



DIABETE MELLITO - SINDROME CLINICA COMPLESSA



Dal rischio al danno cardio e cerebrovascolare (il valore dell'epidemiologia clinica)

Giorgio Sesti



Università "Magna Graecia" di Catanzaro



Potenziati conflitti di interesse

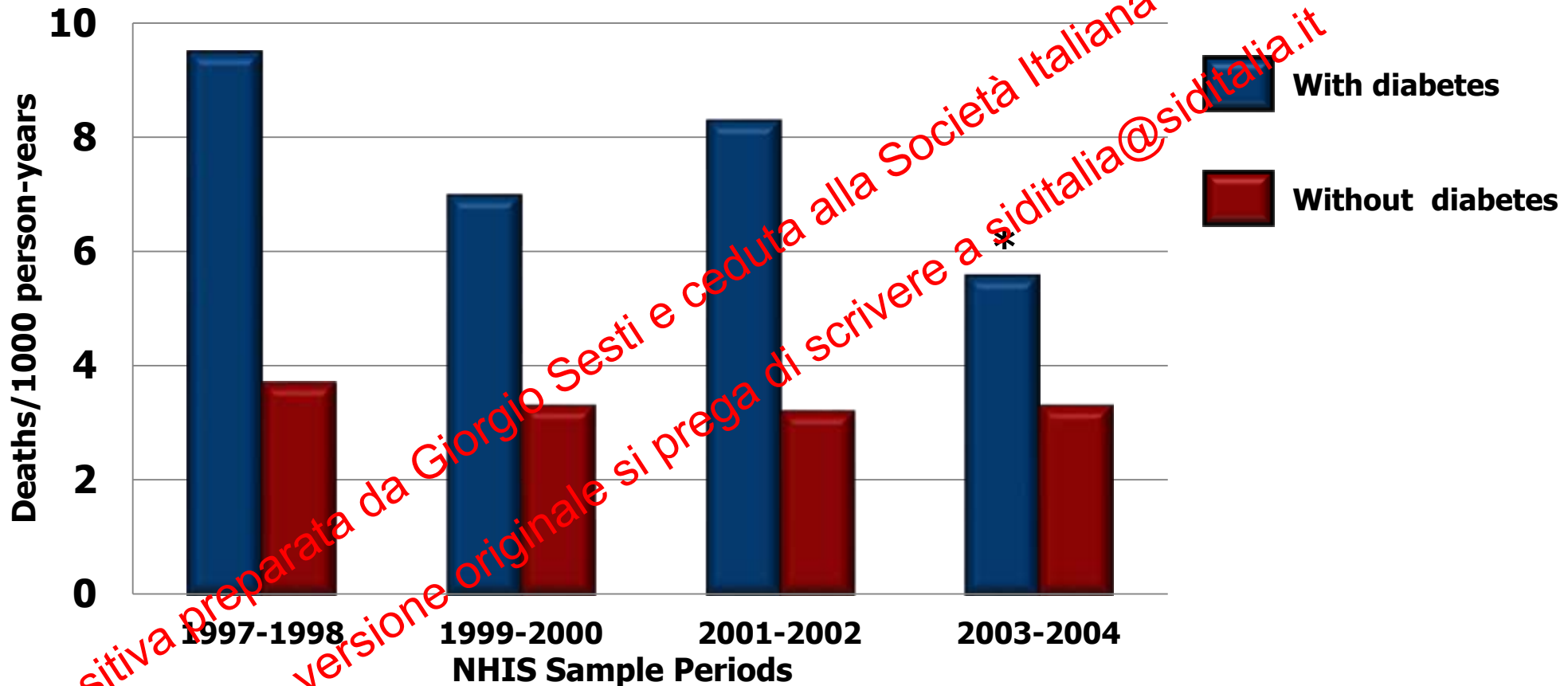
Il Prof Giorgio Sesti dichiara di aver ricevuto negli ultimi due anni compensi o finanziamenti dalle seguenti Aziende Farmaceutiche e/o Diagnostiche:

Novo Nordisk, MSD, Boehringer-Ingelheim, Lilly, Janssen, AstraZeneca, Novartis e Takeda per attività di Relatore ad eventi.

Novo Nordisk, Intarcia, Boehringer-Ingelheim, Lilly, MSD, Servier, AstraZeneca e Janssen per attività di Consulenza.

Diapositiva preparata da Giorgio Sesti e ceduta alla Società Italiana di Diabetologia.
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CVD mortality rate among people with and without diabetes: the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) (242,383 adults >18 years)



*Rate difference between 1997/1998 and 2003/2004, -4.0 ; $P < 0.001$ for trend

The Bradford Hill criteria

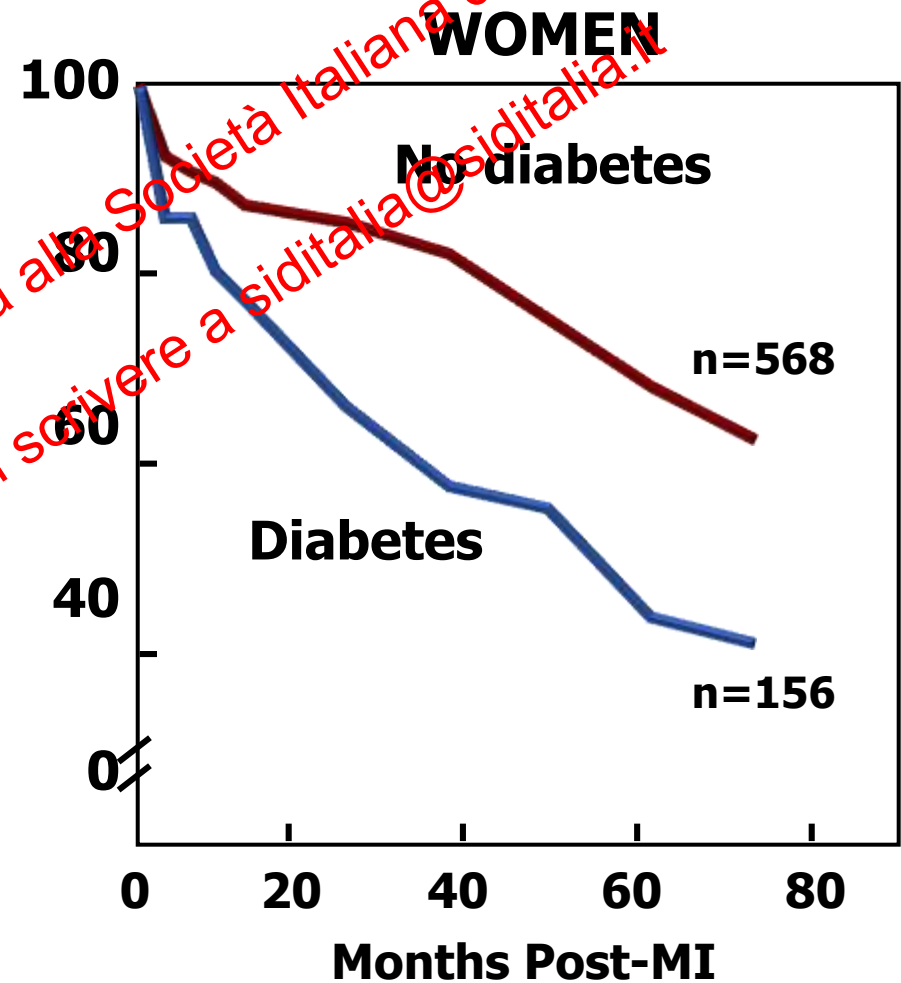
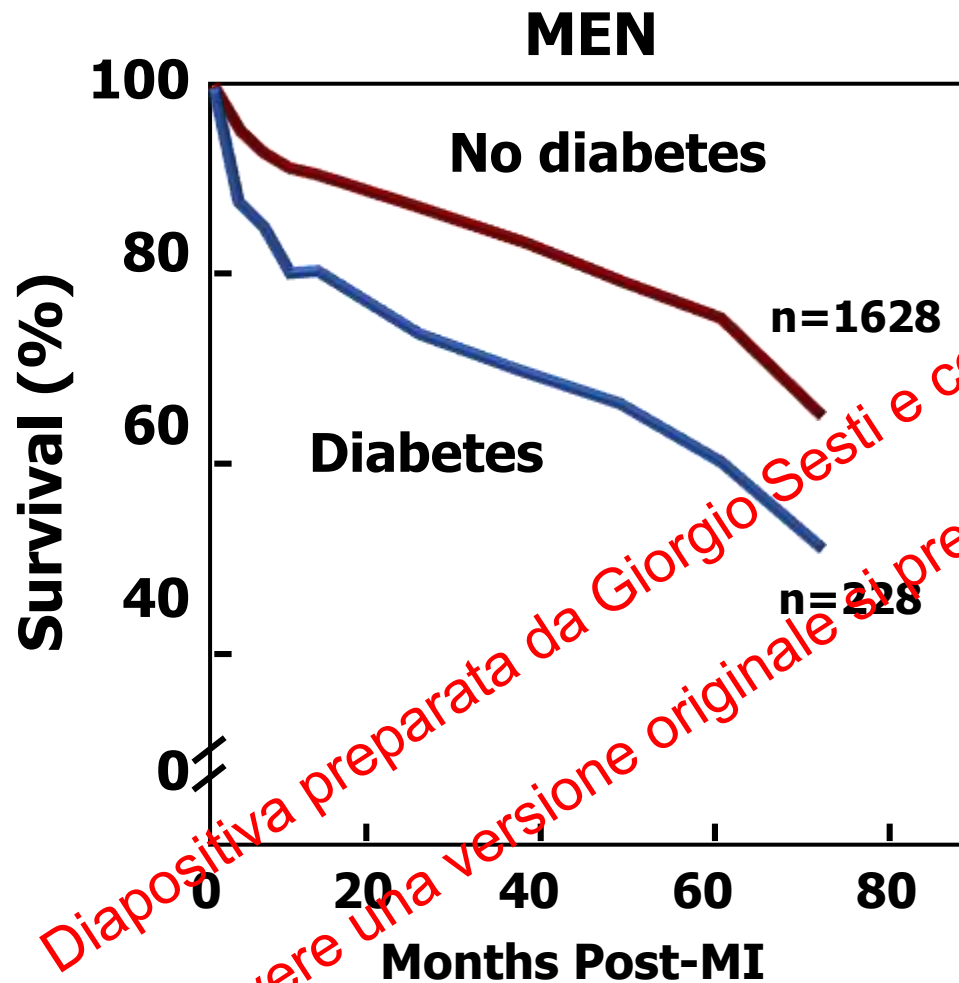
1. Strength (effect size)
2. Consistency (reproducibility)
3. Specificity
4. Temporality
5. Biological gradient
6. Plausibility
7. Coherence
8. Experiment
9. Analogy

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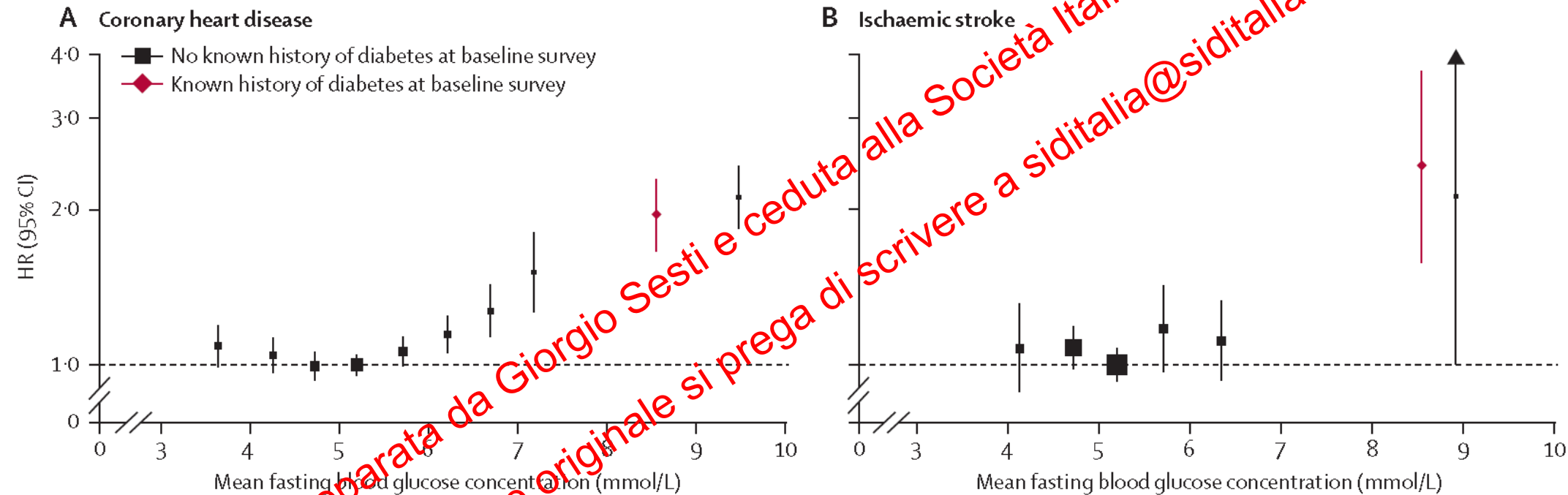
The Bradford Hill criteria

- 1. Strength (effect size):** A small association does not mean that there is not a causal effect, though the larger the association, the more likely that it is causal.
- 2. Consistency (reproducibility)**
- 3. Specificity**
- 4. Temporality**
- 5. Biological gradient**
- 6. Plausibility**
- 7. Coherence**
- 8. Experiment**
- 9. Analogy**

Survival Post-MI in Diabetic and Nondiabetic Men and Women: Minnesota Heart Survey



Hazard ratios (HRs) for coronary heart disease and ischaemic stroke by baseline fasting blood glucose concentration: a cohort study in 1,921,260 individuals in England

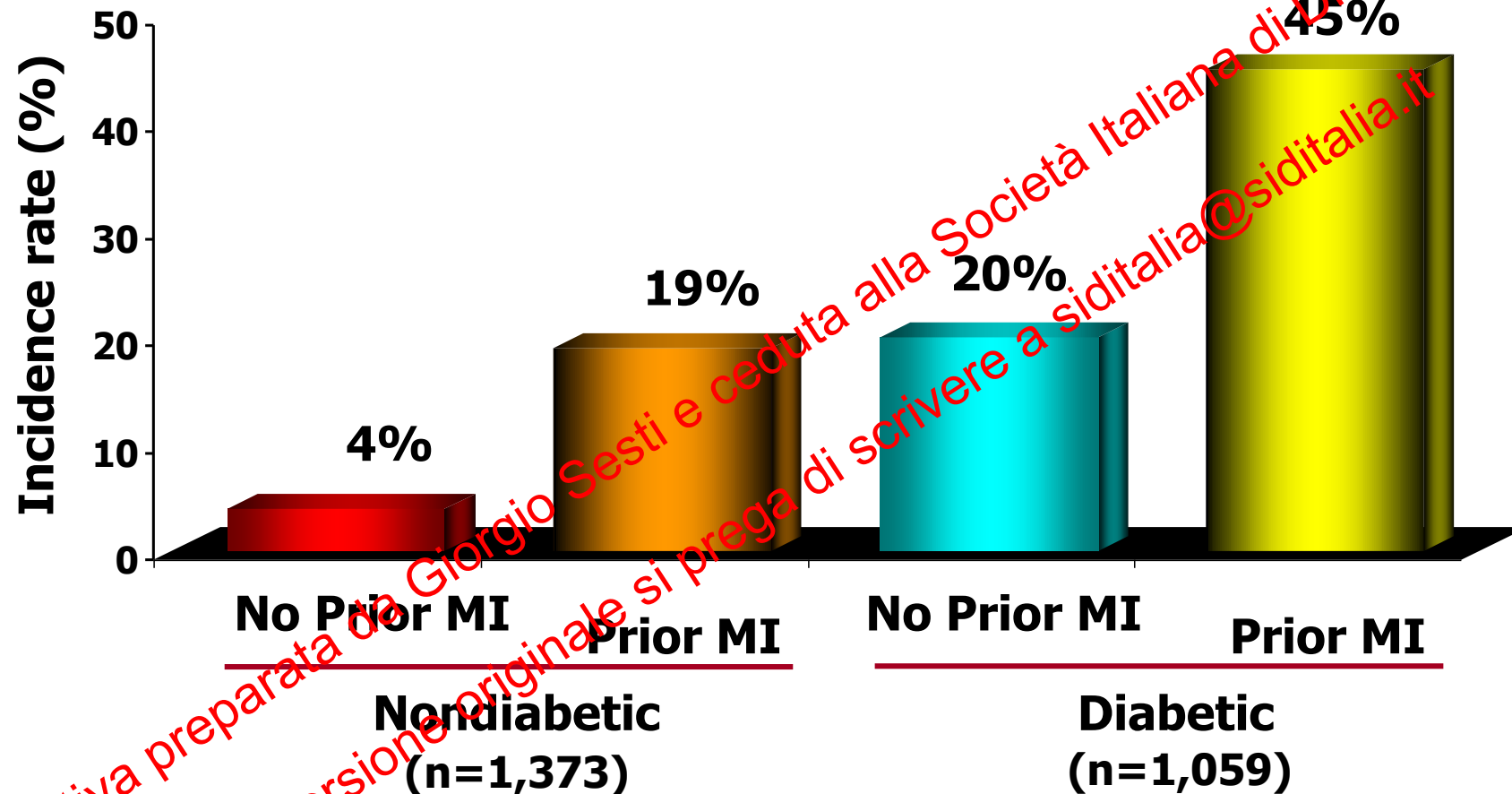


The Bradford Hill criteria

1. Strength (effect size)
2. **Consistency (reproducibility):** Consistent findings observed by different persons in different places with different samples strengthens the likelihood of an effect.
3. Specificity
4. Temporality
5. Biological gradient
6. Plausibility
7. Coherence
8. Experiment
9. Analogy

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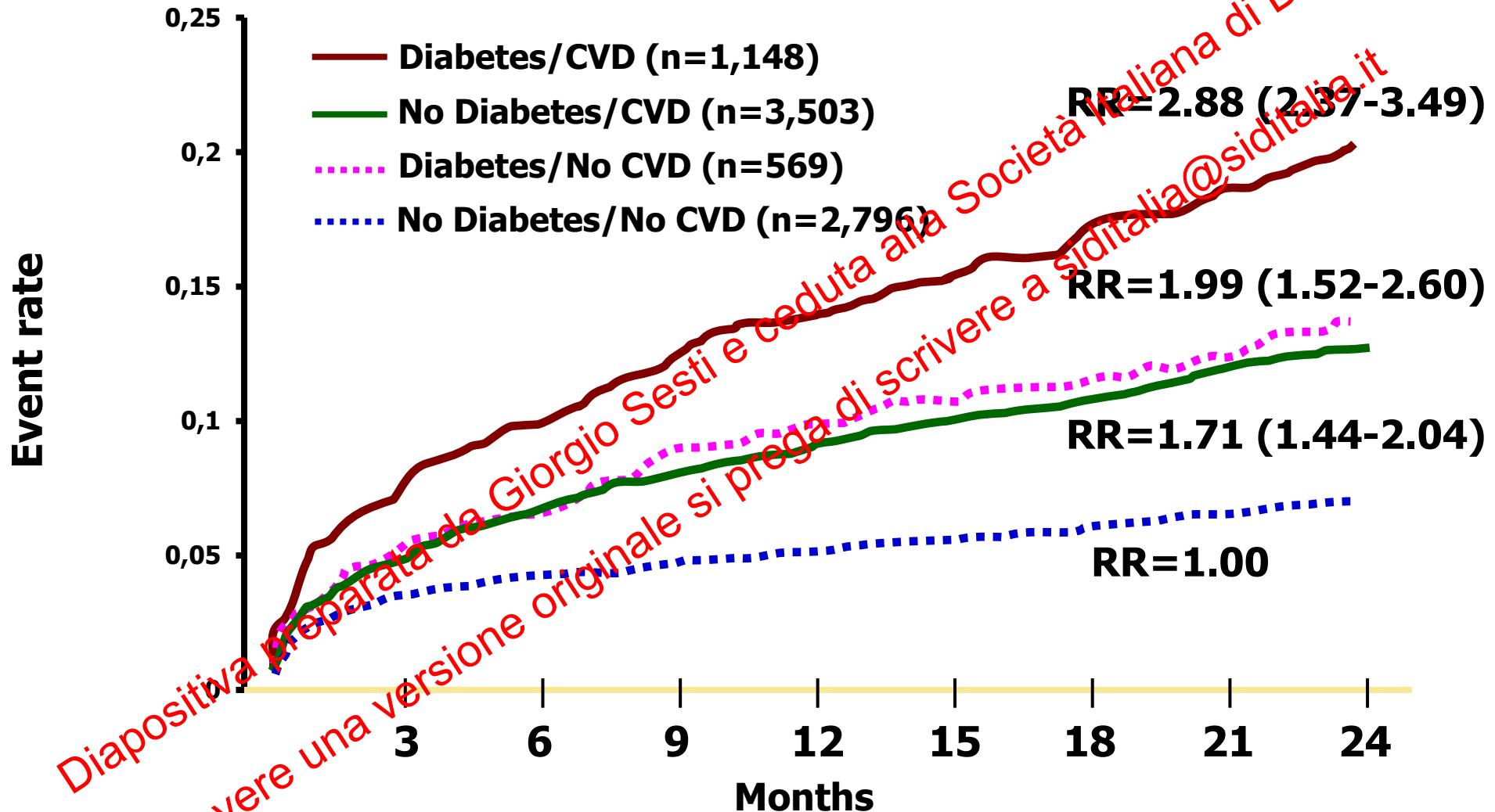
7-Year Incidence of Fatal and Nonfatal MI



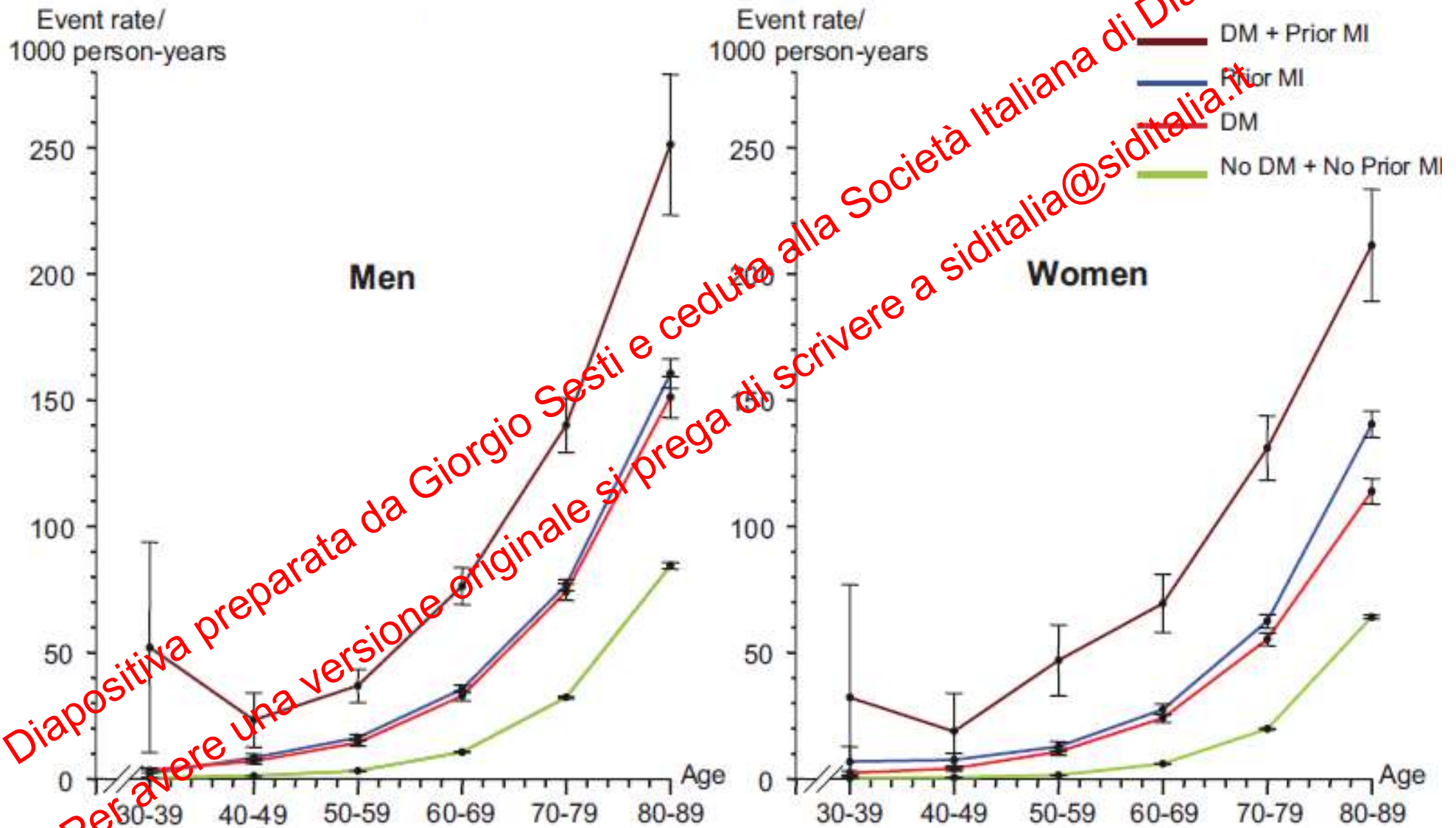
P<0.001 for prior MI vs. no prior MI and for diabetes vs. no diabetes

Organization to Assess Strategies for Ischemic Syndromes (OASIS) Study

Mortality by Diabetes and CVD Status



Cardiovascular mortality in relation to diabetes mellitus and a prior MI: A Danish Population Study of 3.3 Million People

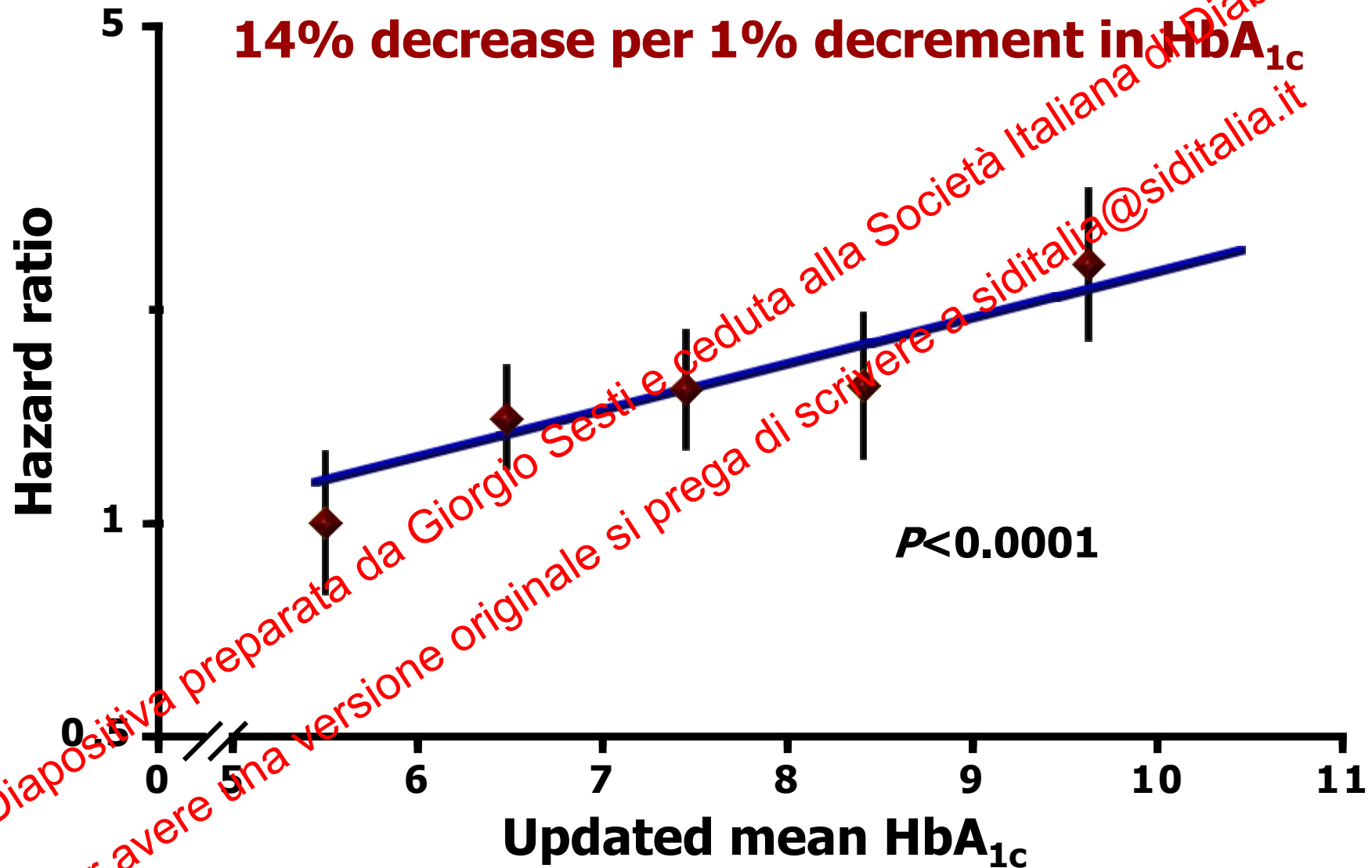


The Bradford Hill criteria

1. Strength (effect size)
2. Consistency (reproducibility)
3. **Specificity:** The more specific an association between a factor and an effect is, the bigger the probability of a causal relationship.
4. Temporality
5. Biological gradient
6. Plausibility
7. Coherence
8. Experiment
9. Analogy

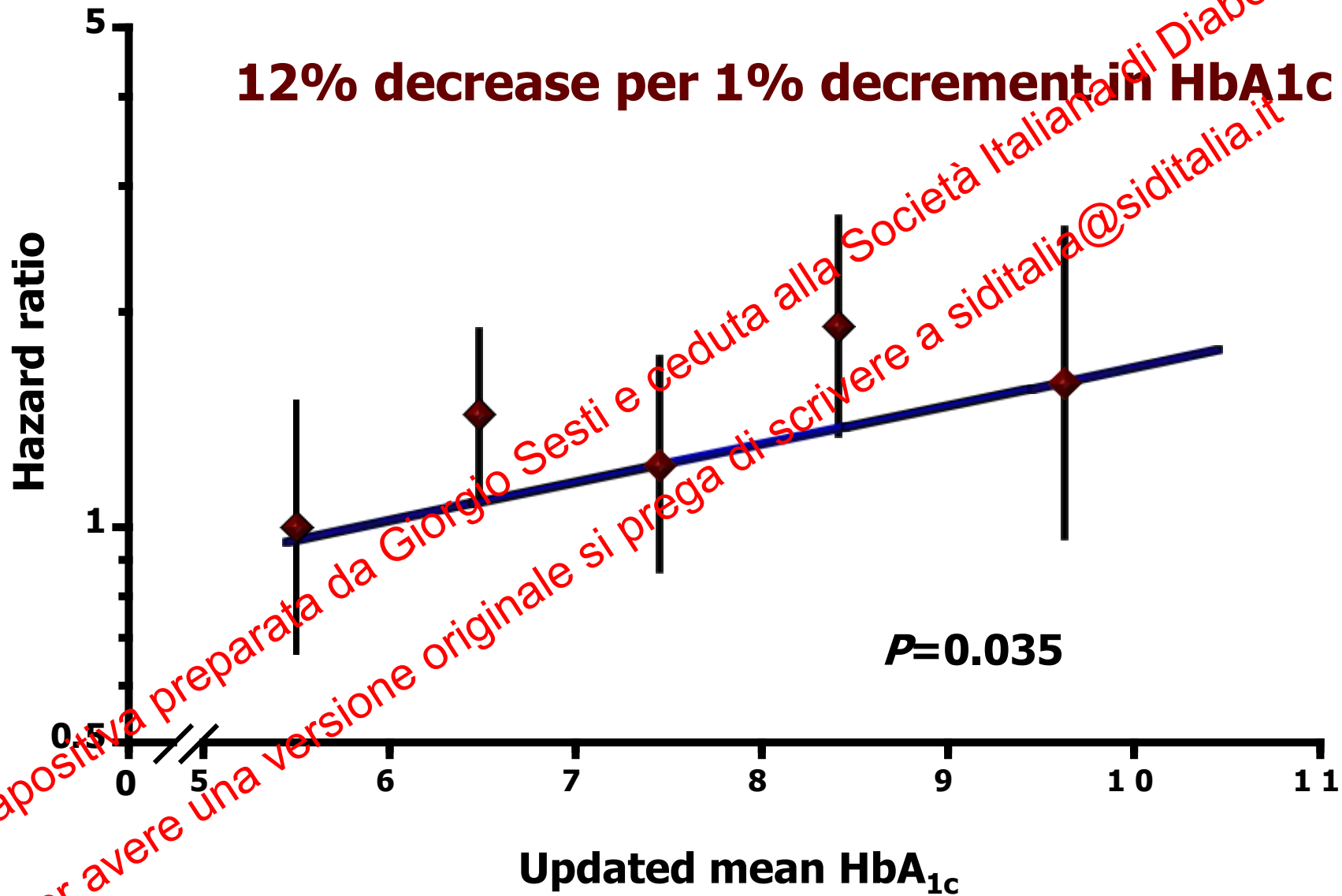
Diapositiva preparata da Giorgio Sesti e ceduta alla Società Italiana di Diabetologia.
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UKPDS 35 - Fatal and Non-Fatal Myocardial Infarction



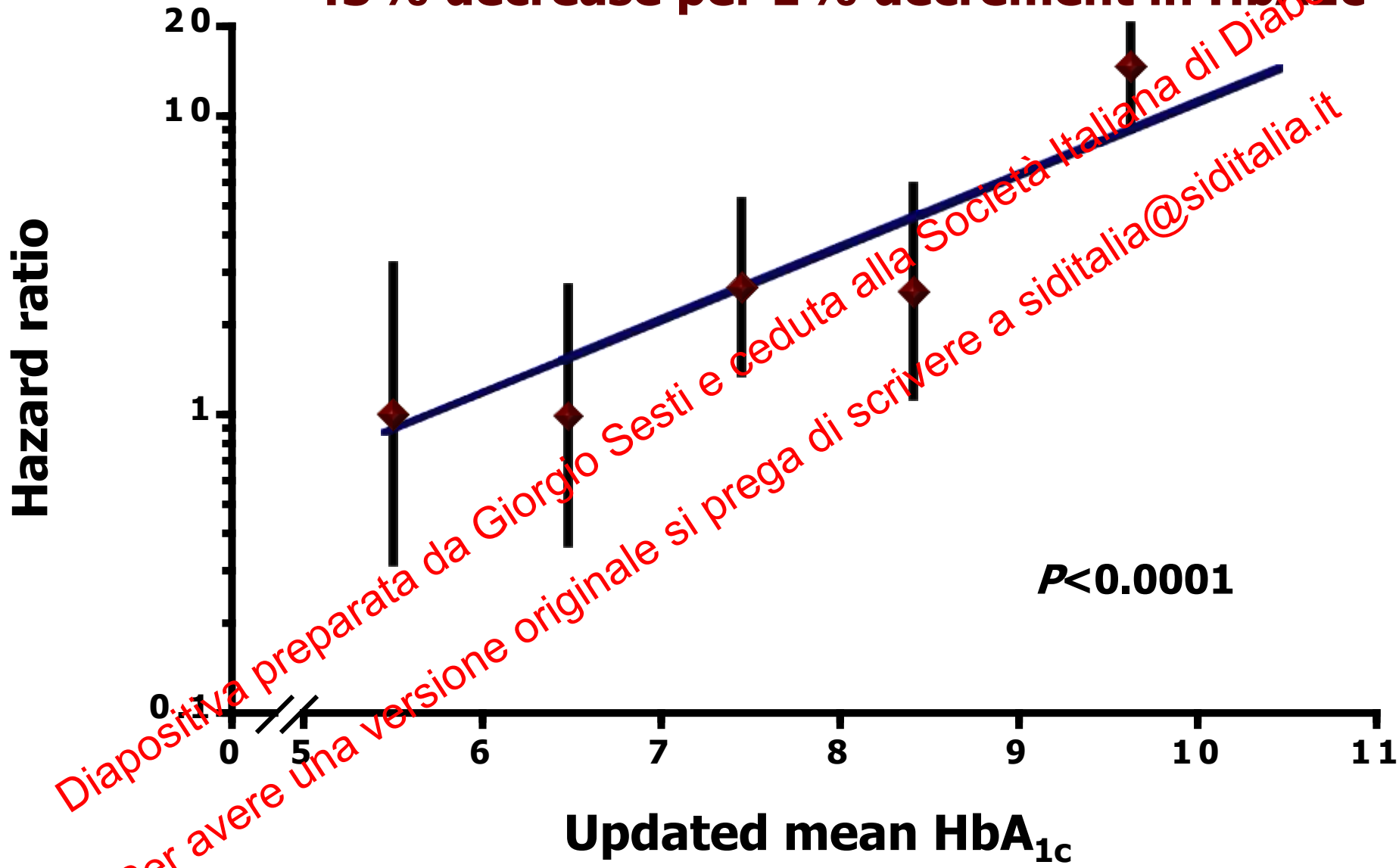
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UKPDS 35 - Fatal and Non-Fatal Stroke



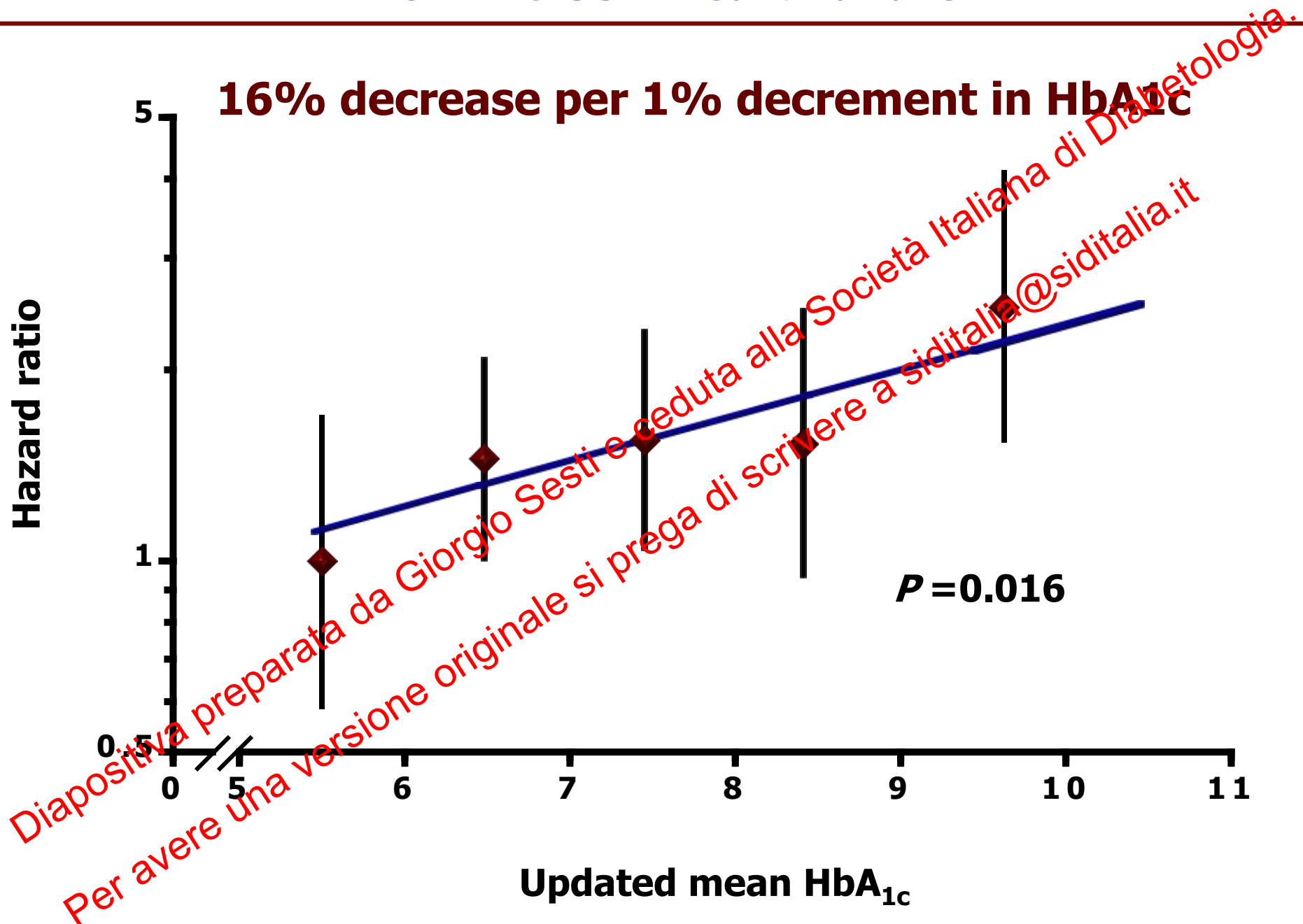
UKPDS 35 - Amputation or Death from Peripheral Vascular Disease

43% decrease per 1% decrement in HbA_{1c}



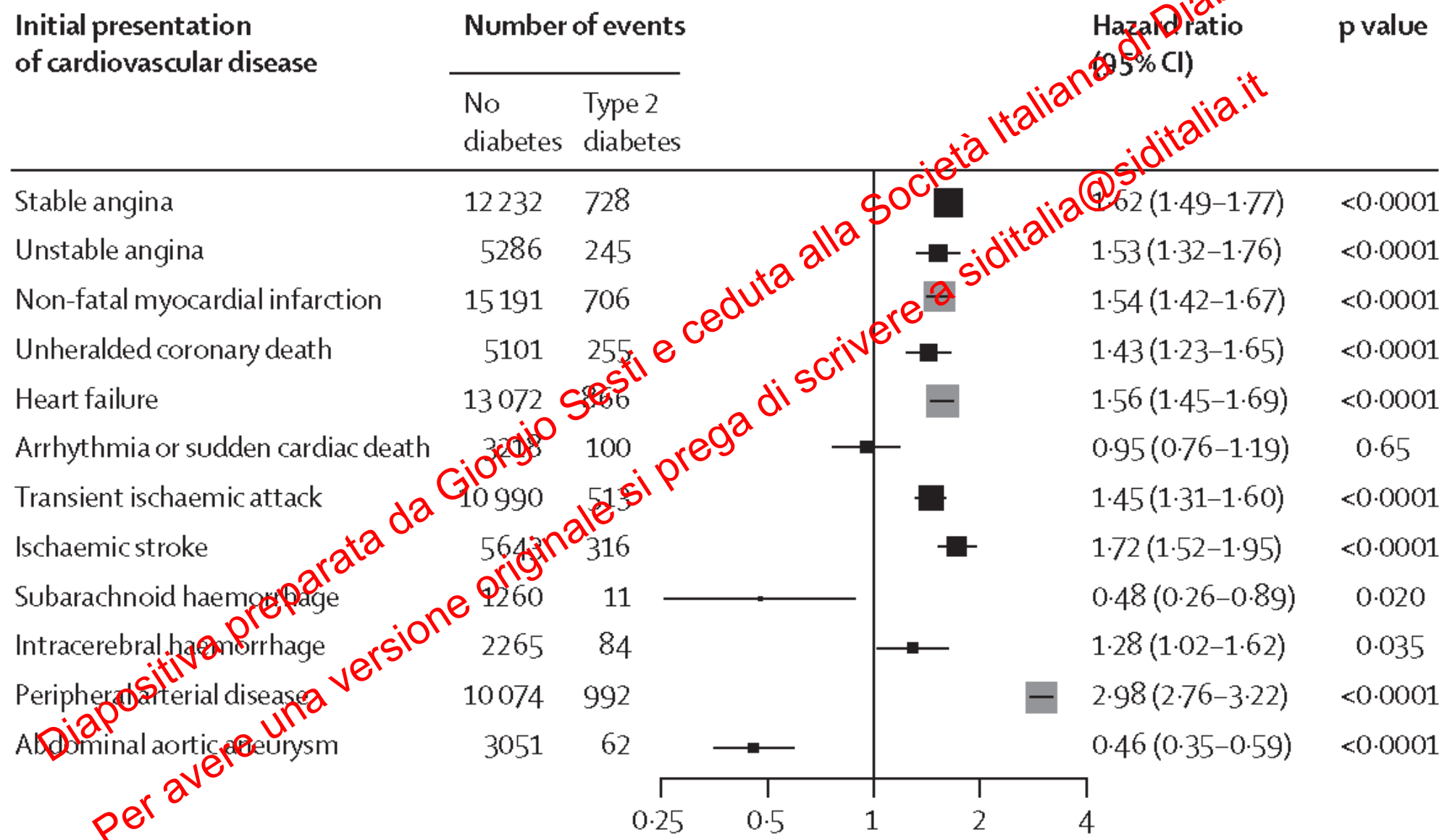
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UKPDS 35 - Heart Failure



Association of type 2 diabetes with 12 CVD in patients aged ≥30 years: a cohort study in 1,9 millions individuals

HRs for different initial presentations of CVD associated with T2DM, adjusted for age, sex, BMI, deprivation, HDL cholesterol, total cholesterol, systolic blood pressure, smoking status, and statin and antihypertensive drug



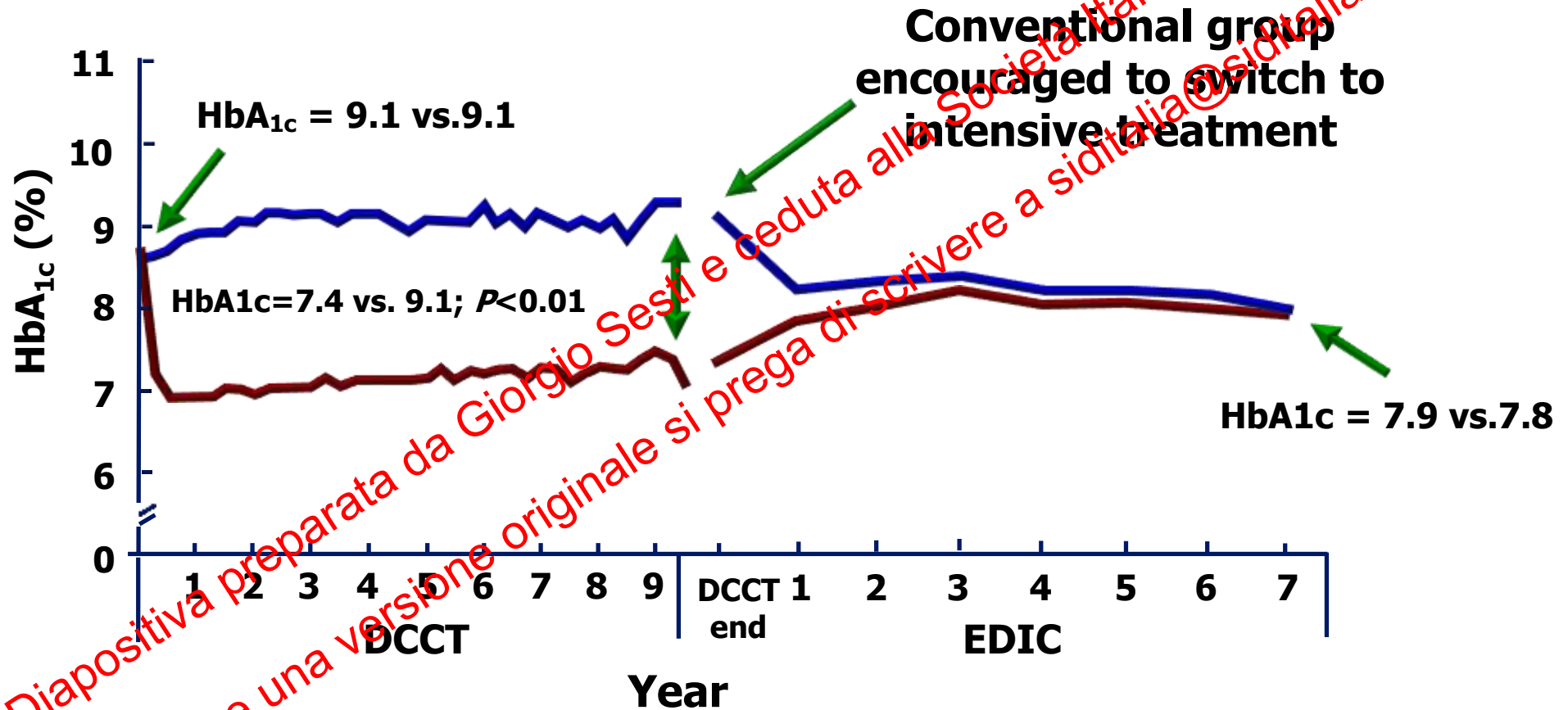
The Bradford Hill criteria

1. Strength (effect size)
2. Consistency (reproducibility)
3. Specificity
4. **Temporality:** The effect has to occur after the cause
5. Biological gradient
6. Plausibility
7. Coherence
8. Experiment
9. Analogy

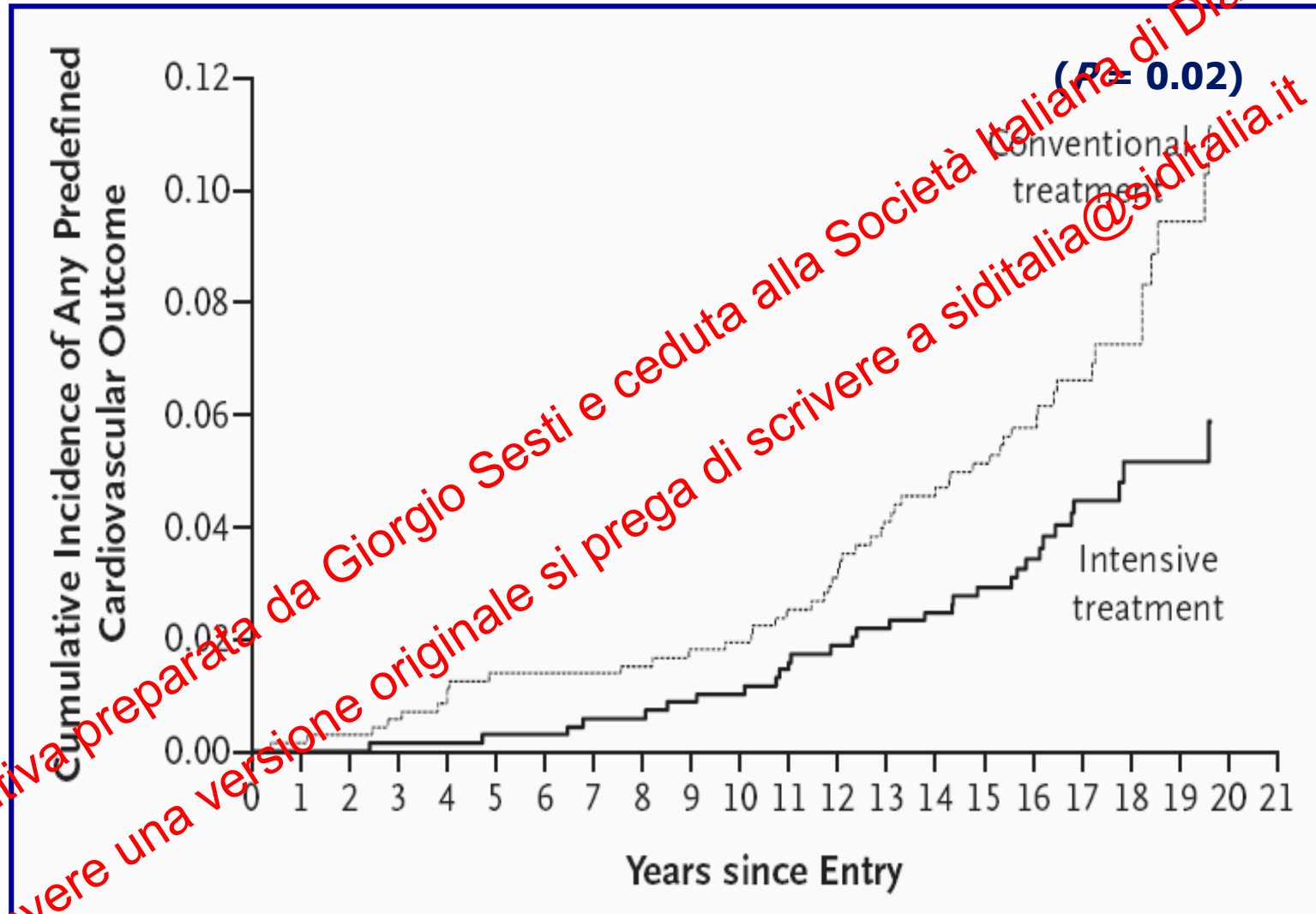
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DCCT-EDIC: intensive treatment significantly reduces and maintains HbA_{1c}

— Intensive
— Conventional



DCCT-EDIC: intensive treatment is associated with a 42% reduction in risk of CVD as compared with conventional treatment

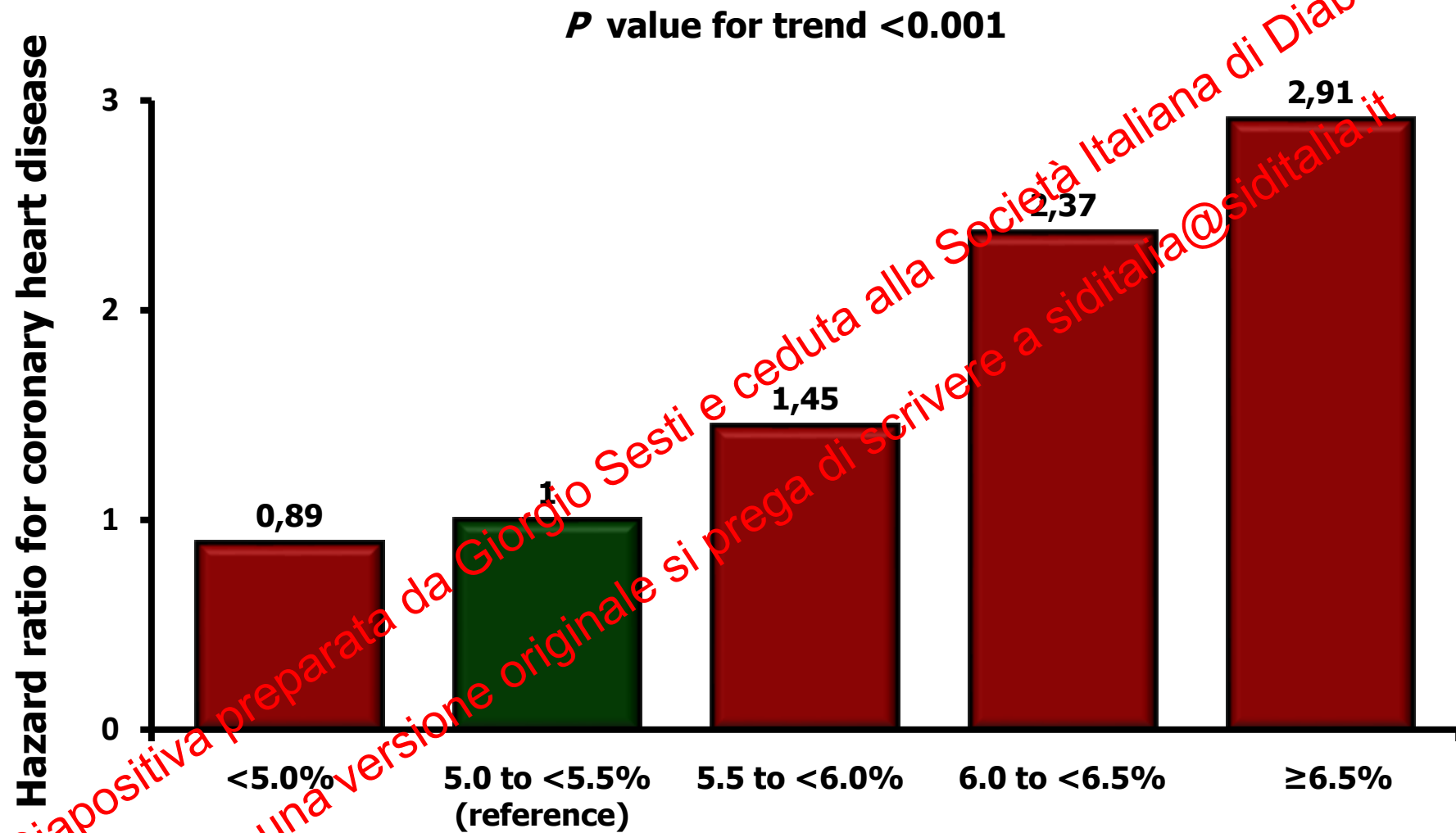


The Bradford Hill criteria

1. Strength (effect size)
2. Consistency (reproducibility)
3. Specificity
4. Temporality
5. **Biological gradient:** Greater exposure should generally lead to greater incidence of the effect.
6. Plausibility
7. Coherence
8. Experiment
9. Analogy

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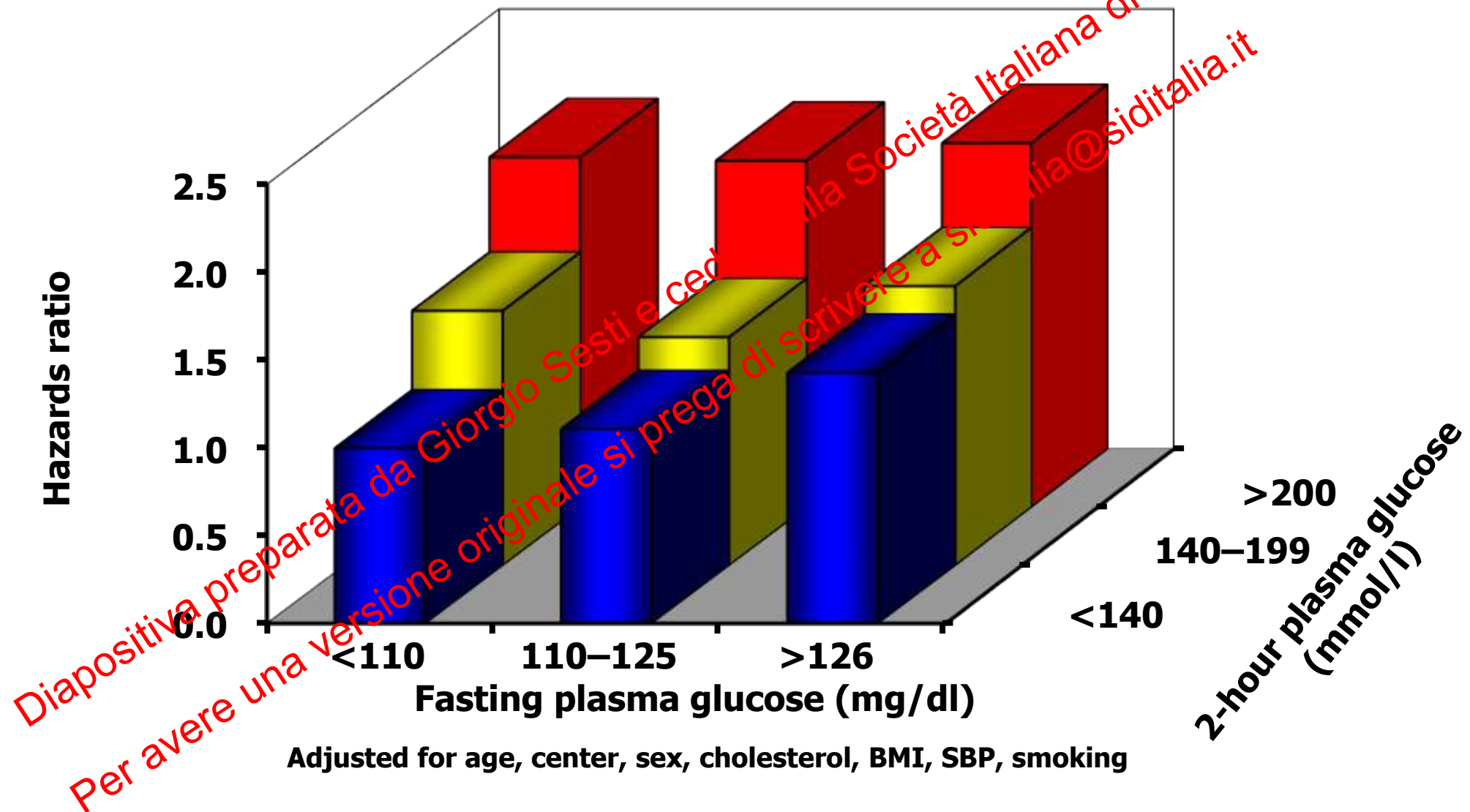
Hazard Ratios for coronary heart disease in the Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities (ARIC) population during the 15-Year study period according to HbA1c category at baseline



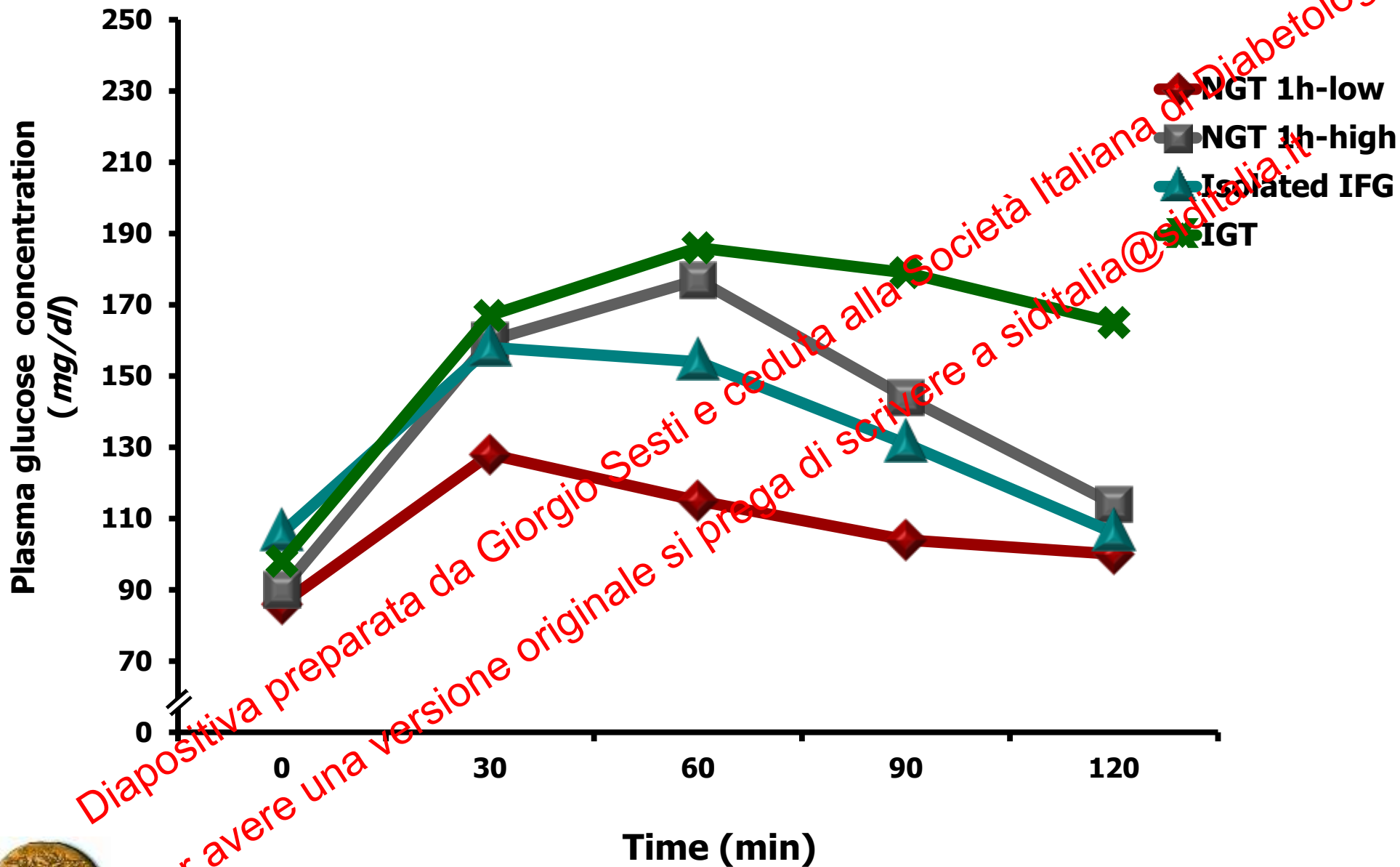
Model was adjusted for age, sex, and race

Selvin E. et al. N Engl J Med 362:800-11, 2010

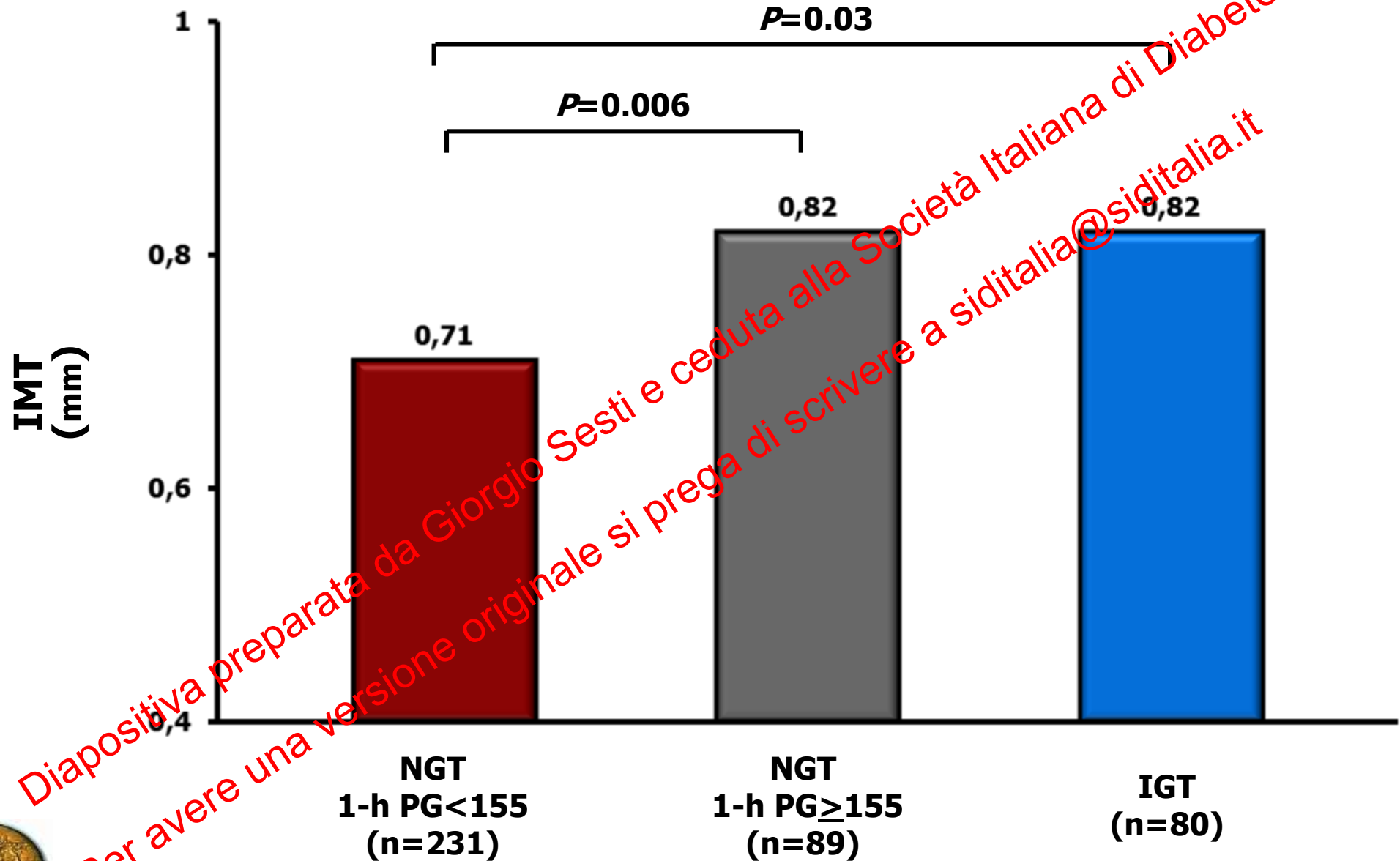
Relative Risk of mortality in a population of 25.364 subjects without known diabetes according to fasting plasma glucose and 2h post-OGTT (DECODE)



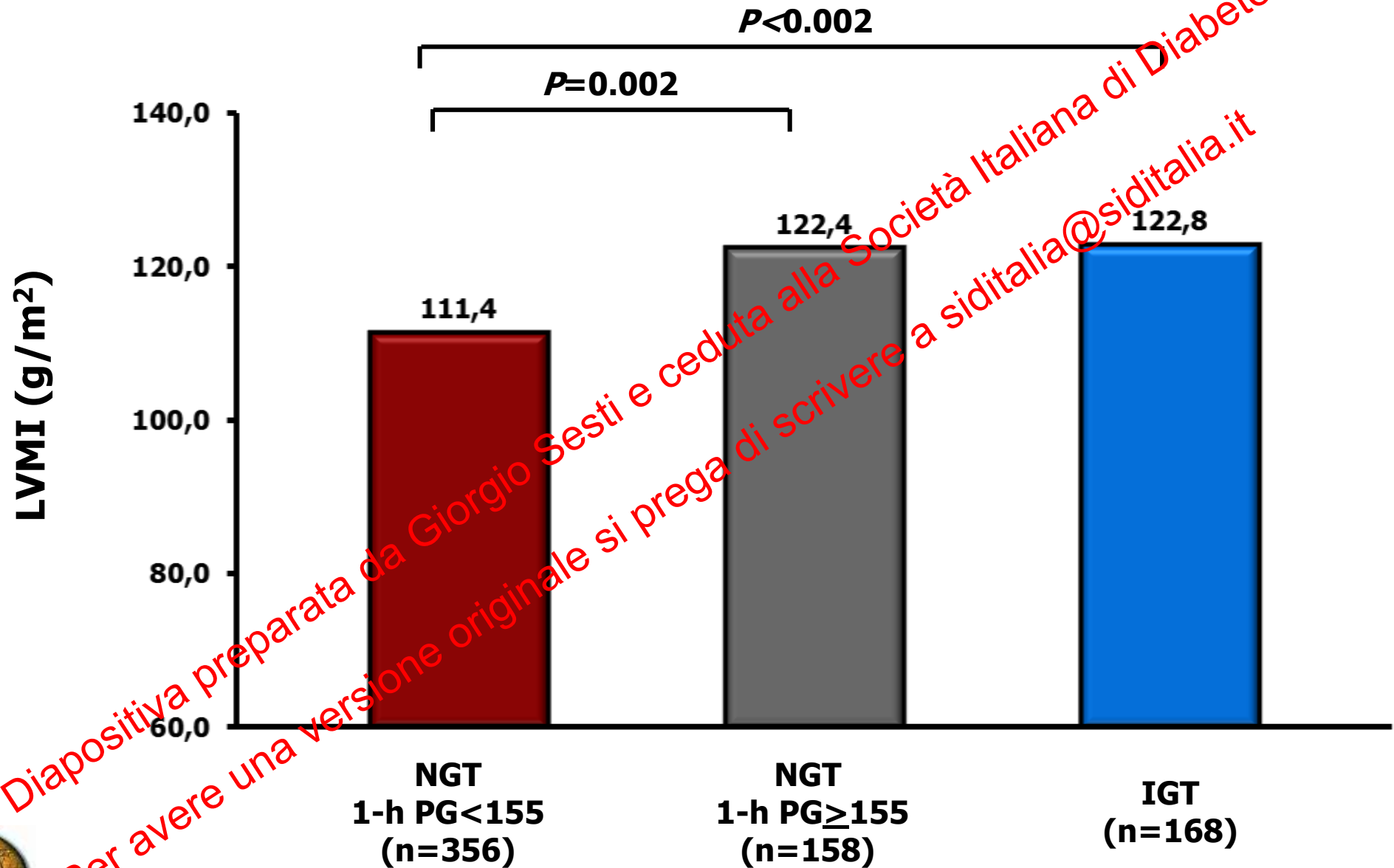
Plasma glucose levels during OGTT in subjects with NGT 1h-low, NGT 1h-high, isolated IFG and IGT



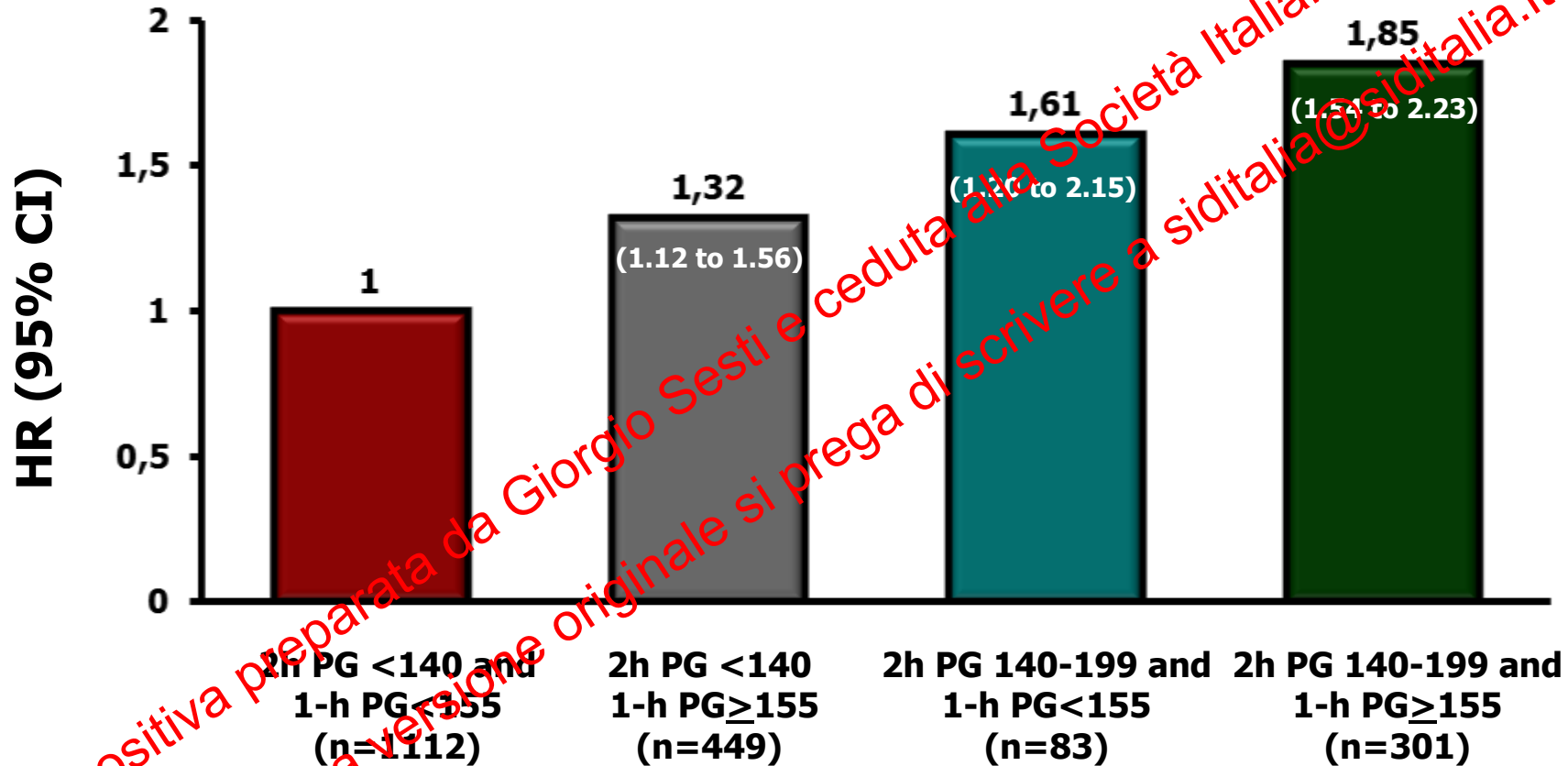
IMT is increased in NGT subjects with 1-h PG ≥ 155 mg/dl as compared with individuals with 1-h PG < 155 mg/dl



Left ventricular mass is increased in NGT subjects with 1-h PG ≥ 155 mg/dl as compared with individuals with 1-h PG < 155 mg/dl - the CATAMERI Study



Total mortality is increased in subjects with 1-h PG ≥ 155 mg/dl as compared with individuals with 1-h PG < 155 mg/dl - the Israel Study of Glucose Intolerance, Obesity and Hypertension (n= 1942)



P values refer to results after analyses with adjustment for sex, age, smoking, BMI, systolic and diastolic blood pressure and fasting blood glucose

The Bradford Hill criteria

1. Strength (effect size)
2. Consistency (reproducibility)
3. Specificity
4. Temporality
5. Biological gradient
- 6. Plausibility: A plausible mechanism between cause and effect is helpful**
7. Coherence
8. Experiment
9. Analogy

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Hyperglycemia

Hexosamine
Pathway

DAG→PKC

Advanced
Glycation
End Products
(AGE)

Polyol
Pathway

NF-κB

NAD(P)H
oxidases

ER stress



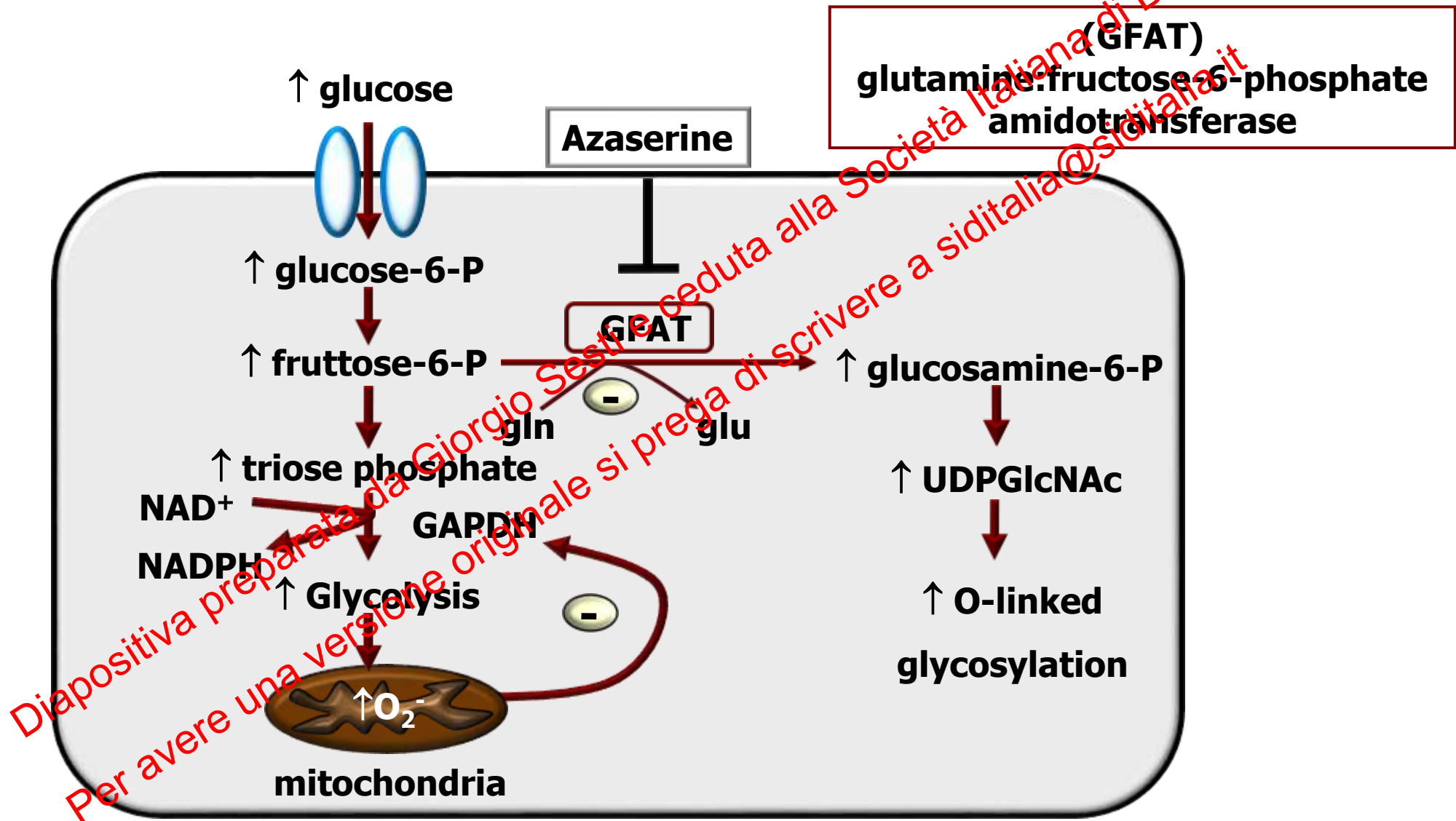
Vascular damage

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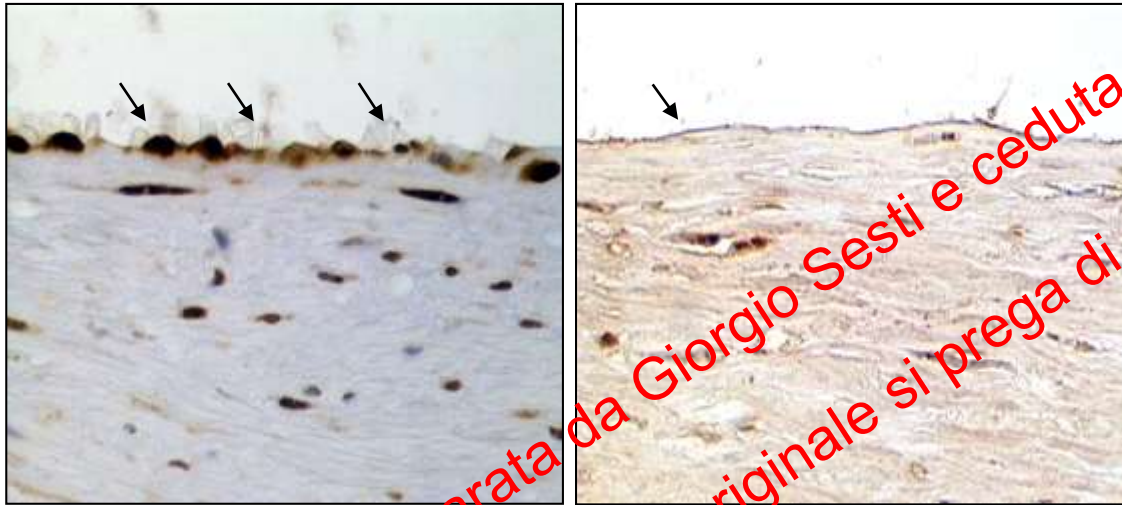
The Bradford Hill criteria

1. Strength (effect size)
2. Consistency (reproducibility)
3. Specificity
4. Temporality
5. Biological gradient
6. Plausibility
- 7. Coherence:** Coherence between epidemiological and laboratory findings increases the likelihood of an effect
8. Experiment
9. Analogy

Increased glucose metabolism through the hexosamine pathway enhances intracellular O-linked glycosylation

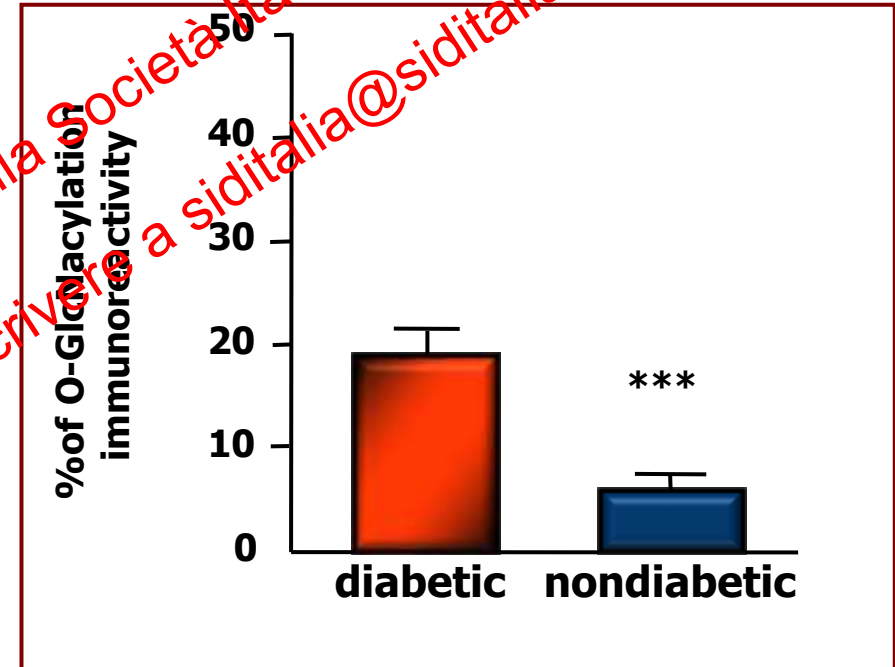


O-GlcNacylation is increased in carotid plaques from diabetic subjects



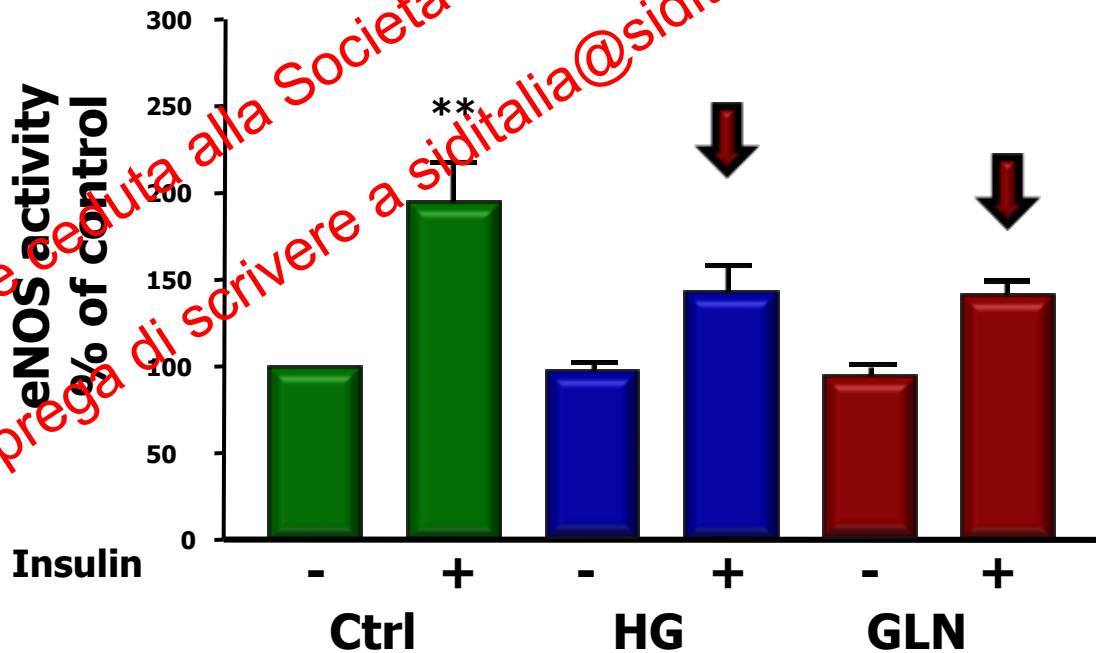
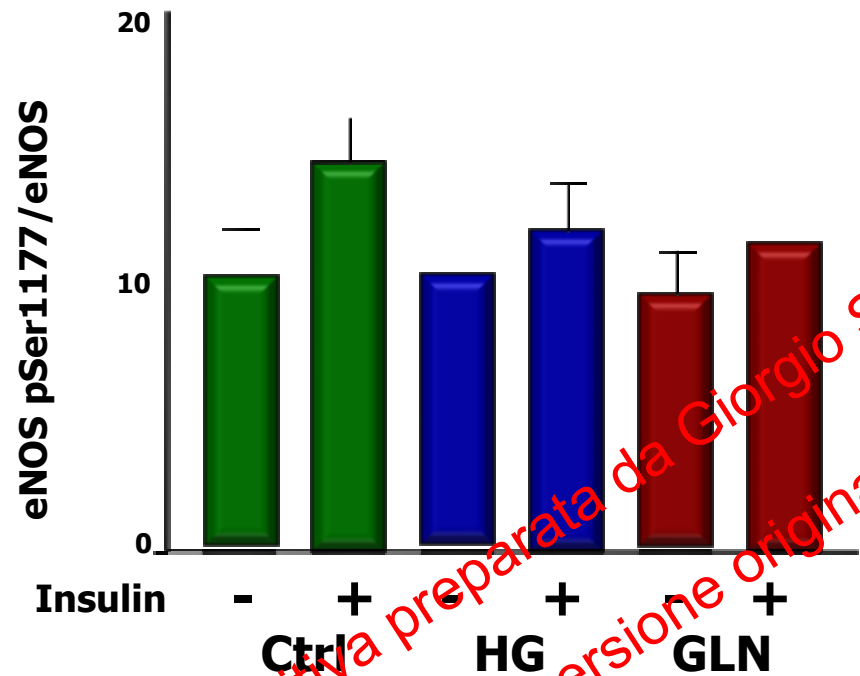
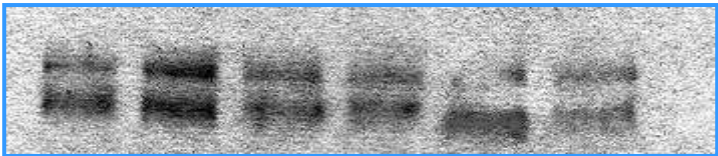
Diabetic

Nondiabetic



Effects of high glucose and glucosamine on eNOS phosphorylation and activity in HCAEC

eNOS pSer1177

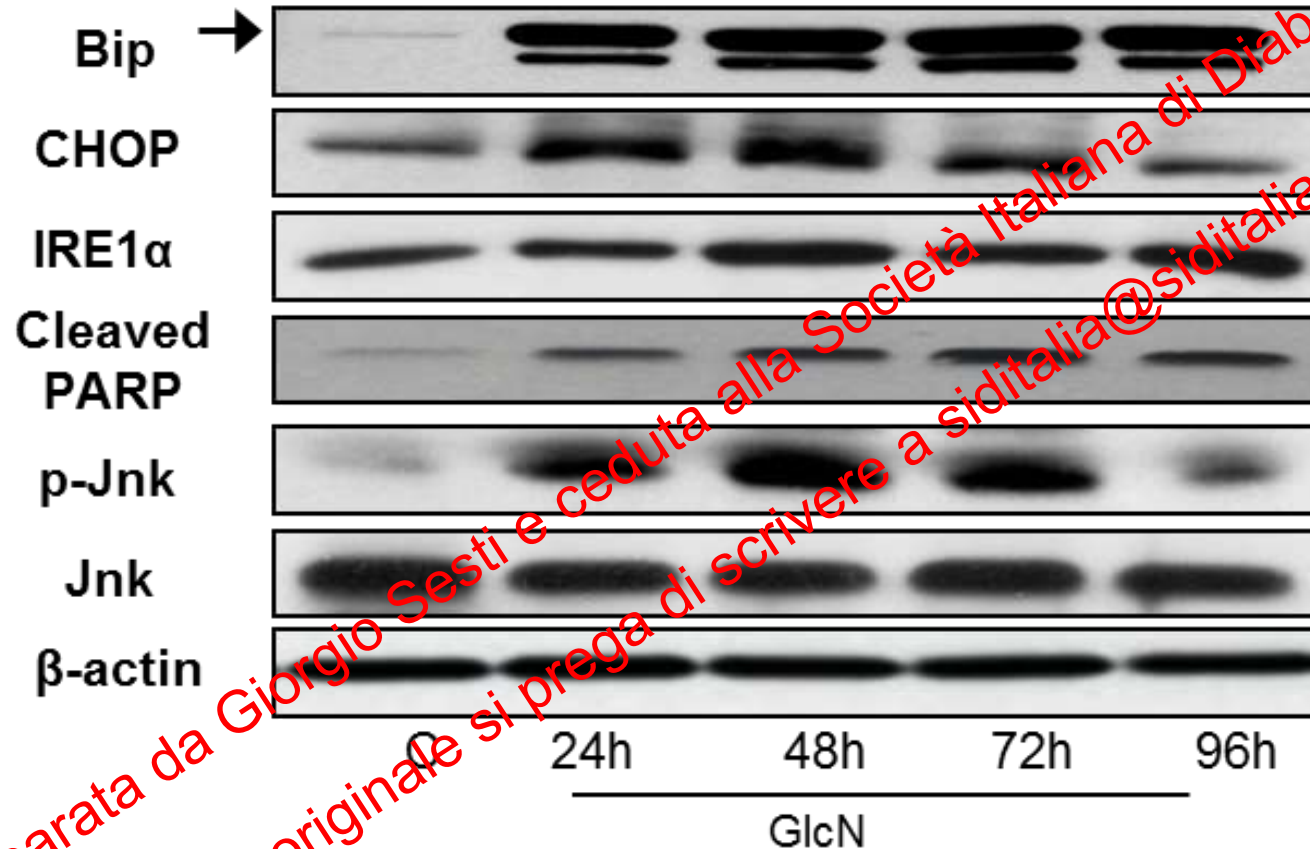


The Bradford Hill criteria

1. Strength (effect size)
2. Consistency (reproducibility)
3. Specificity
4. Temporality
5. Biological gradient
6. Plausibility
7. Coherence
8. **Experiment:** Occasionally it is possible to appeal to experimental evidence.
9. Analogy

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Glucosamine induces ER stress and promotes the activation of pro-inflammatory, pro-thrombotic, and pro-apoptotic pathways in HUVECs time-dependently.



BIP= Binding immunoglobulin protein (chaperone)

CHOP=C/EBP homologous protein (promoter of ER stress-mediated apoptosis)

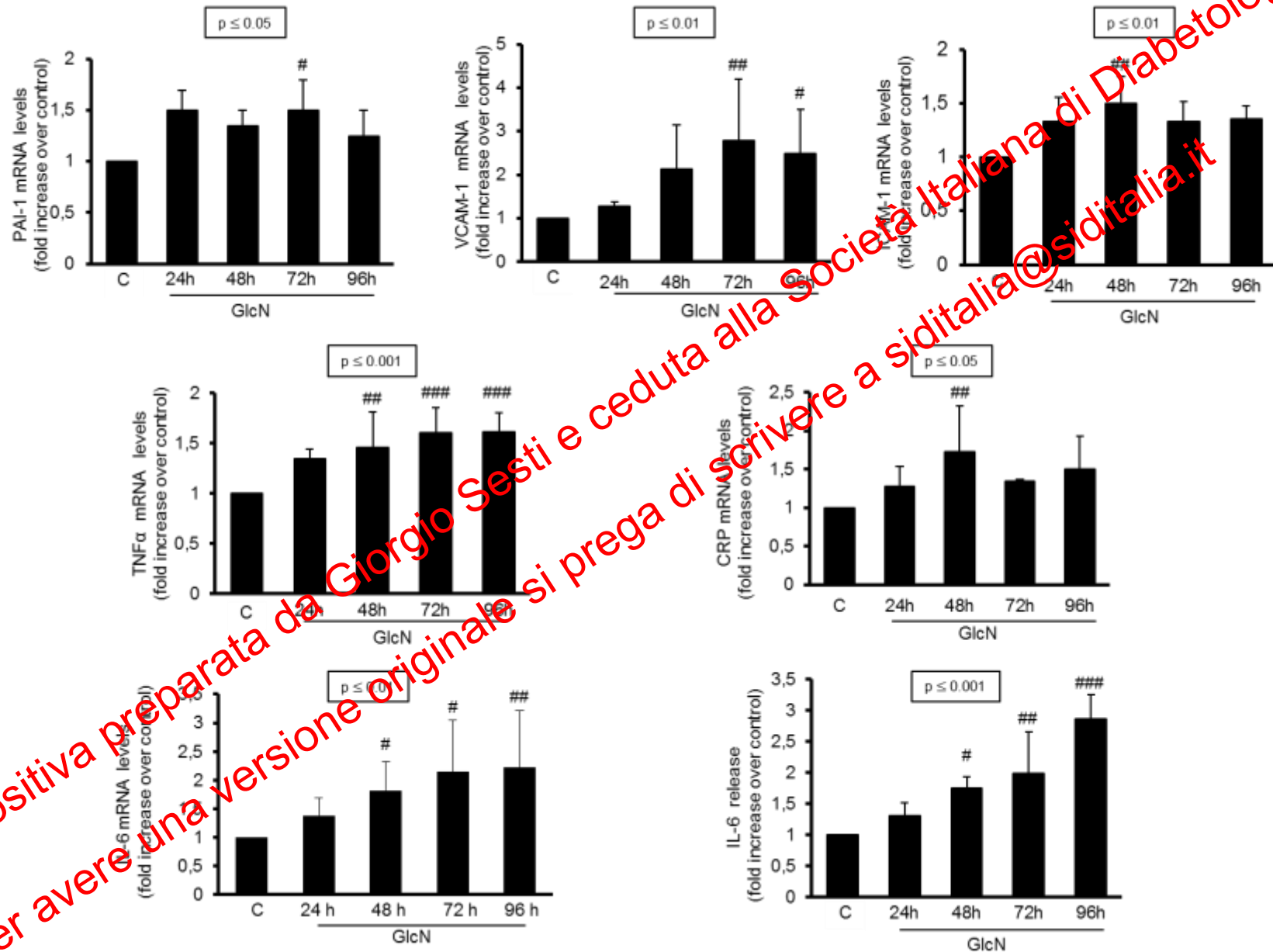
IRE1α=inositol requiring enzyme (cleaves X-box binding protein 1 (XBP-1) mRNA activate cell death and inflammatory pathways)

PARP=Poli-ADP-ribose polymerase (caspase substrate)

Jan= Jun N-terminal kinase (pro-inflammatory and pro-apoptotic kinase)

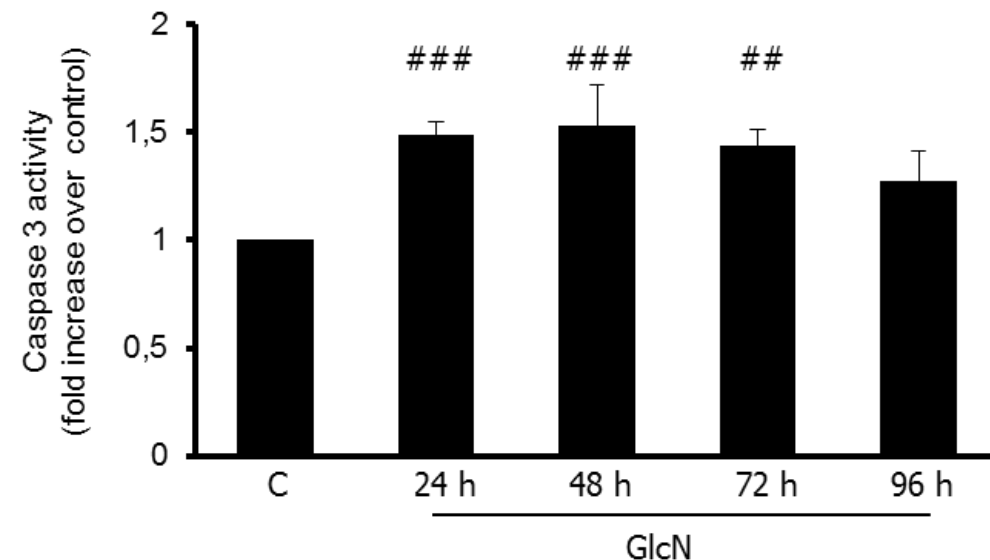
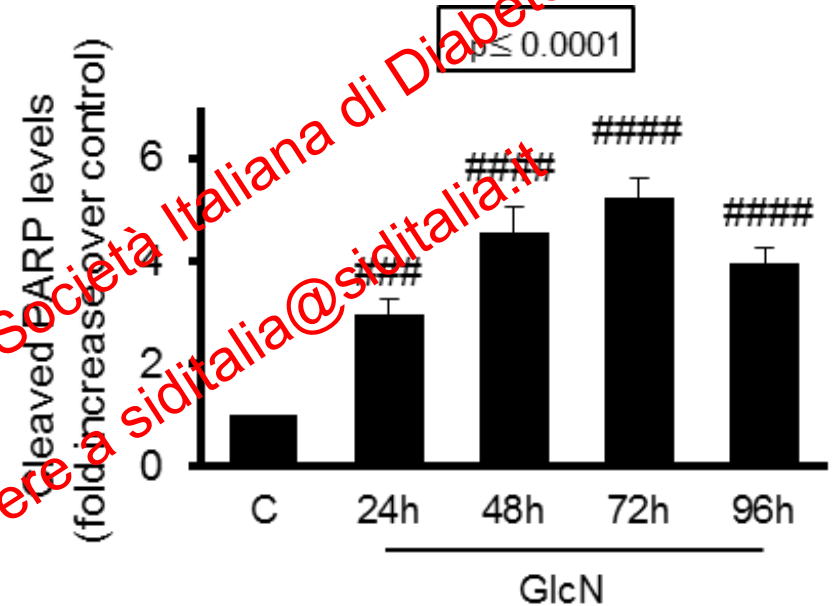
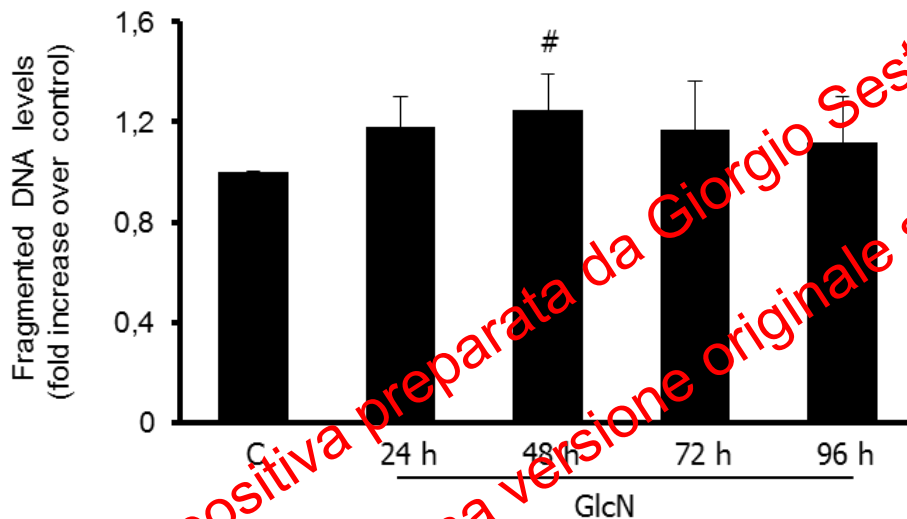
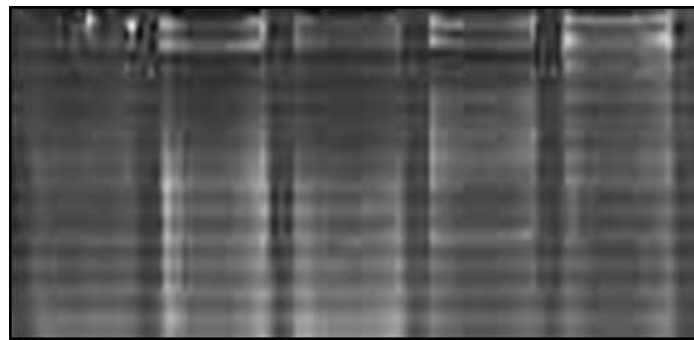


Glucosamine induces the expression of pro-coagulant factors and promotes the synthesis and release of pro-inflammatory cytokines in HUVECs



Glucosamine promotes pro-apoptotic pathways in HUVECs

PARP=Poli-ADP-ribose polymerase (caspase substrate)

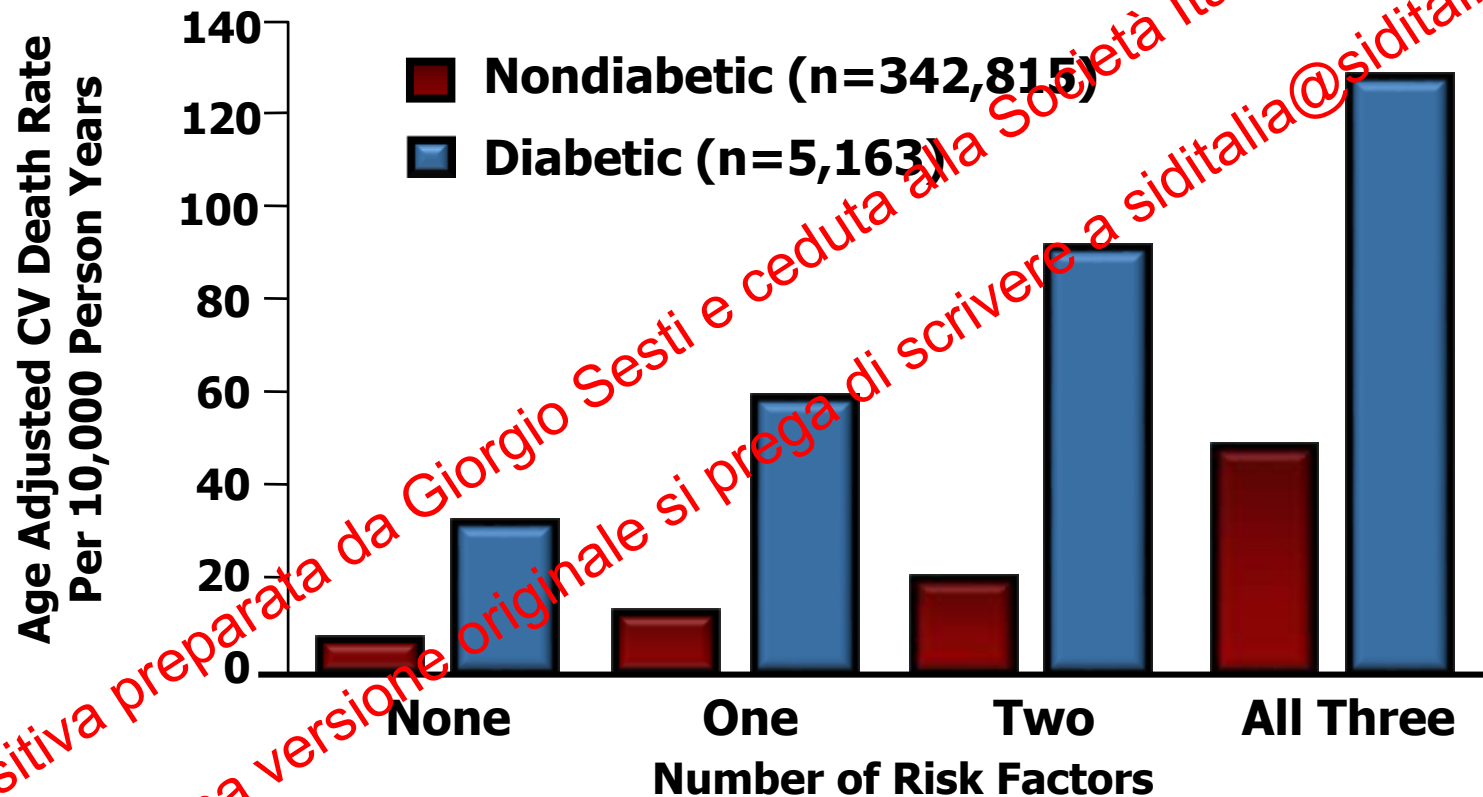


The Bradford Hill criteria

1. Strength (effect size)
2. Consistency (reproducibility)
3. Specificity
4. Temporality
5. Biological gradient
6. Plausibility
7. Coherence
8. Experiment
9. **Analogy:** The effect of similar factors may be considered.

MULTIPLE RISK FACTOR INTERVENTION TRIAL (MRFIT)

Type 2 Diabetes is a CV Risk Factor Additive Effects of Hypertension, Hypercholesterolemia, and Smoking



Hazard ratio for CHD Mortality in US Adults from the NHANES II (n=6255; 13.3 years follow-up)

