



Legacy effect: glicemico o multifattoriale?

Mario Luca Morieri MD PhD

Dipartimento di Medicina – DIMED
Università degli Studi di Padova, Italia
marioluca.morieri@unipd.it



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA

Conflitti di interesse

Il dr. Mario Luca Morieri dichiara di aver ricevuto negli ultimi due anni compensi e finanziamenti dalle seguenti Aziende Farmaceutiche e/o Diagnostiche:

Amgen, AstraZeneca, Boehringer Ingelheim, Daiichi Sankyo, Eli Lilly, Guidotti, Merck Sharp & Dohme, Novartis, Novo Nordisk, Sanofi and Servier

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Agenda – Legacy Effect: glicemico o multifattoriale?

- ***Legacy effect: definizione***
- ***Legacy effect: glicemico***
- ***Legacy effect: multifattoriale***
 - ***Lipidico***
- ***Legacy effect e approccio «Treat to Benefit»***
- ***Conclusioni***

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Legacy Effect

Definizione generale:

«Effetto a lungo termine di un intervento sui fattori di rischio (es controllo intensivo o precoce), che **persiste** anche dopo la **fine dell'intervento**»

Punti di attenzione e incertezza:

«persiste» vs «compare/insorge»

«fine intervento»

Vs

«riallineamento intervento»

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Origini Legacy Effect Glicemico: studi DCCT-EDIC

Diabetes Control and Complications Trial, DCCT 1983–1993

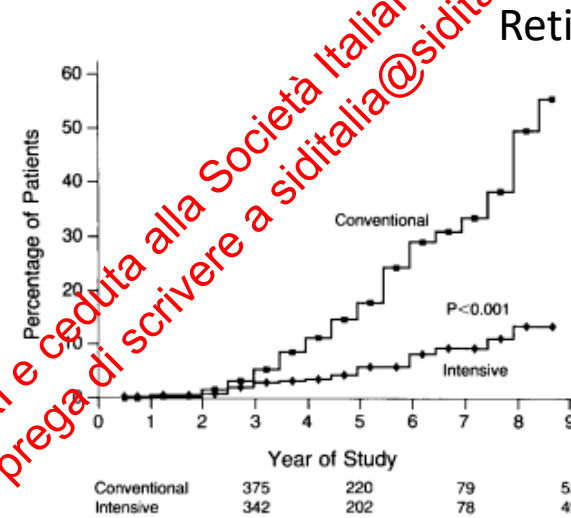
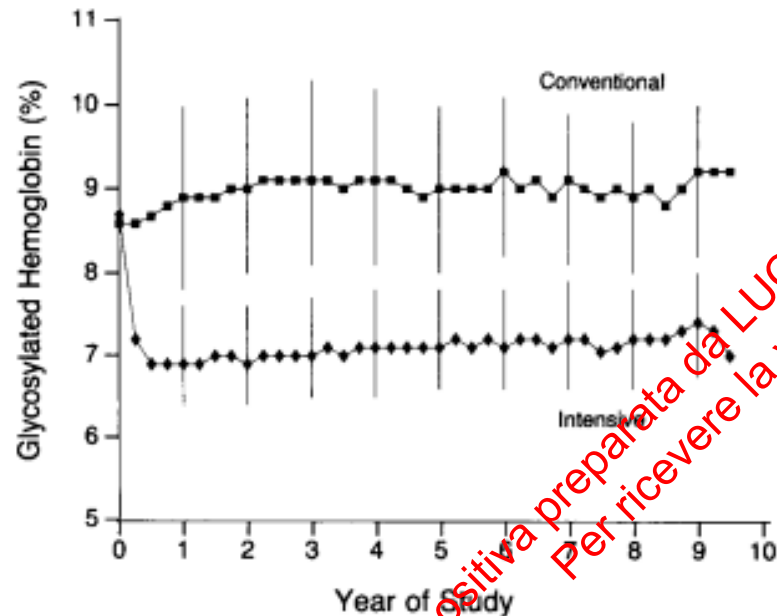
Popolazione: 1.441 pazienti con **diabete tipo 1**

Confronto:

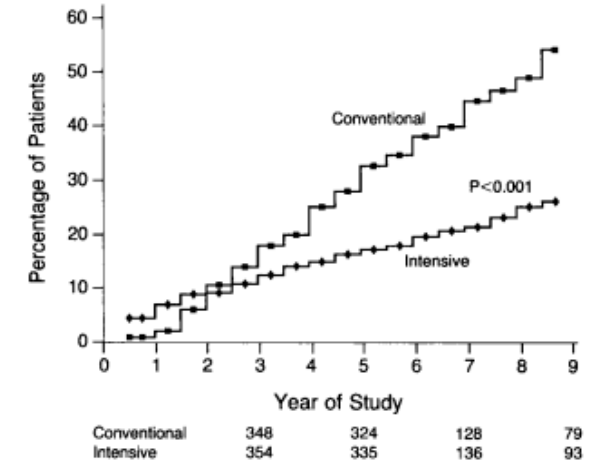
Terapia intensiva (HbA1c media ~7%)

Terapia convenzionale (HbA1c media ~9%)

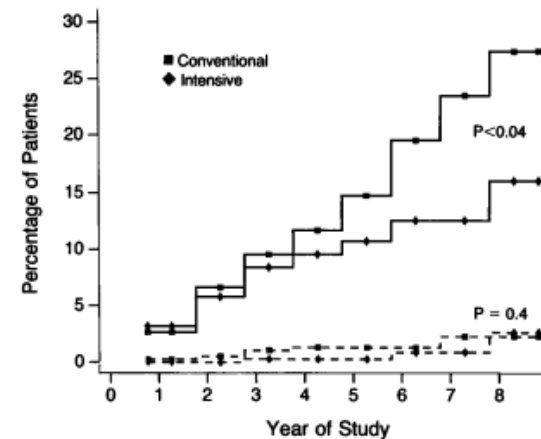
Durata: 6,5 anni.



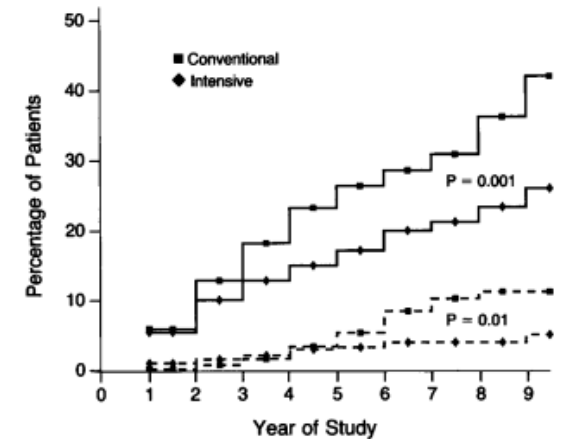
Retinopatia



Nefropatia



A



B

Origini Legacy Effect Glicemico: studi DCCT-EDIC

Diabetes Control and Complications Trial, DCCT 1983–1993

Popolazione: 1.441 pazienti con **diabete tipo 1**

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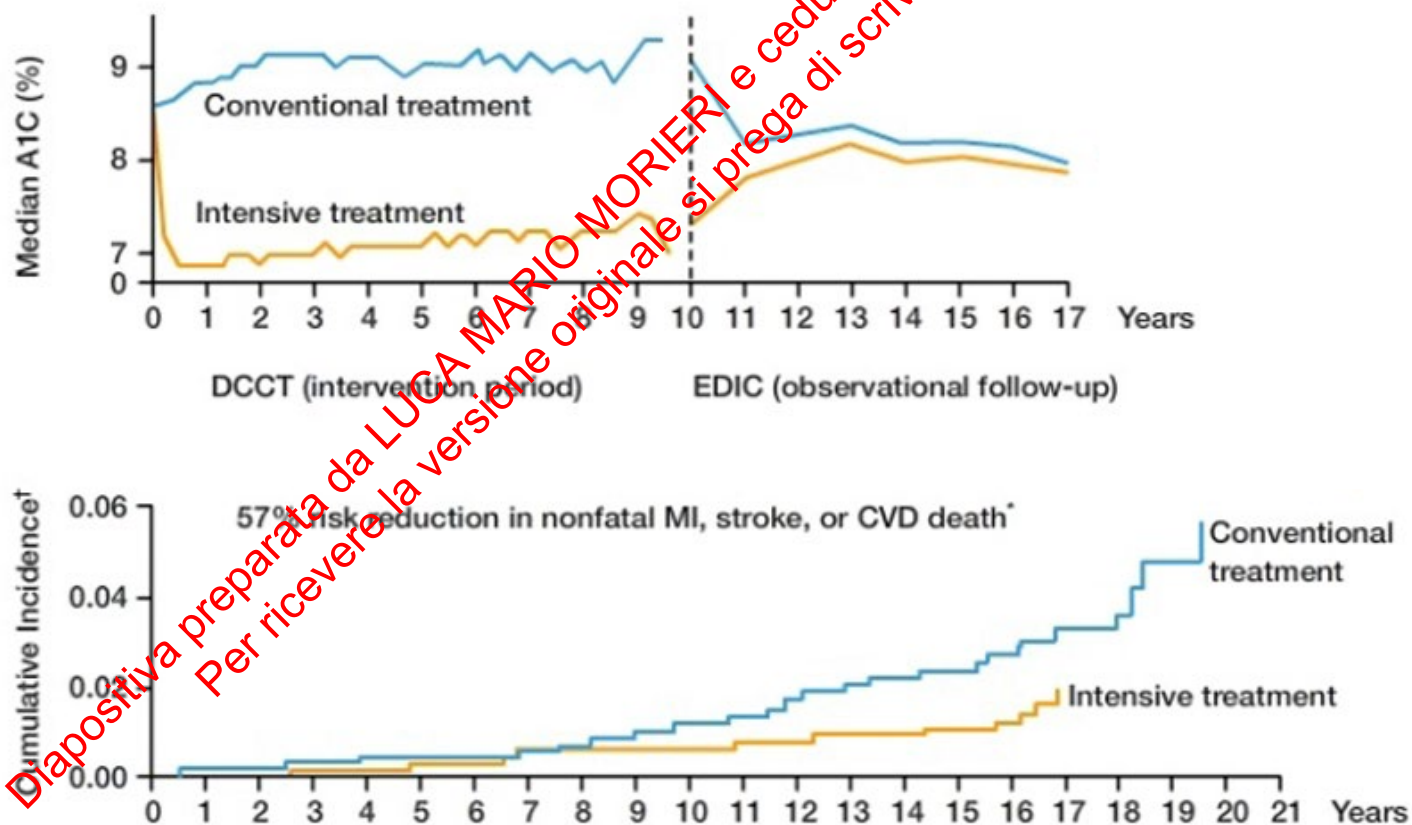
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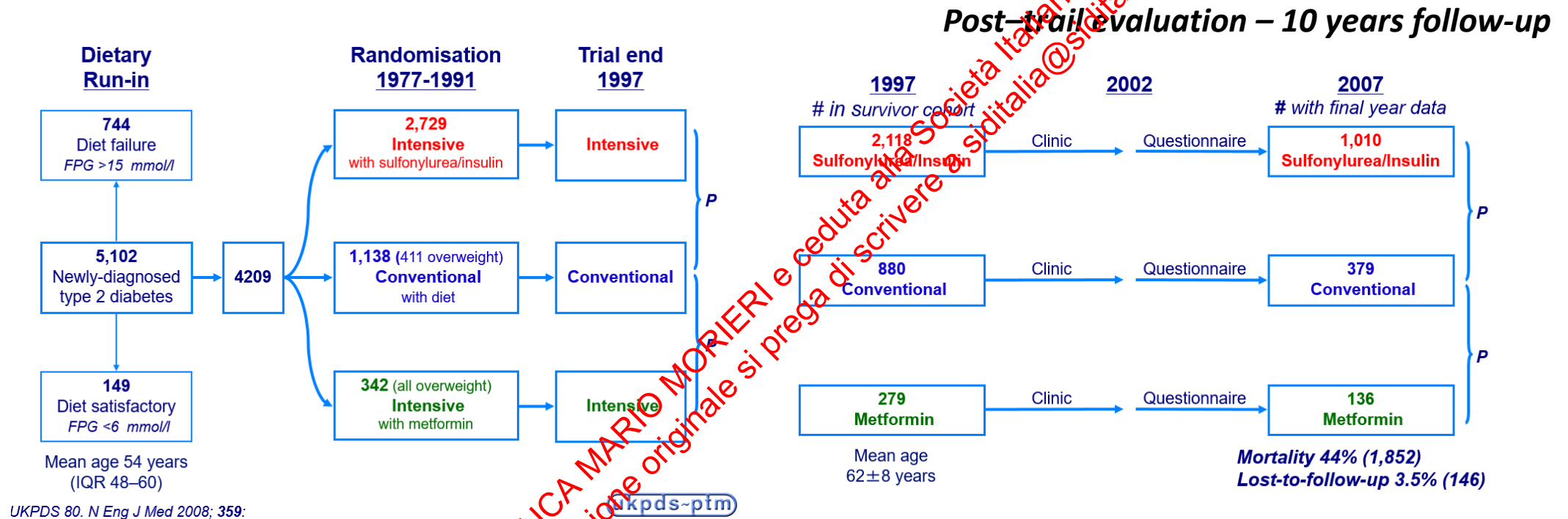
Durata: 6,5 anni.

EDIC: Epidemiology of Diabetes Interventions and Complications ; dal 1994

- Studio osservazionale post DCTT
- HbA1c dei 2 gruppi si riallinea
- Durata > 10 anni



Legacy effect diabetes tipo 2: UKPDS-80 10yrs follow-up



Patients and clinicians advised to lower blood glucose and BP as much as possible. → **no attempt to maintain previously randomized therapies.**

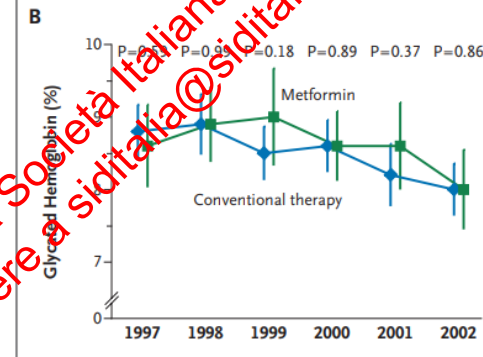
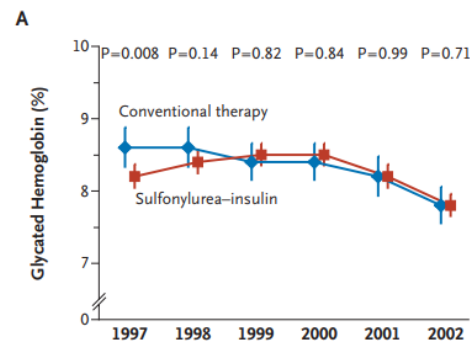
Baseline differences in combinations of glucose therapy disappeared by 5 years: (5% on diet alone, 46% oral therapy, 49% insulin (w/wo oral therapy).

Legacy effect diabetes tipo 2: UKPDS-80 10yrs follow-up

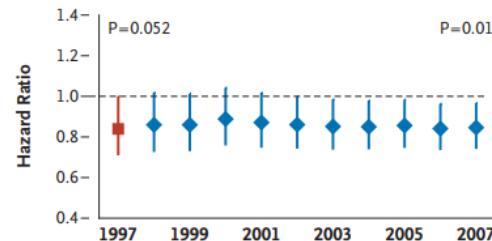
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

10-Year Follow-up of Intensive Glucose Control in Type 2 Diabetes

Rury R. Holman, F.R.C.P., Sanjoy K. Paul, Ph.D., M. Angelyn Bethel, M.D.,
David R. Matthews, F.R.C.P., and H. Andrew W. Neil, F.R.C.P.

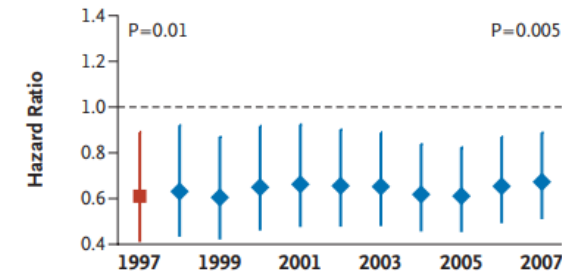


C Myocardial Infarction



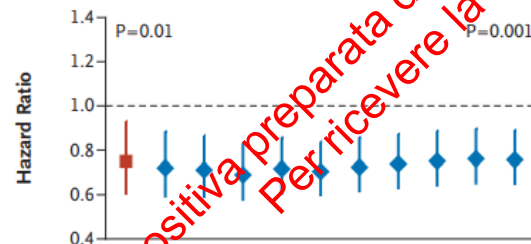
No. of Events	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
Conventional therapy	186	212	239	271	296	319
Sulfonylurea-insulin	387	450	513	573	636	678

D Myocardial Infarction



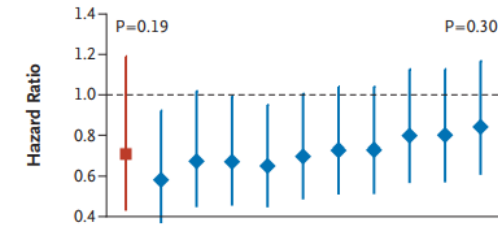
No. of Events	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
Conventional therapy	73	83	92	106	118	126
Metformin	39	45	55	64	68	81

E Microvascular Disease



No. of Events	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
Conventional therapy	121	155	187	205	212	222
Sulfonylurea-insulin	225	277	338	378	406	429

F Microvascular Disease



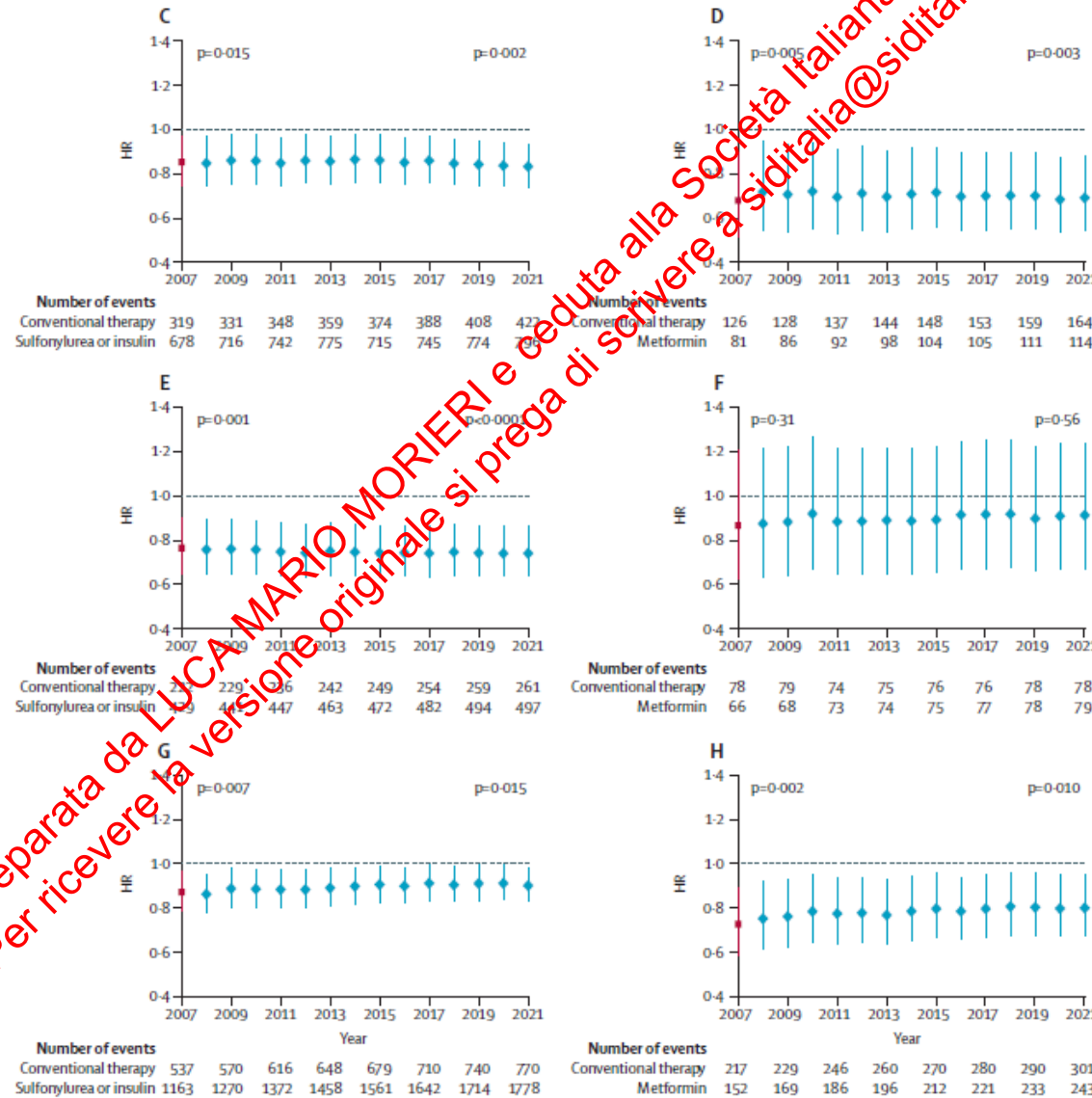
No. of Events	1997	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007
Conventional therapy	38	58	70	73	74	78
Metformin	24	37	44	52	58	66

Legacy effect in type 2 diabetes: UKPDS-91

44 years of follow-up

Post-trial monitoring of a randomised controlled trial of intensive glycaemic control in type 2 diabetes extended from 10 years to 24 years (UKPDS 91)

Amanda I Adler*, Ruth L Coleman*, Jose Leal, William N Whiteley, Philip Clarke, Rury R Holman



Myocardial Infarction

Microvascular disease

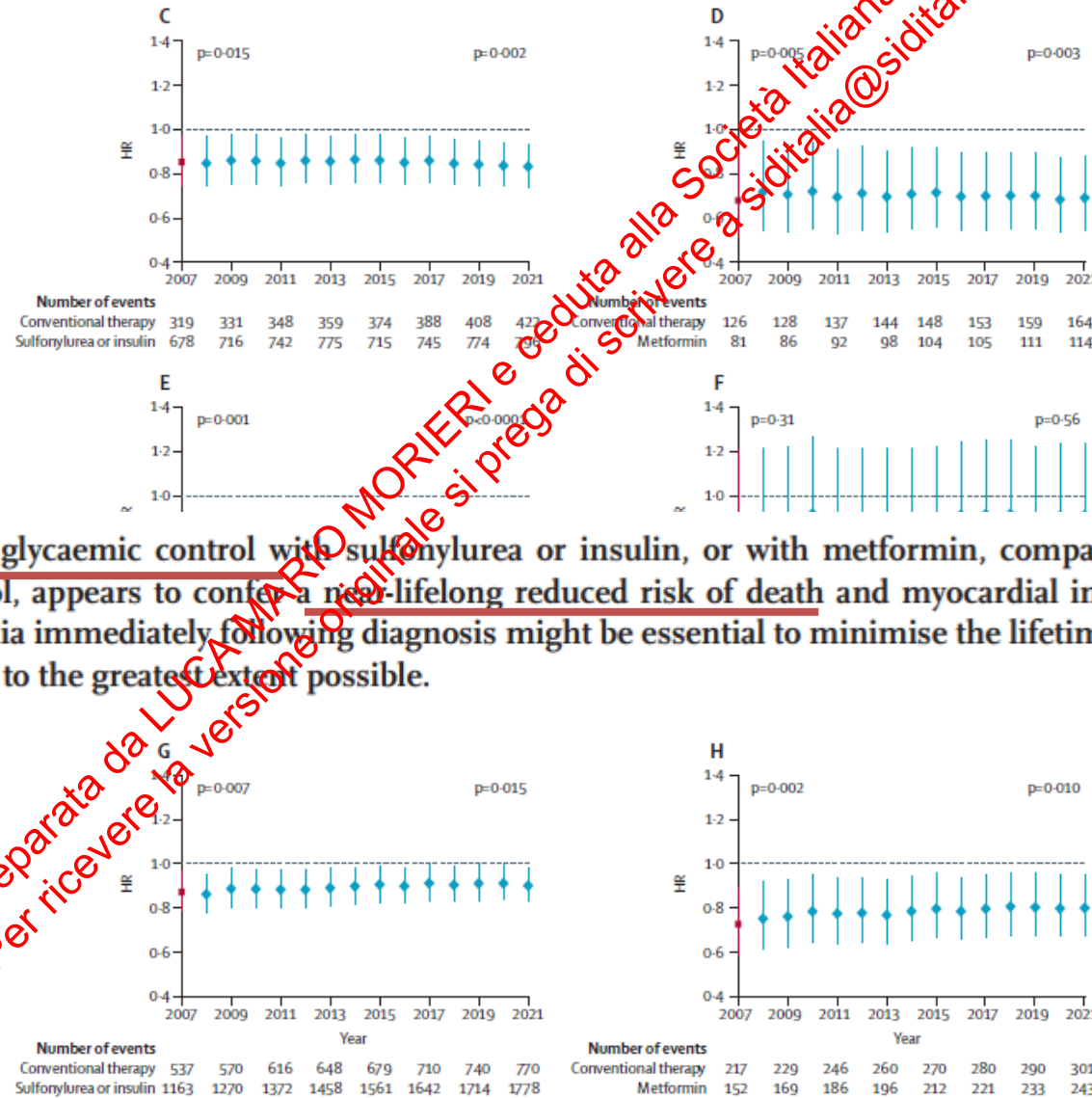
Overall Mortality

Legacy effect in type 2 diabetes: UKPDS-91

44 years of follow-up

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Amanda I Adler*, Ruth L Coleman*, Jose Leal, William N Whiteley, Philip Clarke, Rury R Holman



Interpretation Early intensive glycaemic control with sulfonyleurea or insulin, or with metformin, compared with conventional glycaemic control, appears to confer a near-lifelong reduced risk of death and myocardial infarction. Achieving near normoglycaemia immediately following diagnosis might be essential to minimise the lifetime risk of diabetes-related complications to the greatest extent possible.

Myocardial Infarction

Microvascular disease

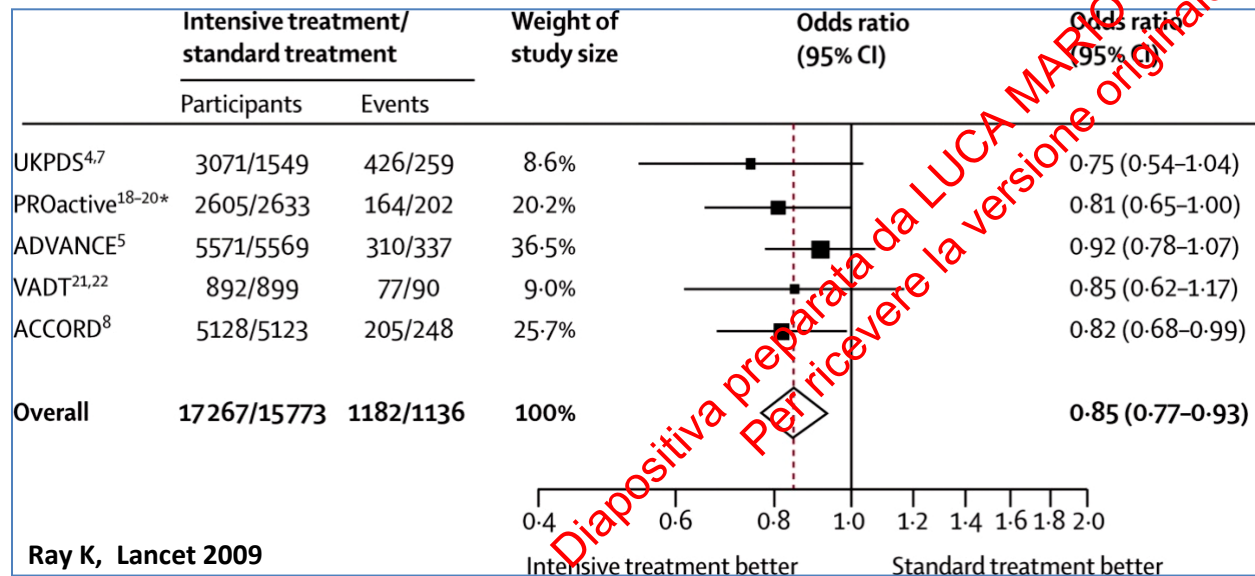
Overall Mortality

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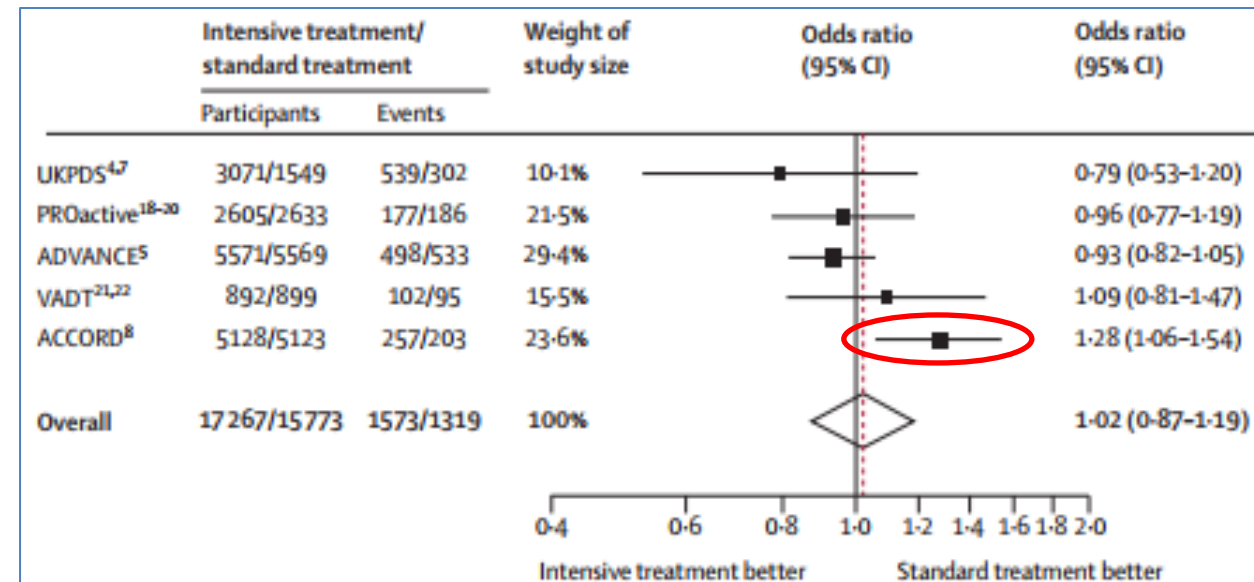
Early ≠ late glucose control and cardiovascular prevention in T2D

All before 2009	ACCORD	ADVANCE	VADT
Participants N	10.251	11.140	1.791
Diabetes duration (average)	≈ 10 years	≈ 8 years	≈ 12 years
HbA1c target (%)	<6,0 Vs. 7,0-7,9	<6 Vs. Standard	<6,5 Vs. 8
Protocol for Intensive control	Multiple drugs both arms	Glicazide + multiple drugs vs multiple drugs	Multiple drugs both arms
Outcomes			
HR (95 % CI) for Major cardiovascular outcome	0,90 (0,78-1,04)	0,94 (0,84-1,06)	0,88 (0,74-1,06)

Myocardial Infarction

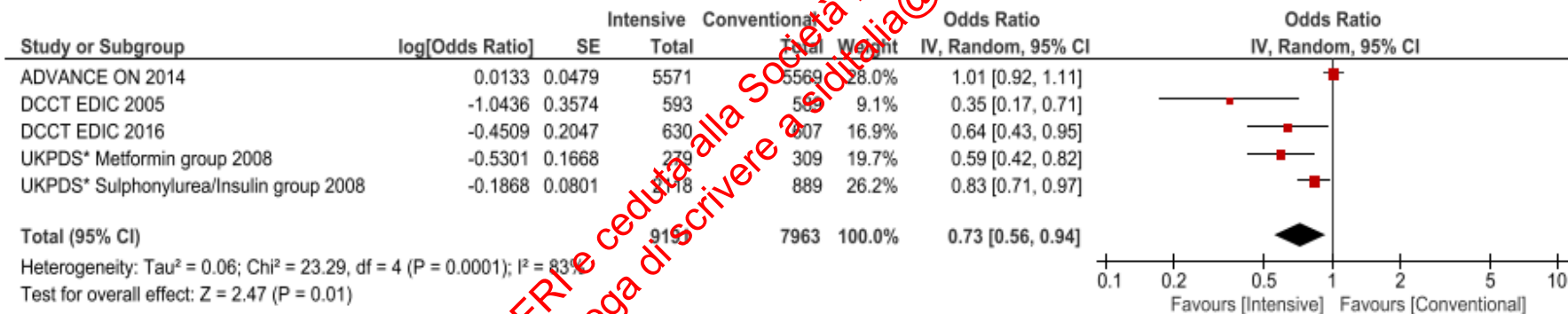


CV Death

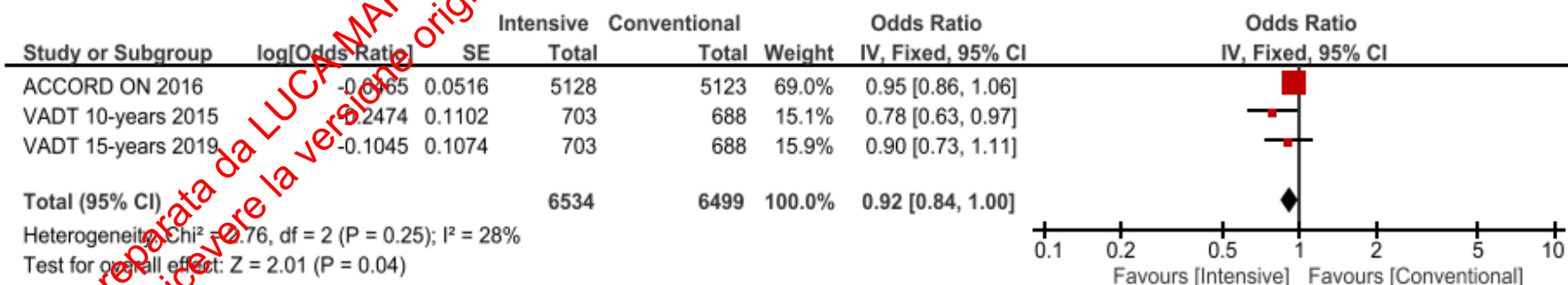


Glycemic legacy effect: early is better than late!

A) Only trials enrolling patients with diabetes duration < 10 years



B) Only trials enrolling patients with diabetes duration > 10 years



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Metabolism Clinical and Experimental

journal homepage: www.metabolismjournal.com



Meta-analysis

Legacy effect of intensive glucose control on major adverse cardiovascular outcome: Systematic review and meta-analyses of trials according to different scenarios

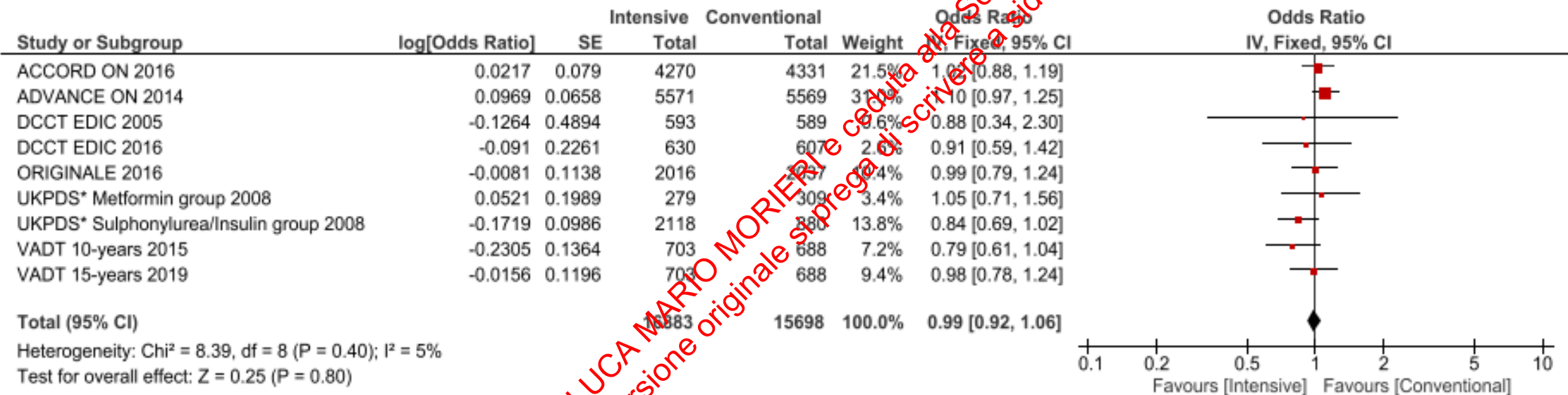


Francesco Prattichizzo ^{A,1}, Paola de Candia ^{A,1}, Valeria De Nigris ^b, Antonio Nicolucci ^c, Antonio Ceriello ^{A,*}

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Effect after treatment or carryover-effect?

A) Only events recorded during the observational, post-active phases of the trials (all studies)



Conclusioni parte I: Legacy effect glicemico

Controllo glicemico «per se»

senza farmaci/approcci con effetti specifici cardio-nefro protettivi
deve essere il più precoce possibile per avere un maggiore impatto CVD e
legacy effect

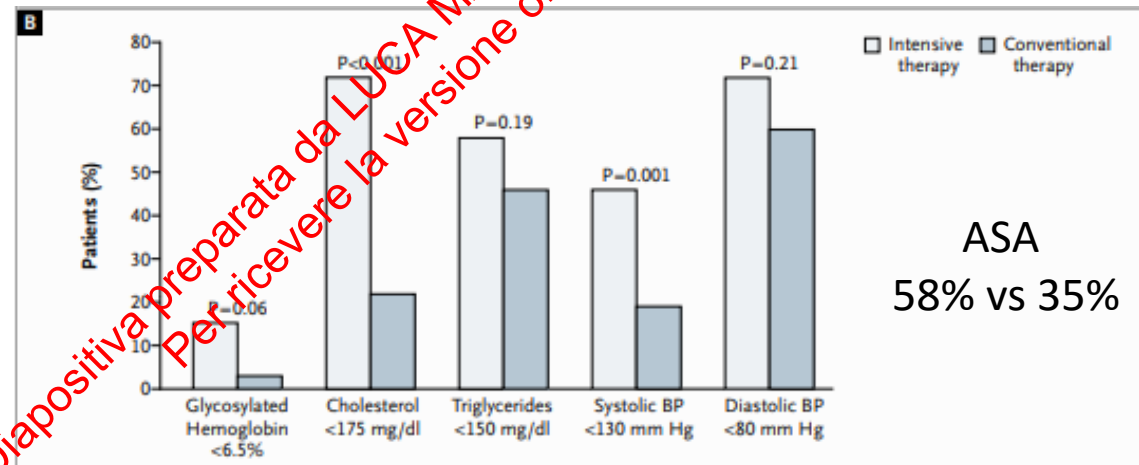
Diapositiva preparata da LUCA MARIO MORIERI e ceduta alla Società Italiana di Diabetologia.
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Approccio multifattoriale: STENO 2

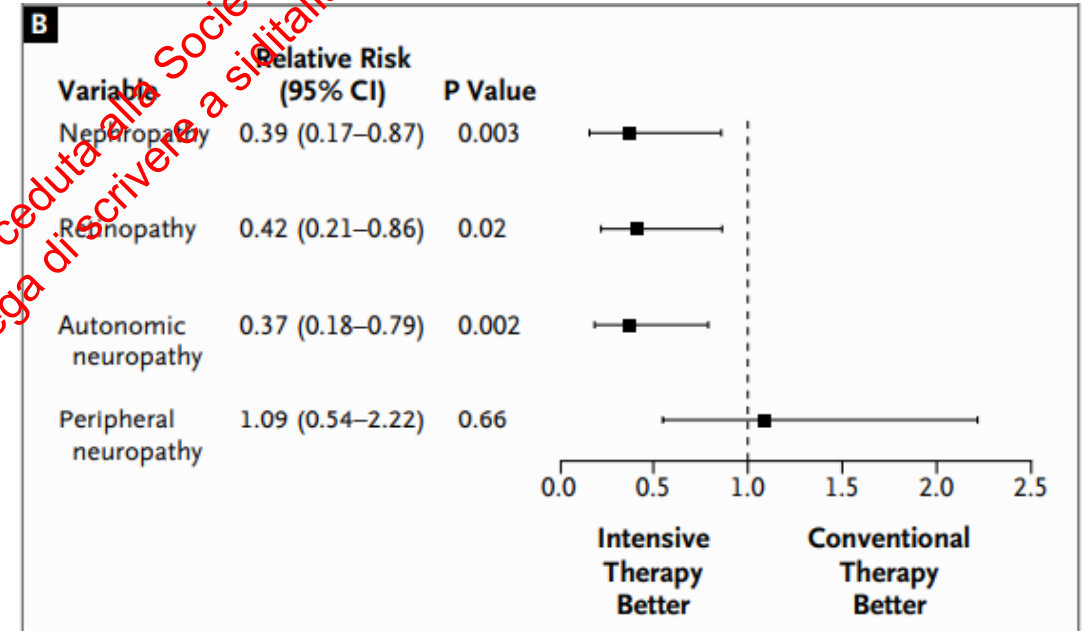
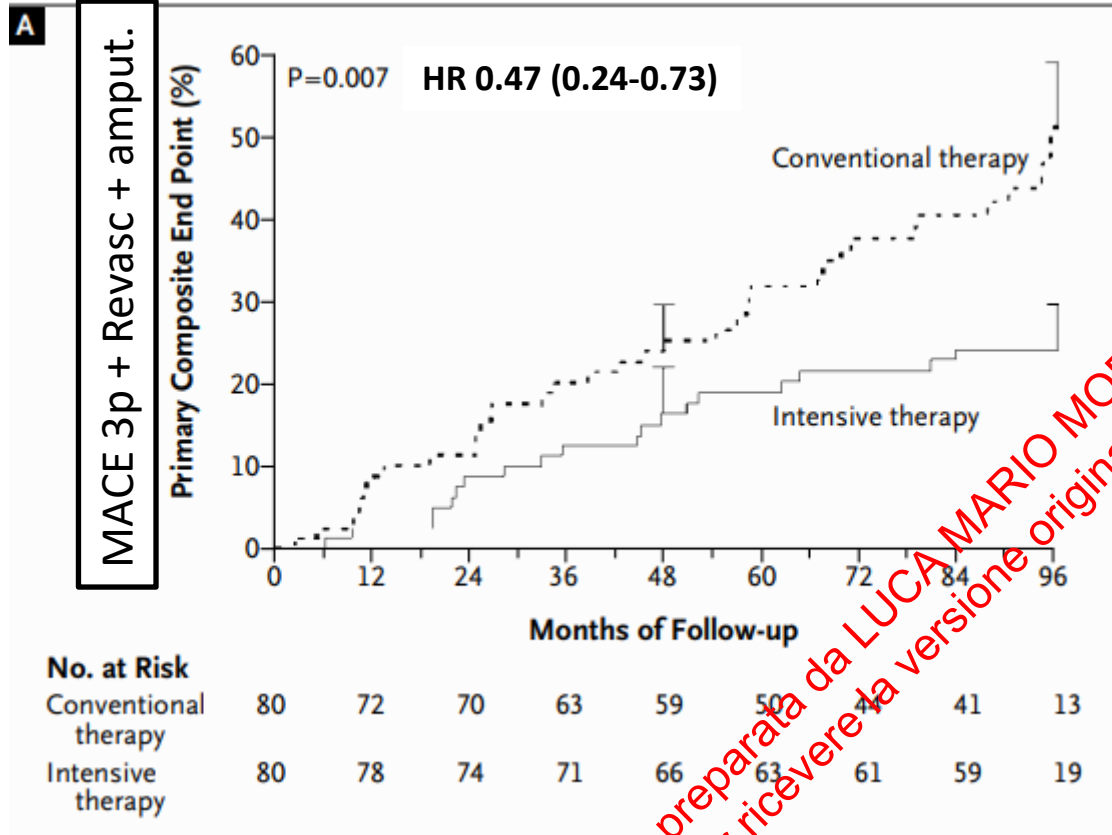
STENO-2

- Popolazione: 160 pazienti con diabete tipo 2 e microalbuminuria
 - Interventi:
 - *Terapia intensiva*: glicemia, pressione, lipidi, ASA, stile di vita
 - *Terapia standard*: cure secondo linee guida dell'epoca
 - Durata: 7,8 anni + follow-up fino a 13,3 anni

Variable	Conventional Therapy		Intensive Therapy	
	1993–1999	2000–2001	1993–1999	2000–2001
Systolic blood pressure (mm Hg)	<160	<135	<140	<130
Diastolic blood pressure (mm Hg)	<95	<85	<85	<80
Glycosylated hemoglobin (%)	<7.5	<6.5	<6.5	<6.5
Fasting serum total cholesterol (mg/dl)	<250	<190	<190	<175
Fasting serum triglycerides (mg/dl)	<195	<180	<150	<150
Treatment with ACE inhibitor irrespective of blood pressure	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Aspirin therapy				
For patients with known ischemia	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
For patients with peripheral vascular disease	No	No	Yes	Yes
For patients without coronary heart disease or peripheral vascular disease	No	No	No	Yes

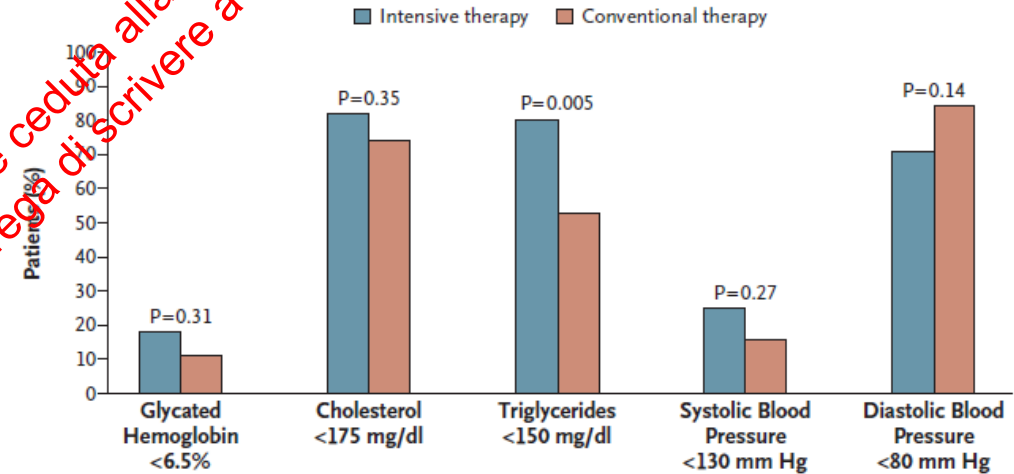
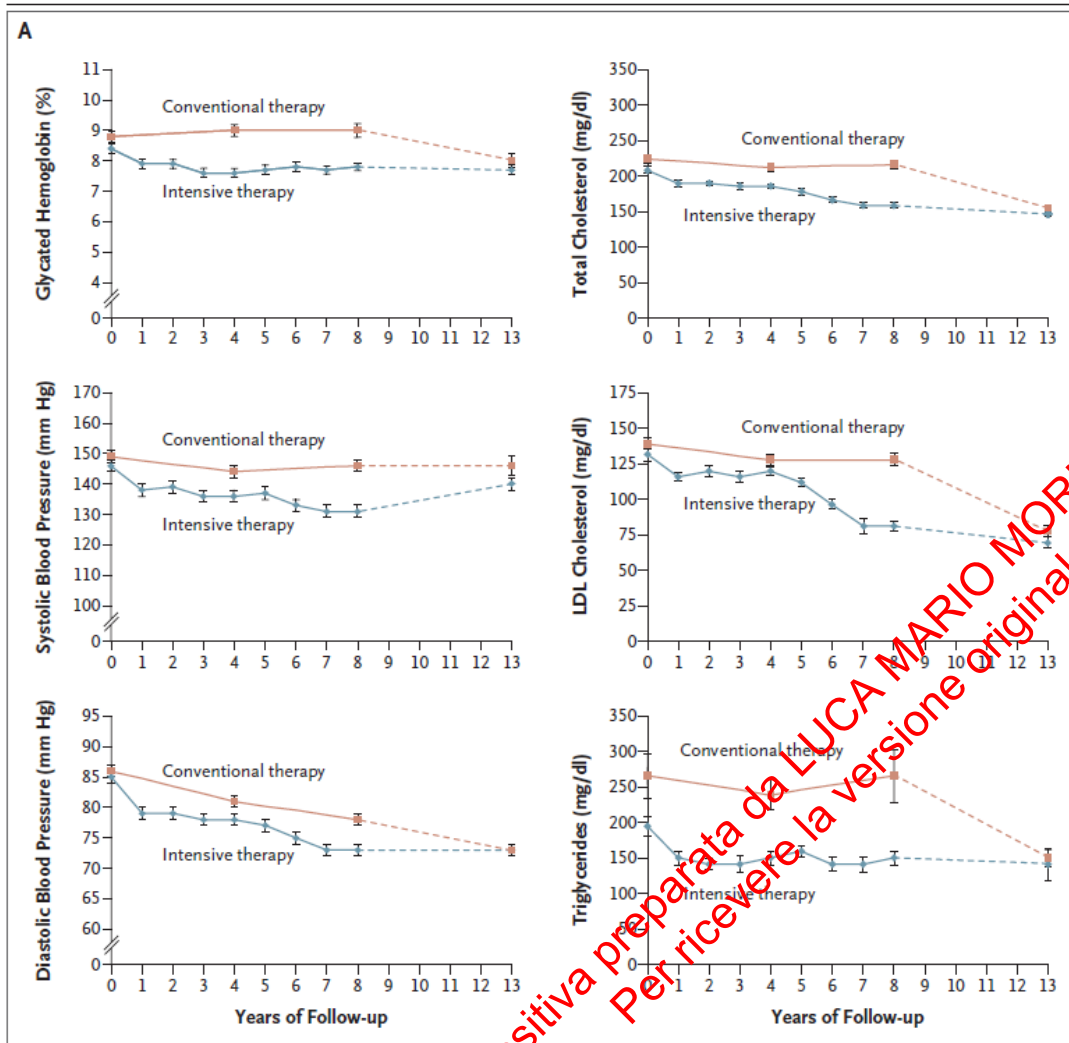


STENO 2 – end of trial outcomes

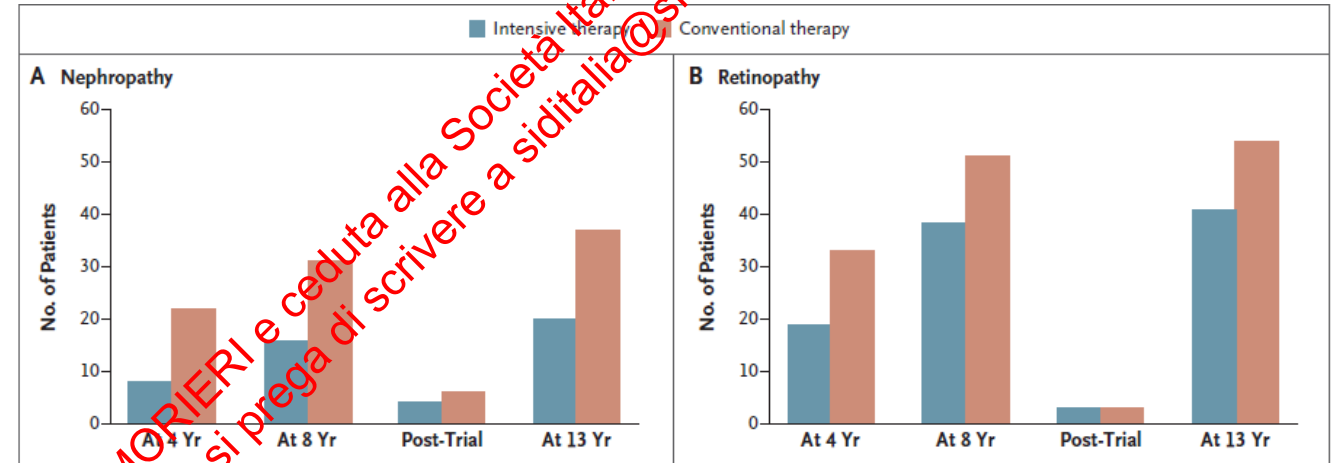
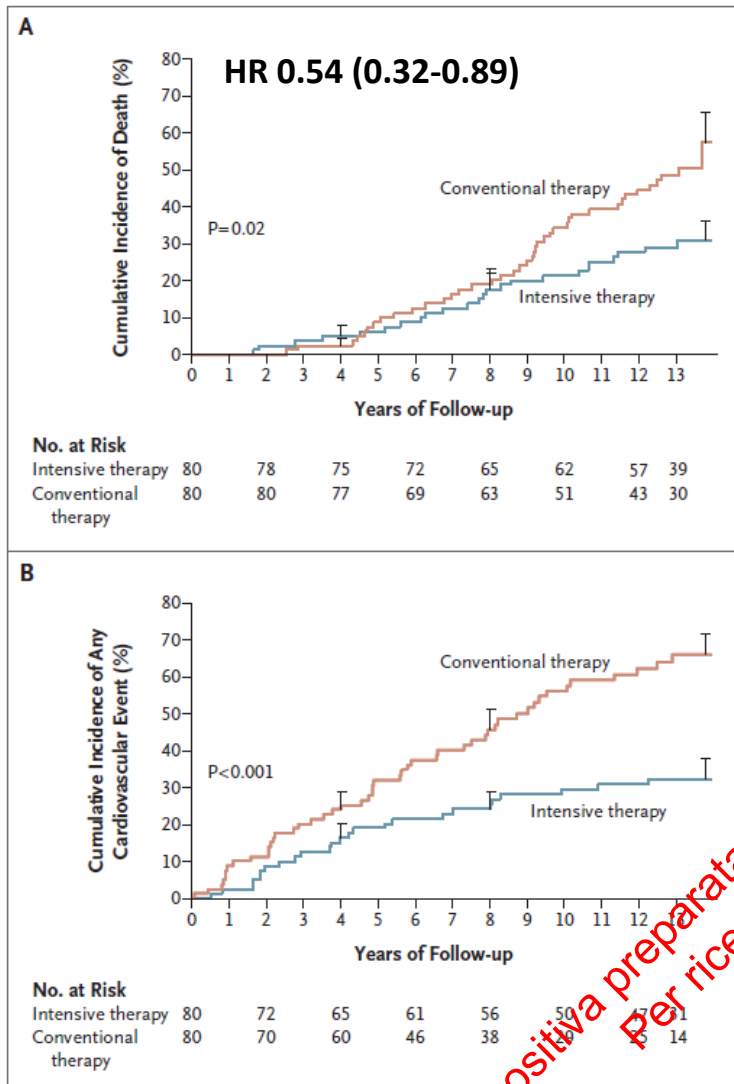


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STENO 2 – Follow-up post-trial fino a 13 anni



STENO 2 –follow-up a 13 anni

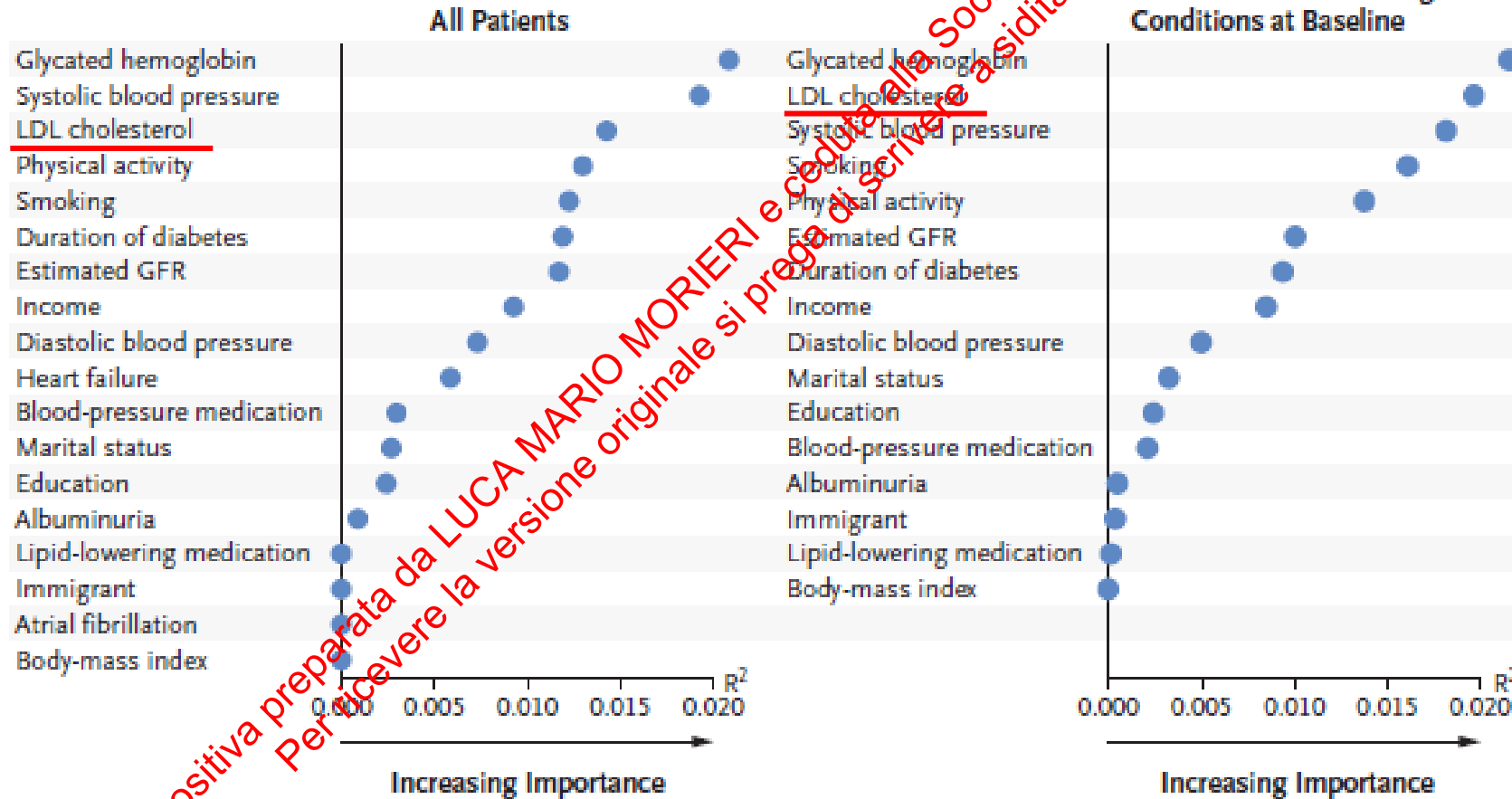


Non solo legacy effect glicemico, ma anche un intervento multifattoriale precoce è in grado di produrre effetti persistenti nel tempo.

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LDLc is one of the most important Risk Factors for predicting Acute Myocardial Infarction

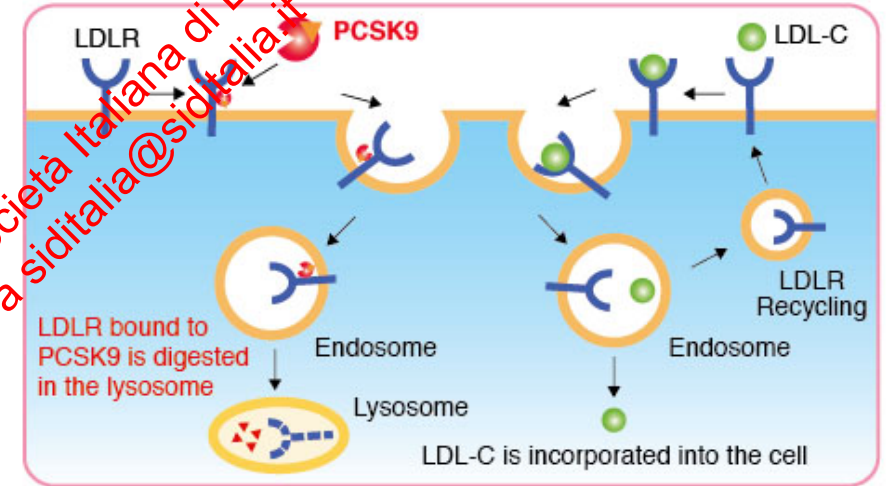
B Acute Myocardial Infarction



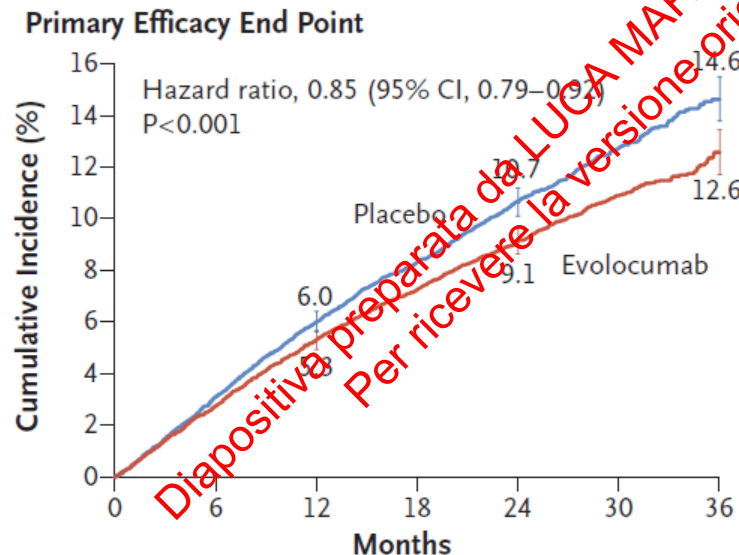
Early and Long term effect on LDLc reduction – PCSK9i story

Monoclonal Antibodies PCSK9-inhibitors

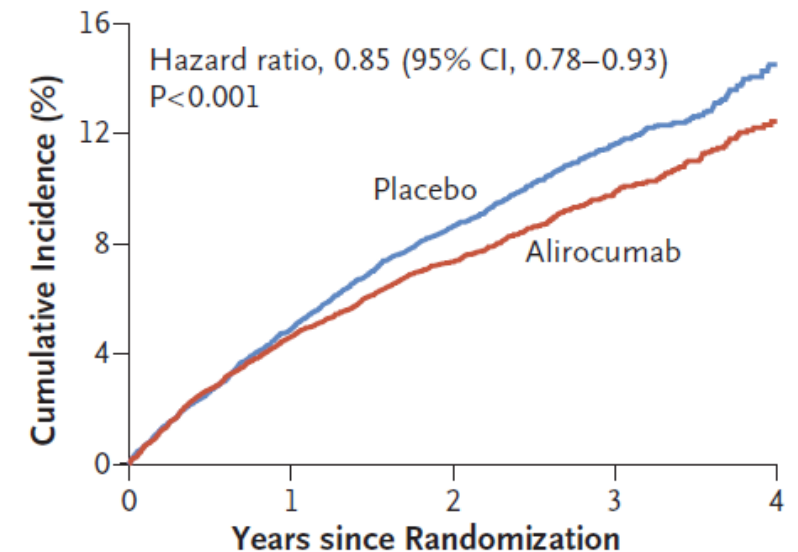
- increase recycling of LDLR → decrease LDL-c (-60%)
- Great safety profile
- Proven CV efficacy in very-high CV risk patients
- CVOT with ≈ 30-35% of patients with diabetes



Evolocumab
(Fourier RCT)
N=27,564
patients with CVD
on statin



Alirocumab
(Odyssey RCT)
N= 18,924
patients with ACS
On MTD of statin



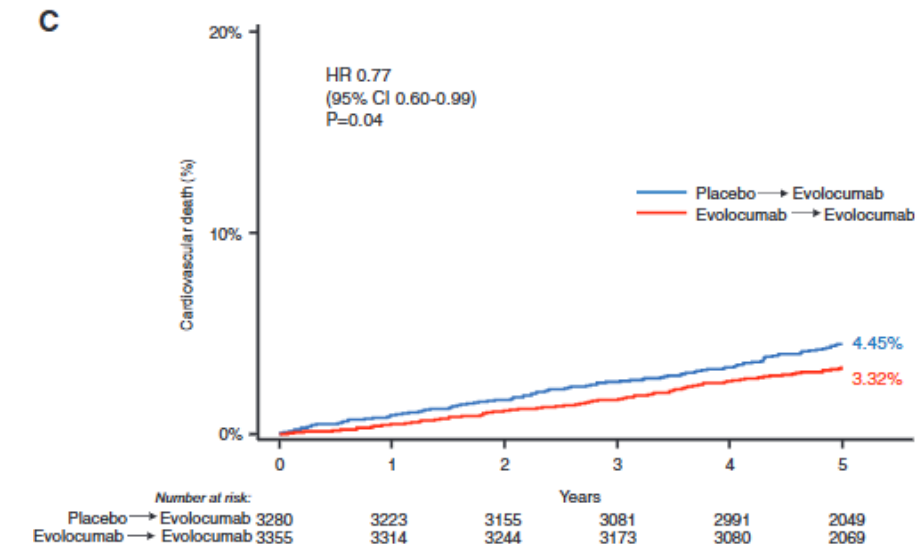
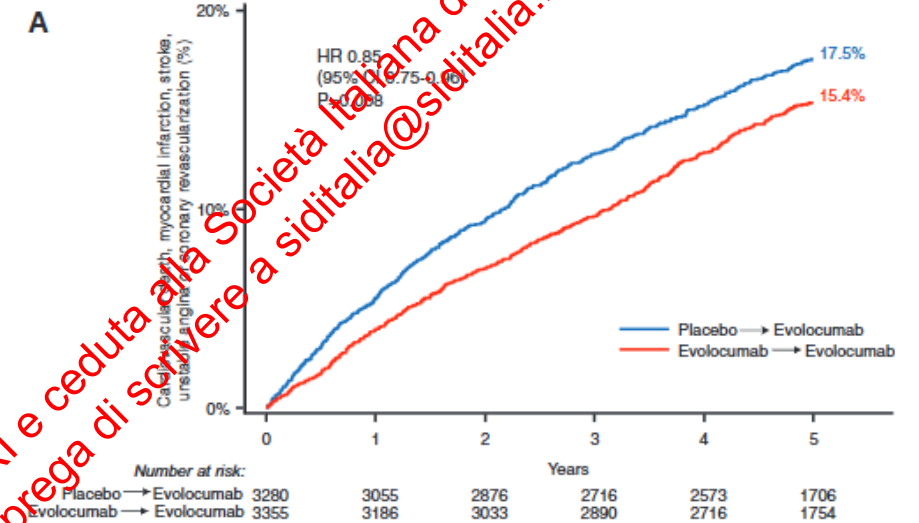
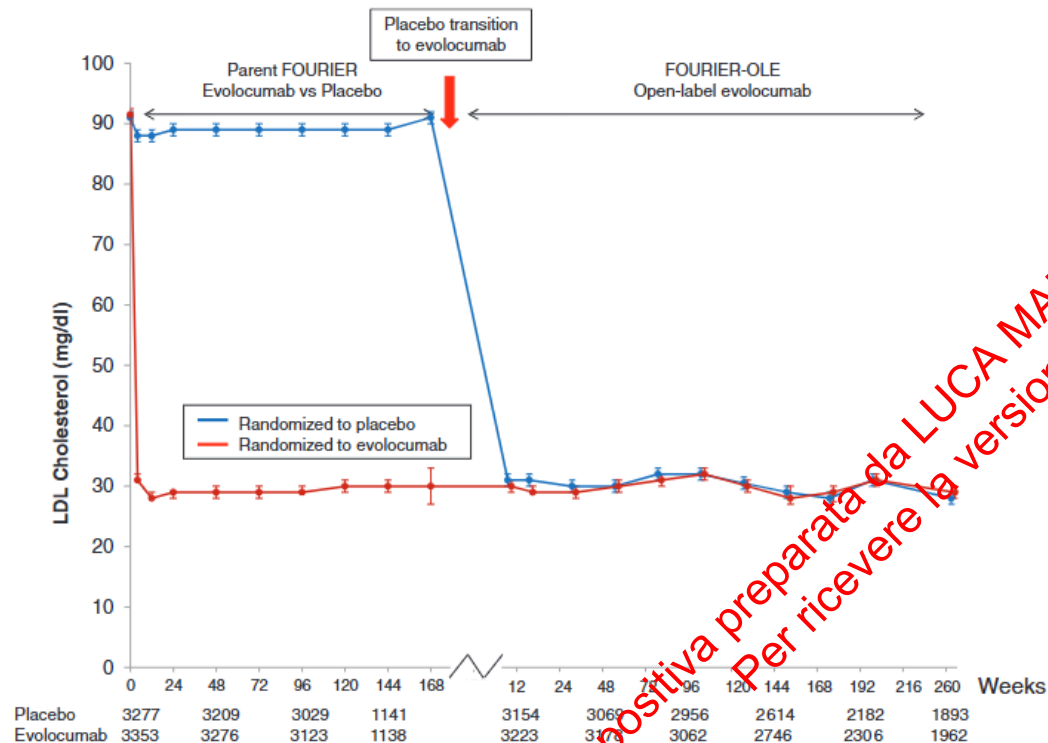
Long term effect on LDLc reduction – PCSK9i – FOURIER OLE

Circulation

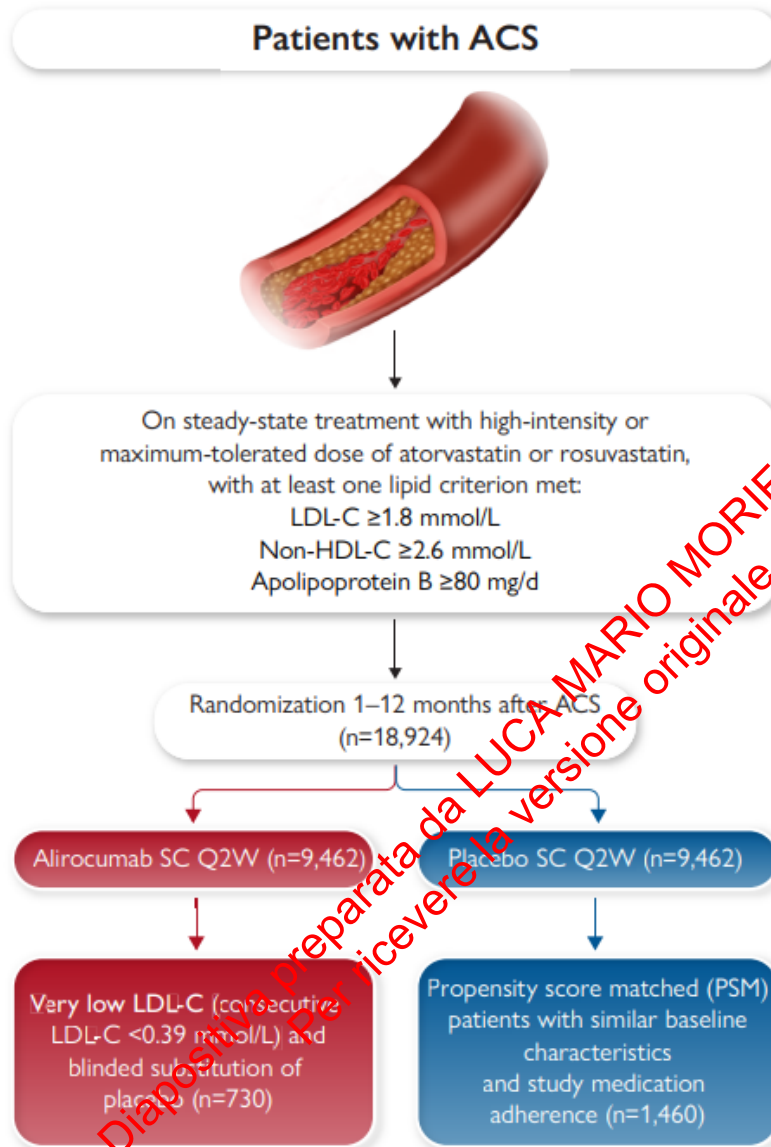
ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

Long-Term Evolocumab in Patients With Established Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease

Michelle L. O'Donoghue¹, MD, MPH; Robert P. Giugliano², MD, SM; Stephen D. Wiviott³, MD; Dan Atar, MD; Anthony Keech, MBBS; Julia F. Kuder, MA; KyungAh Im, PhD; Sabina A. Murphy, MPH; Jose H. Flores-Arredondo, MD; J. Antonio G. López⁴, MD; Mary Elliott-Davey, MSc; Bei Wang, PhD; Maria Laura Monsalvo, MD; Siddique Abbasi, MD; Marc S. Sabatine¹, MD, MPH



Effetto di riduzione intensiva e transitoria del cLDL: post-hoc ODISSEY



Carico cumulativo cLDL e malattia cardiovascolare

FH Omozigoti

FH Eterozigoti

Individui Normali senza FH

12.5 anni

35 anni

55 anni

160 mmol

Carico sufficiente a sviluppare CHD

Funzione Iperlipidemia

↑ Trigliceridi

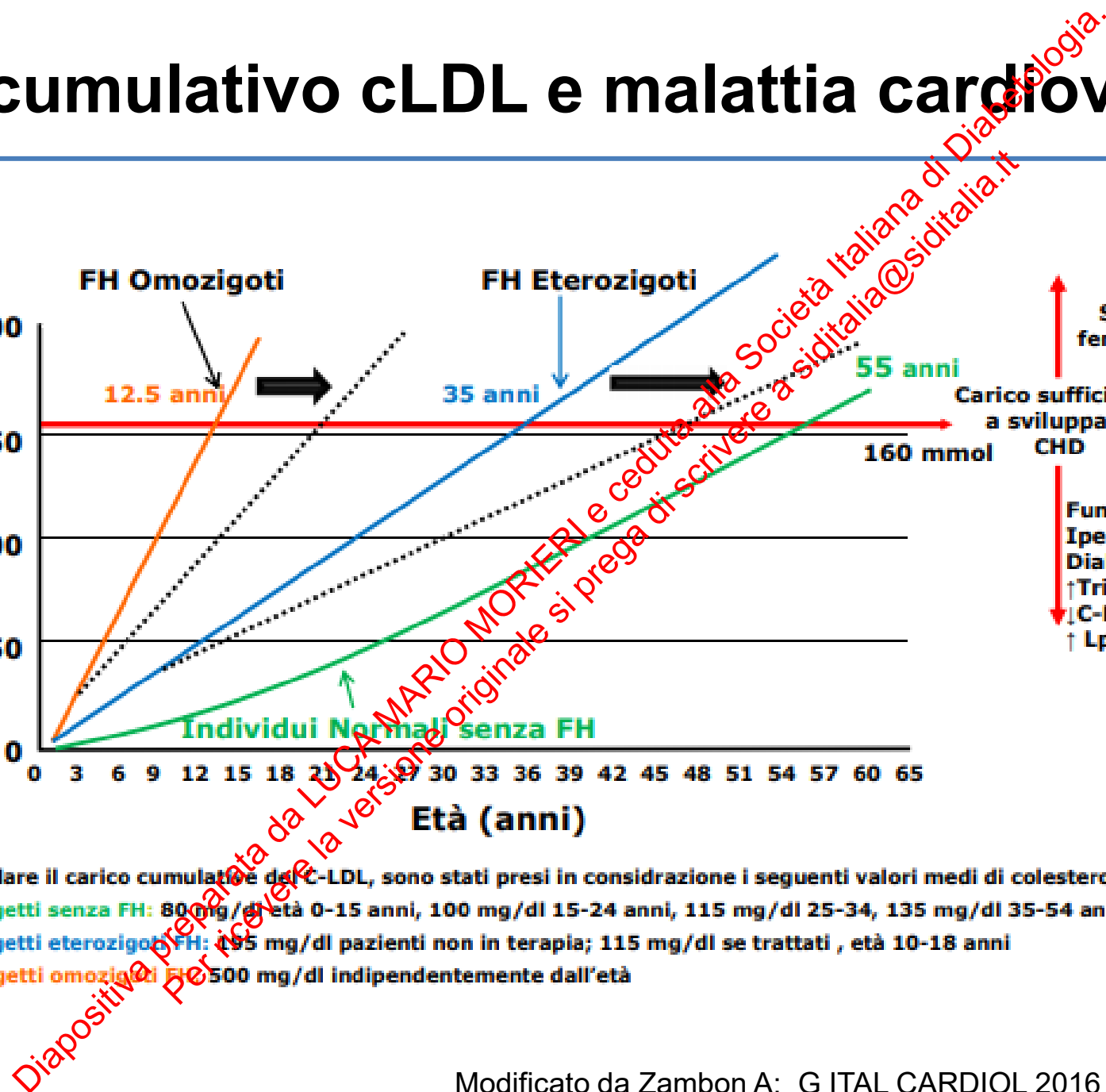
↓ cLDL

↑ Lp(a)

Età (anni)

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Modificato da Zamboni A: G ITAL CARDIOL 2016



Carico cumulativo cLDL e malattia cardiovascolare

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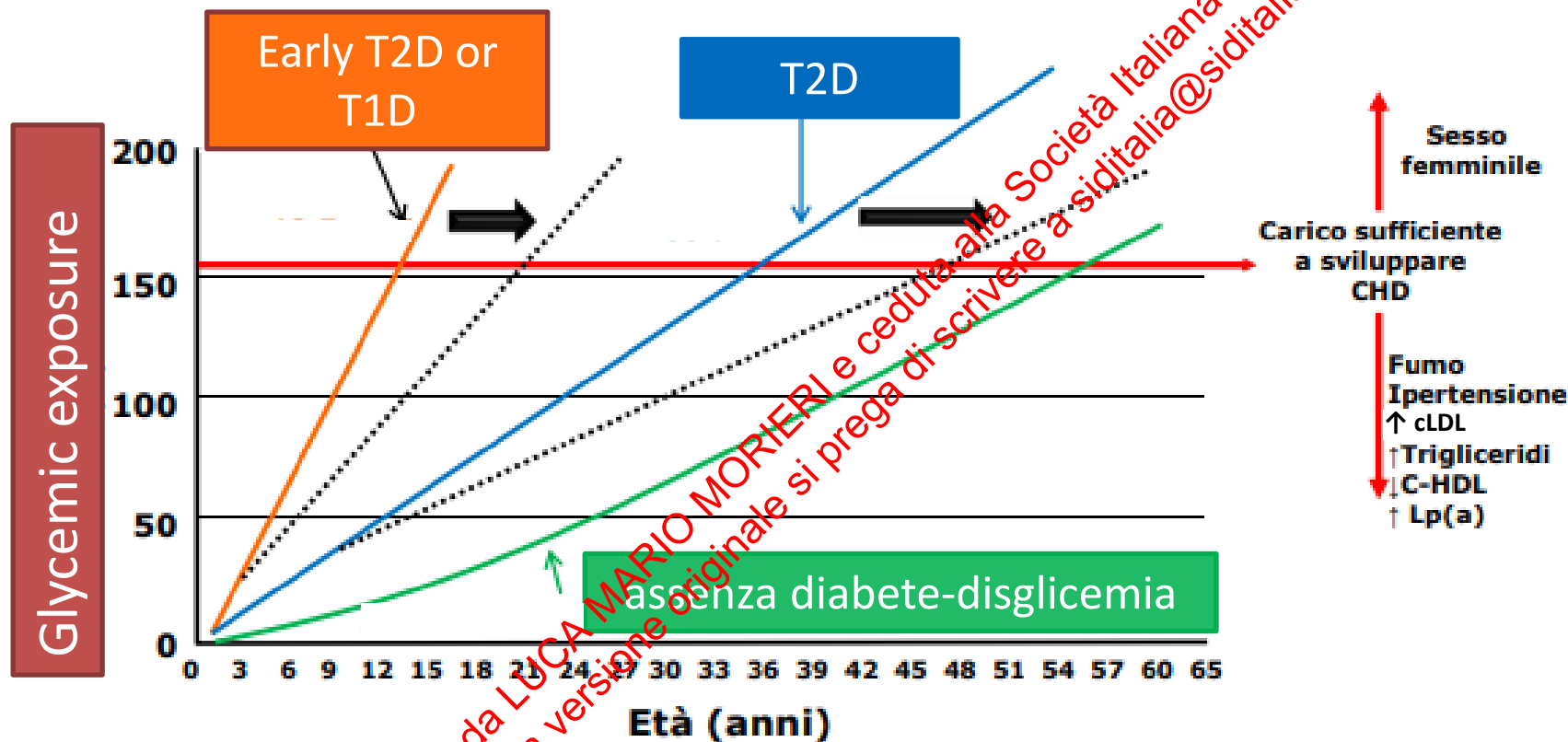
Età (anni)

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Modificato da Zamboni A: G ITAL CARDIOL 2016

- # Carico cumulativo cLDL e malattia cardiovascolare
-
- FH Omozigoti**
- FH Eterozigoti**
- Individui Normali senza FH**
- 12.5 anni**
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- 55 anni**
- 160 mmol**
- Carico sufficiente a sviluppare CHD**
- Funzione Iperlipidemia**
- Diapositiva preparata da LUCA MARIO MORIERI e ceduta alla Società Italiana di Diabetologia**
- Modificato da Zamboni A: G ITAL CARDIOL 2016**

Carico cumulativo iperglicemia e complicanze del diabete

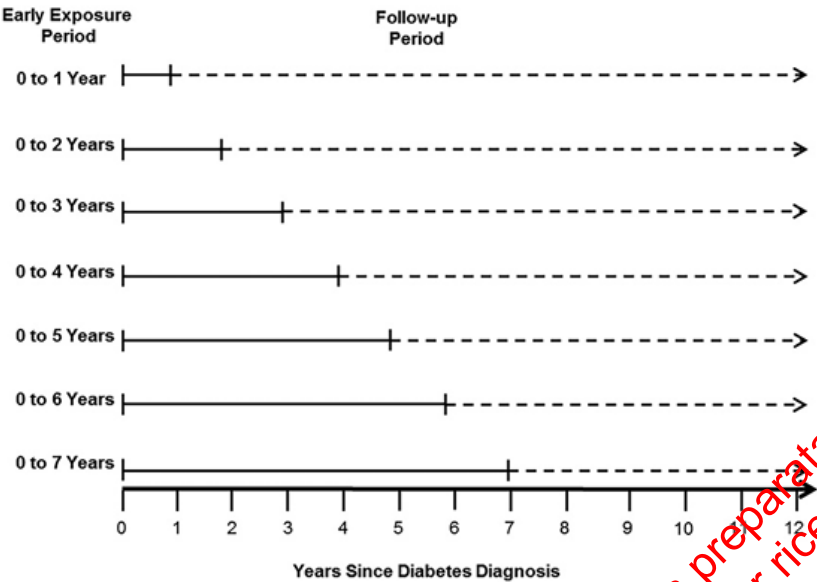


Prima e più a lungo interveniamo sul controllo glicemico e più possiamo ridurre il burden cumulativo da esposizione glicemica elevata

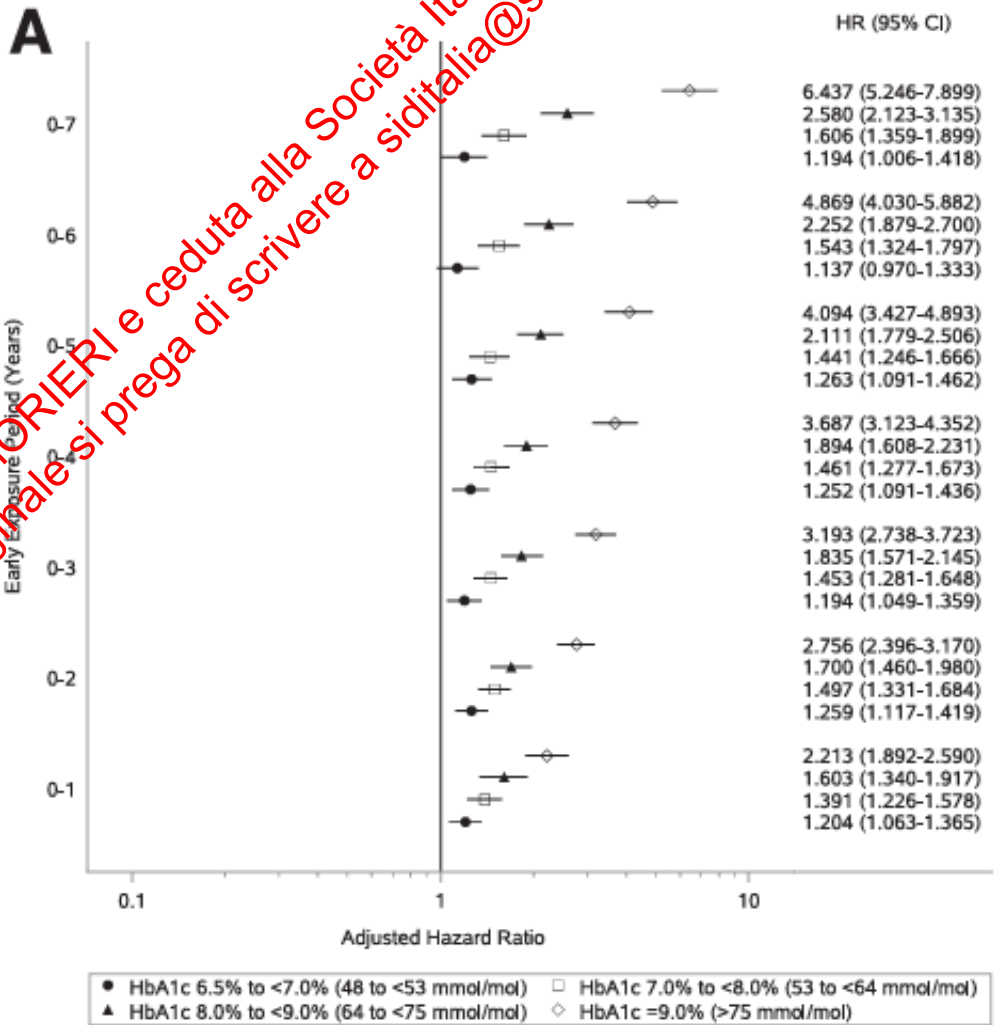
Observational –legacy effect glicemico, micro- e macrovascolare

The Legacy Effect in Type 2 Diabetes: Impact of Early Glycemic Control on Future Complications (The Diabetes & Aging Study)

Diabetes Care 2019;42:416–426 | <https://doi.org/10.2337/dc17-1144>

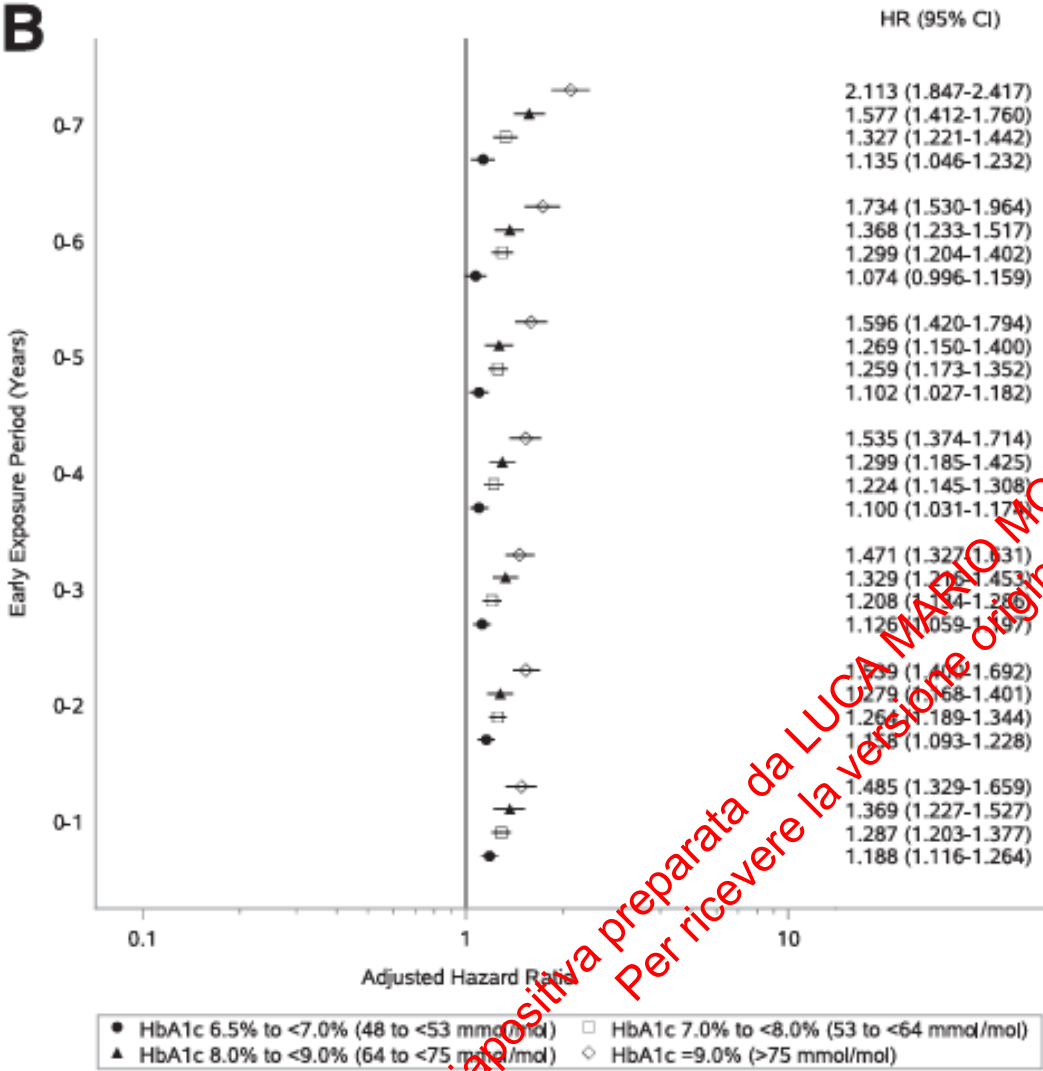


Microvascular disease

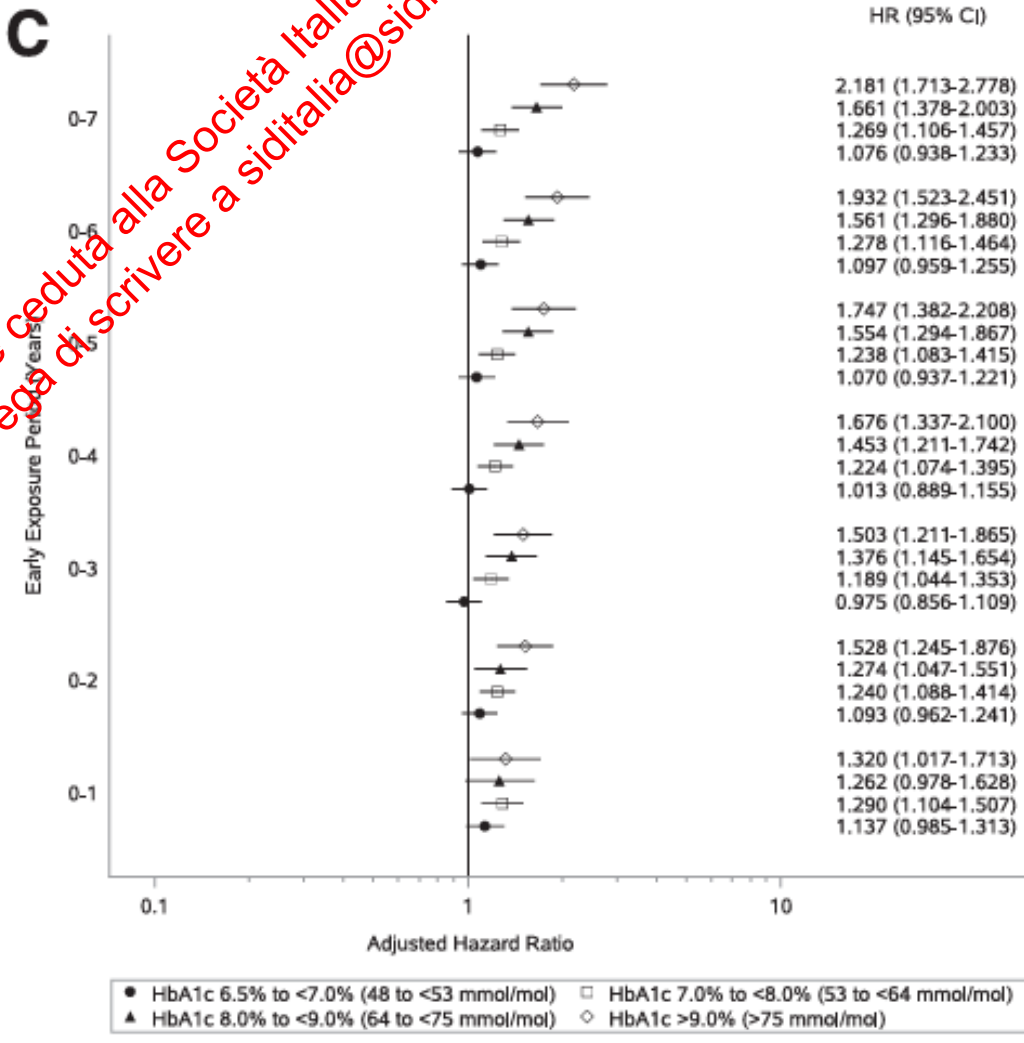


Observational –legacy effect glicemico, micro- e macrovascolare

Macrovascular disease

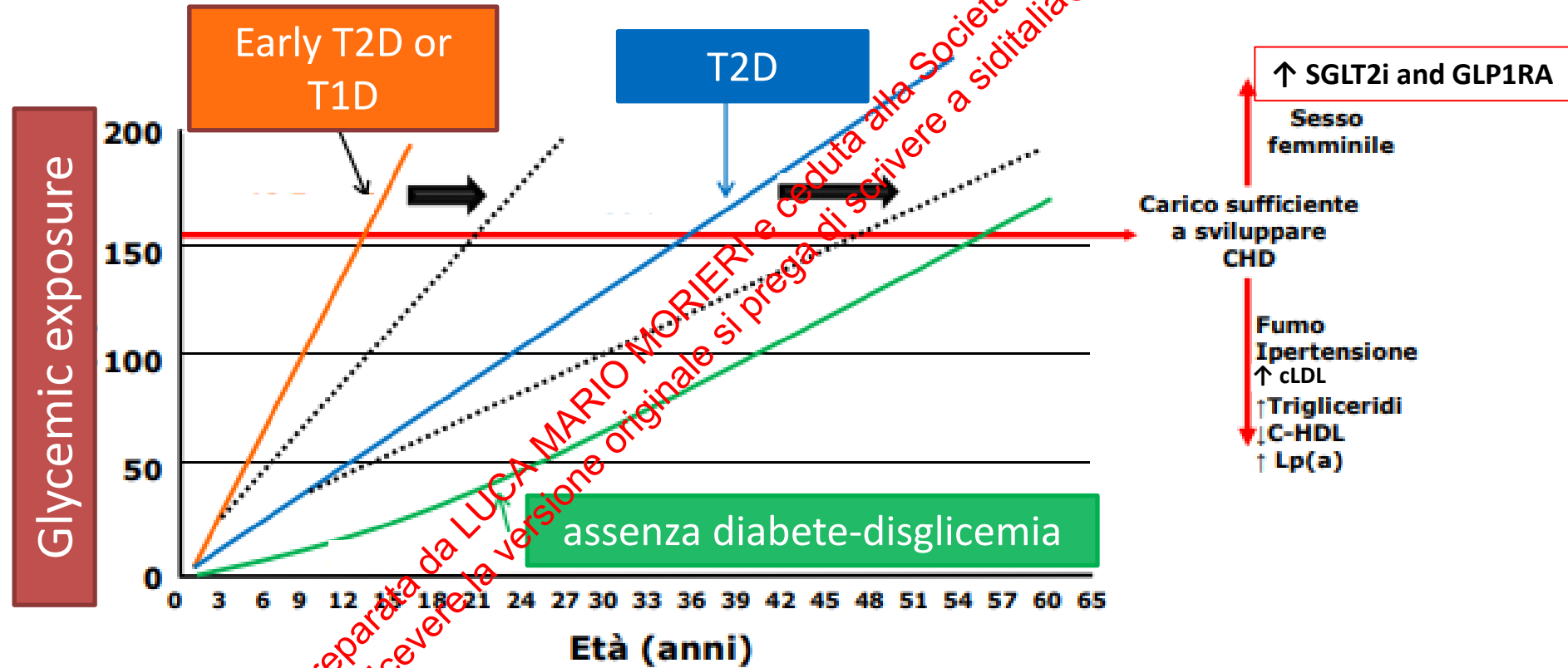


Overall Death



Carico cumulativo iperglicemia e complicanze

→ ruolo GLP1RA e SGLT2i

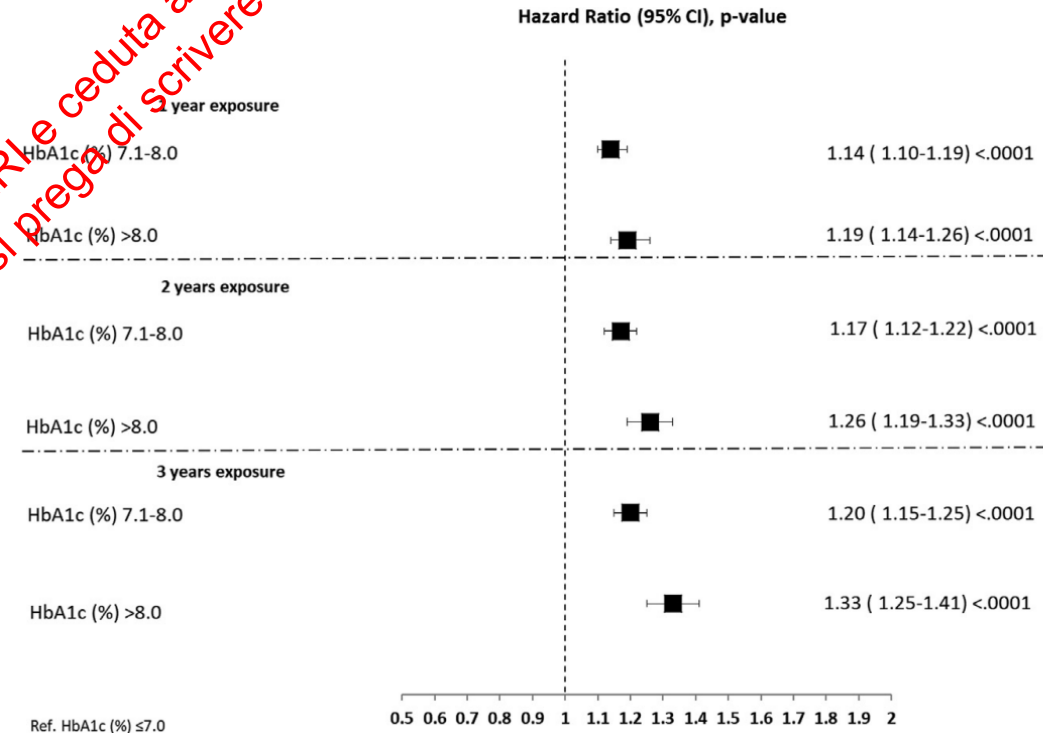
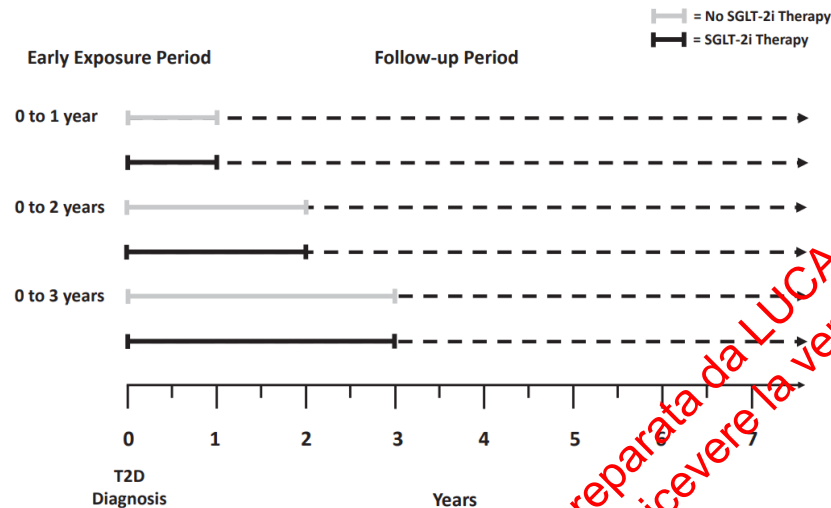


Diapositiva preparata da LUCA MARIO MORIERI e ceduta alla Società Italiana di Diabetologia
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Legacy effect dell'iperglicemia si attenua in chi assume SGLT2i

The legacy effect of hyperglycemia and early use of SGLT-2 inhibitors: a cohort study with newly-diagnosed people with type 2 diabetes

Antonio Ceriello,^{a,*} Giuseppe Lucisano,^b Francesco Prattichizzo,^{a,*,*} Rosalba La Grotta,^a Chiara Frigé,^a Salvatore De Cosmo,^c Paolo Di Bartola,^d Graziano Di Gianni,^e Paola Fioretto,^f Carlo Bruno Giorda,^g Roberto Pontremoli,^h Giuseppina Russo,ⁱ Francesca Viazzi,^h and Antonio Nicolucci,^b AMD Annals study group,^j

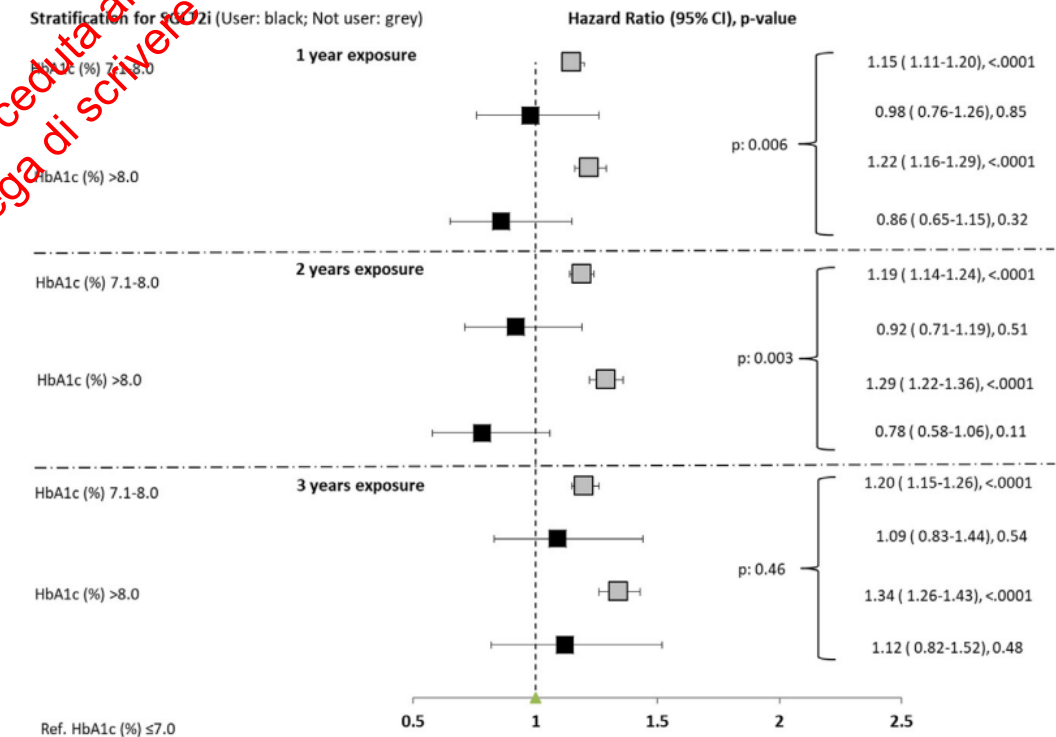
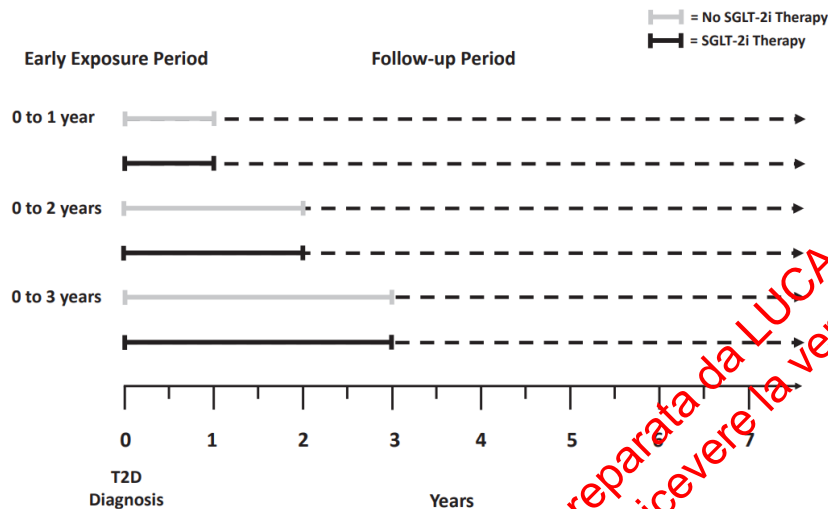


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Legacy effect dell'iperglicemia si attenua in chi assume SGLT2i

The legacy effect of hyperglycemia and early use of SGLT-2 inhibitors: a cohort study with newly-diagnosed people with type 2 diabetes

Antonio Ceriello,^{a,*} Giuseppe Lucisano,^b Francesco Prattichizzo,^{a,*,*} Rosalba La Grotta,^a Chiara Frigé,^a Salvatore De Cosmo,^c Paolo Di Bartola,^d Graziano Di Gianni,^e Paola Fioretto,^f Carlo Bruno Giorda,^g Roberto Pontremoli,^h Giuseppina Russo,ⁱ Francesca Viazzi,^h and Antonio Nicolucci,^b AMD Annals study group,^j



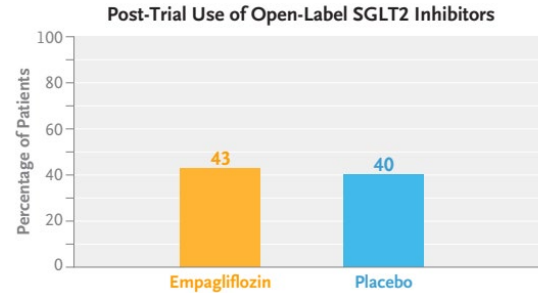
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SGLT2i legacy effect: CKD e mortalità CV

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

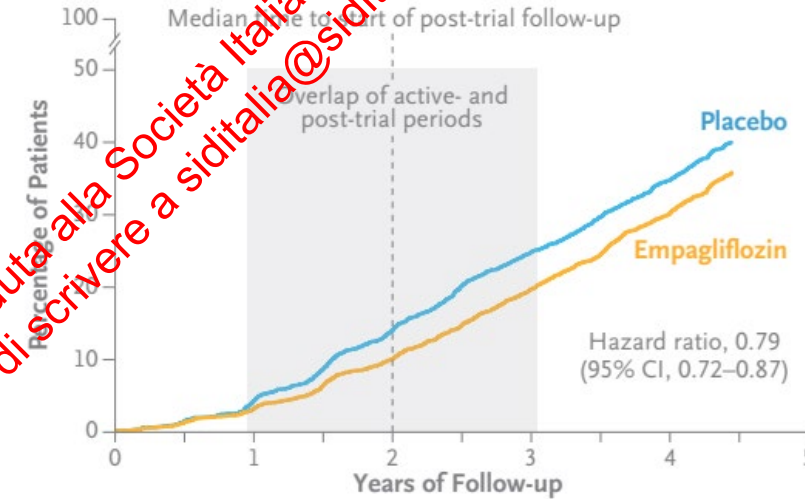
Long-Term Effects of Empagliflozin in Patients with Chronic Kidney Disease

The EMPA-KIDNEY Collaborative Group*



Allineamento uso SGLT2i

CKD Progression or Death from Cardiovascular Causes



B Combined Active- and Post-Trial Periods, According to Year

Subgroup	Use of SGLT2 Inhibitor		Primary Outcome		Hazard Ratio (95% CI)
	Empagliflozin	Placebo	Empagliflozin	Placebo	
	percent	percent	no. of events/total no. (%)	no. of events/total no. (%)	
Active trial					
Yr 1	92	1	105/3304 (3.2)	144/3305 (4.4)	0.73 (0.57–0.94)
Yr 2	88	1	194/3163 (6.1)	271/3129 (8.7)	0.68 (0.57–0.82)
Yr ≥3	83	4	133/1543 (8.6)	143/1501 (9.5)	0.80 (0.63–1.02)
All active-trial period	90	2	432/3304 (13.1)	558/3305 (16.9)	0.72 (0.64–0.82)
Post trial					
Yr 1	40	37	125/2184 (5.7)	148/2073 (7.1)	0.76 (0.60–0.96)
Yr 2	45	42	258/2029 (12.7)	258/1899 (13.6)	0.90 (0.75–1.07)
Yr 3 (median, 0.8 yr)	45	42	50/1032 (4.8)	37/912 (4.1)	1.08 (0.70–1.65)
All post-trial period	43	40	433/2184 (19.8)	443/2073 (21.4)	0.87 (0.76–0.99)
All active- and post-trial period	71	16	865/3304 (26.2)	1001/3305 (30.3)	0.79 (0.72–0.87)

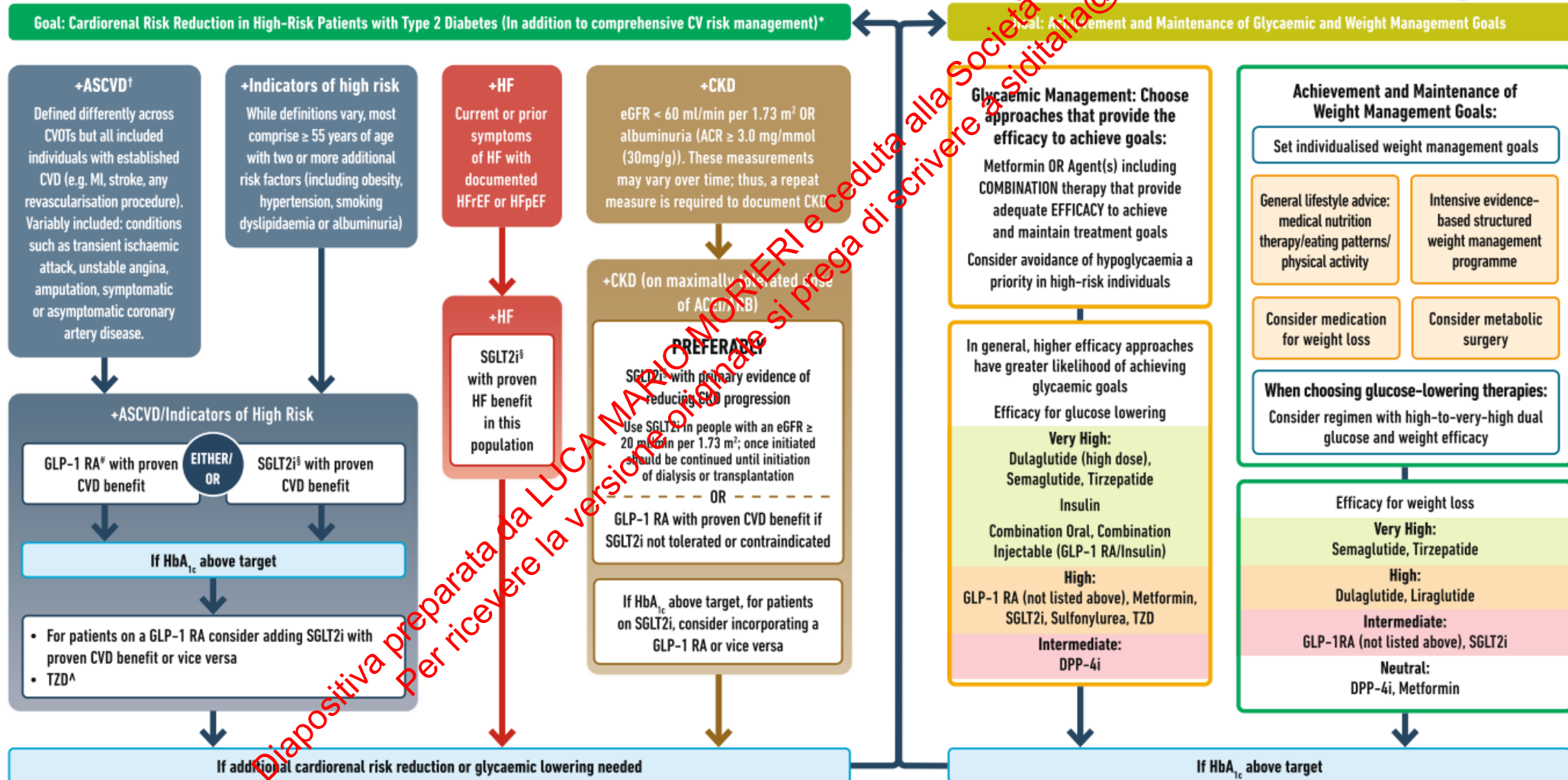
0.50 0.75 1.00 1.25

Empagliflozin Better Placebo Better

ADA – EASD raccomandazioni → Treat to benefit and target

USE OF GLUCOSE-LOWERING MEDICATIONS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF TYPE 2 DIABETES

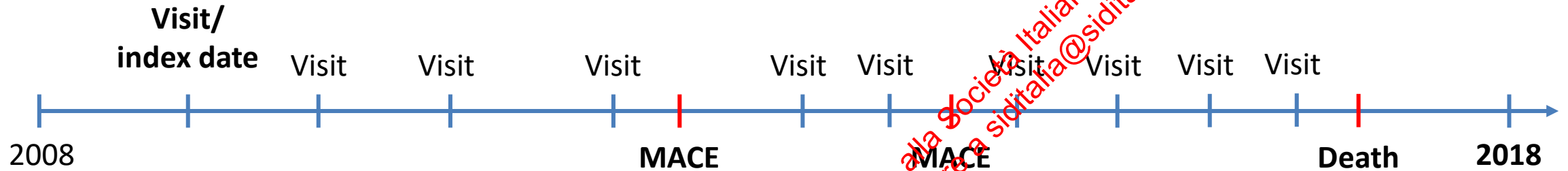
HEALTHY LIFESTYLE BEHAVIOURS; DIABETES SELF-MANAGEMENT EDUCATION AND SUPPORT (DSMES); SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH (SDOH)



Raccomandazioni EASD/ADA Treat-to-Benefit and to-target (2018) covering any stage of T2D disease

Domain	<u>Inappropriate treatment prescription (ITP)</u>
Domain 1 – <u>Metformin use as first line</u>	A first-line treatment not including metformin OR any other combination of treatment not including metformin
Domain 2 – <u>Treatment intensification</u>	Lack of treatment intensification when HbA1c was above personalized target for two consecutive visits
Domain 3 – <u>Second line treatments</u>	Use of sulfonylureas or insulin as second-line treatments
Domain 4 – <u>Insulin use</u>	Inappropriate use of Insulin (e.g., initiation before GLP1-RAs or with bolus regimen before basal)
Domain 5 – <u>Use of cardioprotective drugs</u> [evaluated from 2015]	Lack of cardio-protective treatments in patients with high cardiovascular risk
Domain 6 – <u>Use of weight beneficial-neutral drugs</u>	Use of weight-increasing drugs (SU or insulin) in obese subjects (BMI>30 kg/m ²) prior to weight-neutral or weight-decreasing drugs (metf., GLP1-RAs, SGLT2i, DPP4i)

Studio osservazionale sul trattamento secondo le raccomandazioni globali ADA/EASD



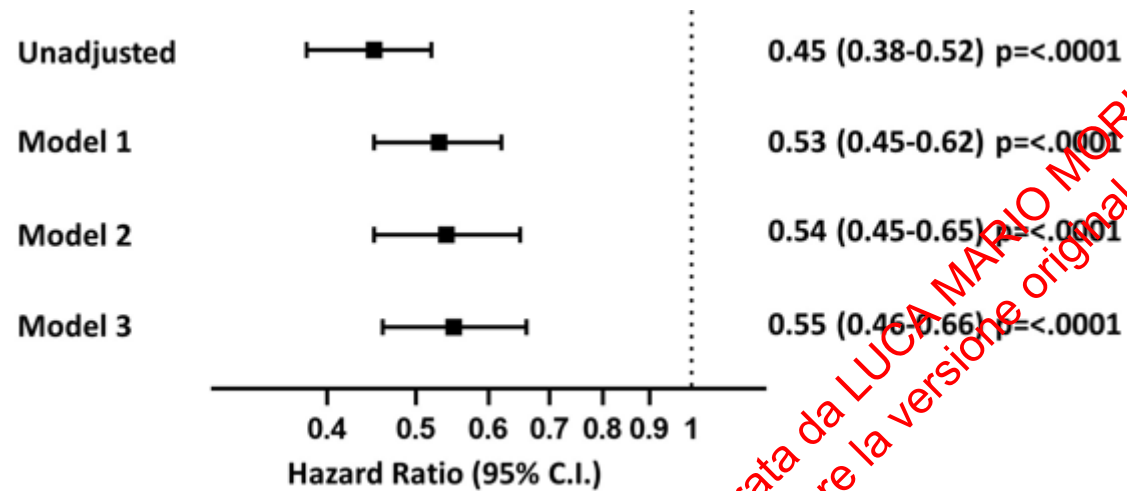
- RWS: Patients routinely followed at diabetes clinic of the **University Hospital of Padua 2008-2018**
- **Linked with clinical/administrative database with death-certificates and hospital discharge codes**
- **ADA/EASD appropriate domains evaluated at each visit → Patients were considered with ITP if at least one domain showed a deviation from guidelines recommendation**

- **5419 T2D patients**
- **37,988 person-years of follow-up – Visits per patient: 12 (6-18)**
- **1325 MACE in 1117 subjects (20.6%), Incidence Rate 31.0/1000 p-y**
- **917 deaths, mortality rate 24.1/1000 p-y**

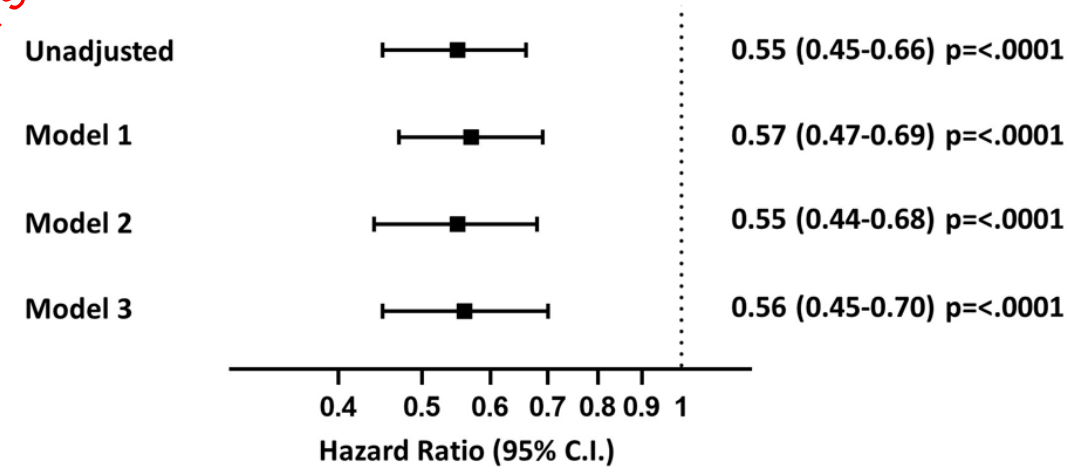
Approccio treat-to-benefit and target → migliora mortalità e CVD

Account for confounding factors (e.g. confounding by indication and healthy-user biases):
Cox proportional hazard models with time-dependent co-variates and Cox marginal structural models.

MACE risk according to cumulative time on
“treat to benefit” approach vs Inappropriate



Mortality risk according to cumulative time on
“treat to benefit” approach vs Inappropriate



Model 1: age, sex, study-entry year, diabetes duration + time-varying covariates: prior CVD, kidney disease, macrovascular and microvascular disease.

Model 2: Model 1 + time-varying variables: line of treatments, BMI, HbA1c, non-diabetic medications (antiplatelet, statins, other lipid lowering treatments, ACEis or ARBs, calcium channel blockers, beta-blockers, diuretics, oral anticoagulants).

Model 3: Model 2 + history of cancer, COPD, systemic inflammatory disease, hepatic steatosis + socioeconomic factors,

Conclusioni

Legacy effect glicemico E multifattoriale

Treat to benefit and to target

The sooner the better ... the longer the better

Early and sustained intervention: the sooner, the longer, the better

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GRAZIE!!!

Mario Luca Morieri MD PhD

Dipartimento di Medicina – DIMED
Università di Padova, Padova, Italia
marioluca.morieri@unipd.it

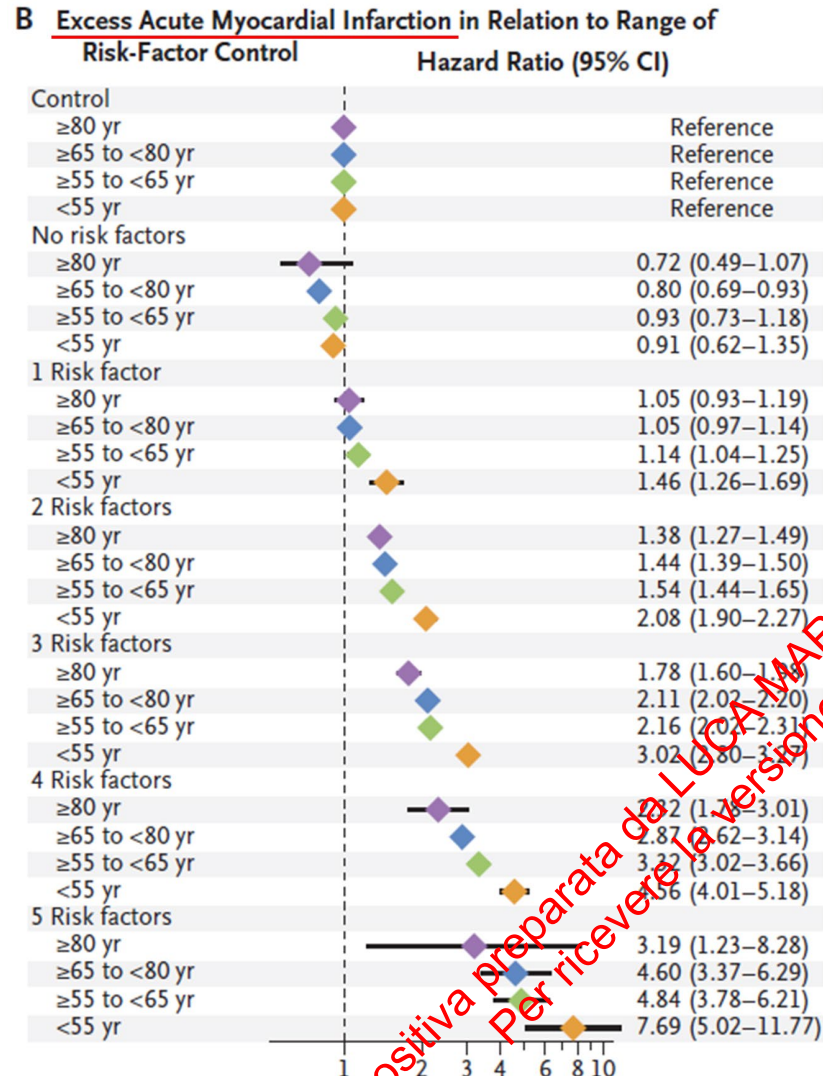


UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI PADOVA

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L'eccessivo aumento di rischio cardiovascolare legato al diabete è molto più ampio nei pazienti più giovani



L'impatto del diabete sul rischio CV è tanto maggiore quanto più il soggetto è giovane

→ Quando agire?

PRESTO!

Non aspettare le complicanze o l'aumento del rischio assoluto a breve termine per intervenire!

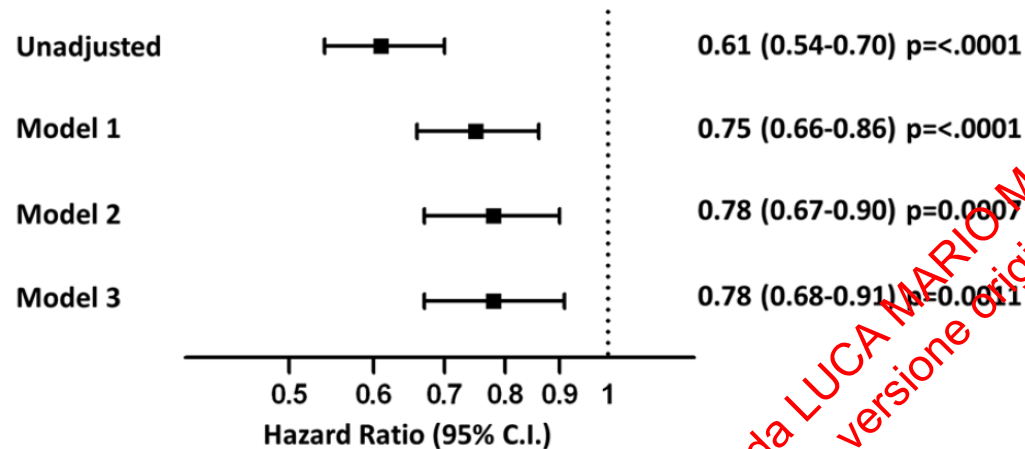
Real world study on treat to benefit approach and CVD

- **Current ADA/EASD treatment algorithms are only partially evidence-based**
 - Based on CVOT and real-world studies focused on limited comparison of glucose-lowering medication (1 vs 1 or by classes)
 - These studies did not evaluate the overall/global treatment in patients
- **Are the overall EASD/ADA treatment recommendations associated with reduced risk of MACE and mortality ?**

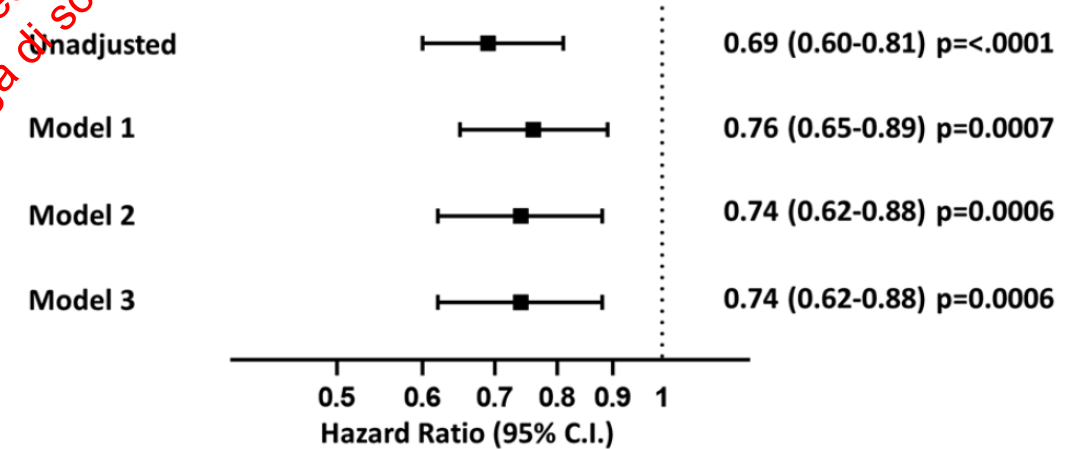
Treat-to-benefit approach improved long-term cardiovascular outcomes under routine care

Account for confounding factors (e.g. confounding by indication and healthy-user biases):
Cox proportional hazard models with time-dependent co-variables and Cox marginal structural models.

MACE risk according to each visit “treat to benefit” approach vs Inappropriate



Mortality risk according to each-visit “treat to benefit” approach vs Inappropriate



Model 1: age, sex, study-entry year, diabetes duration + time-varying covariates: prior CVD, kidney disease, macrovascular and microvascular disease.

Model 2: Model 1 + time-varying variables: line of treatments, BMI, HbA1c, non-diabetic medications (antiplatelet, statins, other lipid lowering treatments, ACEis or ARBs, calcium channel blockers, beta-blockers, diuretics, oral anticoagulants).

Model 3: Model 2 + history of cancer, COPD, systemic inflammatory disease, hepatic steatosis + socioeconomic factors,

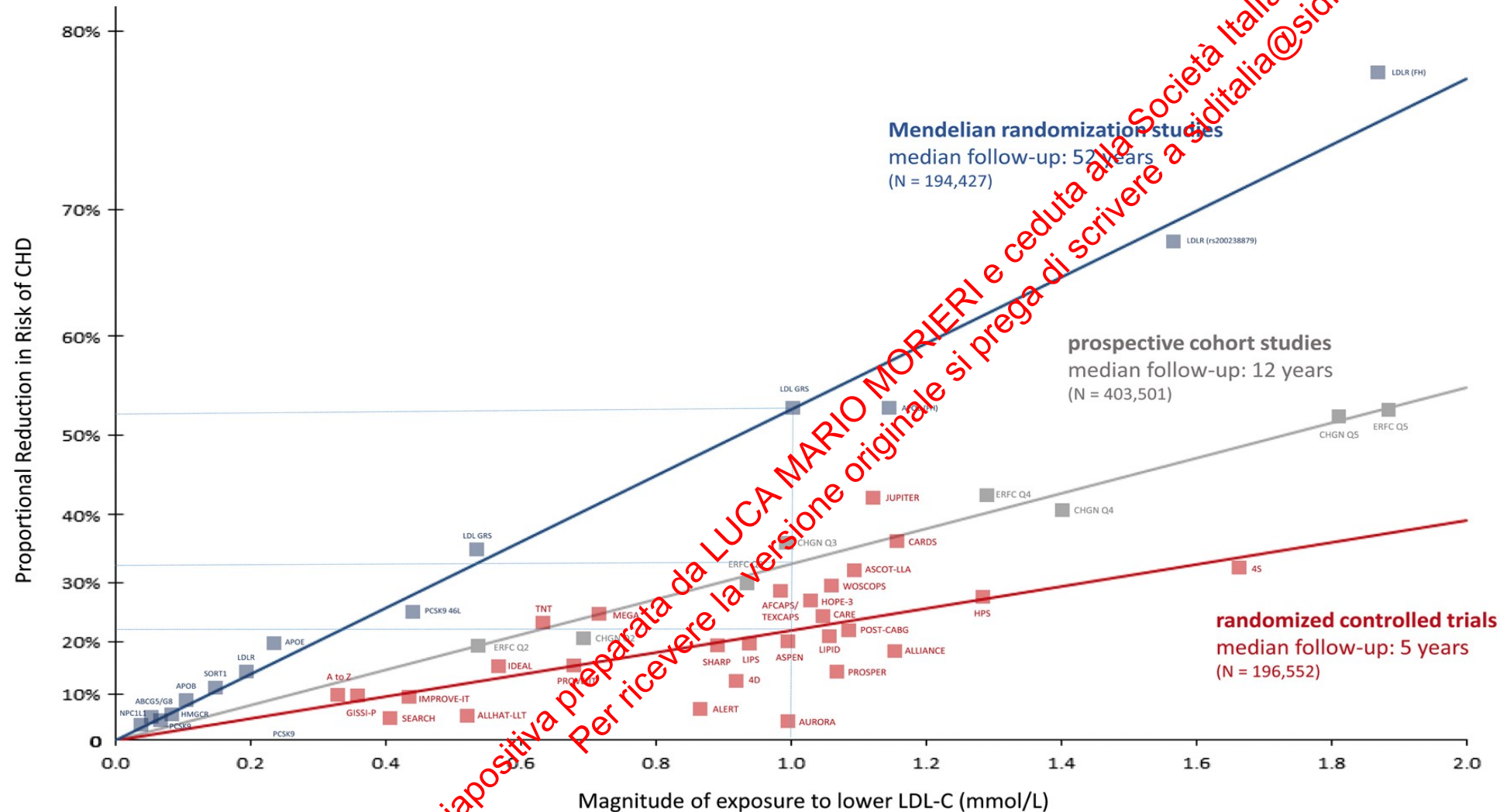
Conclusioni

Legacy effect: glicemico e multifattoriale!

- Benefici Legacy effect: → vantaggi duraturi di un “intervento precoce” vs “intervento tardivo”
- Intervento precoce sul controllo glicemico possono portare a vantaggi “life-long”
- Oltre al controllo glicemico l’effetto, il legacy effect è presente per interventi multifattoriali
- Legacy effect per riduzione del colesterolo LDL: the lower the better! The sooner the better!
- Legacy effect per controllo pressorio: vantaggio svanisce più rapidamente
- Mancano evidenze dirette per legacy effect dei farmaci cardionefroprotettivi → le evidenze già sono tali per cui è raccomandato come da LGA un uso precoce nella storia di malattia per ridurre le complicanze cardio-renali
- → Agire presto per la prevenzione cardio-renale con approccio precoce treat to benefit and target!

LDL-c as a causal risk factor for CHD

log-linear relationship with CHD risk reduction

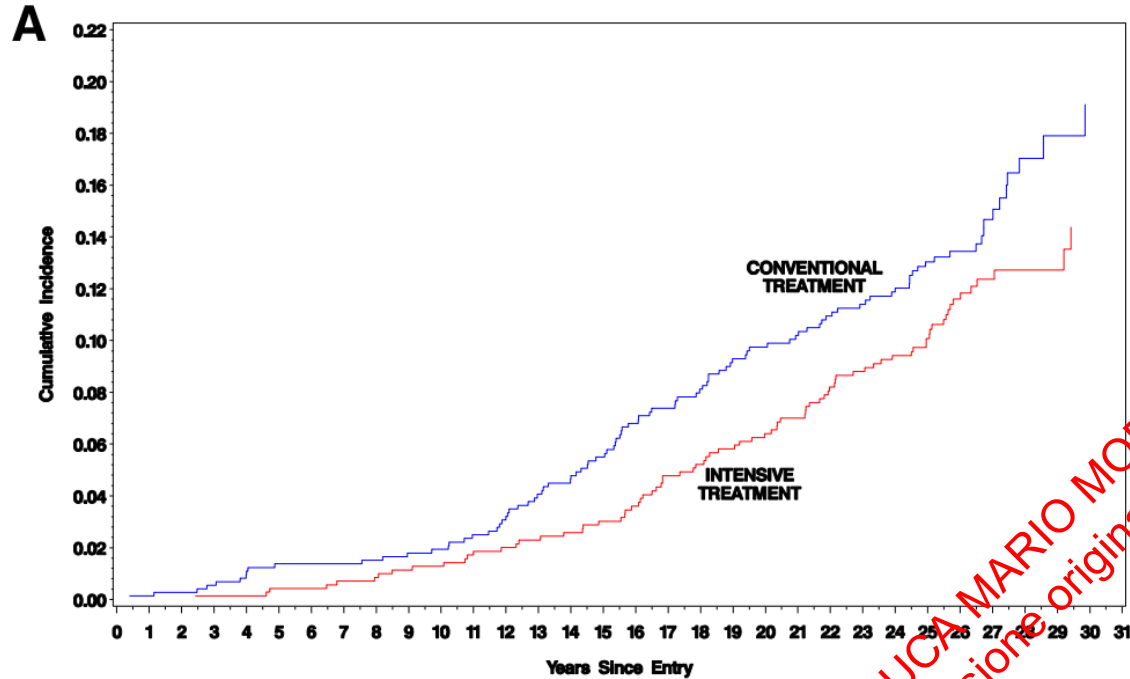


1 mmol/l LDLc reduction
decreases CVD RR by
≈ 22% in 5 years
≈ 32% in 12 years
≈ 52% in 50 years

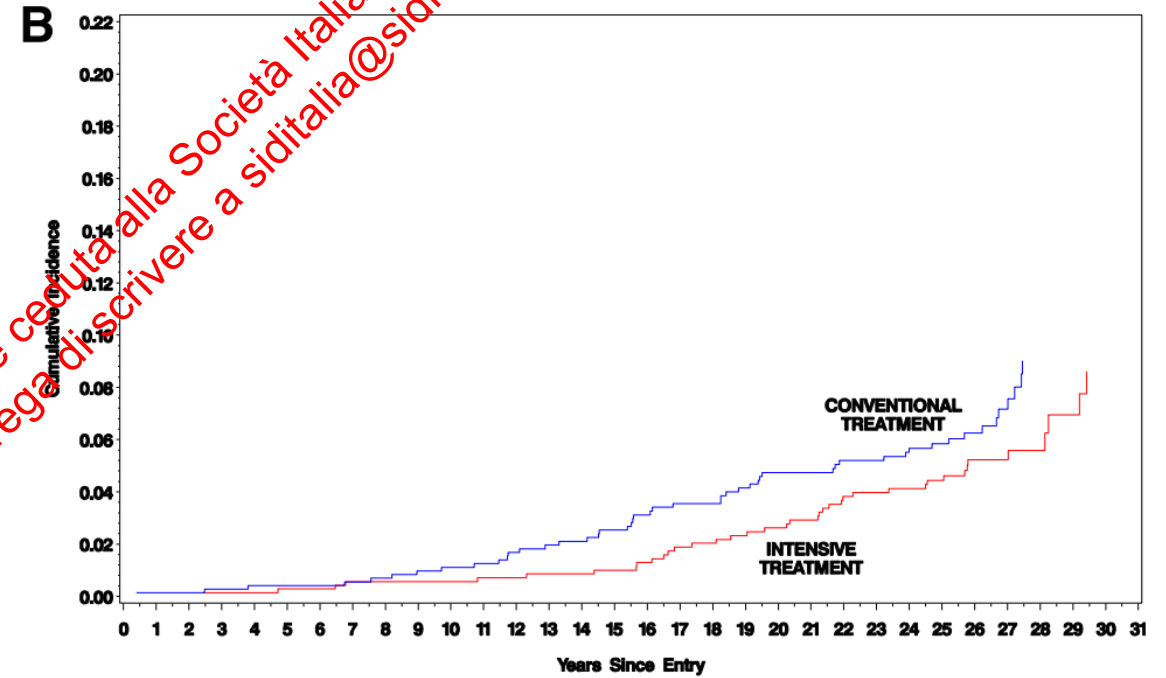
22% reduction in relative risk:
1 mmol/l for 5 yrs
0.62 mmol/l in 12 yrs
0.35 mmol/l in 52 years

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DCCT/EDIC – 30 years FUP



No. at Risk							
Intensive							
711	704	684	660	629	514	22	
Conventional							
730	715	696	654	606	474	15	



No. at Risk							
Intensive							
711	705	689	678	654	545	23	
Conventional							
730	722	702	674	638	513	17	

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Mediation DCCT/EDIC

Table 2—Proportional hazards models of the effect of time-dependent covariates on the risk of CVD and of the effect of the treatment group after adjustment for the time-dependent covariate

Time-dependent covariate	Effect of time-dependent covariate†		Treatment group adjusted for specific time-dependent covariate*	
	HR (95% CI)	P value	HR (95% CI)	P value
None	—		0.70 (0.52, 0.93)	0.0151
Sustained microalbuminuria (yes vs. no)‡	2.28 (1.67, 3.11)	<0.0001	0.78 (0.58, 1.05)	0.1038
Macroalbuminuria (yes vs. no)§	2.22 (1.46, 3.38)	0.0002	0.75 (0.56, 1.01)	0.0594
Kidney failure (yes vs. no)¶	4.84 (1.93, 12.24)	0.0008	0.71 (0.53, 0.95)	0.0199
Mean HbA _{1c} during DCCT/EDIC#				
Per 10% increase	1.35 (1.21, 1.50)	<0.0001	1.00 (0.72, 1.39)	0.9843
Per 10% decrease	0.72 (0.63, 0.81)			

*Each of the above five models was also adjusted for the following DCCT baseline characteristics: HbA_{1c} value, age, cholesterol level, and smoking status. †Sustained microalbuminuria was defined by a history of microalbuminuria (AER ≥30 mg/24 h) on at least two consecutive visits, or ESRD (dialysis or transplant). §Macroalbuminuria was defined by a history of albuminuria (AER ≥300 mg/24 h) or ESRD. ¶Kidney failure was defined by a history of eGFR <15 mL/min/1.73 m² or ESRD. #The weighted mean HbA_{1c} up to the time of each CVD event was calculated as the weighted mean of the quarterly values during DCCT plus the annual values during EDIC, weighted respectively by ¼ and 1 to reflect the interval between values during the DCCT and EDIC. The log mean HbA_{1c} value was used so that the HR per c-fold change in risk is $e^{c \cdot 3.17155}$, where 3.17155 is the estimated regression coefficient; a c of 1.1 corresponds to a 10% increase in the mean glycosylated hemoglobin value, and a c of 0.9 to a 10% decrease.

DCCT

◆ Studio originale (fase attiva)

Risultati: significativa **riduzione delle complicanze microvascolari** (retinopatia, nefropatia e neuropatia).

Riferimento:

The Diabetes Control and Complications Trial Research Group.

"The effect of intensive treatment of diabetes on the development and progression of long-term complications in insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus."

NEJM. 1993;329(14):977–86.

DOI: 10.1056/NEJM199309303291401

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DCCT

Follow-up (EDIC) e Legacy Effect

Epidemiology of Diabetes Interventions and Complications (EDIC), 1994–oggi

Dopo la fase attiva, HbA1c si **riallinea** tra i due gruppi.

Nonostante ciò, a 10–20 anni di follow-up:

- ✓ Persistono **benefici cardiovascolari** nel gruppo intensivo.
- ✓ Mortalità ridotta e meno complicanze microvascolari.

→ **Primo esempio di *metabolic memory* o *legacy effect***

Riferimento:

Nathan DM, Cleary PA, et al.

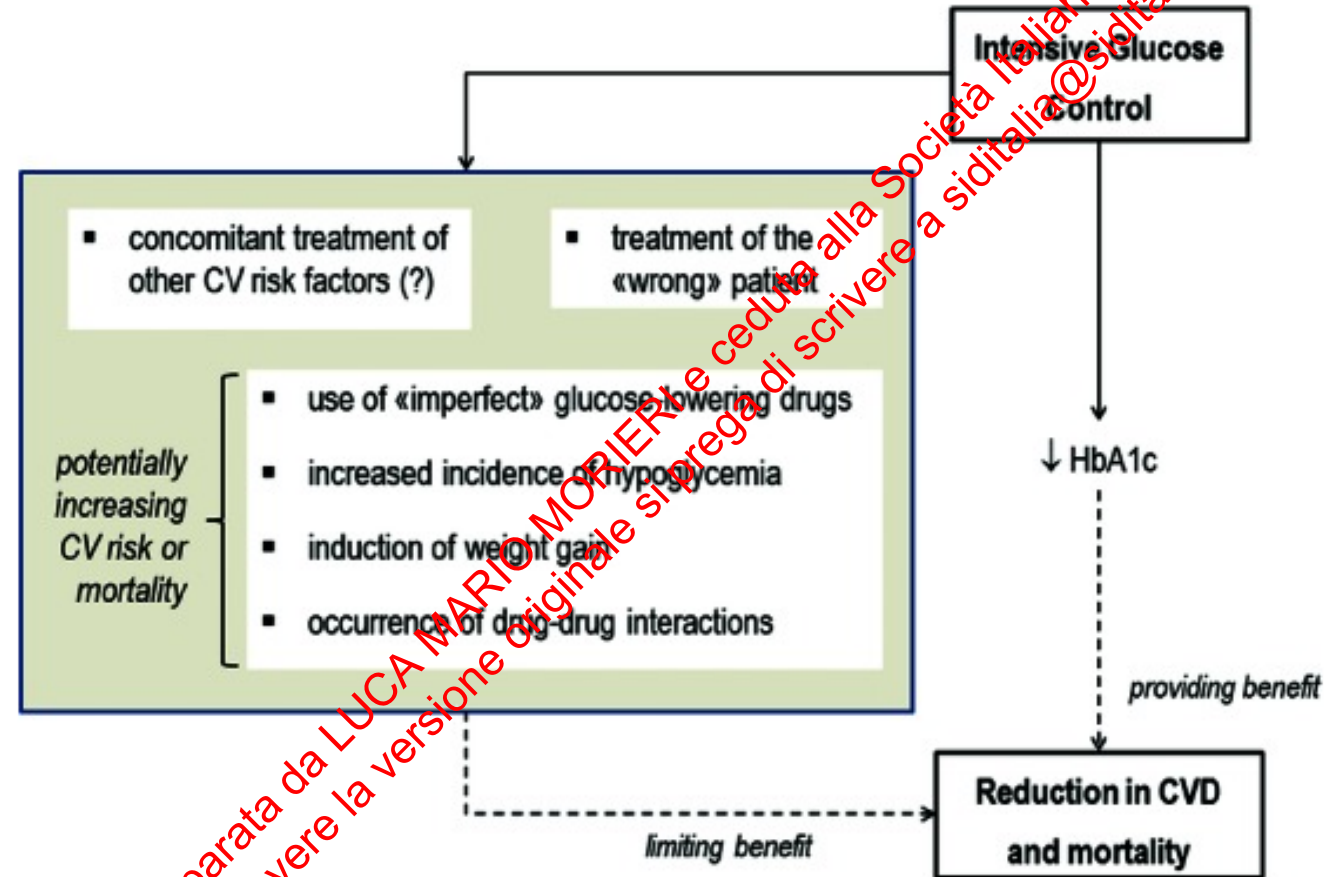
"Intensive diabetes treatment and cardiovascular disease in patients with type 1 diabetes."

NEJM. 2005;353(25):2643–53.

DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa052187

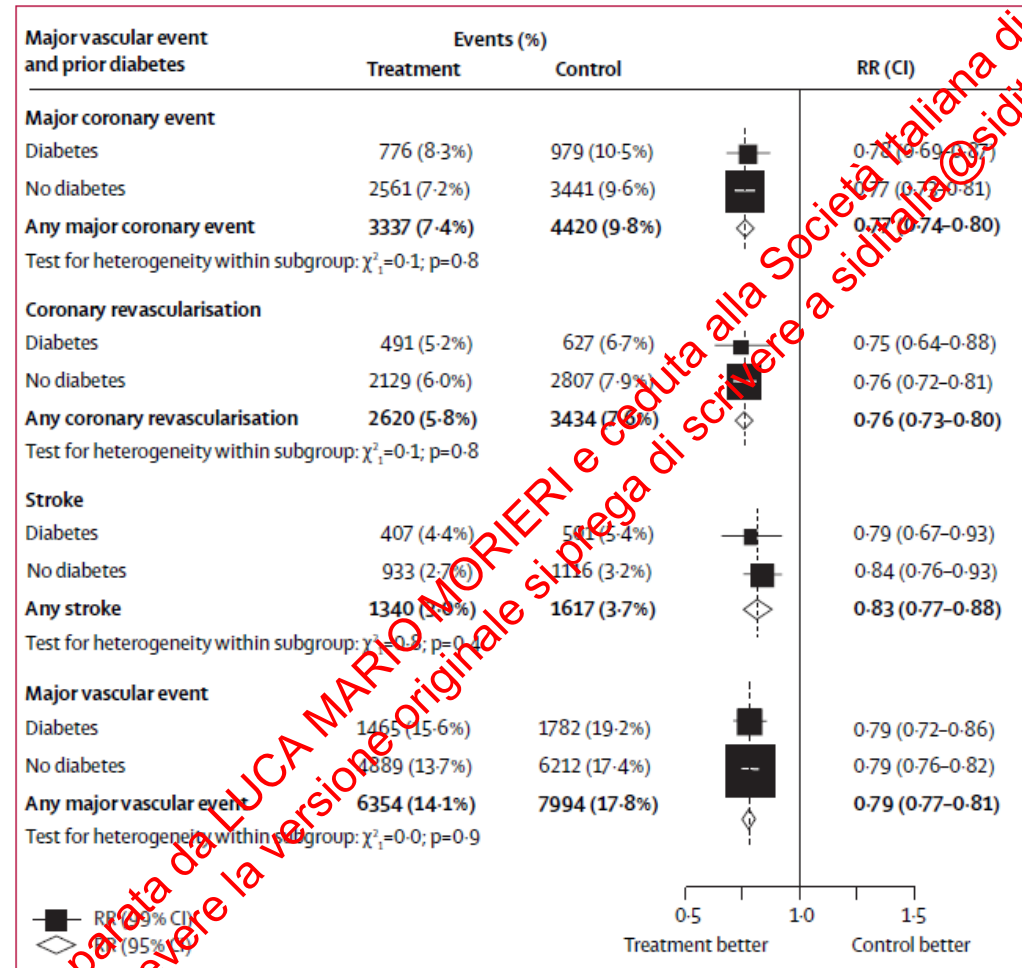
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Glucose control and cardiovascular prevention in T2D... a complicated story



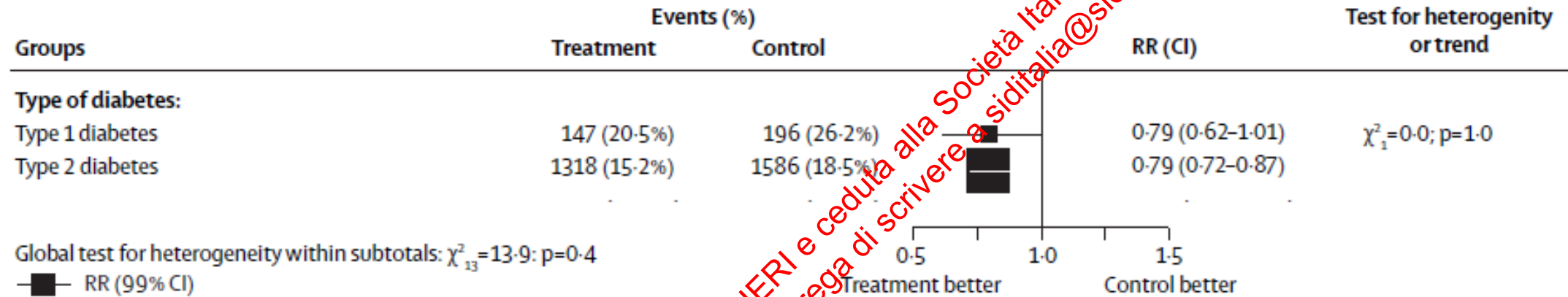
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Effect on CVD by diabetes status for lower LDL-c levels



1 mmol/l (38.7 mg/dl) LDL-c reduction decrease by $\approx 22\%$ the relative risk of CVD events in 5 years
both in patients with and without diabetes

Effect on MACE by type 1 or 2 diabetes



1 mmol/l LDL-c reduction decreases by $\approx 22\%$ the CVD events relative risk (in 5 years)

Both in type 1 and type 2 diabetes