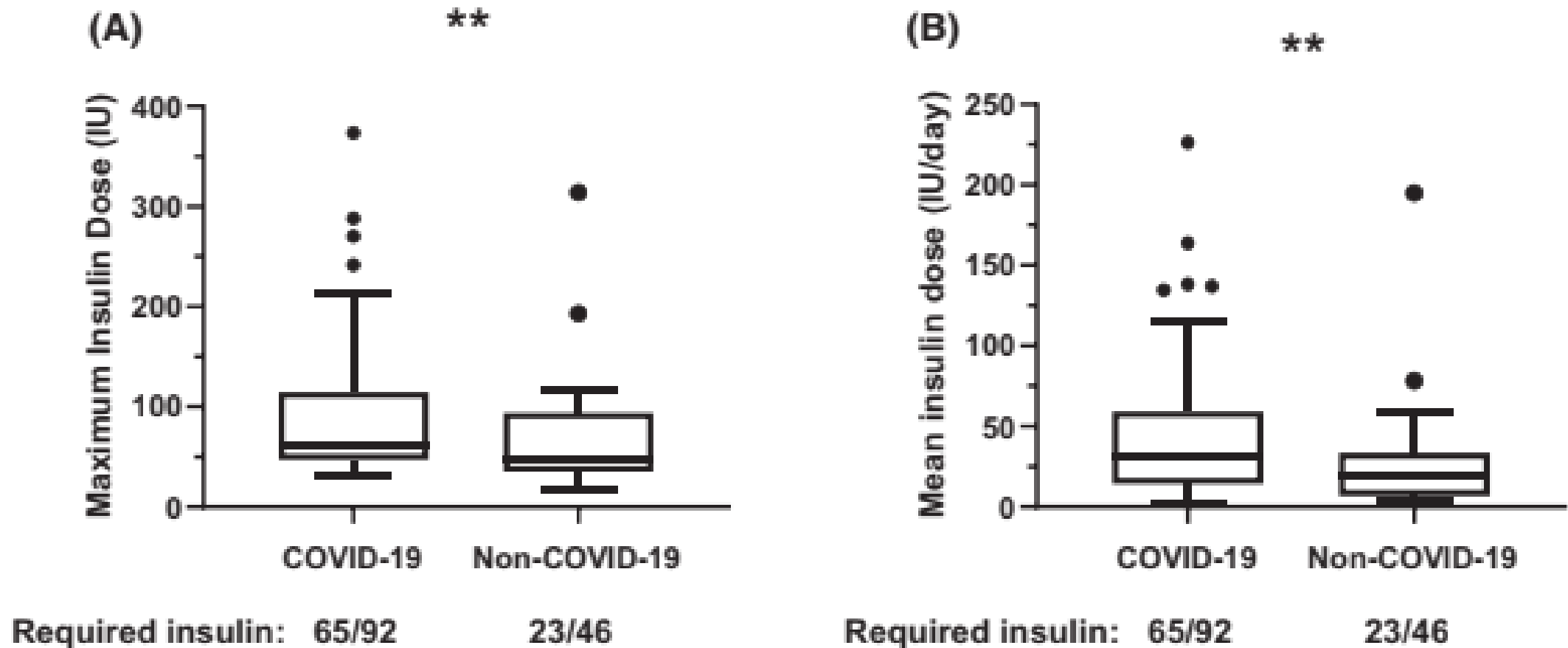
Diabete Presistente o Neodiagnosticato??



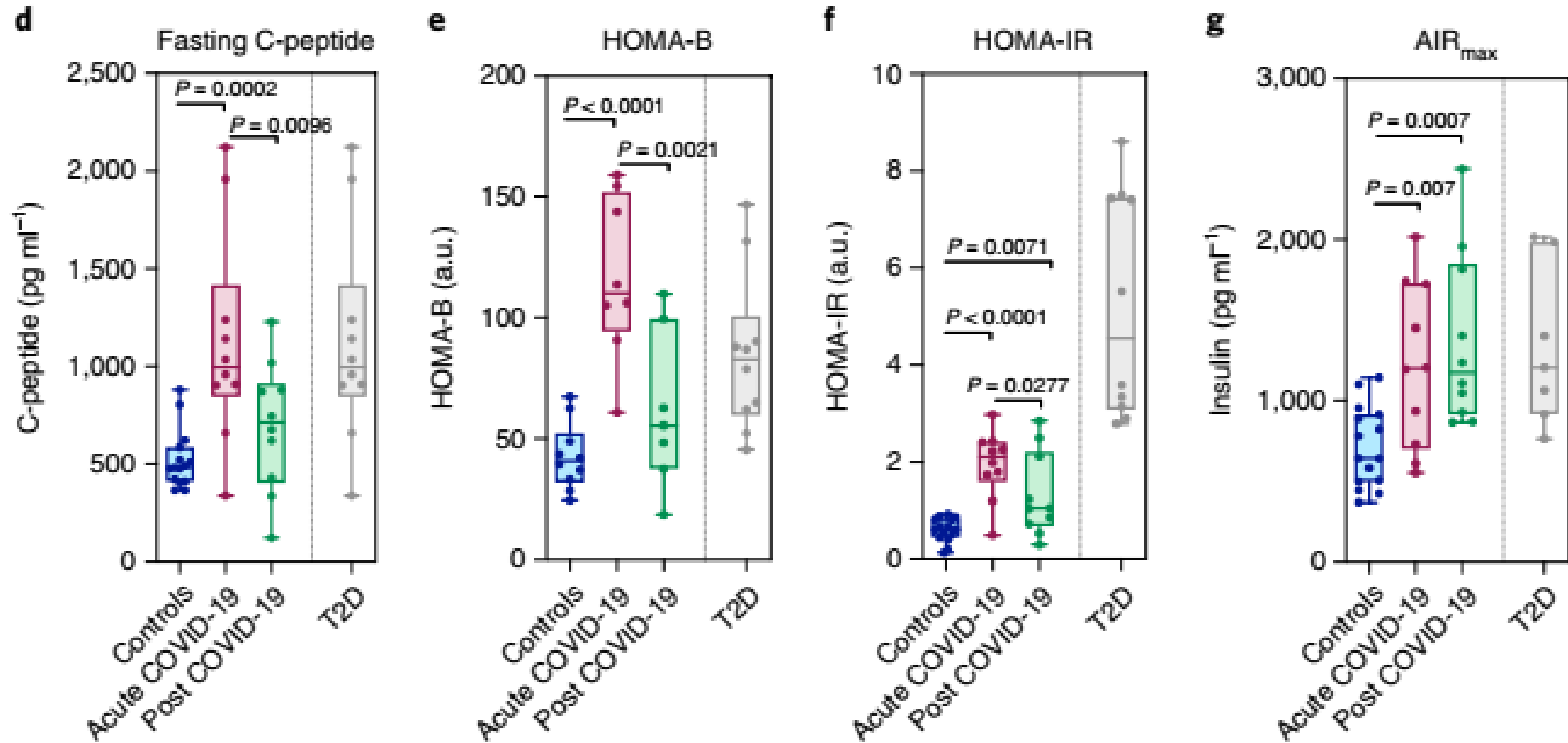
Manifestazioni Atipiche del COVID-19: DKA e HHS

	Patient 1	Patient 2	Patient 3	Patient 4	Patient 5
Age (y)	67	61	62	65	87
Sex	Female	Female	Male	Male	Female
Race	African American	African American	African American	African American	Caucasian
BMI (kg/m ²)	24.96	31.95	23.57	30.34	28.59
Past medical history	Type 1 DM, CHF, CKD	Type 1 DM, HTN, hyperlipidemia	Type 1 DM, ESRD, CHF, PVD, HTN	Type 2 DM, PVD, COPD	Type 2 DM, atrial flutter, asthma, CAD
Family history	Father with COPD	Parents, brothers, and sister with DM; parents with HTN and CHF	Mother with melanoma and psoriasis	Unknown	Mother with CAD; daughter with type 2 DM and CAD
Relevant medications prior to admission	Insulin glargine, insulin lispro, lisinopril, plavix	Insulin glargine, insulin lispro, gabapentin	Insulin glargine, insulin aspart, keppra, coreg, amlodipine, aspirin, lipitor	Empagliflozin, Symbicort, albuterol, aspirin	Olmесartan, Lasix, amlodipine, Januvia, glipizide, pravastatin
Presenting complaint	Fever, altered mental status, abdominal pain, and watery diarrhea	Generalized weakness, poor appetite, and chills	Fever	Fever, cough, shortness of breath leading to acute hypoxic respiratory failure, intubation, and septic shock	Fever, nonproductive cough, and generalized fatigue
Laboratory data on admission					
pH	7.01	7.34	7.33	7.22	7.31
Serum bicarbonate (mmol/L)	4	20	16	8	17
Serum glucose (mg/dL)	821	587	625	158	583
Anion gap	30	19	27	26	21
β hydroxy butyrate (mmol/L)	>13.5	1.73	4.40	8.3	2.09
BUN (mg/dL)	39	12	72	24	47
Creatinine (mg/dL)	2.7	0.9	10.6	1.2	1.7
Lactic acid (mmol/L)	2.6	1.8	1.1	0.7	1.9
HbA1C (%)	8.4	10.8	10.0	8.9	7.9
Severity of DKA per Kitabchi criteria	Moderate	Mild	Mild	Moderate	Mild
Acute kidney injury	Present	No	No	No	Present
Chest X-ray (on admission)	No acute pulmonary process	No acute pulmonary process	Minimal pulmonary vascular congestion and mild cardiomegaly	Diffuse bilateral interstitial and air-space abnormalities	Bilateral scattered ground-glass opacities
Previous history of DKA	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Hospital course	Diagnosed with <i>C. difficile</i> infection and treated with oral vancomycin. Developed acute hypoxic respiratory failure likely secondary to COVID-19 infection. Received IV insulin as management for DKA and was eventually transitioned to SQ insulin at the time of discharge.	Etiology for DKA was identified as COVID-19 infection, but the patient remained symptom-free. Received IV insulin as management for DKA and was eventually transitioned to SQ insulin at the time of discharge.	Patient later developed acute hypoxic respiratory failure likely secondary to COVID-19 infection and volume overload, which improved with dialysis. Received IV insulin as management for DKA and was eventually transitioned to SQ insulin at the time of discharge.	Received IV insulin as management of DKA and septic shock. Enrolled into remdesivir randomized control trial.	Developed acute hypoxic respiratory failure due to COVID-19 infection, followed by multiorgan failure. Received IV insulin for DKA until care was withdrawn.

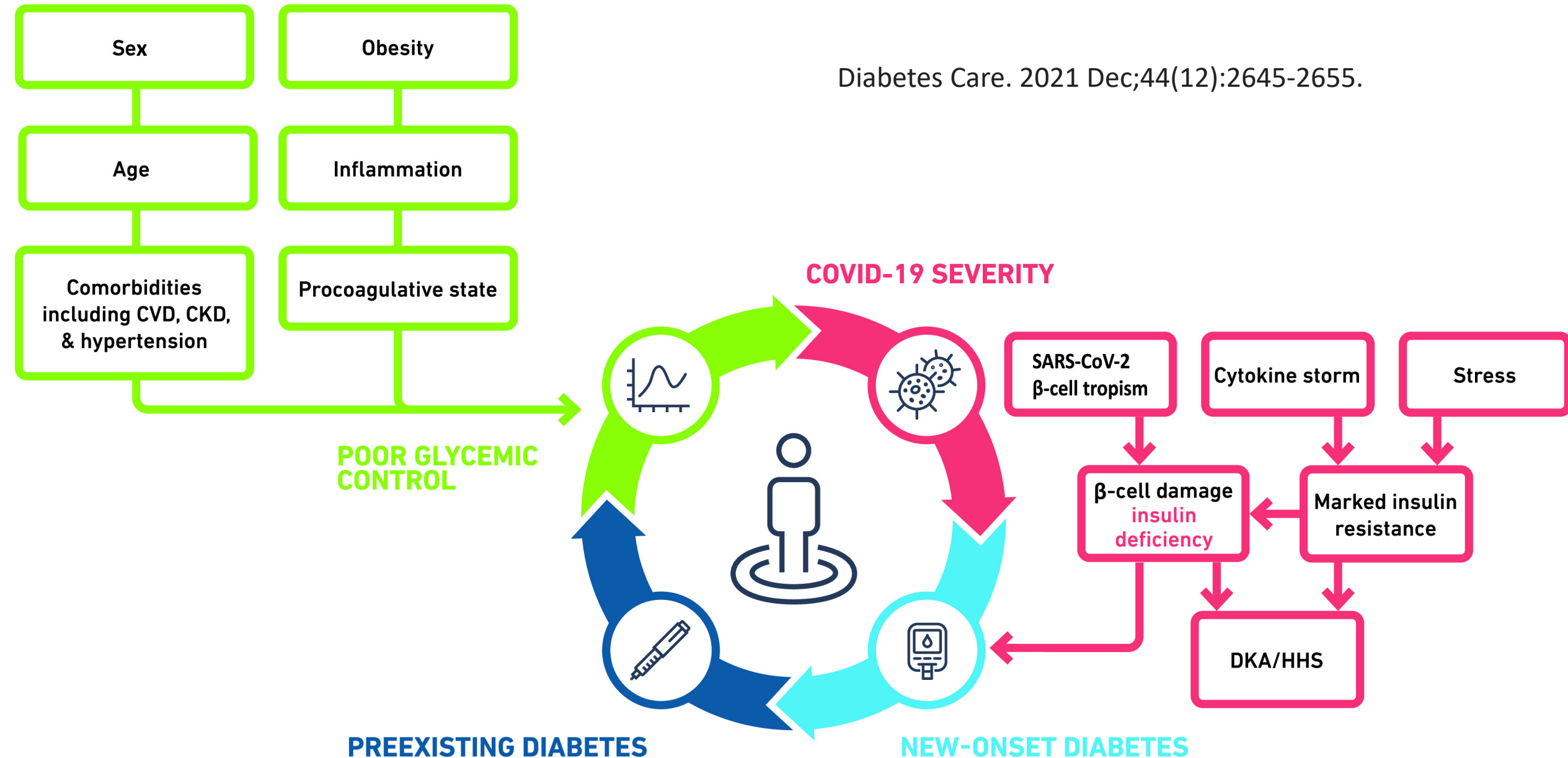
Eccezionale fabbisogno insulinico nel COVID-19



Effetti del COVID-19 sul metabolismo glicemico



Diabetes Care. 2021 Dec;44(12):2645-2655.

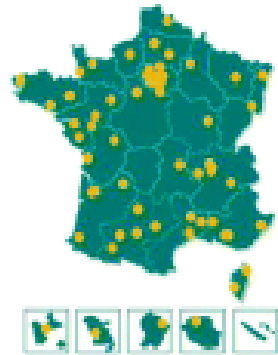


**Impatta di più sugli outcomes del paziente lo
Scompenso Glicemico Acuto, quello Cronico o altre
caratteristiche del paziente?**

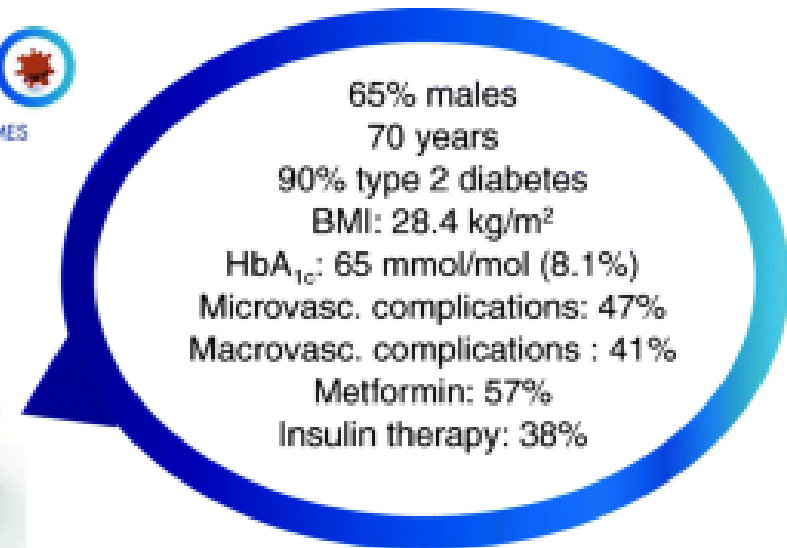
caratteristiche del paziente?

CORONADO

CORONAVIRUS SARS-COV2 & DIABETES OUTCOMES



53 sites in France
1317 patients with
diabetes hospitalised
for COVID-19
10–31 March 2020



FOLLOW-UP
(from admission to day 7)



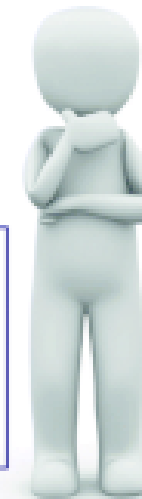
69% males
70 years
BMI 29.1 kg/m²
HbA_{1c} 65 mmol/mol



Factors independently associated
with primary outcome
Prior to admission: BMI,
On admission: Dyspnoea,
Lymphocyte count, AST, CRP

PRIMARY OUTCOME: 29% (n=382)
(death or mechanical ventilation on day 7)

Factors independently associated
with death
Prior to admission: Age, Microvasc.
& Macrovasc. complications,
Treated obstructive sleep apnoea
On admission: Age, Dyspnoea,
eGFR, AST, Platelet count, CRP



69% males
79 years
BMI 27.7 kg/m²
HbA_{1c} 65 mmol/mol

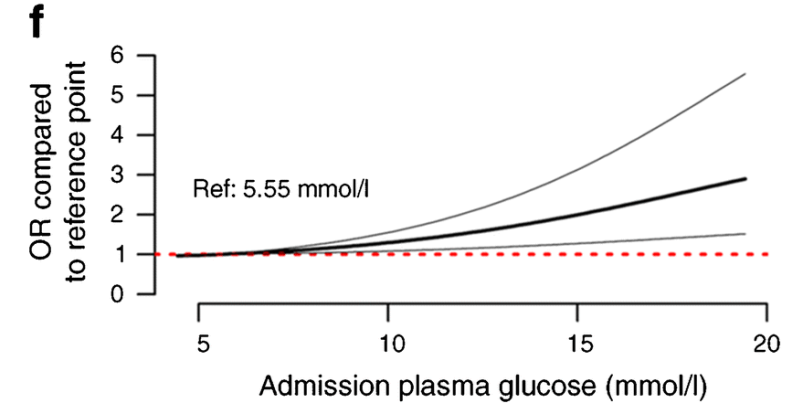
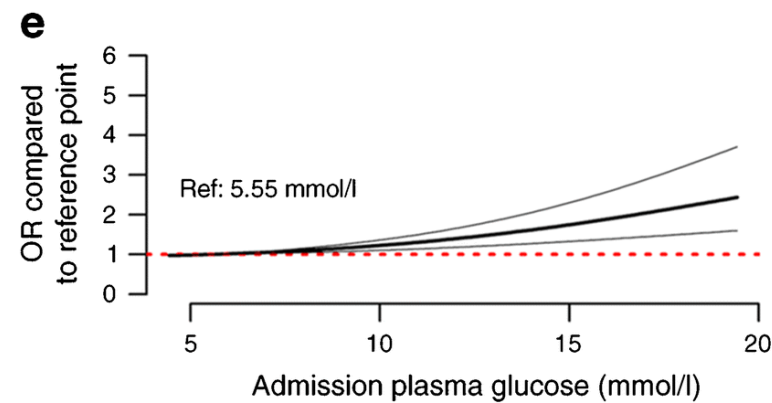
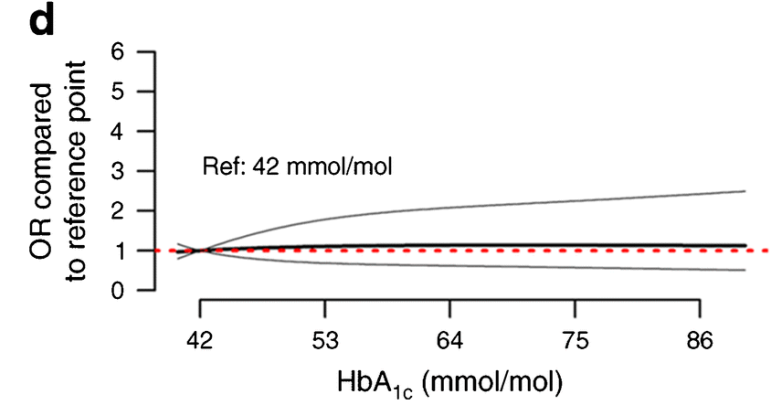
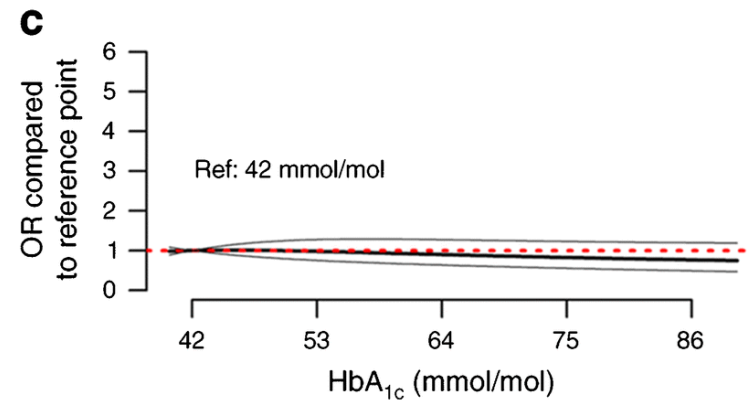
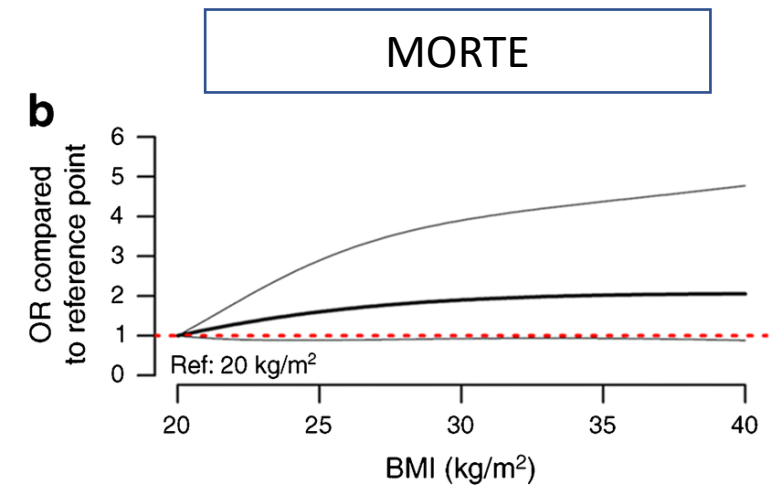
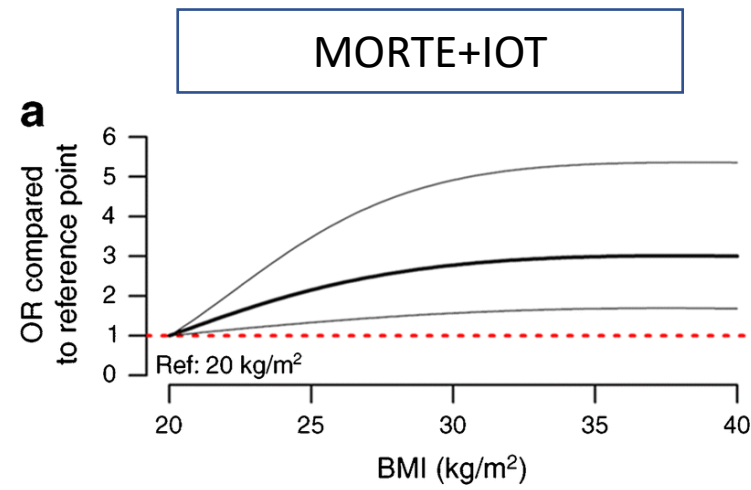
DEATH : 10.6% (n=140)

Clinicaltrial.gov: NCT04324736

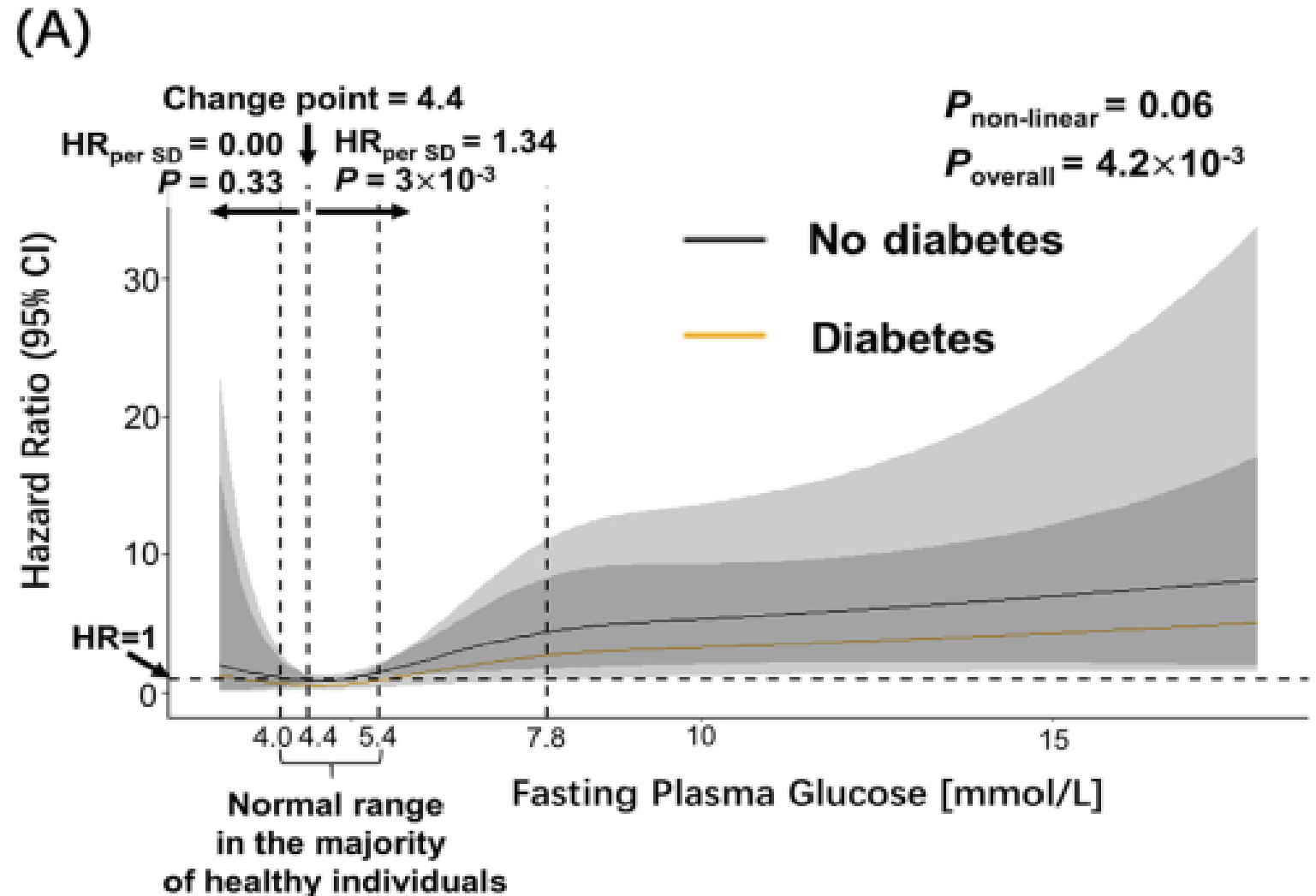
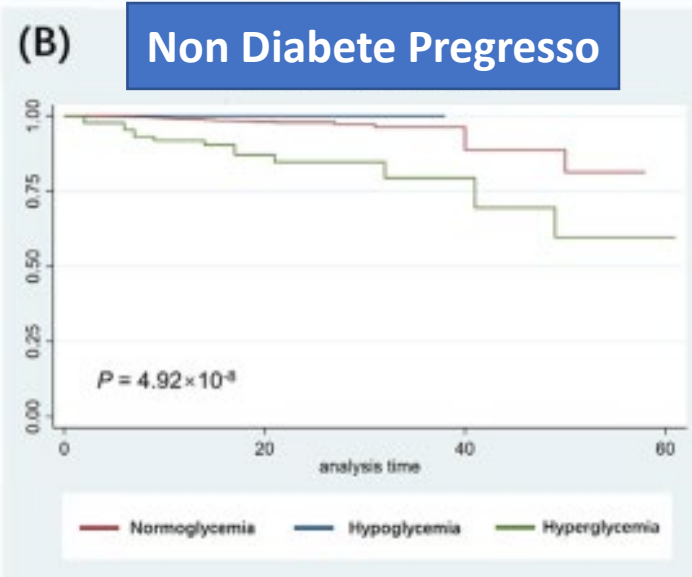
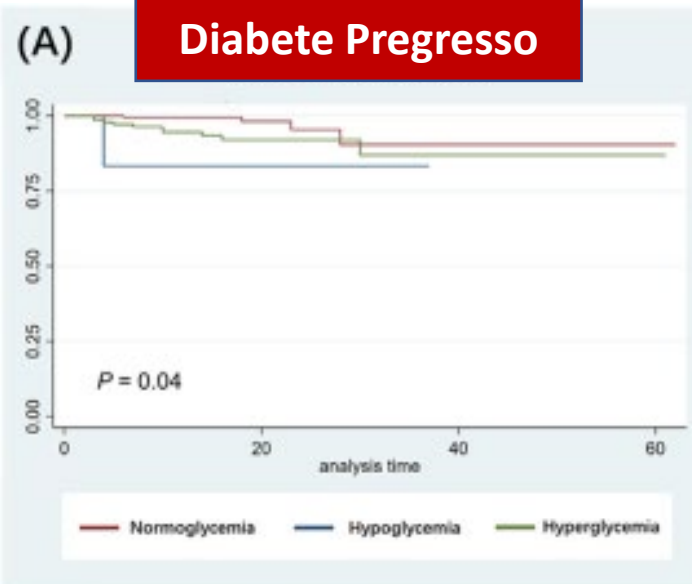
BMI

HbA1C

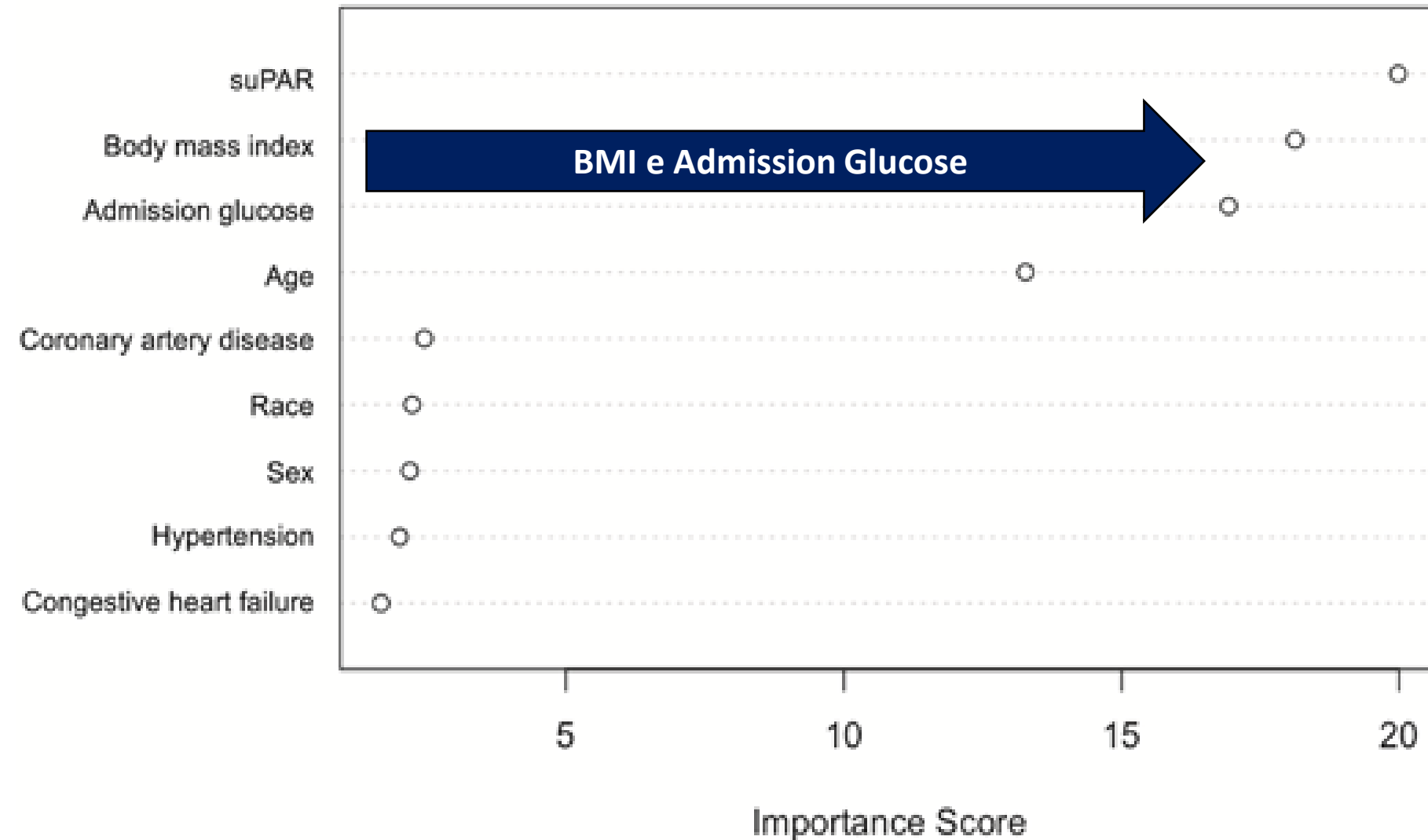
AGlu



Diabetes Pre-esistente o Iperglicemia da Stress?



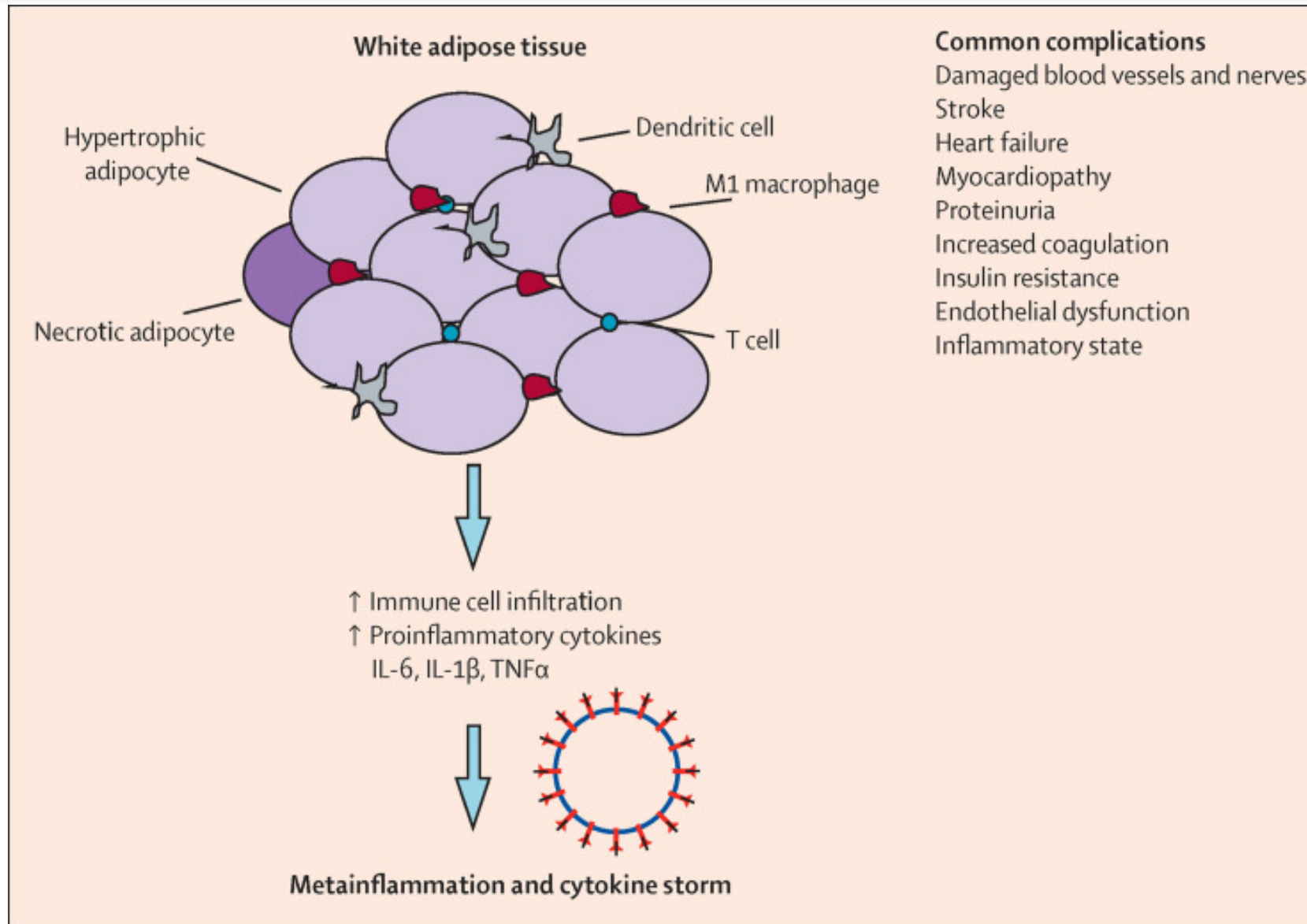
Variable Importance Plot

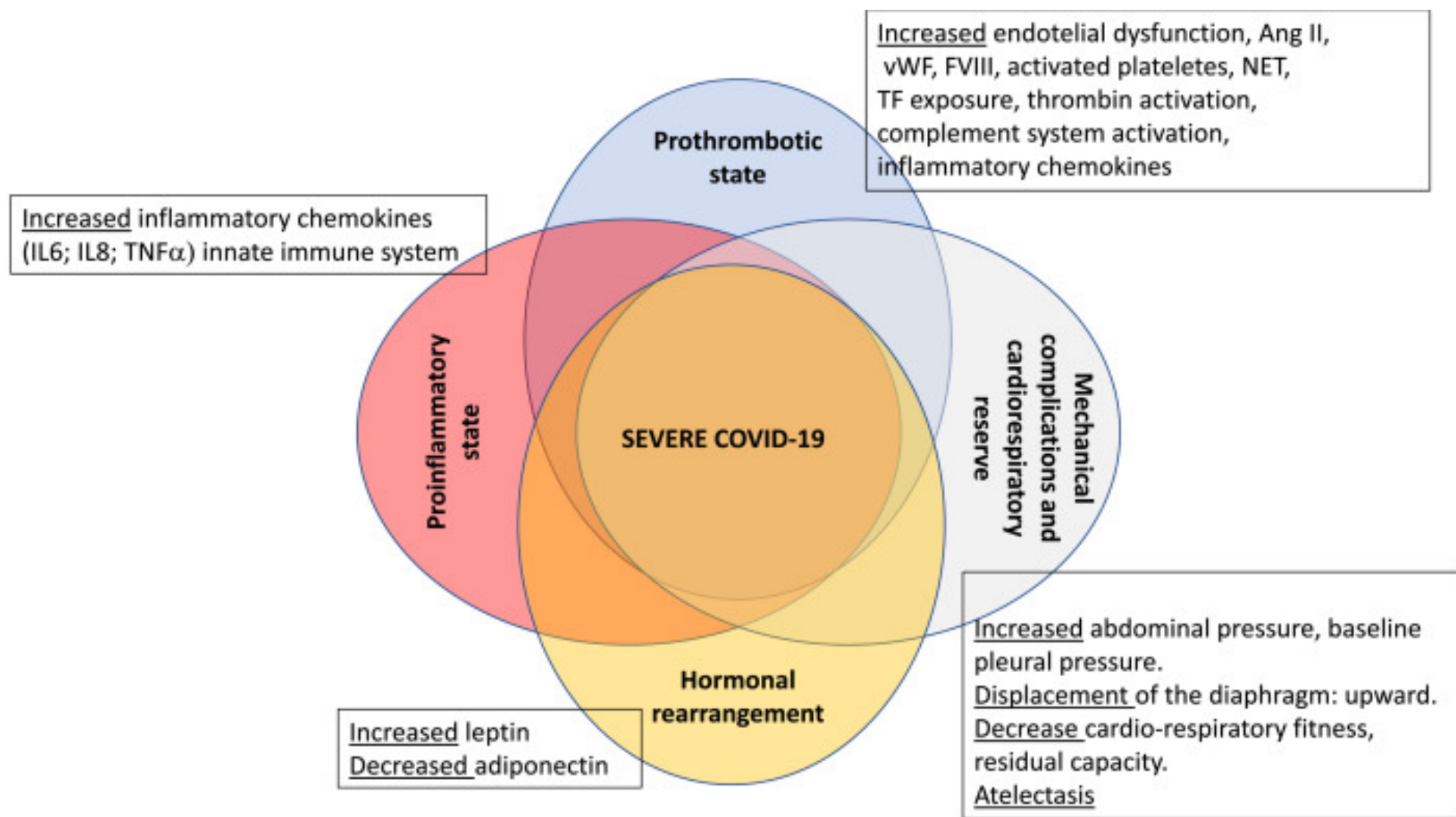


626 pazienti con DM
Ospedalizzati per COVID-19

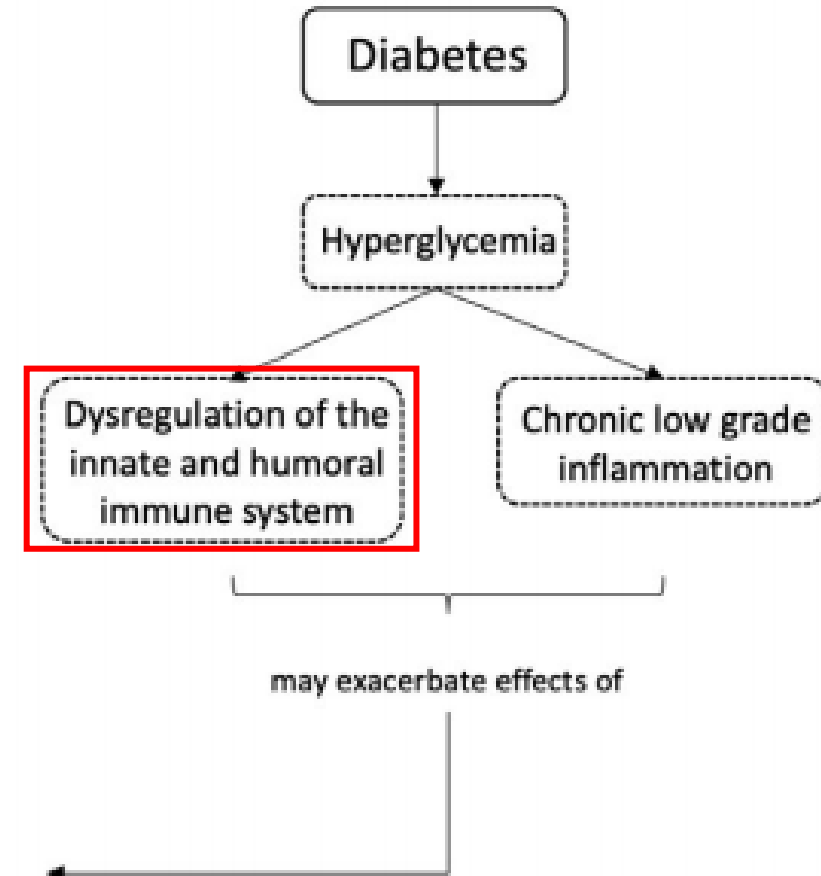
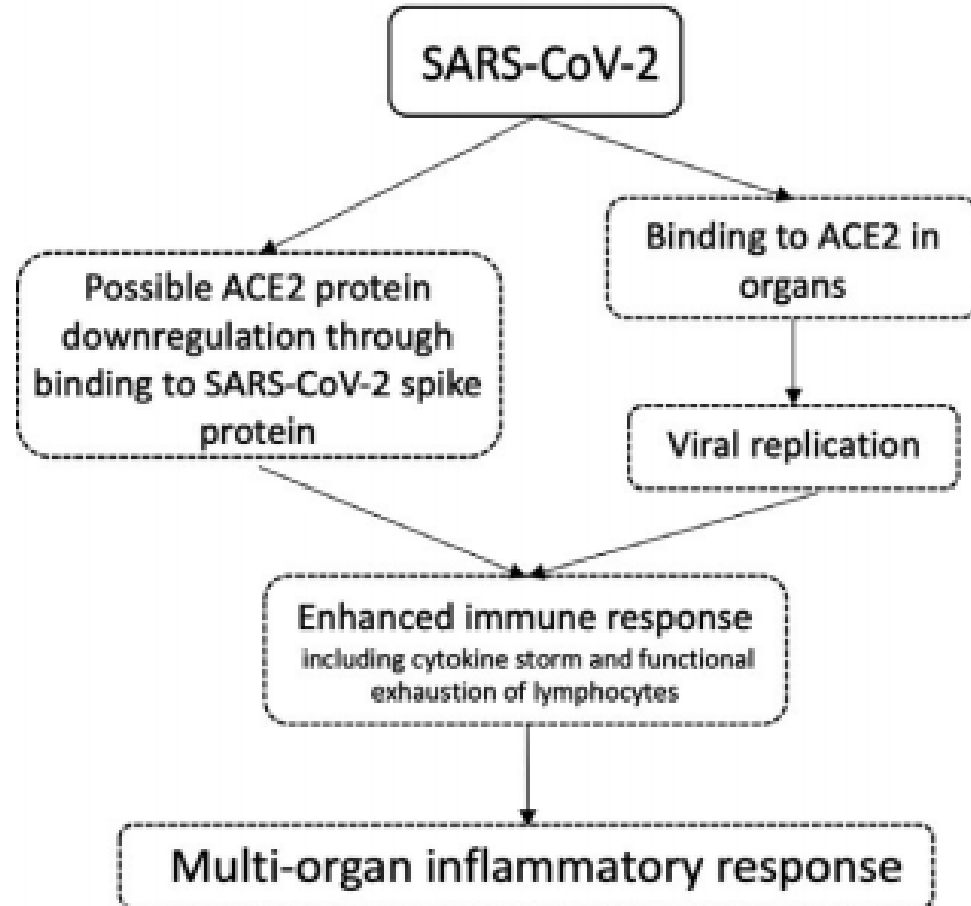
- 90 % T2DM
- Età media 64 anni
- BMI medio 33 K/m²

Perchè il BMI impatta sull'infezione da COVID-19?



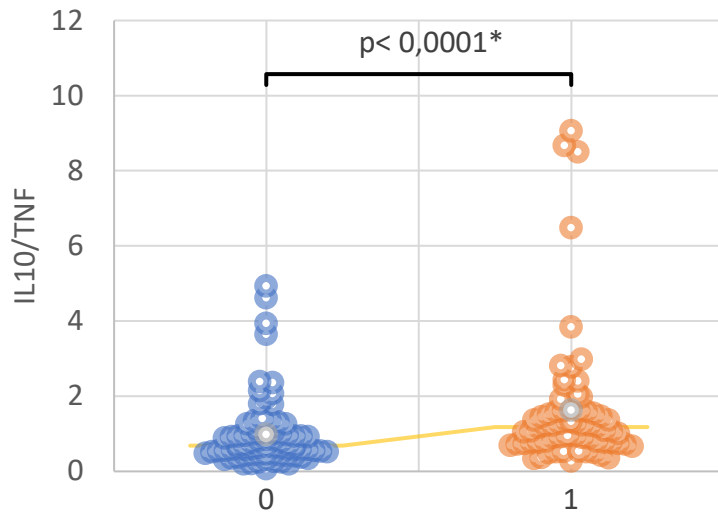


Effetti dell'ipeglicemia sull'infezione da COVID-19



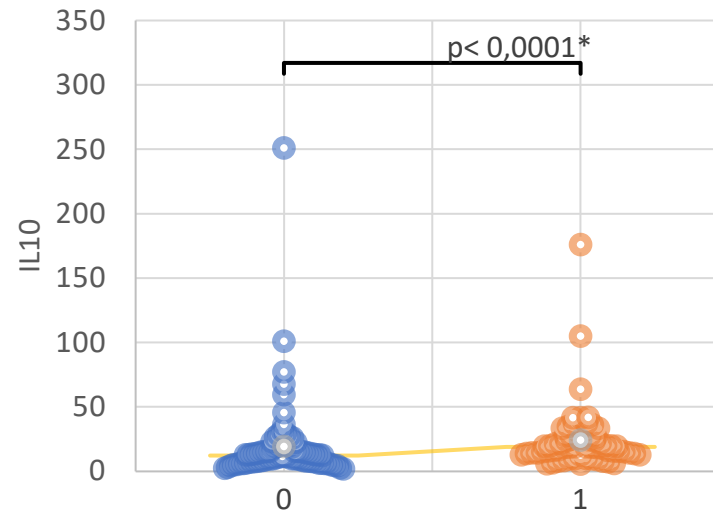
Effetti dell'ipeglicemia da stress sull'immunità umorale

IL10/TNF alfa



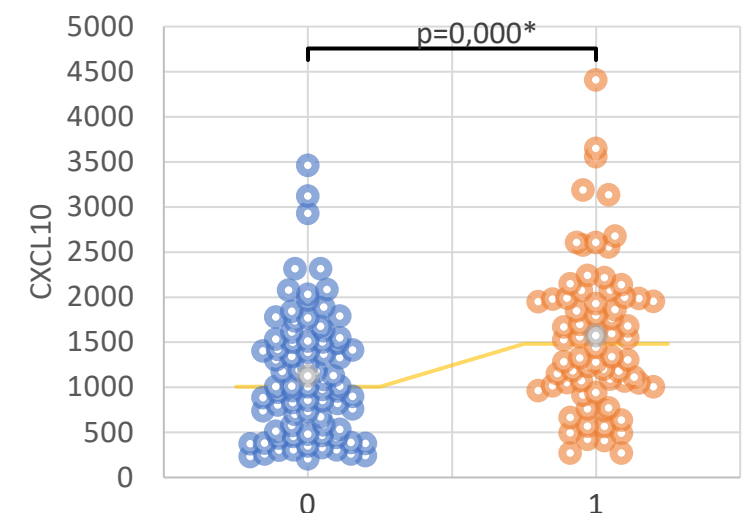
*: significant at level $\alpha=0,05$

IL10



*: significant at level $\alpha=0,05$

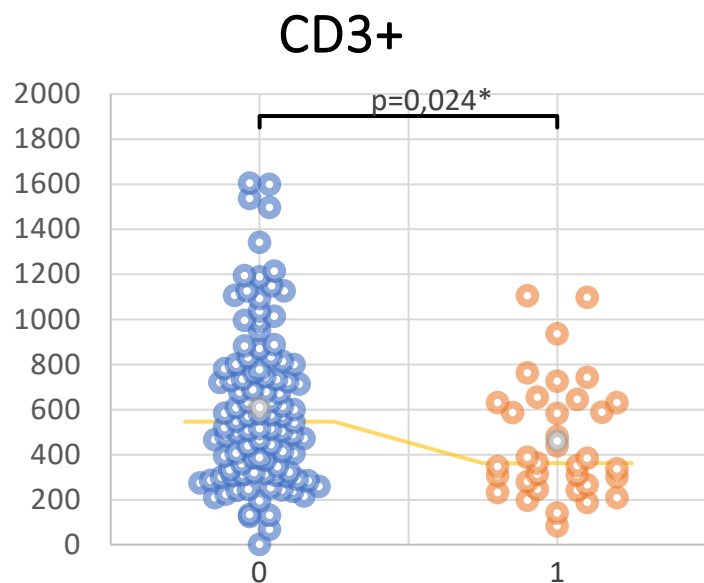
CXCL10



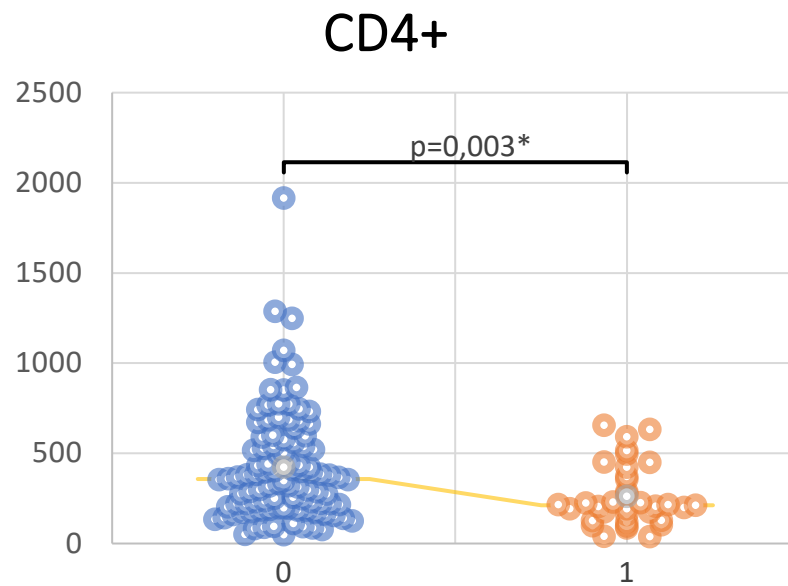
*: significant at level $\alpha=0,05$

Level of IL-10 , IL10/TNF ratio and CXCL10 in patients with and without stress hyperglycemia

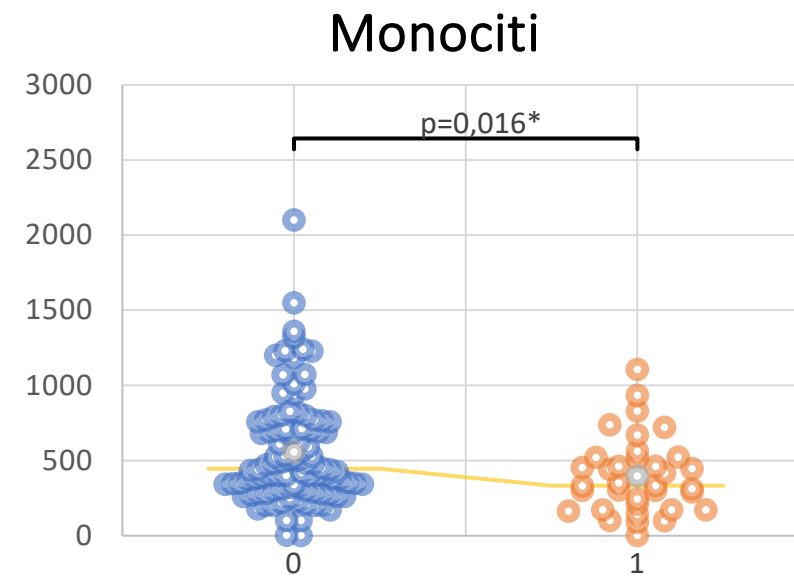
Effetti dell'ipeglicemia da stress sull'immunità cellulo-mediata nel COVID-19



*: significant at level $\alpha=0,05$



*: significant at level $\alpha=0,05$



*: significant at level $\alpha=0,05$

Approccio al Paziente

- ✓ Stratificazione del paziente
- ✓ Valutazione stato nutrizionale
- ✓ Impostazione Target di Cura
- ✓ Modifica terapia domiciliare
- ✓ Impostazione Monitoraggio Glicemico
- ✓ Eventuale impostazione della terapia insulinica

Stratificazione del Paziente-1

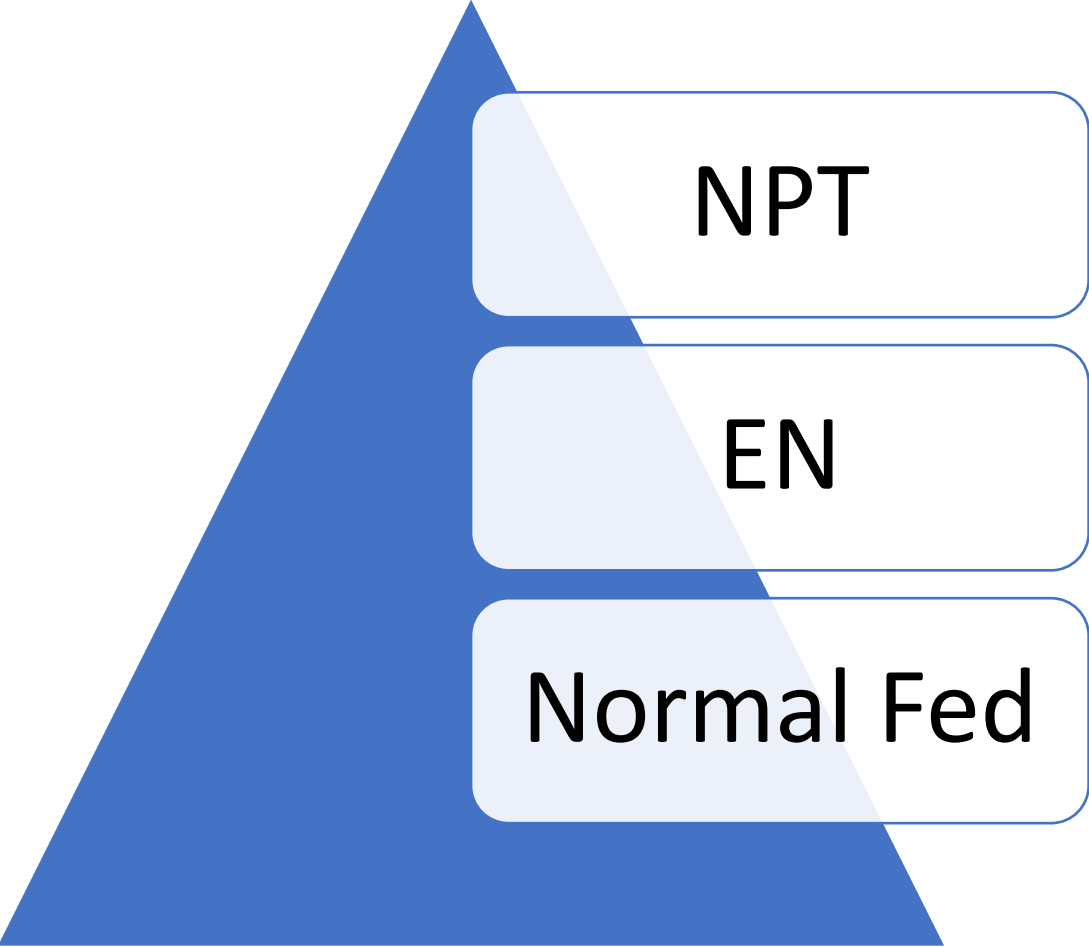
Tabella 1: Stadi clinici della malattia COVID-19 in base alla classificazione NIH.

Stadio	Caratteristiche
Infezione asintomatica o presintomatica	Diagnosi d'infezione da SARS-CoV-2 in completa assenza di sintomi
Malattia lieve	Presenza di sintomatologia lieve (es. febbre, tosse, alterazione dei gusti, malessere, cefalea, mialgie) ma in assenza di dispnea e alterazioni radiologiche
Malattia moderata	SpO2 $\geq$ 94% e evidenza clinica o radiologica di polmonite
Malattia severa	SpO2 <94%, PaO2/FiO2 <300, frequenza respiratoria >30 atti/min (nell'adulto), o infiltrati polmonari > 50%
Malattia critica	Insufficienza respiratoria, shock settico, e/o insufficienza multiorgano

Stratificazione del Paziente-2

- I. Controlla la glicemia (anche capillare) in tutti i pazienti, sia diabetici che non diabetici, che accedono in Ospedale per accertata o sospetta infezione da SARS-CoV2.
- II. In caso di iperglicemia esegui dosaggio della emoglobina glicosilata per differenziare iperglicemia da stress da DM.
- III. Se glicemia > 200 mg/dl escludi la Chetoacidosi Diabetica (DKA) e la Sindrome Iperglicemica Iperosmolare (HHS) mediante l'esecuzione di un EGA arterioso + Valutazione di Chetonemia e/o Chetonuria.
- IV. La malattia COVID-19 facilita presentazioni atipiche delle emergenze del diabete (DKA e HHS)

Valutazione dello Stato Nutrizionale



NPT

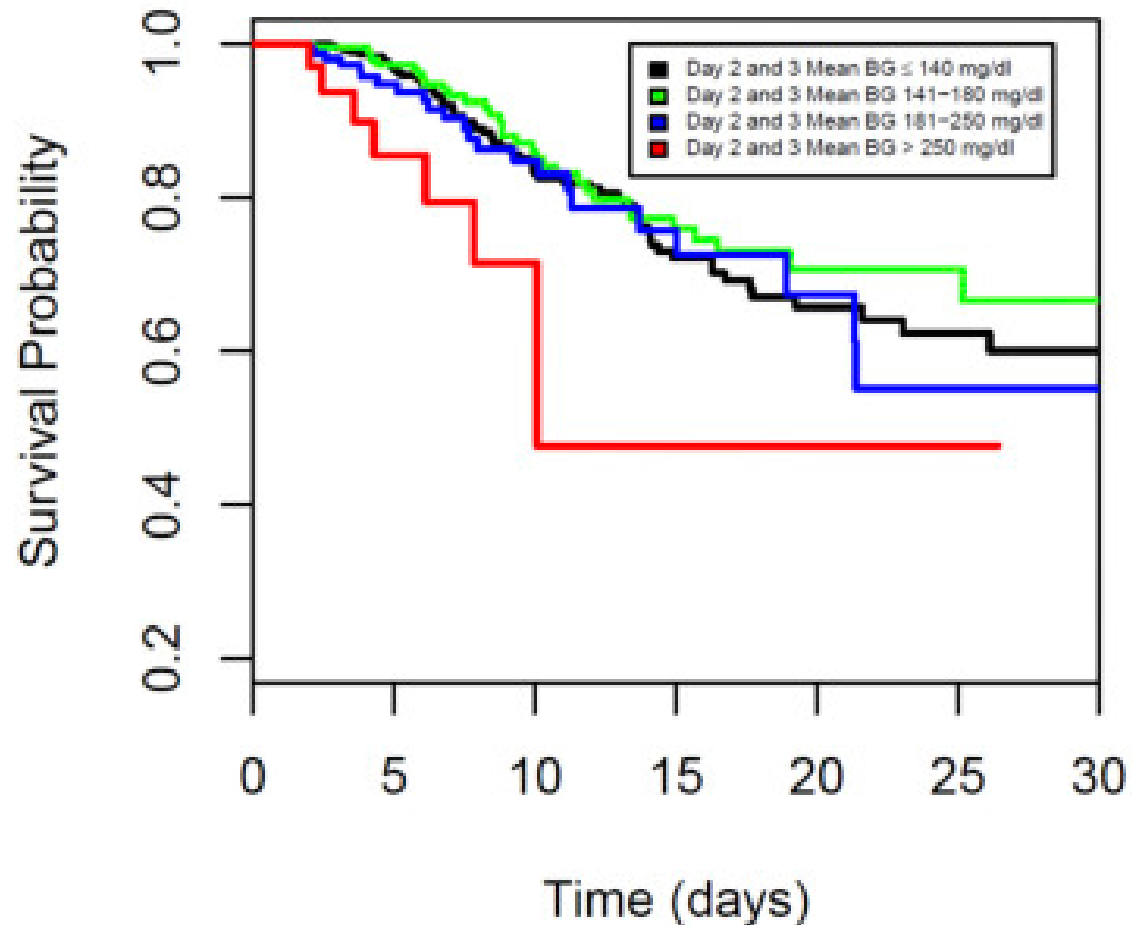
EN

Normal Fed

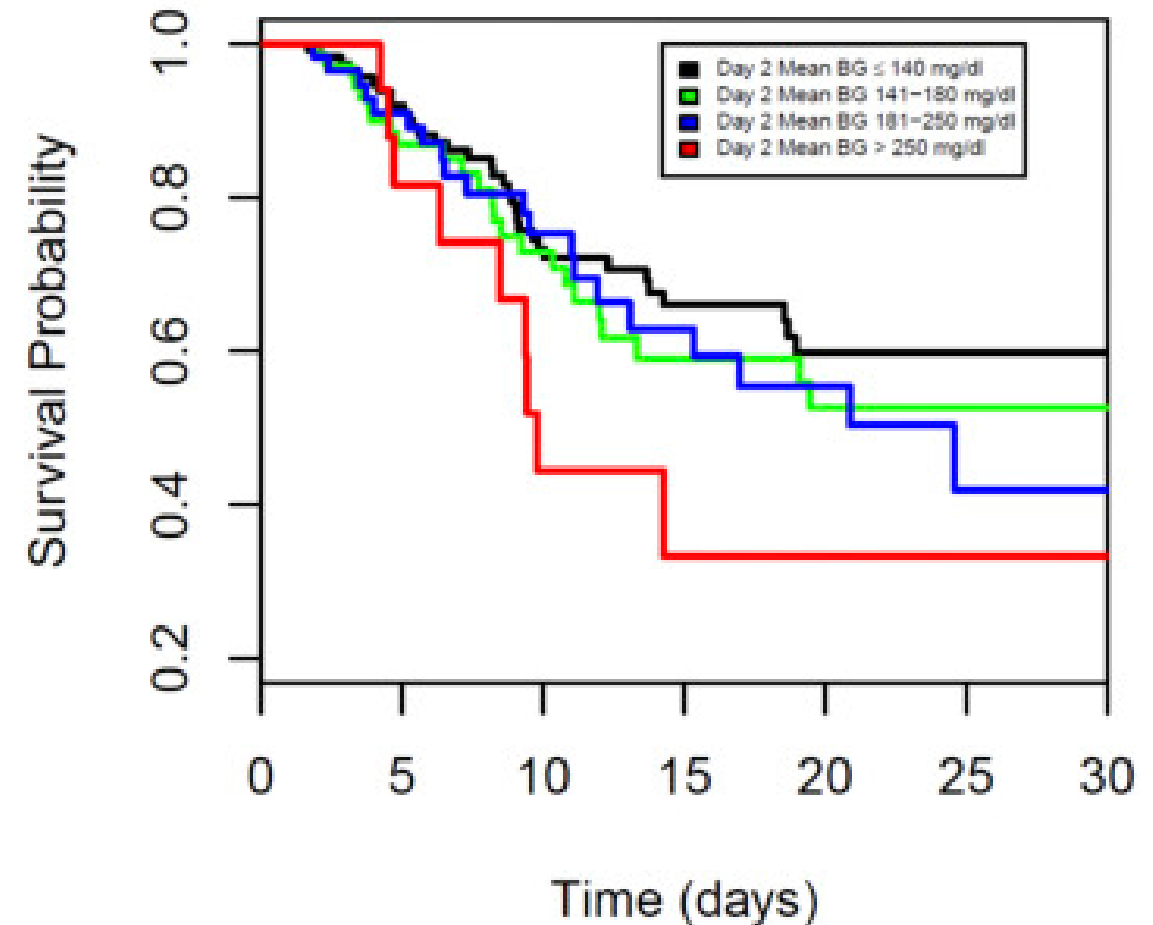
1. Slow and progressive **delivery of energy and protein is recommended** during the first 5-7 days of critical illness in patients with COVID-19
2. Energy and protein prescriptions vary, with 20-30 kcal/kg/ day and 1.2-2.0 g/day protein most frequently recommended
3. Five guidelines recommend that **non-nutritional calories from propofol and/or dextrose** administration be considered when evaluating energy delivery
4. The **early initiation of EN within 48 h** of admission is recommended in seven of 10 guidelines

Controllo glicemico intraospedaliero e prognosi

Non-ICU

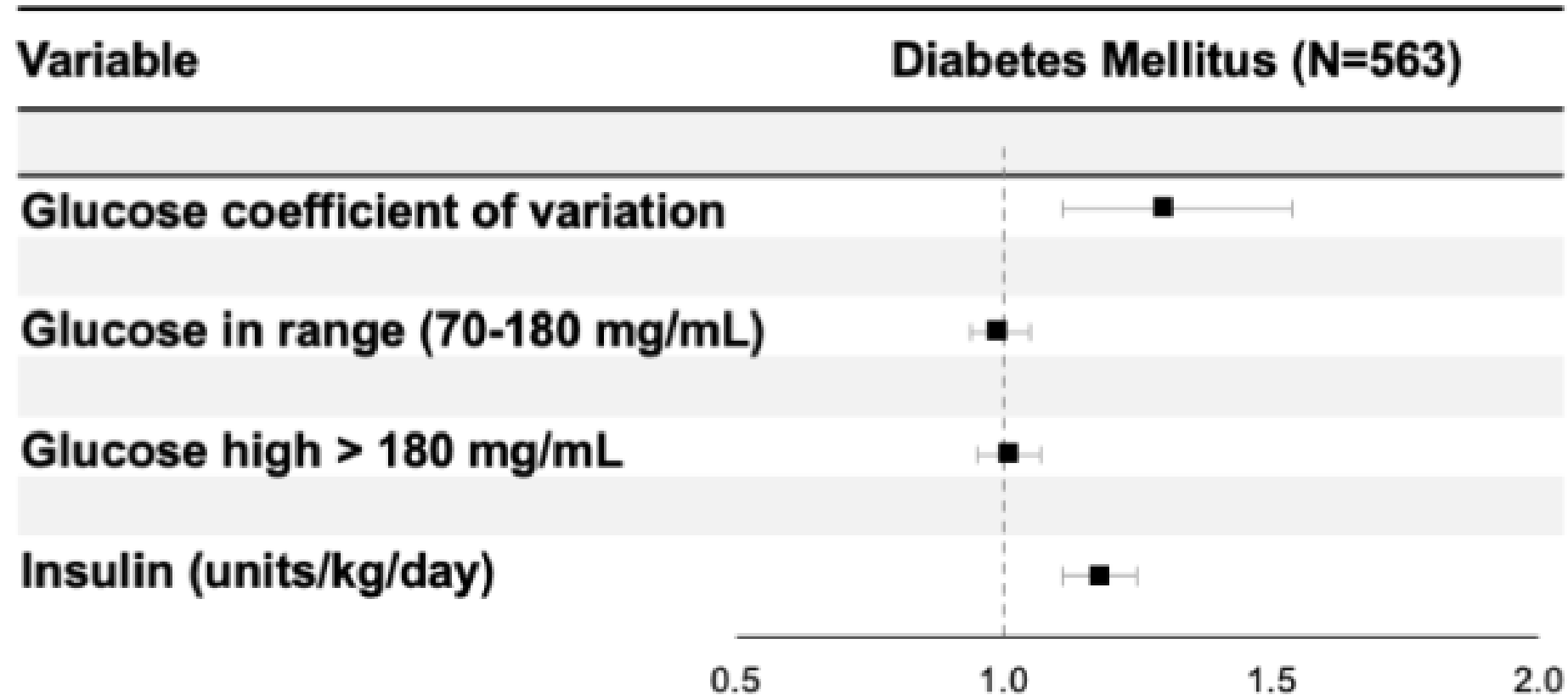


ICU



1544 Pazienti , Multicentrico, Retrospektivo, pazienti ospedalizzati in diversi setting di cura

Controllo glicemico intraospedaliero e prognosi



Impostazione dei Target di Cura

- i. Insulin therapy should be initiated for treatment of persistent hyperglycemia 180 mg/dL and targeted to a glucose range of **140–180 mg/dL for the majority of critically ill patients**. Although not as well supported by data from randomized controlled trials, **these recommendations have been extended to hospitalized patients without critical illness**.
- ii. More stringent goals, such as **110–140 mg/dL** may be appropriate **for selected patients** (postsurgical patients), as long as they can be achieved without significant hypoglycemia
- iii. Glucose concentrations between **180 mg/dL and 250 mg/dL** may be acceptable in patients **with severe comorbidities**, and in inpatient care settings where frequent glucose monitoring or close nursing supervision is not feasible.
- iv. Glycemic levels **above 250 mg/dL (13.9 mmol/L)** may be acceptable **in terminally ill** patients with short life expectancy.

Prescrizione dell'autocontrollo

Table 3 Proposed strategy for level 1 monitoring of capillary blood glucose

Day	BBF	ABF	BL	AL	BDN	ADN	3 a.m. ^a	Remarks
-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	---------------------	---------

Day 1 x

Table 4 Proposed strategy for level 2 monitoring of capillary blood glucose

Day ^a	BBF	ABF	BL	AL	BDN	ADN	3 a.m. ^b	Remarks
------------------	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	---------------------	---------

Day 2

Day 3
Day 4 x

Level 1 capillary cap
there is no episode

Table 5 Proposed strategy for level 3 monitoring of capillary blood glucose

Day	BBF	ABF	BL	AL	BDN	ADN	3 a.m. ^a	Remarks
-----	-----	-----	----	----	-----	-----	---------------------	---------

Level 2 capil

^a In case val
rotated on c

^b Blood glu

Day 1 x x x x x x

Day 2 x x x x x x

Day 3 x x x x x x

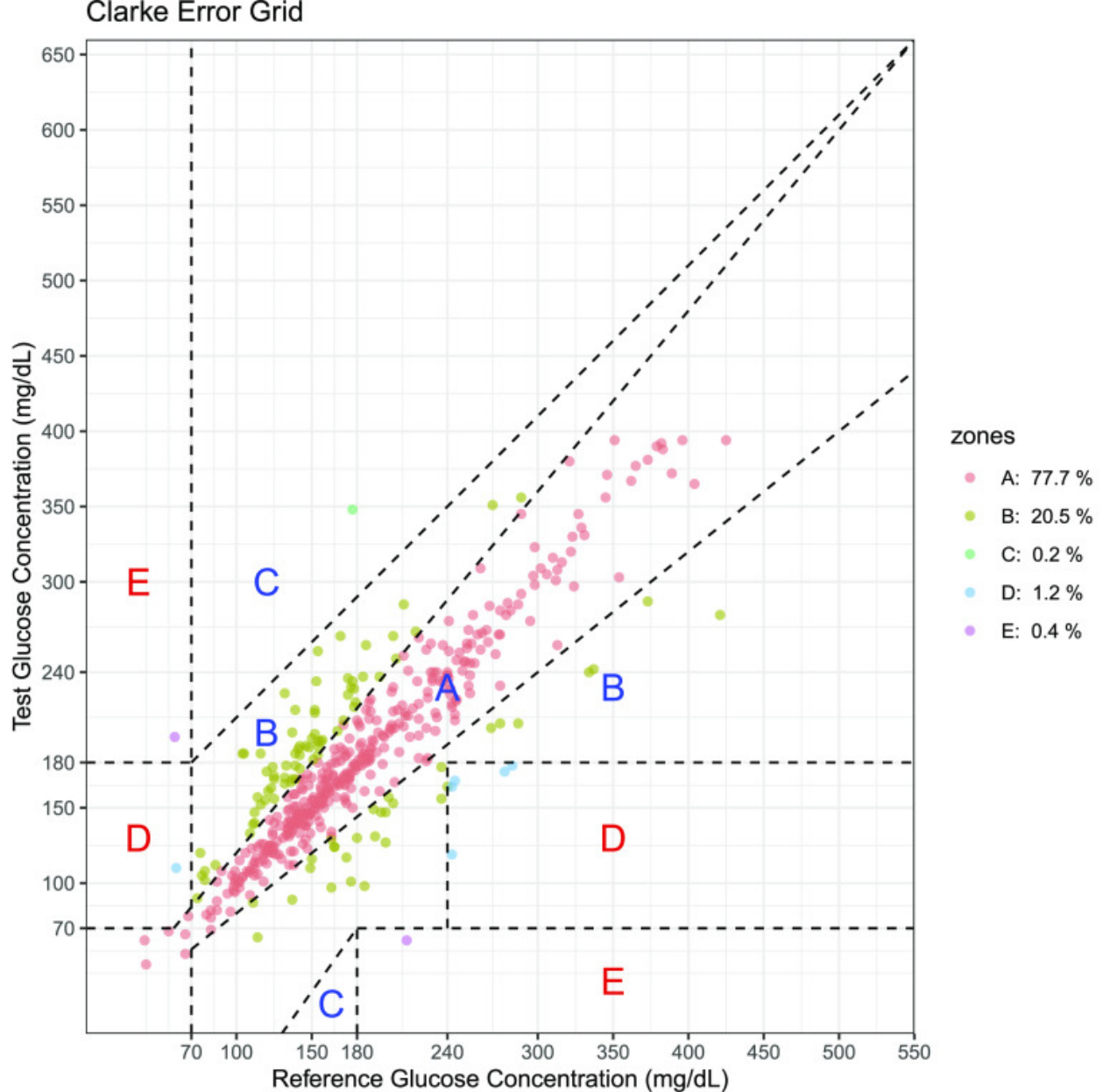
Day 4 x x x x x x

Level 3 capillary capillary blood glucose monitoring is advised when < 50% of the blood glucose values are in the target range

^a Blood glucose should be monitored at 3 a.m. when the fasting blood glucose is persistently out of the target range

Opportunità CGM

- ✓ Dexcom G6 CGM on intensive care unit (ICU)
- ✓ 11 pazienti ad alta intensità (IOT, Vasopressori)
- ✓ Diagnosi Confermata di COVID-19
- ✓ Elevata Variabilità Glicemica
- ✓ Valutata accuratezza mediante analisi di campioni appaiati di glicemia da CGM e Point-of-Care
- ✓ Analisi indipendente dalle condizioni cliniche

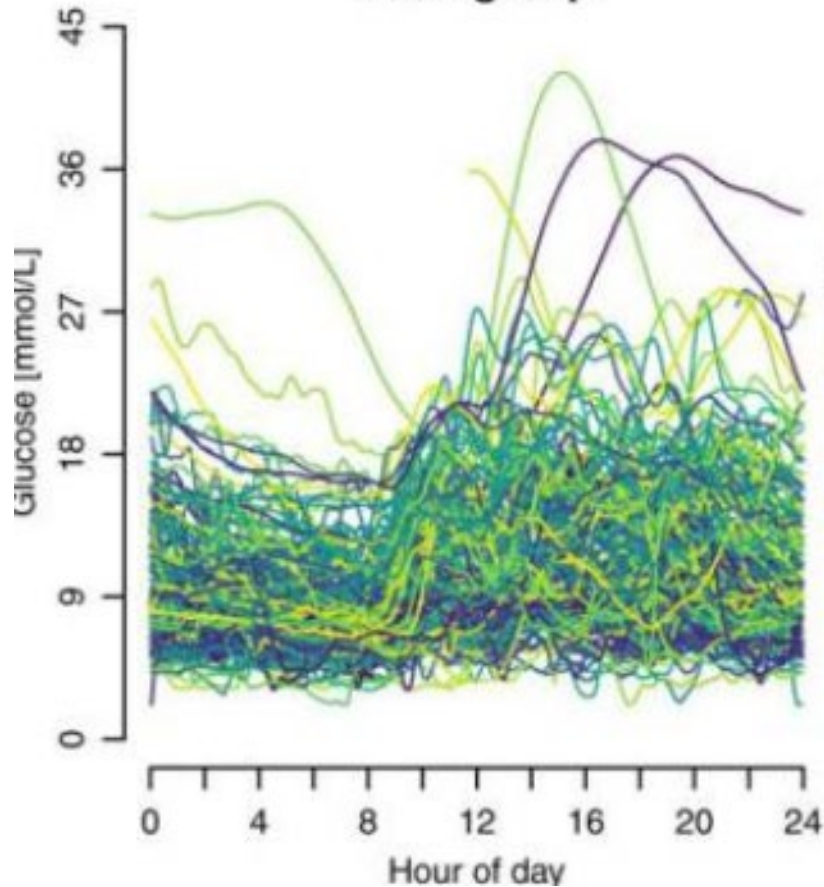


Diabetes Care 2021 Mar; 44(3): 847-849

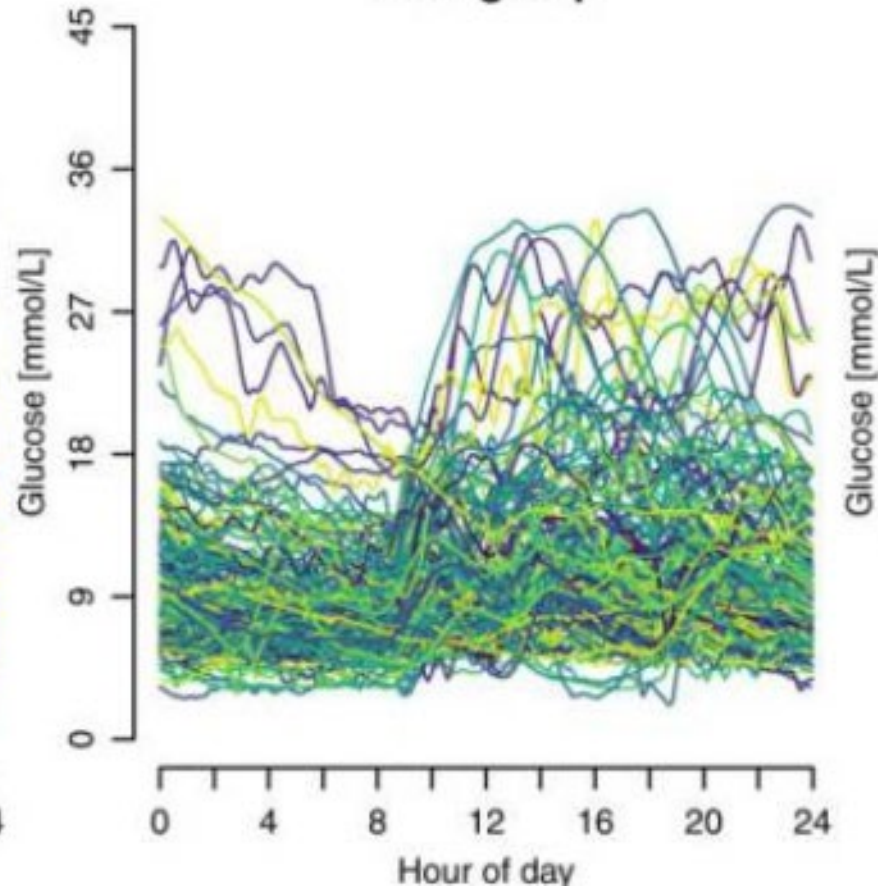
n	15/15%	20/20%	30/30%	40/40%	MARD	Median ARD
493	0.708	0.777	0.888	0.953	12.578	6.338

Opportunità CGM

CGM group



POC group



- ✓ RCT 64 pz ospedalizzati ICU
- ✓ CGM riduce il carico di lavoro degli Operatori e l'esposizione al COVID
- ✓ CGM Migliora la QOL dei pazienti
- ✓ **CGM non superiore a POC** per nel mantenere ottimale il controllo metabolico

Revisione della terapia Domiciliare

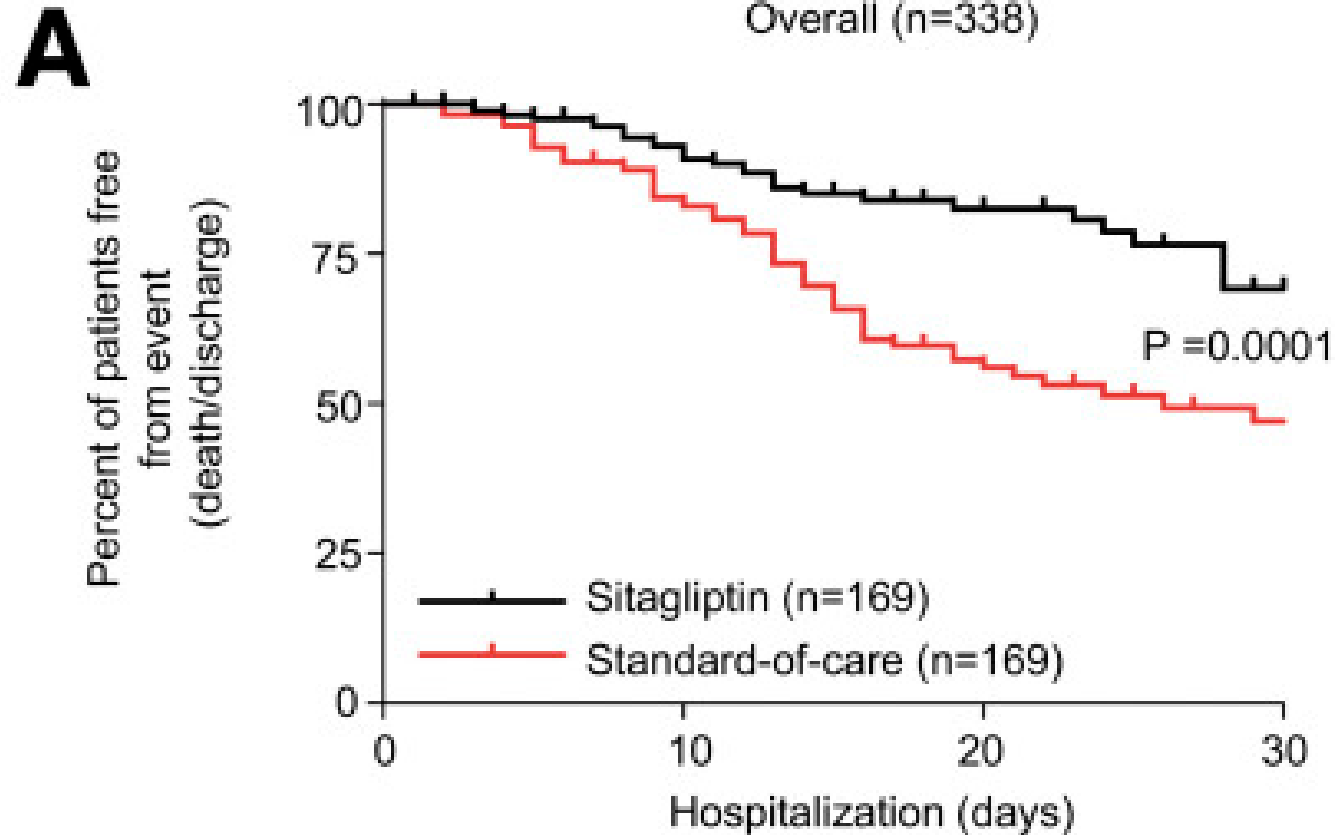
Vanno sospese le terapia domiciliari basate su:

- ✓ Metformina per rischio di acidosi lattica
- ✓ SGLT2-I per rischio di chetoacidosi normoglicemica
- ✓ Sulfanilurea per rischio di ipoglicemia
- ✓ Pioglitazone per rischio di ritenzione idrica

L'utilizzo dei **DPPIV-I** può essere **continuato**, considerati l'assenza di effetti collaterali significativi, la neutralità cardiovascolare, la possibilità che, **in aggiunta alla insulina basale**, si possa evitare l'insulina rapida e l'ipotesi che possano ridurre le infezioni da SARS-Cov2.

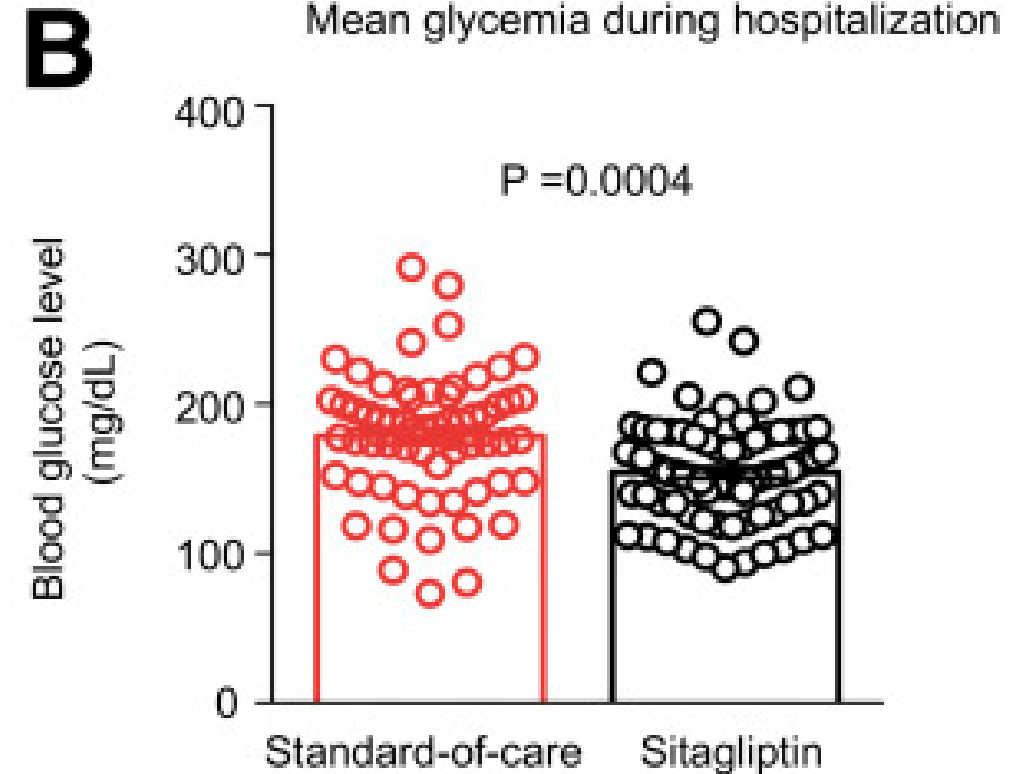
L'utilizzo di **GLP1-RA** è suggerito in associazione all'insulina basale, ma, a causa dei possibili effetti gastrointestinali e della mancanza di studi clinici a supporto del loro utilizzo nelle condizioni di malattie acute, **non è raccomandato**.

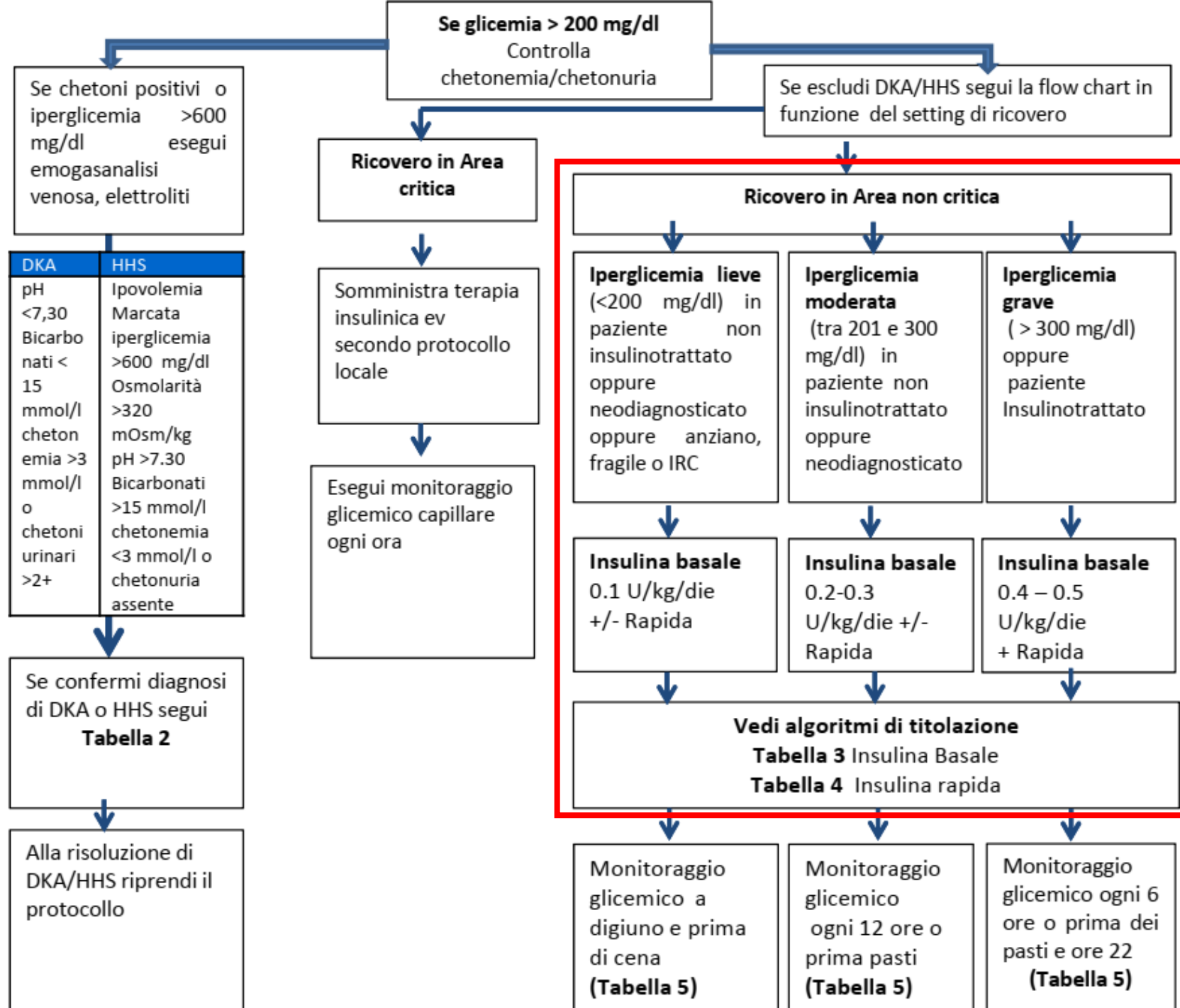
DPP4-inibitori



No at risk

Standard-of-care	169	120	45	22
Sitagliptin	169	127	51	26





Terapia Insulinica: Basalizzazione

	IPERGLICEMIA LIEVE (< 200 mg/dl)	IPERGLICEMIA MODERATA (tra 201 e 300 mg/dl)	IPERGLICEMIA GRAVE (> 300 mg/dl)
Paziente non insulinotrattato o neodiagnosticato	Insulina basale 0.1 U/kg/die +/- rapida	Insulina basale 0.2 – 0.3 U/kg/die +/- Rapida	Insulina basale 0.4- 0.5 U/kg/die +/- Rapida
Paziente fragile - anziano, IRC, malato terminale	Insulina basale 0.1 U/kg/die +/- rapida	Insulina basale 0.1 U/kg/die +/- rapida	Insulina basale 0.2 – 0.3 U/kg/die +/- Rapida
Paziente insulinotrattato Basale +/- rapida	Continua la dose abituale di insulina basale titolando	Continua la dose abituale di insulina basale titolando Con l'accortezza di utilizzare almeno 0.2-0.3 U/Kg/die di basale se iperglicemia moderata, 0.4-0.5 U/Kg/die se iperglicemia grave	
Titolazione della insulina basale	Titolare aumentando il dosaggio dell'insulina basale di 2 unità ogni 2 giorni fino a stabilizzare la glicemia a digiuno intorno a 140 mg/dl, se necessario ridurre. Può essere necessario una riduzione del dosaggio in caso di miglioramento dell'infezione o sospensione del trattamento steroideo al fine di evitare pericolose ipoglicemie		

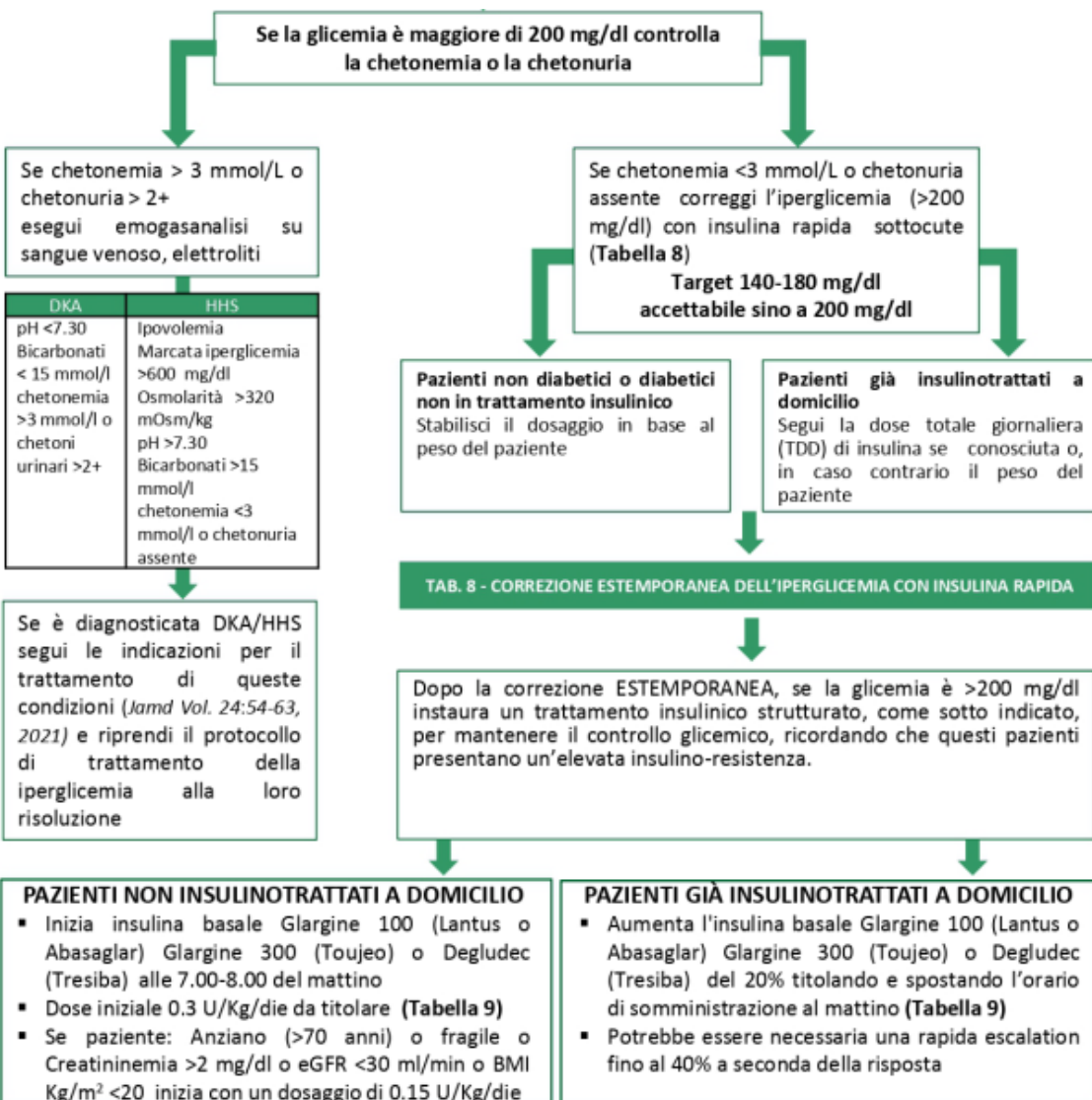
Terapia Insulinica: Boli Prandiali

- I. Nei soggetti trattati con sola basale le cui glicemie si mantengano >200 mg/dl durante la giornata, nonostante la titolazione efficace della basale, aggiungi insulina rapida prima dei pasti.
- II. Pazienti **NAIVE** inizia con **4 U.I.** s.c. ai pasti fino a 70 Kg e **5 U.I.** per un peso superiore. Nelle persone **già in trattamento** insulinico basal-bolus continua i **dosaggi abituali**.
- III. Passare a schema a destra se glicemie persistentemente > 200 mg/dl ai controlli capillari a 2/4 ore.

Glicemia mg/dL	FSI circa 1:50 o TDD di insulina <50 U/die o Peso corporeo <50 Kg	FSI circa 1:30 o TDD di insulina 50-100 U/die o Peso corporeo 50-100 Kg	FSI circa 1:20 o TDD di insulina >100 U/die o Peso corporeo >100 Kg
200-249	2	2	3
250-299	2	2	3
300-349	2	3	4
350-374	3	3	5
374-399	3	4	6
400-449	4	5	7
450- 499	4	5	8
> 500	5	6	9

Terapia Insulinica in corso di tp Steroidea

**Target accettabili attorno a 200/220 mg/dl nel post-prandiale
Spostare Basale al Mattino**

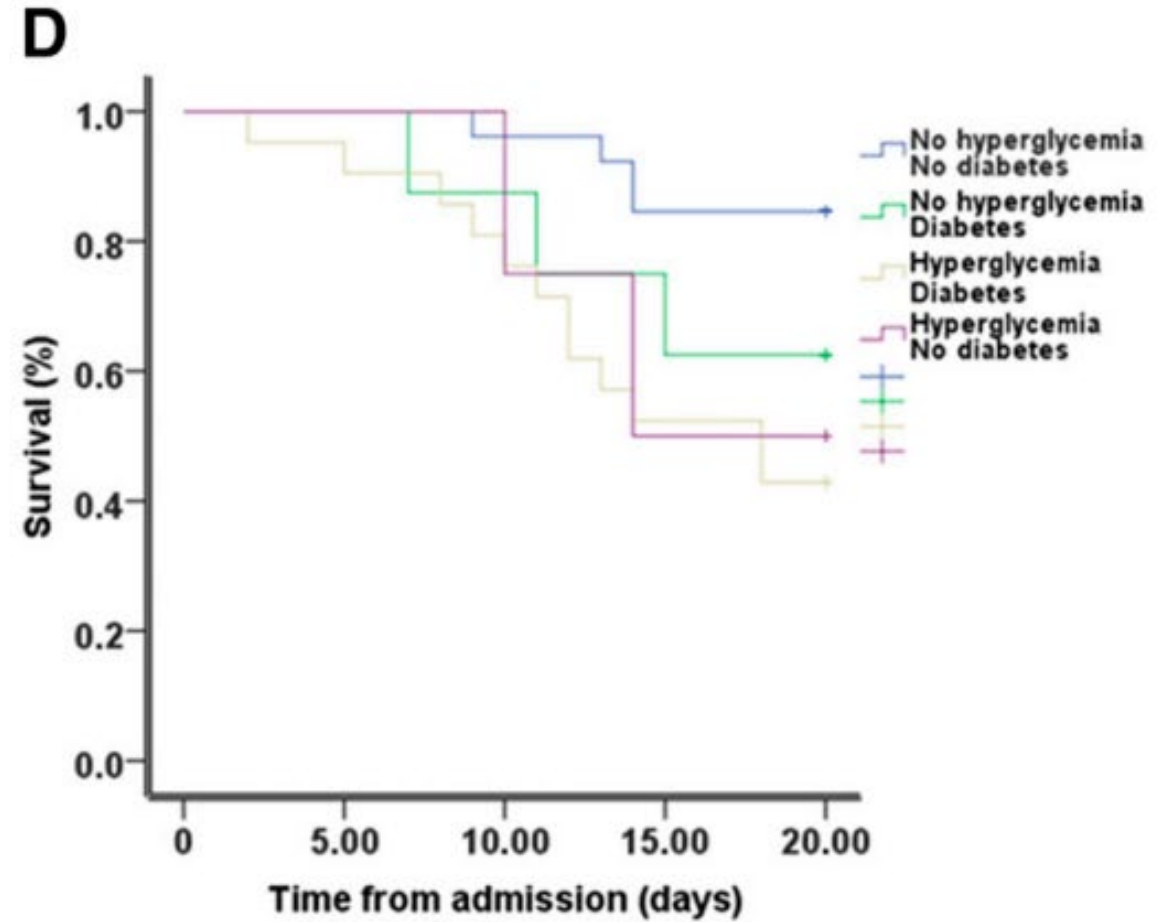
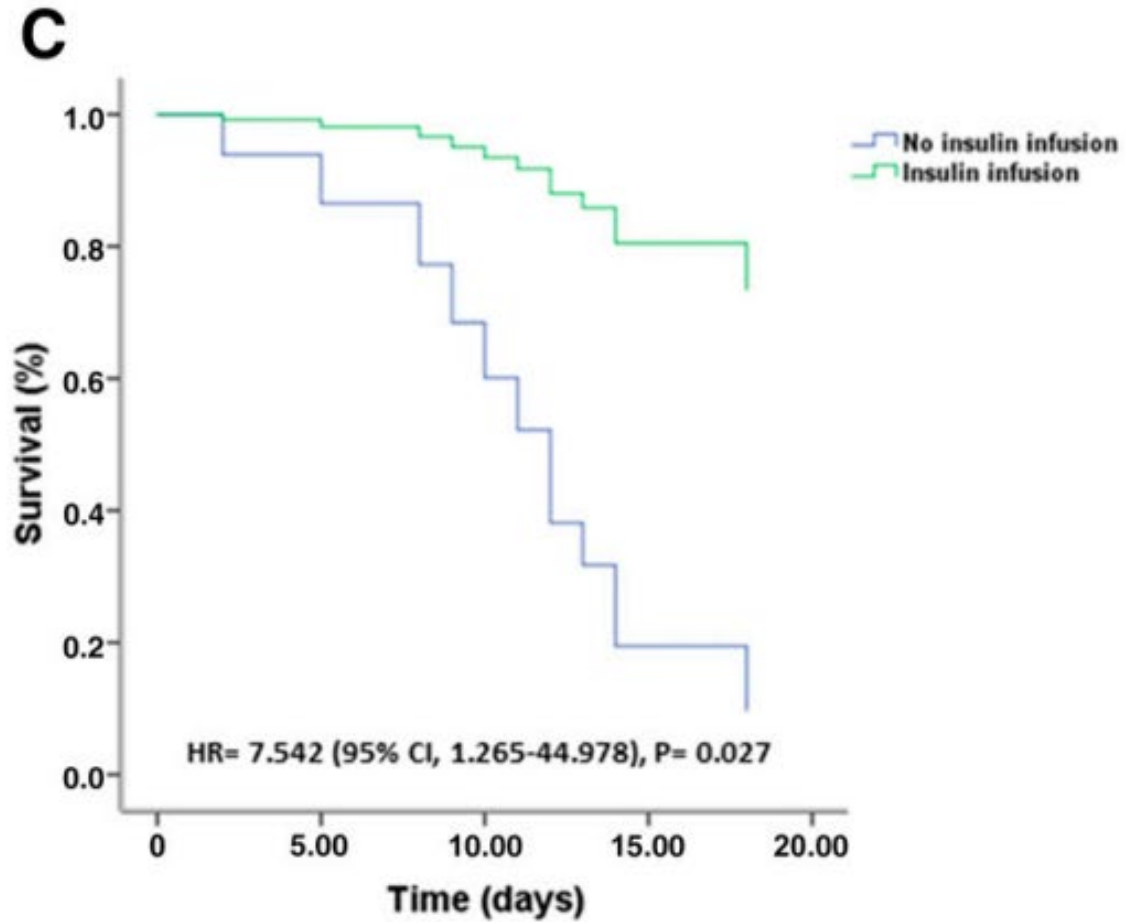


TAB.1 CORREZIONE ESTEMPORANEA DELL'IPERGLICEMIA CON INSULINA RAPIDA

Glicemia in mg/dl	TDD di insulina <50 U/die o Peso <50 Kg	TDD di insulina 50-100 U/die o Peso 50-100 Kg	TDD di insulina >100 U/die o Peso >100 Kg
200-249	2	3	4
250-299	2	3	5
300-349	3	4	5
350-374	3	5	6
374-399	4	6	7
400-449	4	7	8
450-499	6	9	10
> 500	7	10	11

- Se il valore di glicemia è > 350 mg/dl valuta la necessità di correggere la disidratazione e la potassiemia e di attivare il protocollo di infusione di insulina e.v.
- Controlla la glicemia dopo 2 ore per determinare la risposta, se è necessario somministra un'ulteriore dose di correzione. Se dopo una seconda dose la glicemia permane > 200 mg/dl passa alla colonna successiva da sinistra verso destra.

Considerare la terapia EV precoce





***..Cumo'
Vonde...***