

Avances en el tratamiento de la DM

Manuel Aguilar
Servicio de Endocrinología y Nutrición
Hospital Universitario Puerta del Mar
Cádiz

SEMI. Valencia, noviembre-2009

Indice

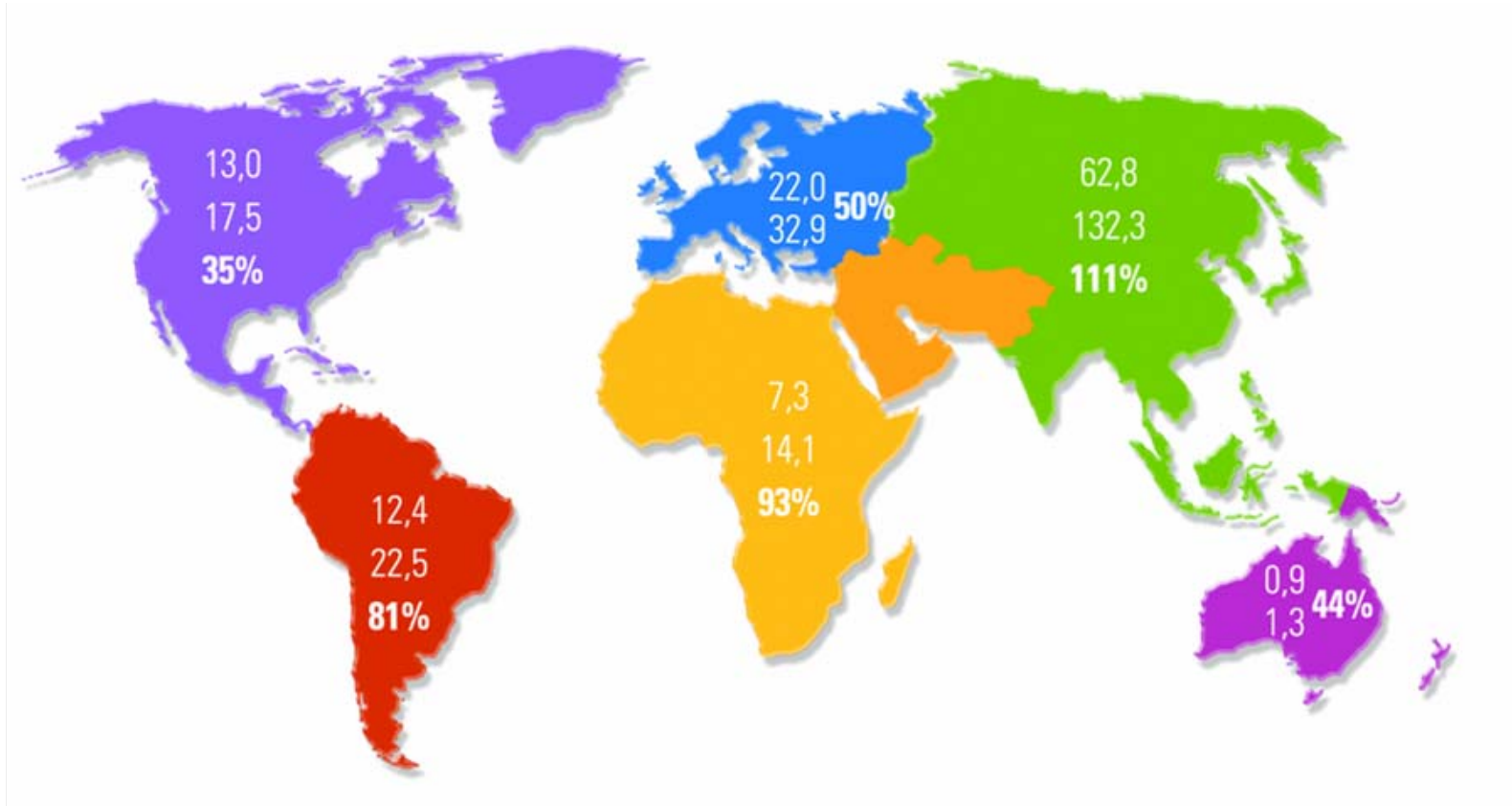
- Análisis de situación
- Necesidad de Prevención
- Nuevas propuestas diagnósticas
- Objetivos de control
- Propuestas terapéuticas

Indice

- **Análisis de situación**
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Frecuencia

Proyección Global 1995-2010 (OMS)



1995: **118**
millones
2010: **221**
millones

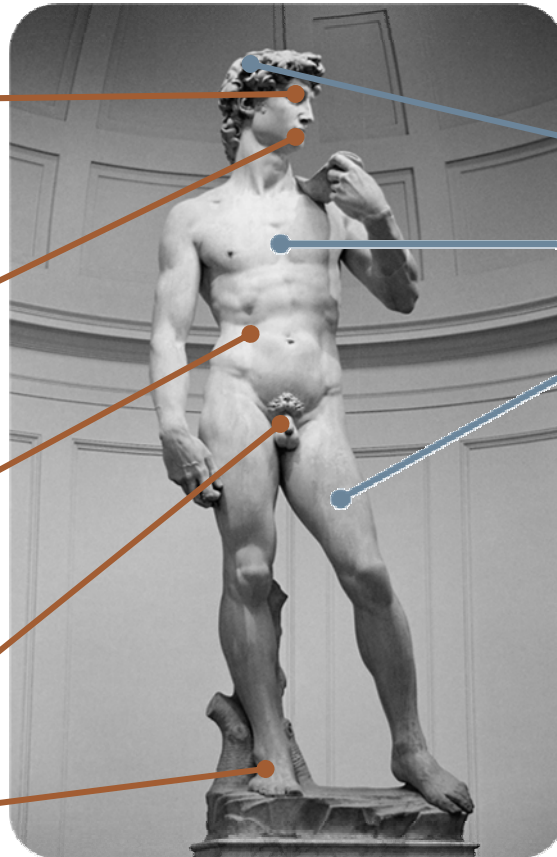
Morbilidad

**Retinopatía
aceguera**

E. Periodontal x 2-4

**Nefropatía:
insuficiencia renal**

Neuropatía:
▪ disfunción eréctil
▪ amputación



E. cardiovascular: x 2-4

▪ Ictus

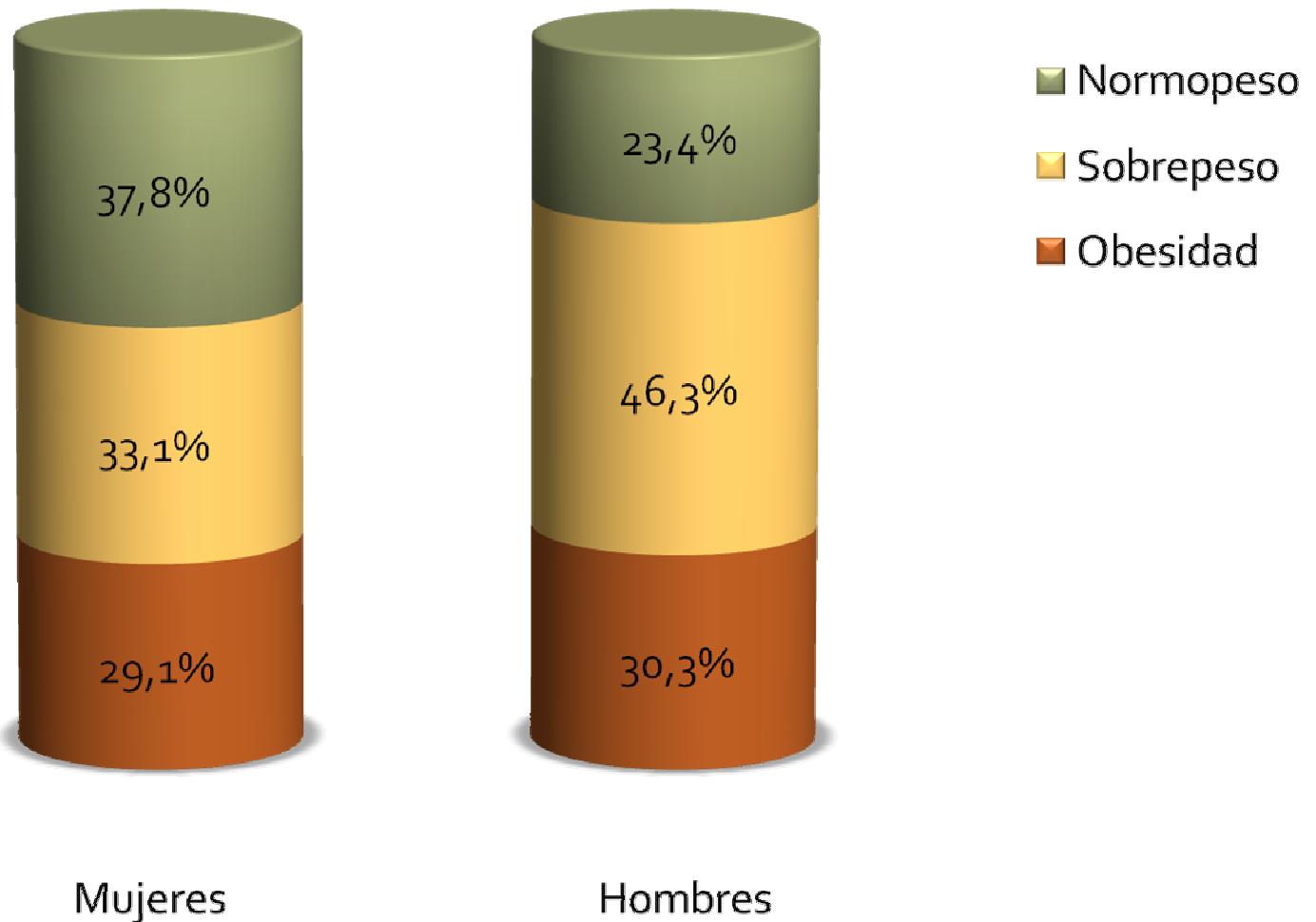
▪ Enfermedad coronaria

▪ Arteriopatía

Costes x 2-4

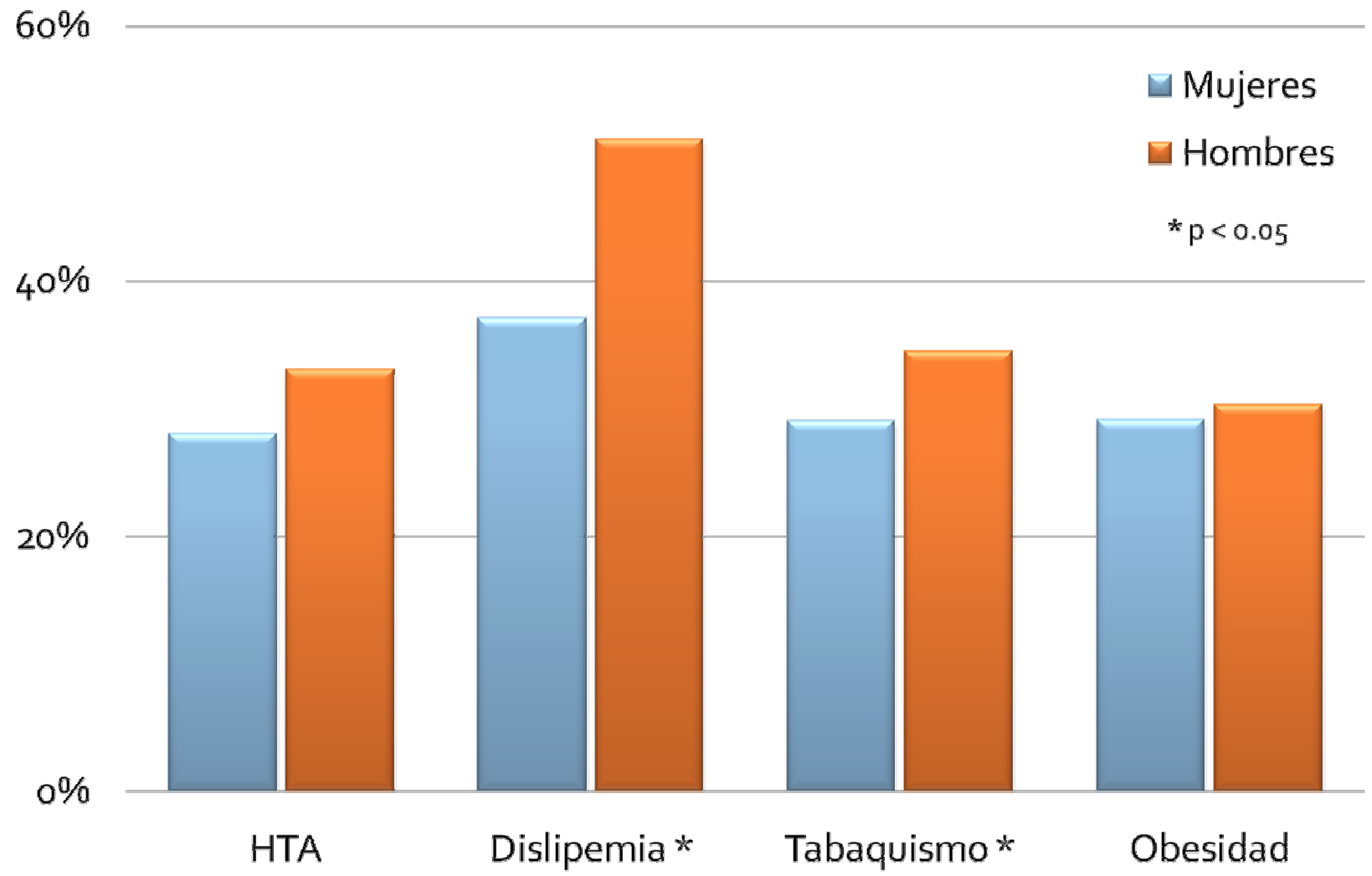
Distribución del IMC

Población andaluza 20-75 años. Estudio DRECA 2 (2008)



Prevalencia de FRV

Población andaluza 20-75 años. Estudio DRECA 2 (2008)



Prevalencia

Estimación en población general (2007)

| | Población 2007 | Diabetes conocida | | | | Diabetes no conocida (estimado 20%) | | Total | |
|------------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| | | Tratada con fármacos | | Sin fármacos (estimado 15%) | | % | n | % | n |
| | | % | n | % | n | | | | |
| ALMERÍA | 645.604 | 5,13% | 33.103 | 0,77% | 4.965 | 1,18% | 7.614 | 7,08% | 45.682 |
| CÁDIZ | 1.206.450 | 6,32% | 76.210 | 0,95% | 11.431 | 1,45% | 17.528 | 8,72% | 105.169 |
| CÓRDOBA | 791.533 | 6,05% | 47.850 | 0,91% | 7.178 | 1,39% | 11.006 | 8,34% | 66.034 |
| GRANADA | 882.696 | 5,45% | 48.144 | 0,82% | 7.222 | 1,25% | 11.073 | 7,53% | 66.439 |
| HUELVA | 497.061 | 5,87% | 29.159 | 0,88% | 4.374 | 1,35% | 6.707 | 8,10% | 40.240 |
| JAÉN | 663.172 | 5,79% | 38.412 | 0,87% | 5.762 | 1,33% | 8.835 | 7,99% | 53.008 |
| MÁLAGA | 1.514.082 | 5,38% | 81.384 | 0,81% | 12.208 | 1,24% | 18.718 | 7,42% | 112.310 |
| SEVILLA | 1.838.801 | 6,06% | 111.405 | 0,91% | 16.711 | 1,39% | 25.623 | 8,36% | 153.739 |
| Andalucía | 8.039.399 | 5,79% | 465.540 | 0,87% | 69.831 | 1,33% | 107.074 | 7,99% | 642.445 |

Tratamiento con fármacos: 5,8%

+

Sin fármacos: 0,9%

+

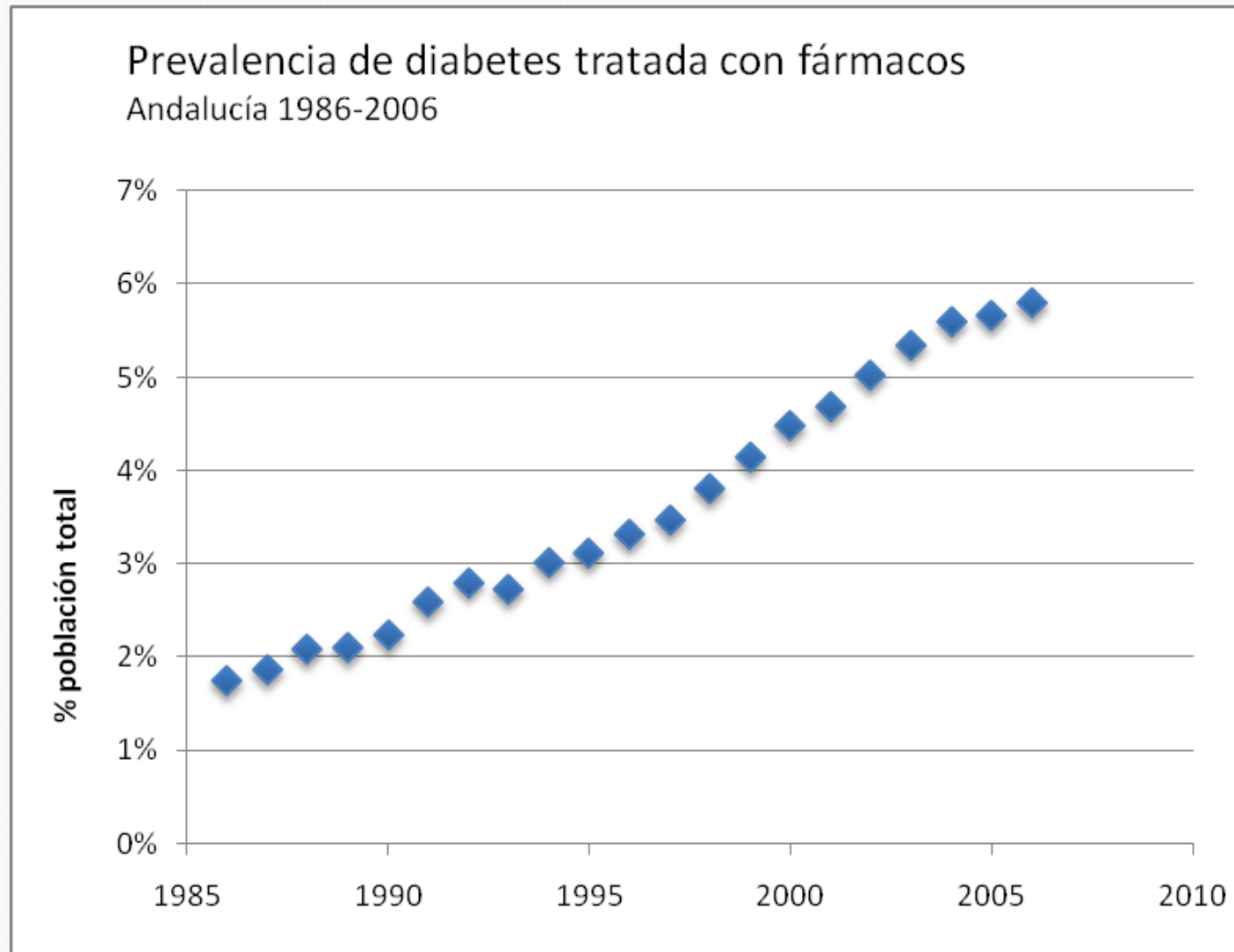
No conocida: 1,3%



8%

DIABETES TRATADA CON FÁRMACOS

TENDENCIA 1986-2006



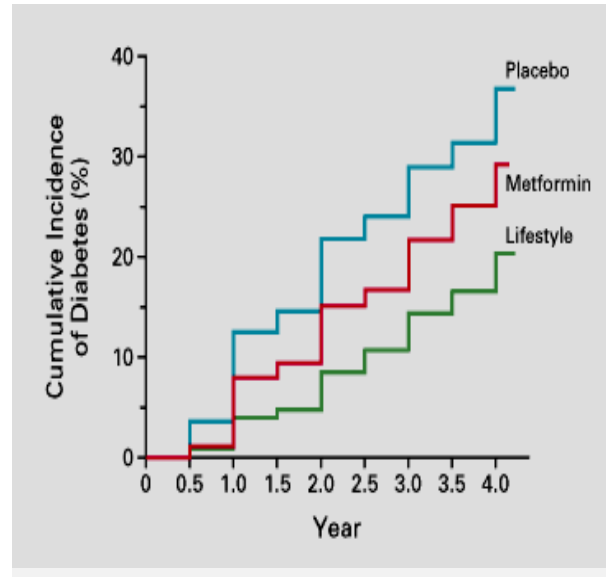
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- **Nuevas propuestas diagnósticas**
- **Objetivos de control**
- **Propuestas terapéuticas**

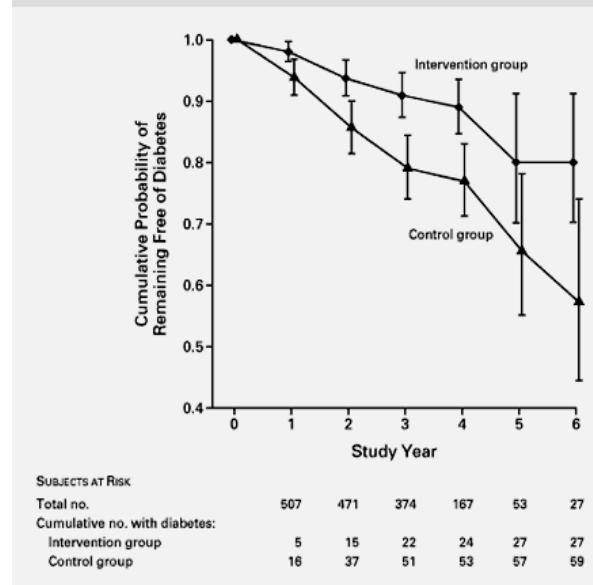
Diabetes Prevention Program Research Group

Finnish Diabetes Prevention

Estudio: DPP
N=3234 IGT/IFG
Duración: 3 años
Reduccion DM (%)
Lifestyle/Metf: 58/31
NNT/año: 21/42

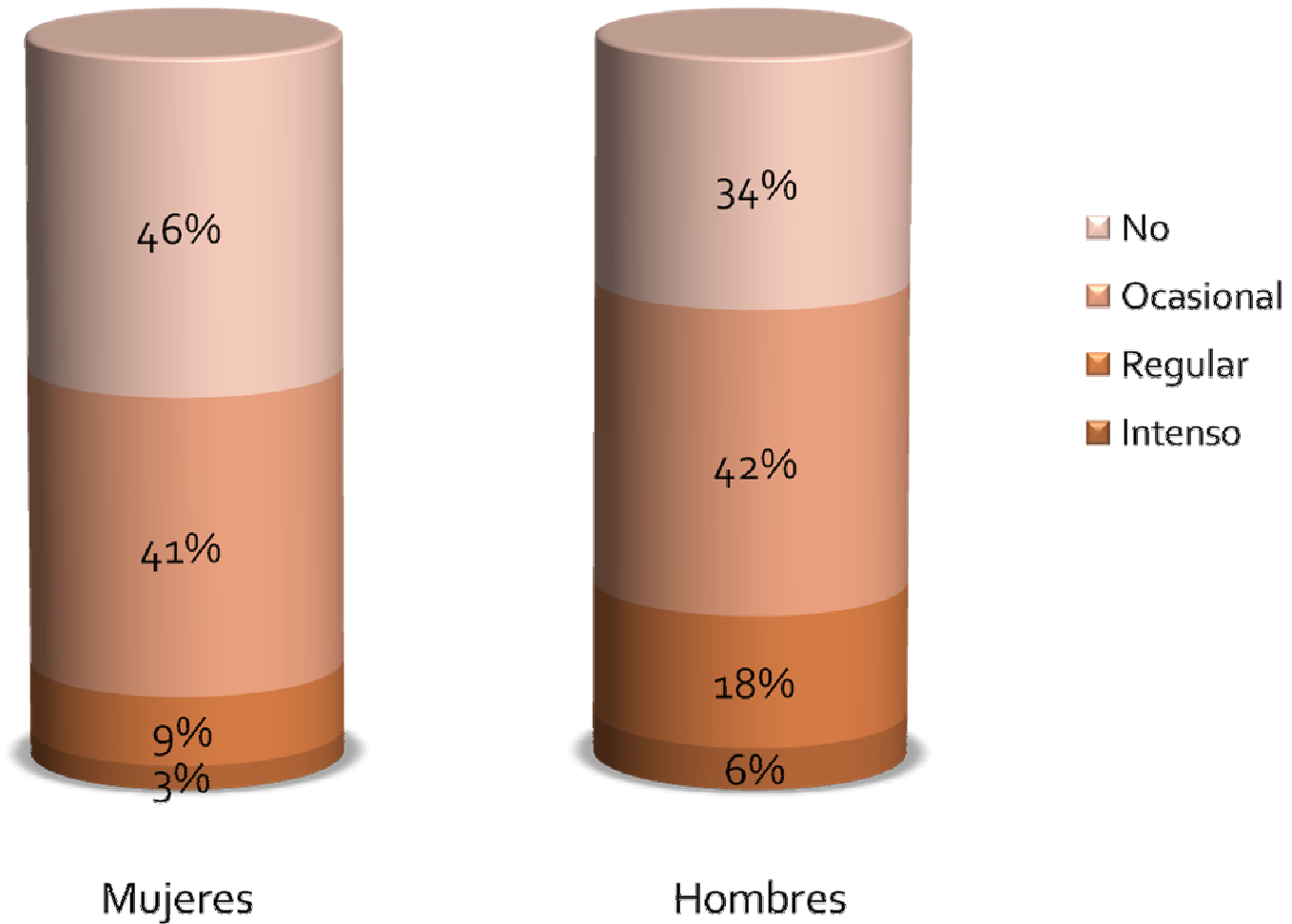


Estudio: DPS
N=522 IGT
Duración: 3.2 años
Reduccion DM: 58%
NNT/año: 22



Actividad física en el tiempo libre

Población andaluza 20-75 años. Estudio DRECA 2 (2008)



Adherencia a la dieta mediterránea según grupos de edad

| Edad | N | % | Grado de adherencia | |
|-----------|-----|------|---------------------|---------|
| < 30 años | 467 | 20,9 | 8,5 | 8,3-8,7 |
| 30-44 | 719 | 32,2 | 9,3 | 9,1-9,5 |
| 45-59 | 577 | 25,9 | 9,8 | 9,6- |
| ≥ 60 años | 468 | 21,0 | 9,9 | 9,7- |

10,1

Valor 0-14

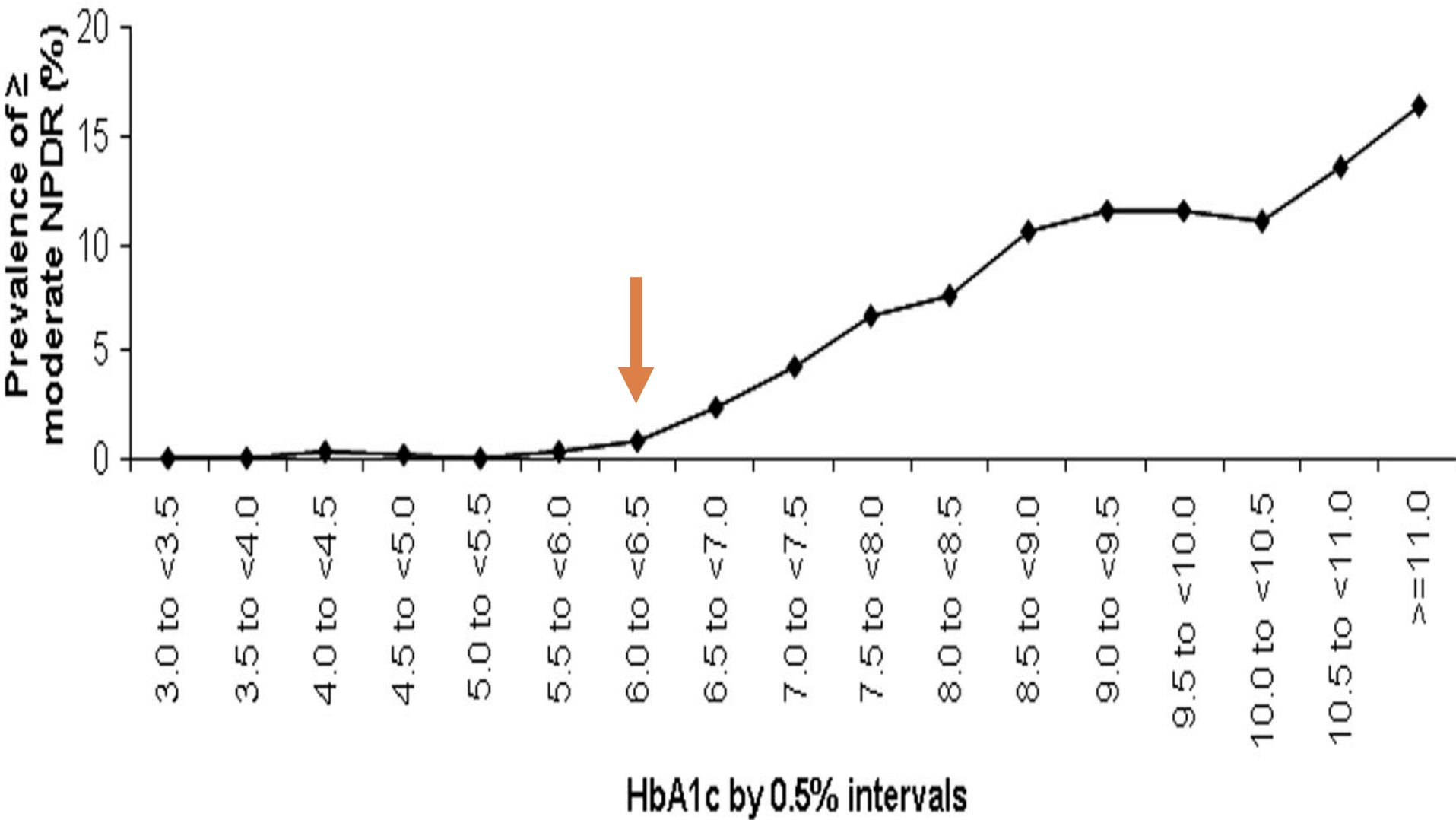
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Diagnostico de diabetes

| | <i>Glucemia Basal (mg/dl)</i> | <i>Glucemia casual (mg/dl)</i> | <i>Sobrecarga Oral Glucosa (mg/dl)</i> |
|---------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| DM | ≥126 | ≥200 | ≥200 |
| GAA | 110-125 | | |
| ITG | | | 140-199 |
| Normal | <110 | | <140 |

Prevalence of retinopathy in participants aged 20–79 years



HbA1c

- Expresa mejor el valor glucémico medio y el riesgo de complicaciones específicas
- Más factible de estandarizar a valores reconocidos de DCCT/UKPDS
- Menor variabilidad biológica y mejor valor preanalítico
- No requiere ayunas ni tiempos seriados
- No se afecta por cambios agudos de los niveles de glucosa
- Comúnmente utilizado para iniciar y continuar el tratamiento farmacológico.

HbA1c \geq 6,5%

Indice

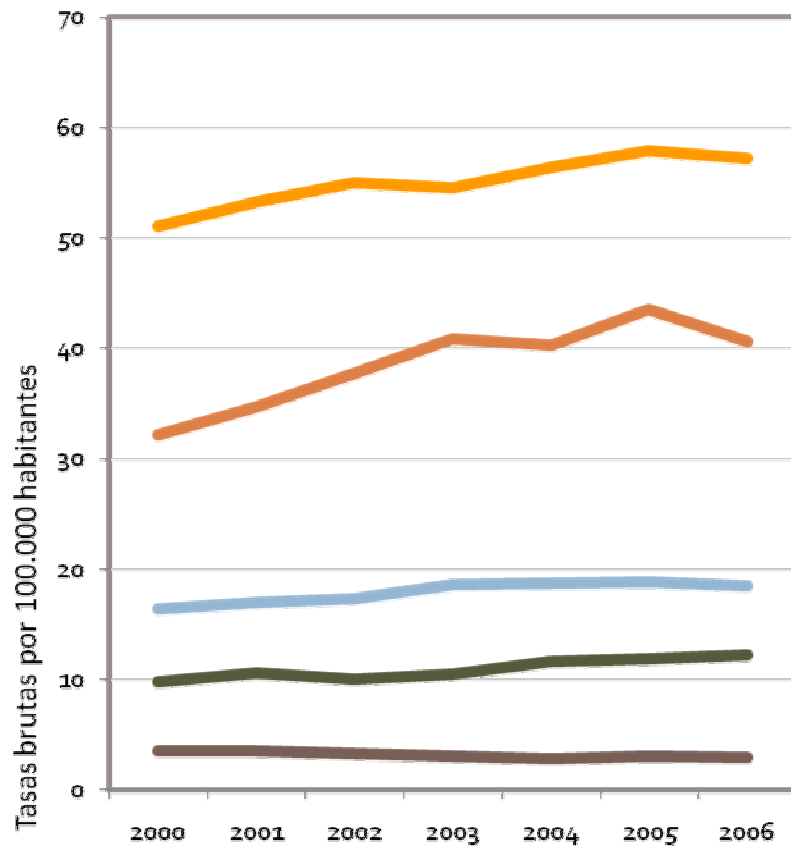
- Análisis de situación
- Necesidad de Prevención
- Nuevas propuestas diagnósticas
- **Complicaciones: Objetivos de control**
- Propuestas terapéuticas

Altas hospitalarias con diagnóstico de Diabetes, 2000-2008

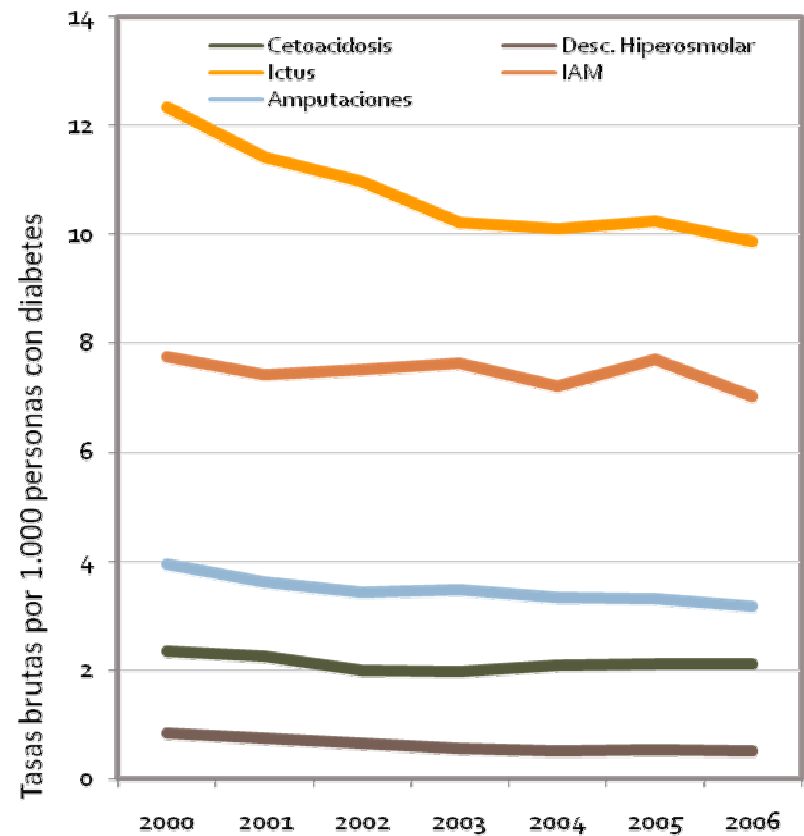
| Año | Ingresos DM | Estancias | Est. media | Exitus | % Exitus / ingreso | Pacientes distintos DM | Ingresos por Paciente | Total ingresos | % Ingresos DM |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 2000 | 57402 | 649599 | 11,32 | 4389 | 7,65 | 44202 | 1,30 | 576922 | 9,95% |
| 2001 | 58704 | 672584 | 11,46 | 4648 | 7,92 | 45001 | 1,30 | 549351 | 10,69% |
| 2002 | 61553 | 703817 | 11,43 | 4979 | 8,09 | 47728 | 1,29 | 557626 | 11,04% |
| 2003 | 65419 | 737970 | 11,28 | 5451 | 8,33 | 50674 | 1,29 | 566620 | 11,55% |
| 2004 | 68879 | 744485 | 10,81 | 5499 | 7,98 | 52996 | 1,30 | 570456 | 12,07% |
| 2005 | 72727 | 785740 | 10,80 | 6391 | 8,79 | 56071 | 1,30 | 565188 | 12,87% |
| 2006 | 74623 | 788987 | 10,57 | 6004 | 8,05 | 56896 | 1,31 | 569530 | 13,10% |
| 2007 | 80154 | 842819 | 10,51 | 6971 | 8,70 | 58938 | 1,36 | 567632 | 14,12% |
| 2008 | 82945 | 849746 | 10,24 | 7195 | 8,67 | 60381 | 1,37 | 570554 | 14,54% |
| Hombres | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008 | 44138 | 455379 | 10,32 | 3804 | 8,62 | 31376 | 1,41 | 249169 | 17,71% |
| Mujeres | | | | | | | | | |
| 2008 | 38799 | 394281 | 10,16 | 3391 | 8,74 | 28998 | 1,34 | 321338 | 12,07% |

Ingresos por complicaciones hospitalarias

Tasas por población general



Tasas por población con diabetes

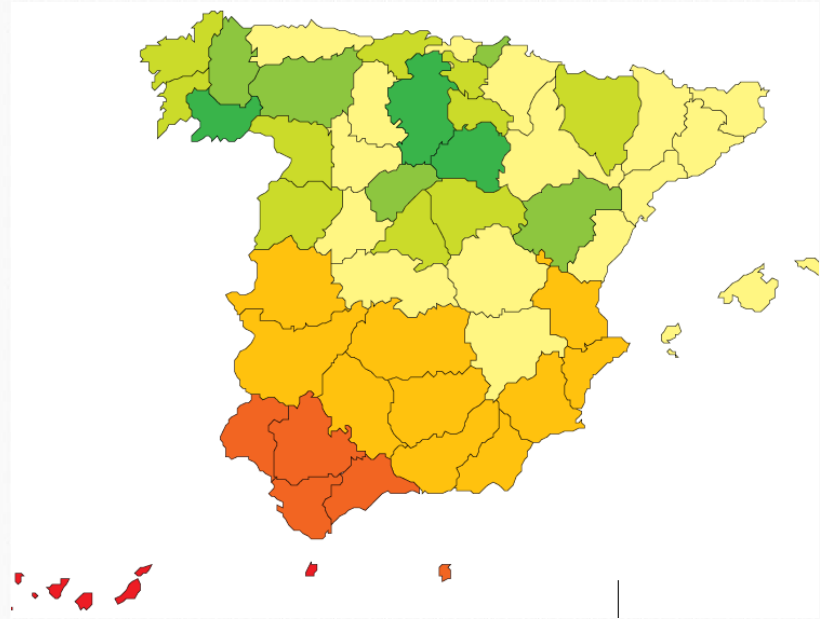


MORTALIDAD POR DIABETES EN ESPAÑA, 1978-1992

Hombres

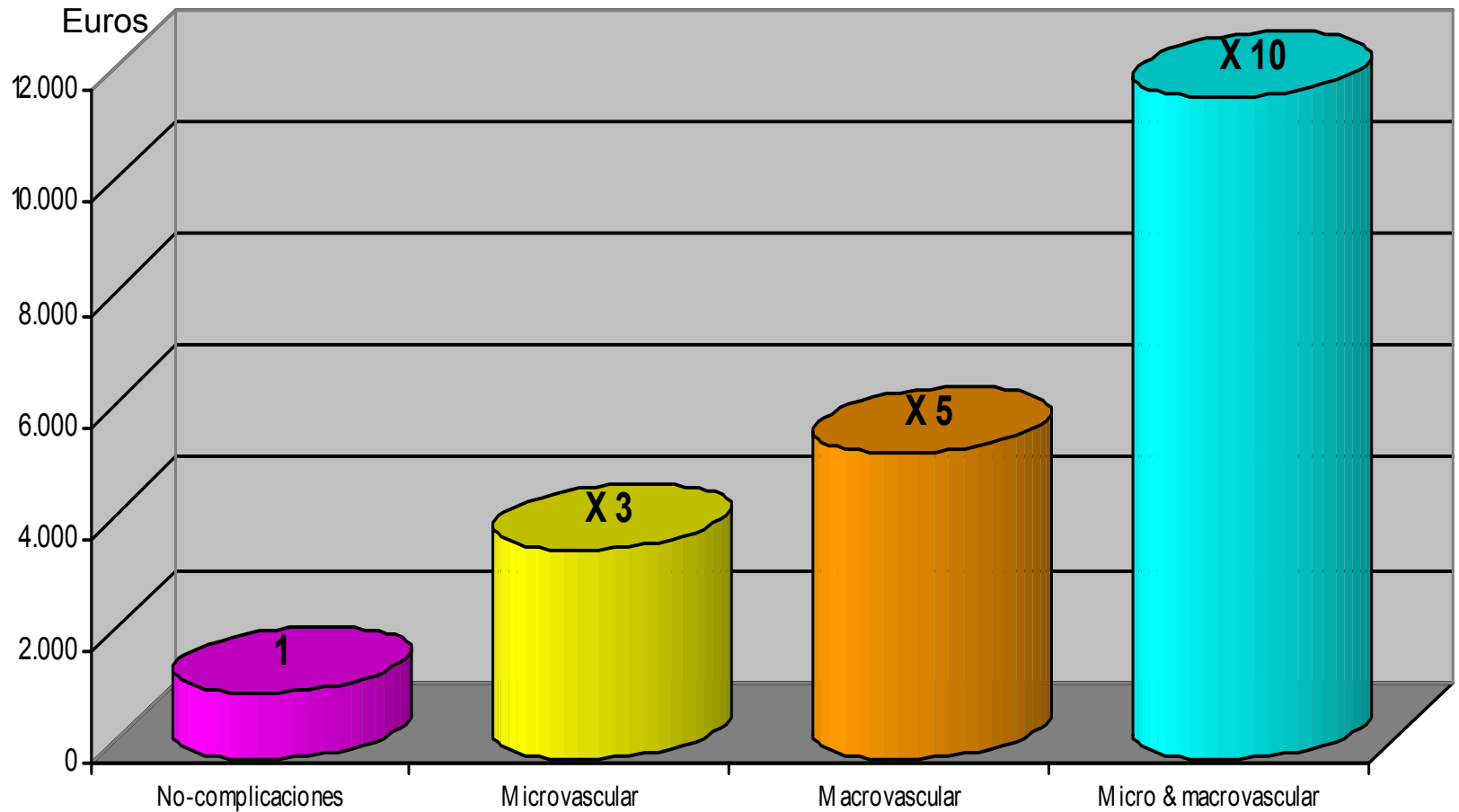


Mujeres



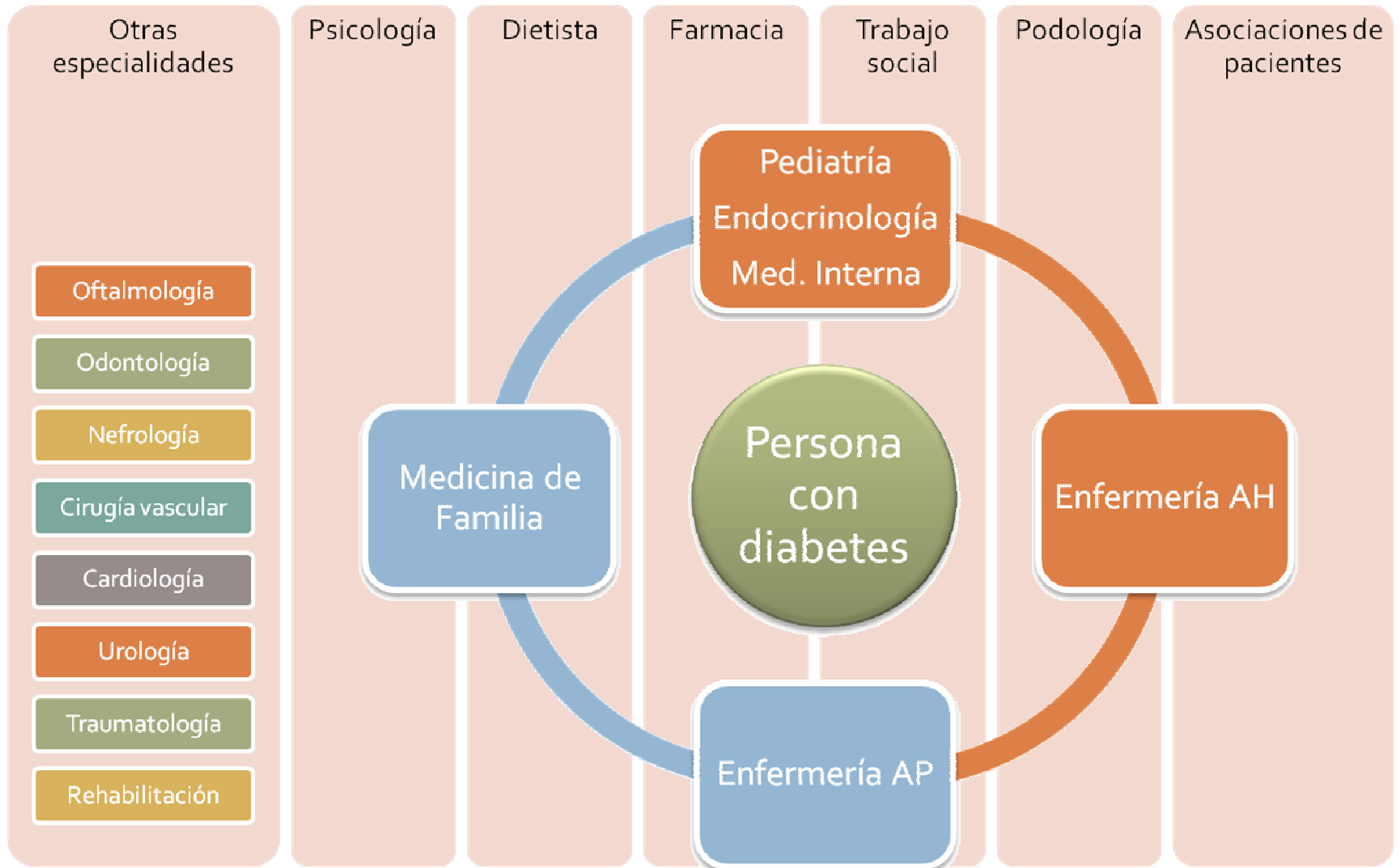
Tasas ajustadas por 100.000 habitantes
Atlas de mortalidad por cáncer y otras causas en España 1978-1992

DM COMPLICACIONES Y COSTES



Gestión del PAI

Modelo de atención compartida en diabetes



Terapia intensiva: Reducción de la incidencia de complicaciones

| | <u>DCCT</u> | <u>Kumamoto</u> | <u>UKPDS</u> |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| <u>HbA1c</u> | <u>9 → 7.2%</u> | <u>9 → 7%</u> | <u>7.9 → 7%</u> |
| Retinopatía | 63% | 69% | 17-21% |
| Nefropatía | 54% | 70% | 24-33% |
| Neuropatía | 60% | Mejoría | - |
| ECV | - | - | 16% (ns) |

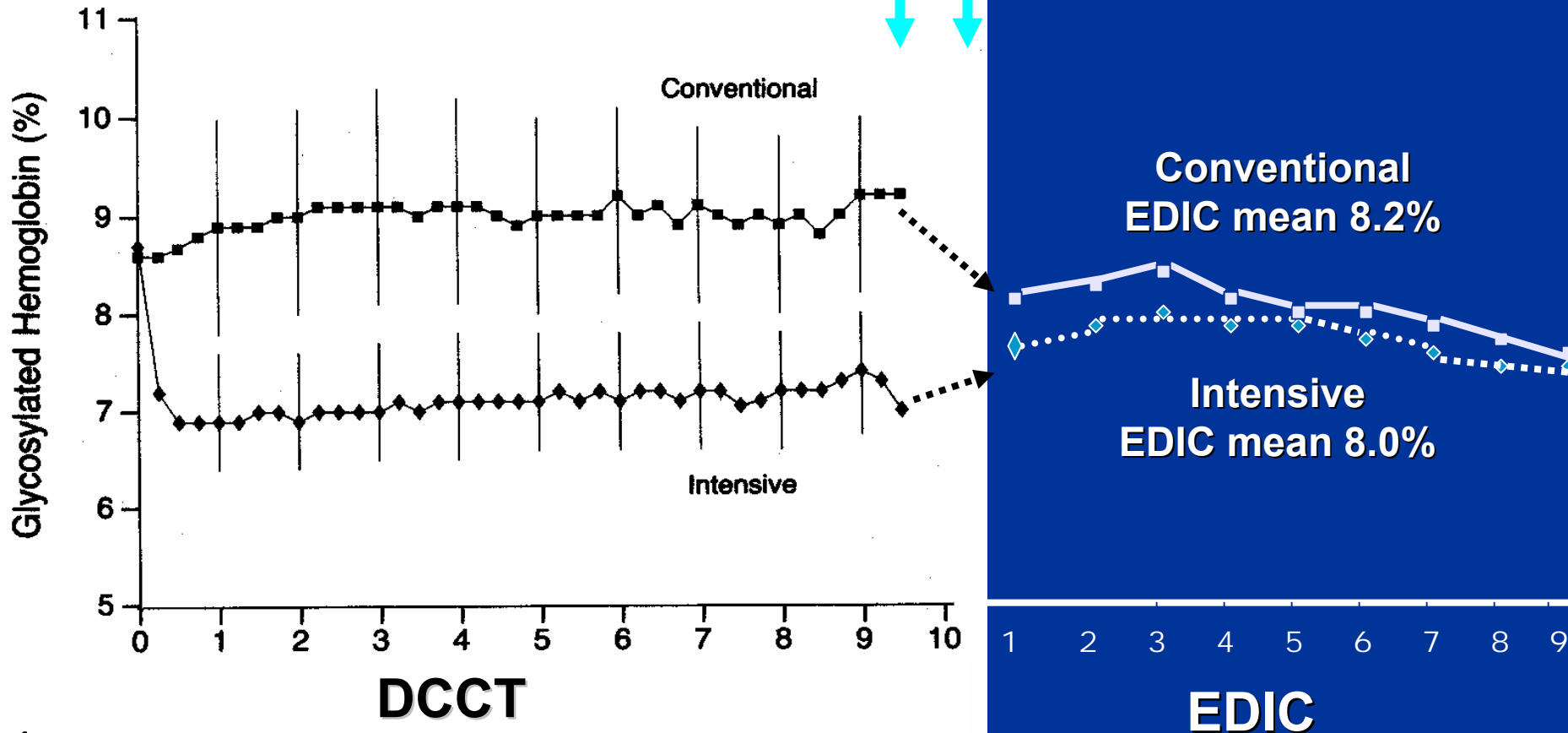
DCCT/EDIC

Metabolic Results

DCCT Intervention

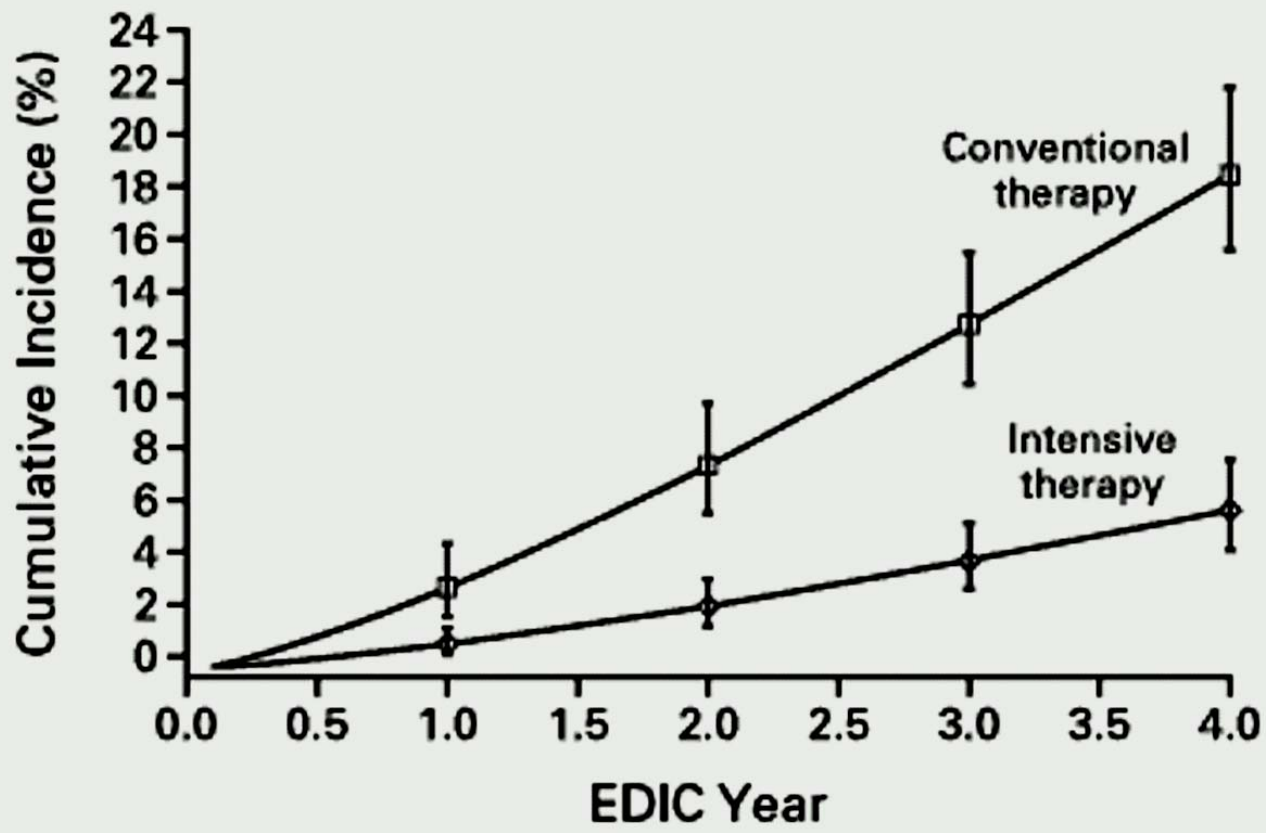
Training

EDIC Observation

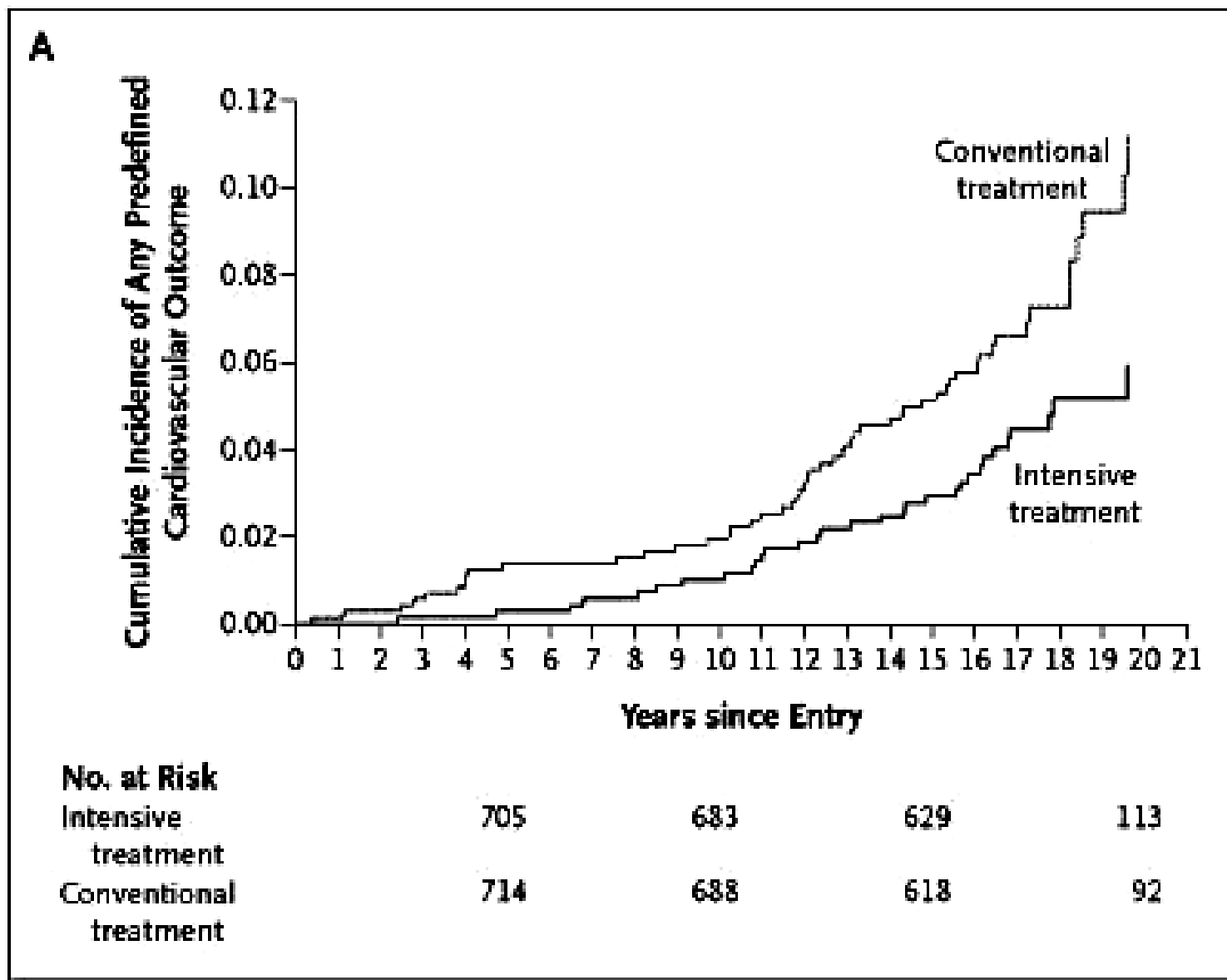


Study Year

DCCT/EDIC Study Research Group, *NEJM* 2005

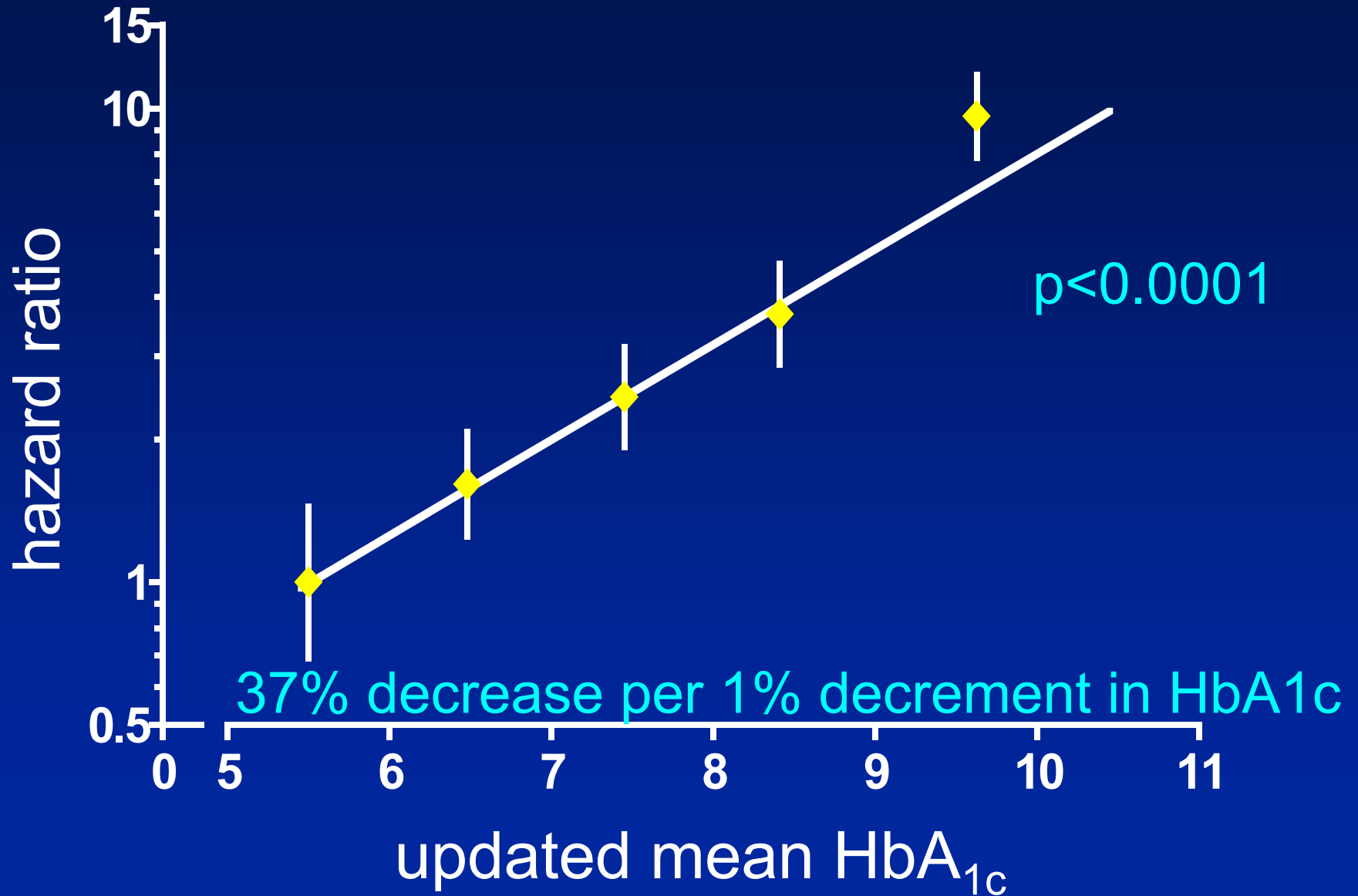


DCCT/EDIC: Cumulative Incidence of Cardiovascular Disease Outcomes



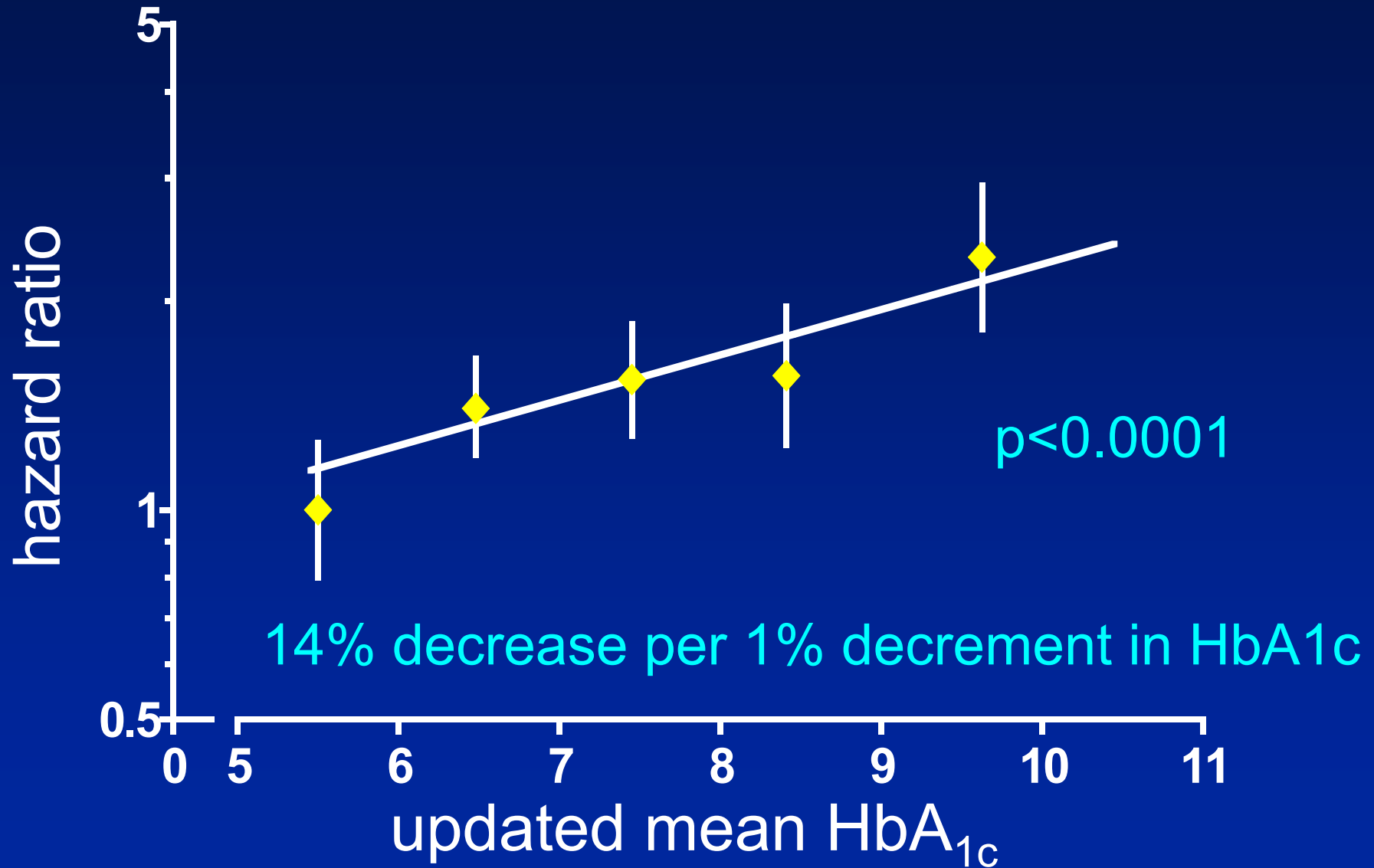
Microvascular disease

UKPDS 1997-2007



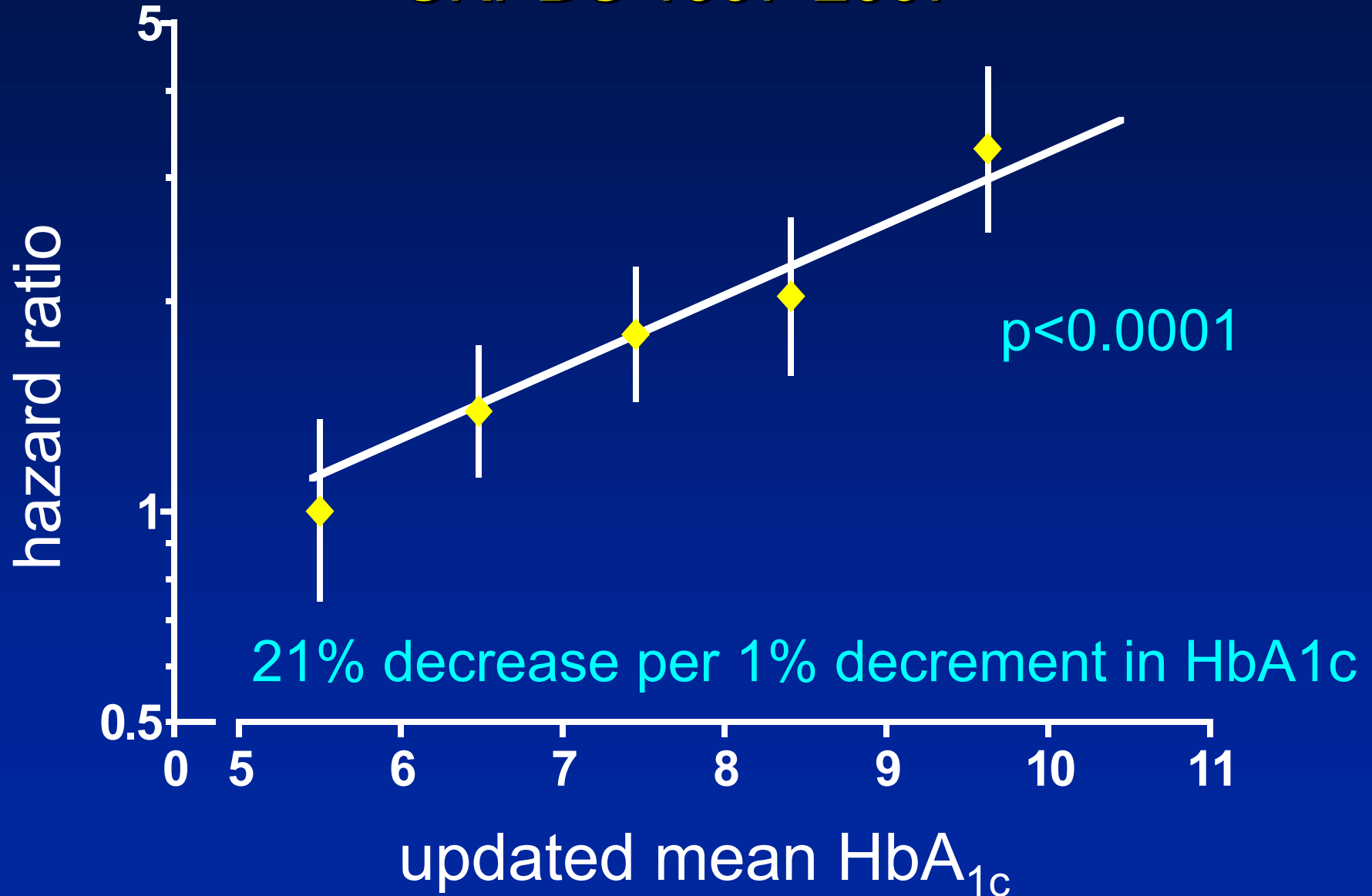
Myocardial infarction

UKPDS 1997-2007

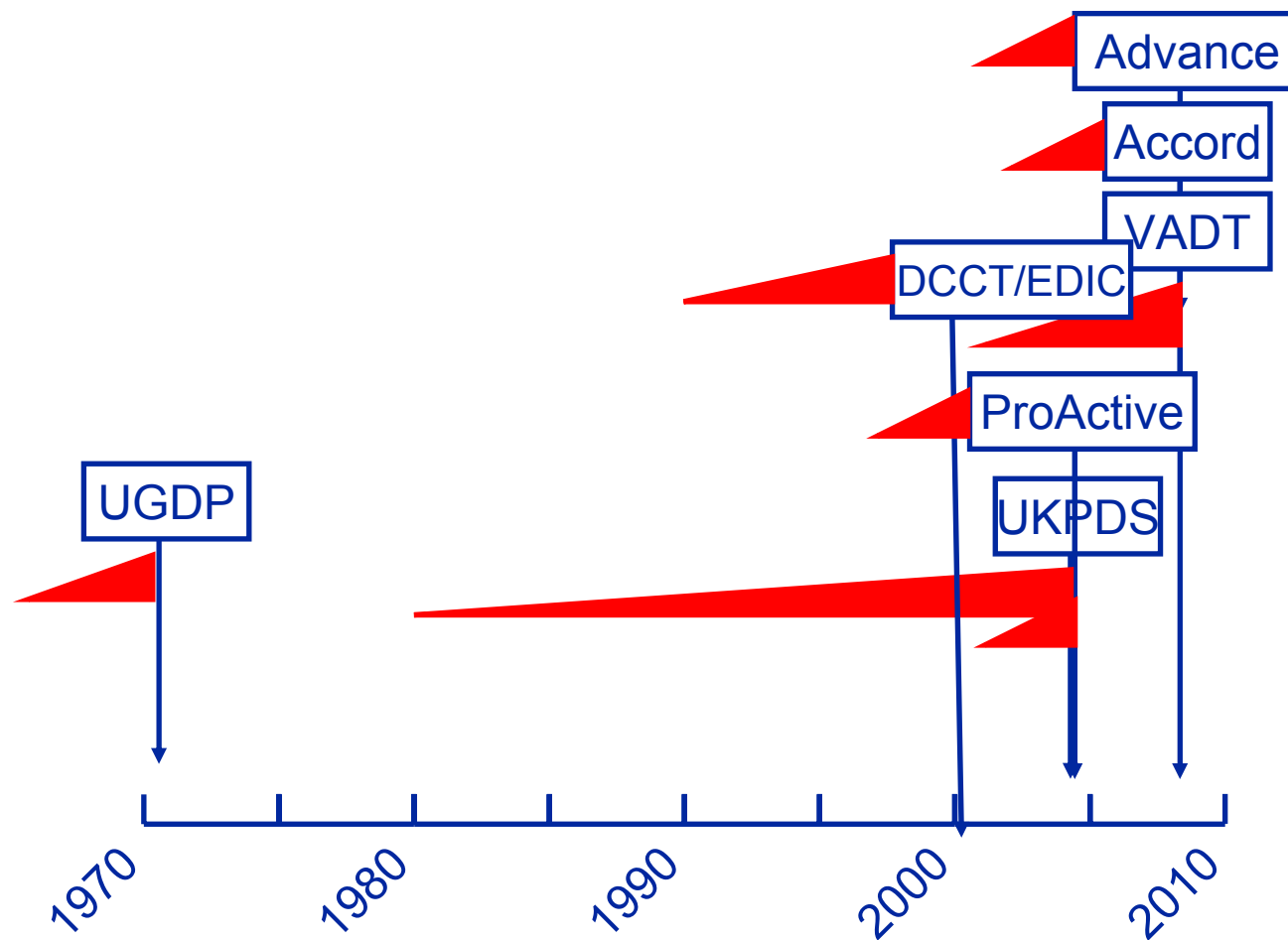


Diabetes related deaths

UKPDS 1997-2007



Glucemia y complicaciones en DM



UKPDS, PROactive, ACCORD, ADVANCE, VADT 33,000 participantes

Effect of intensive control of glucose on cardiovascular outcomes and death in patients with diabetes mellitus: a meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials



Kausik K Ray, Sreenivasa Rao Kondapally Seshasai*, Shanelle Wijesuriya*, Rupa Sivakumaran*, Sarah Nethercott*, David Preiss, Sebhat Erqou, Naveed Sattar

Summary

Background Whether intensive control of glucose reduces macrovascular events and all-cause mortality in individuals with type 2 diabetes mellitus is unclear. We undertook a meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials to determine whether intensive treatment is beneficial.

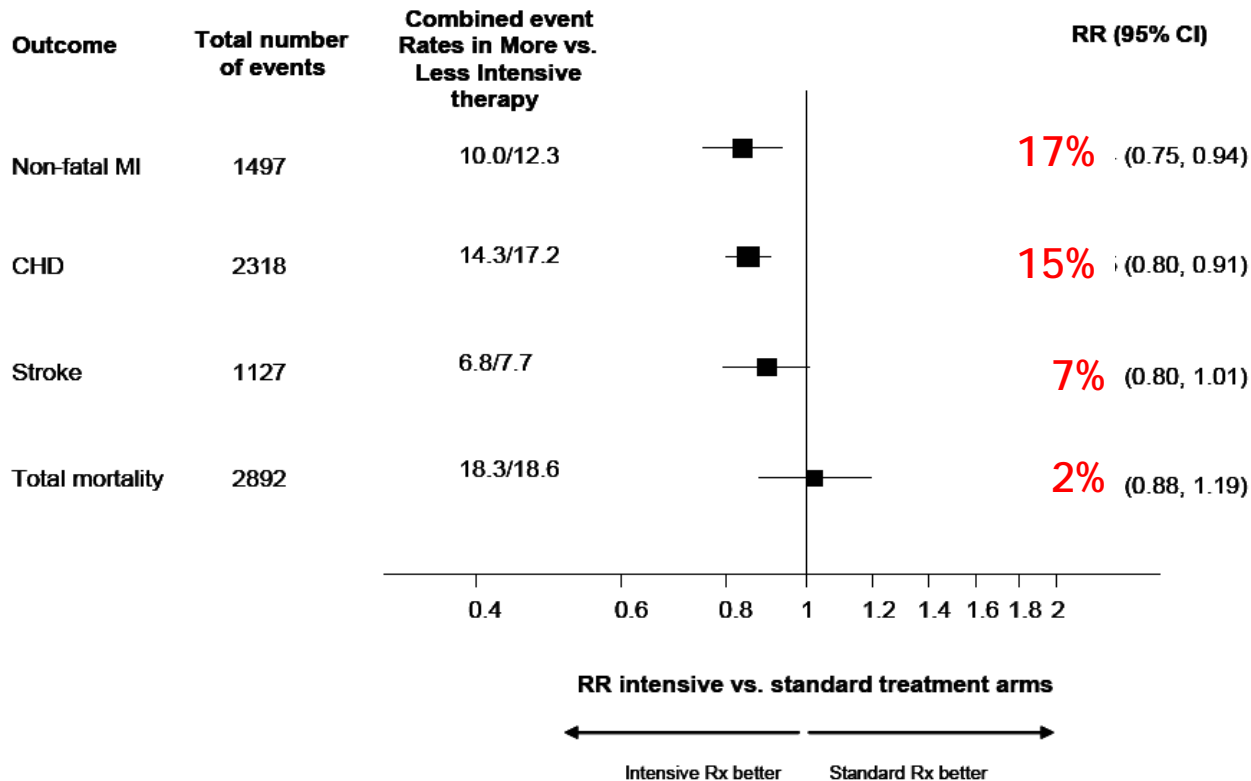
Lancet 2009; 373: 1765-72

See [Editorial](#) page 1735

See [Comment](#) page 1737

*These authors contributed

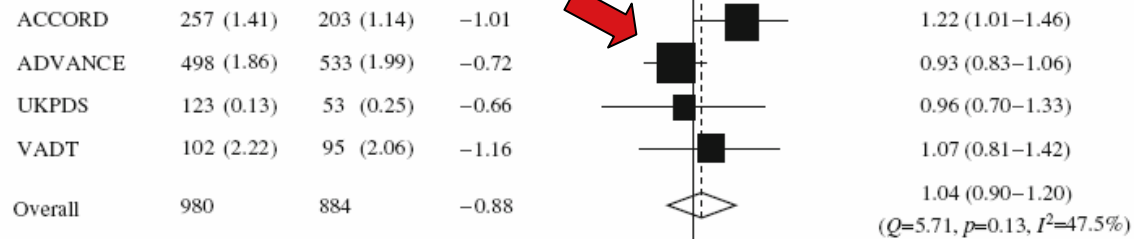
Efectos sobre los eventos clínicos



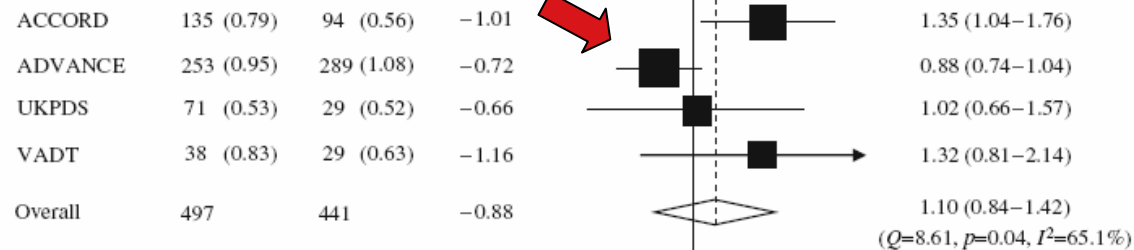
■ Beneficio global sobre los eventos macrovasculares

| | Reducción del Riesgo | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| ➤ Eventos cardiovasculares mayores | 9% | (0.84-0.99) |
| ➤ Ictus | 4% | (0.83-1.10) |
| ➤ Infarto de Miocardio | 15% | (0.76-0.94) |

Mortalidad total



Mortalidad Cardiovascular



■ HIPOGLUCEMIAS GRAVES (HR)

■ ADVANCE 1.86 ACCORD 3.07

| Trial | More-intensive | | Less-intensive | | ΔHbA_{1c} (%) | HR (95% CI) |
|--------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| | No. at risk | No. of events | No. at risk | No. of events | | |
| ACCORD | 5,128 | 538 | 5,123 | 179 | -1.01 | 3.07 (2.59–3.63) |
| ADVANCE | 5,571 | 150 | 5,569 | 81 | -0.72 | 1.86 (1.42–2.44) |
| UKPDS ^a | 2,729 | 194 | 1,138 | 23 | -0.66 | 3.01 (1.75–5.16) |
| VADT | 892 | 189 | 899 | 89 | -1.16 | 2.30 (1.79–2.96) |
| Overall | 14,320 | 1,071 | 12,729 | 372 | -0.88 | 2.48 (1.91–3.21) |

($Q=10.74$ [$p=0.01$], $I^2=72.1\%$)

Heterogeneidad entre los ensayos ($p=0.01$)

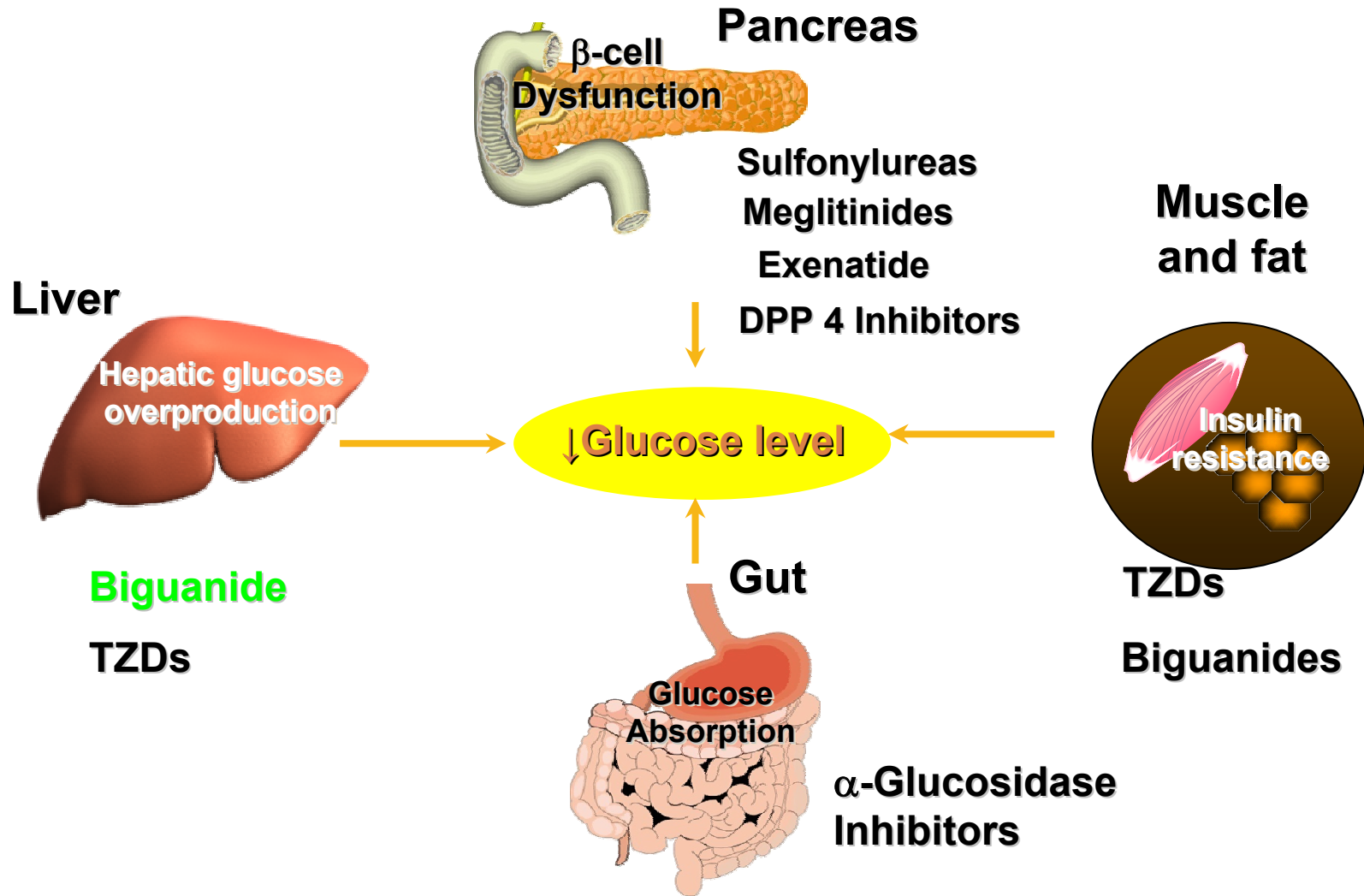
Recomendaciones Actuales: Objetivo HbA_{1c}

- **HbA_{1c} < 7%** (ADA/EASD)
- **HbA_{1c} ≤ 6.5%** (IDF, AACE, NICE)

Indice

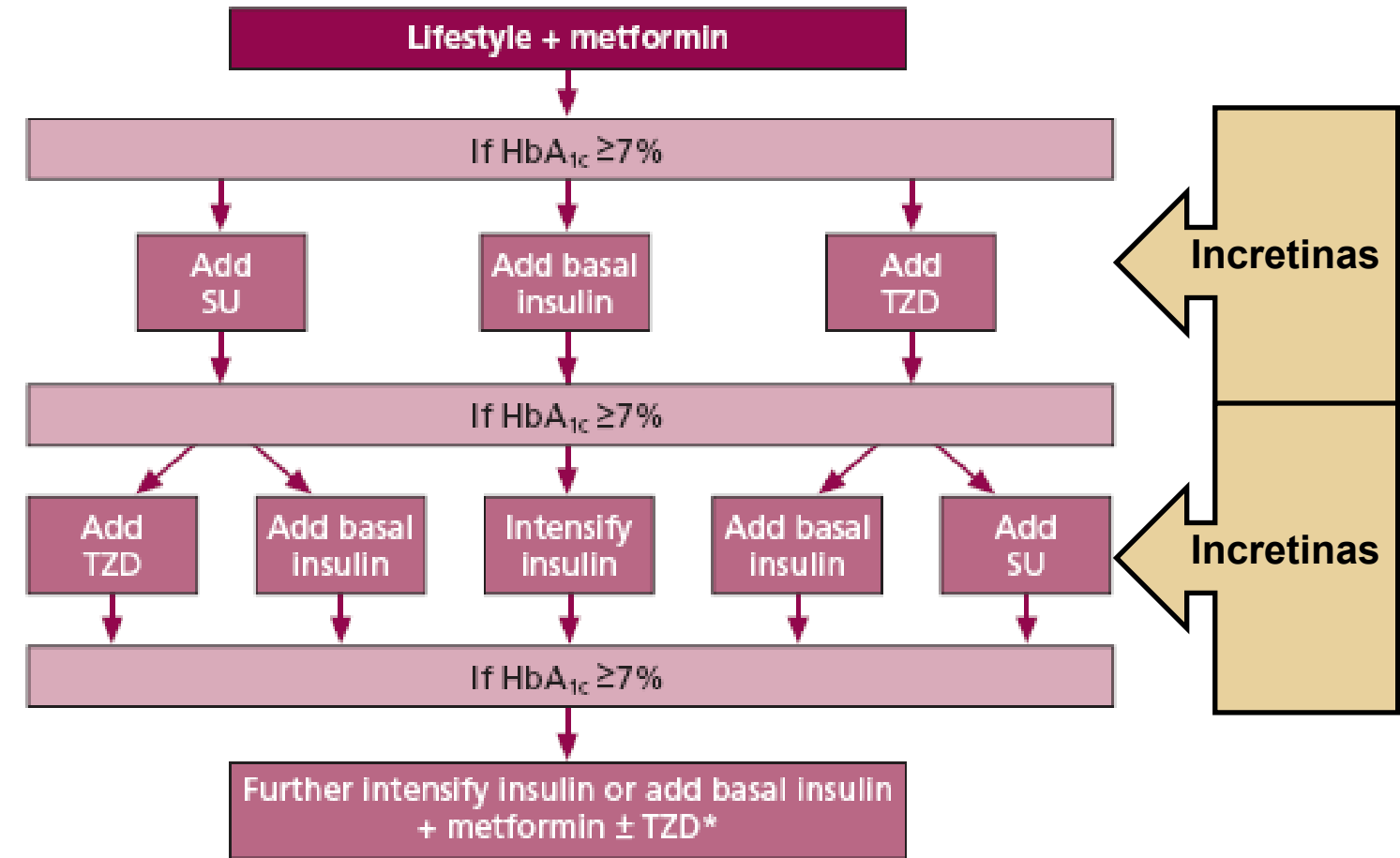
- Análisis de situación
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- **Propuestas terapéuticas**

Major Targeted Sites of Drug Classes



Management hyperglucemia in T2DM: ADA-EASD

2006

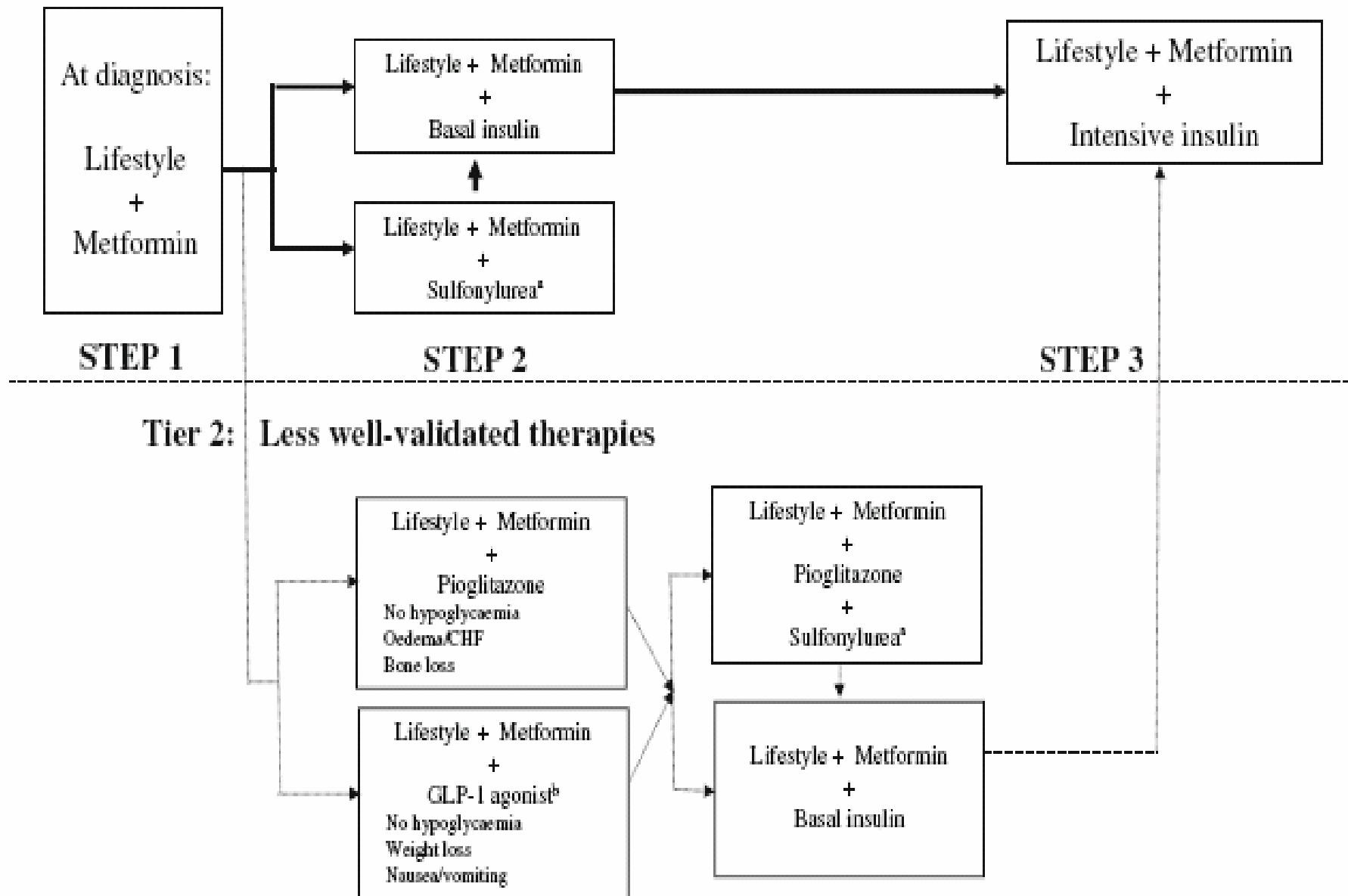


Key: SU = sulphonylurea; TZD = thiazolidinedione

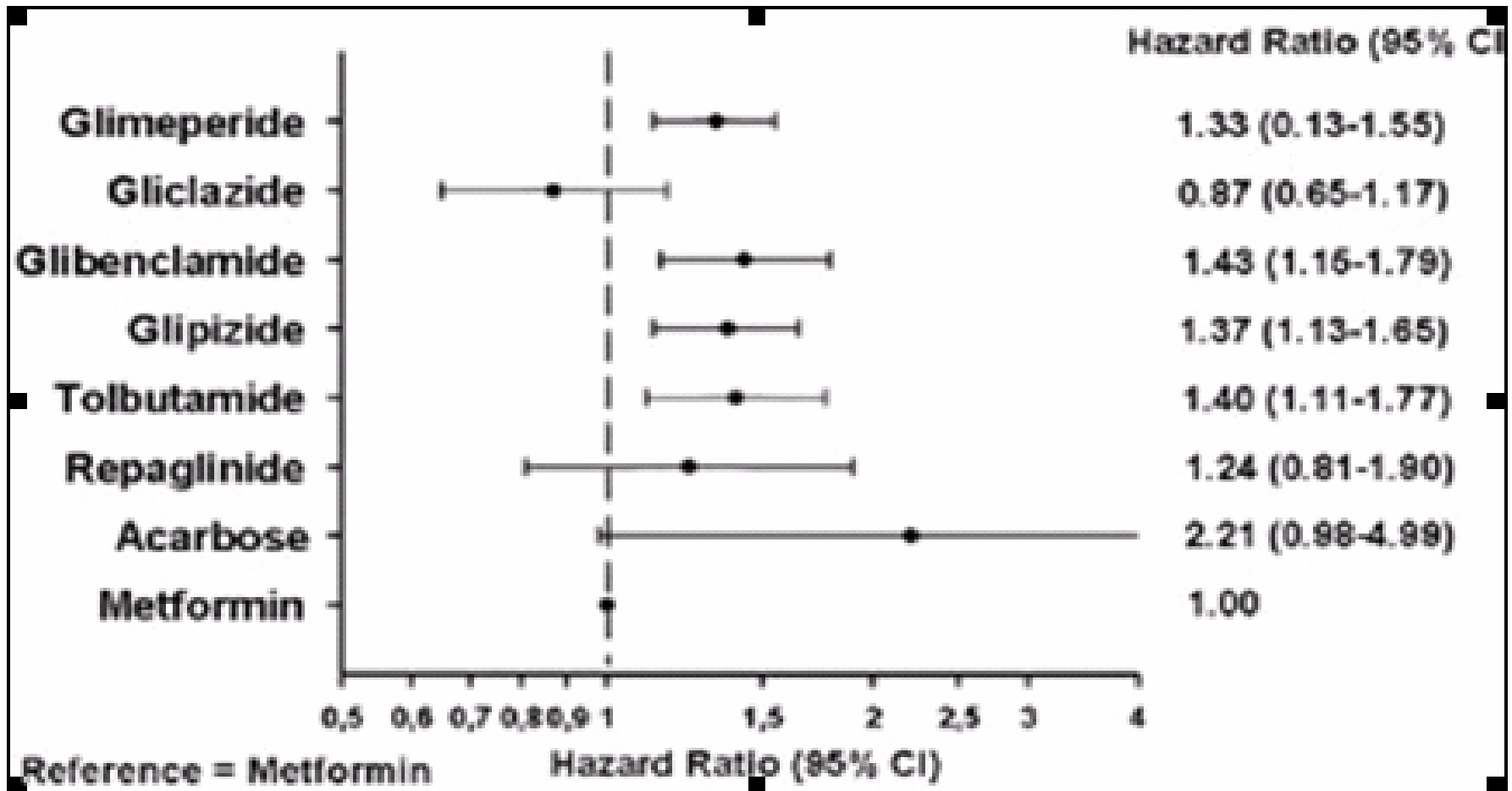
* TZD with insulin is off-label in the UK


Management hyperglucemia in T2DM: ADA-EASD

2008

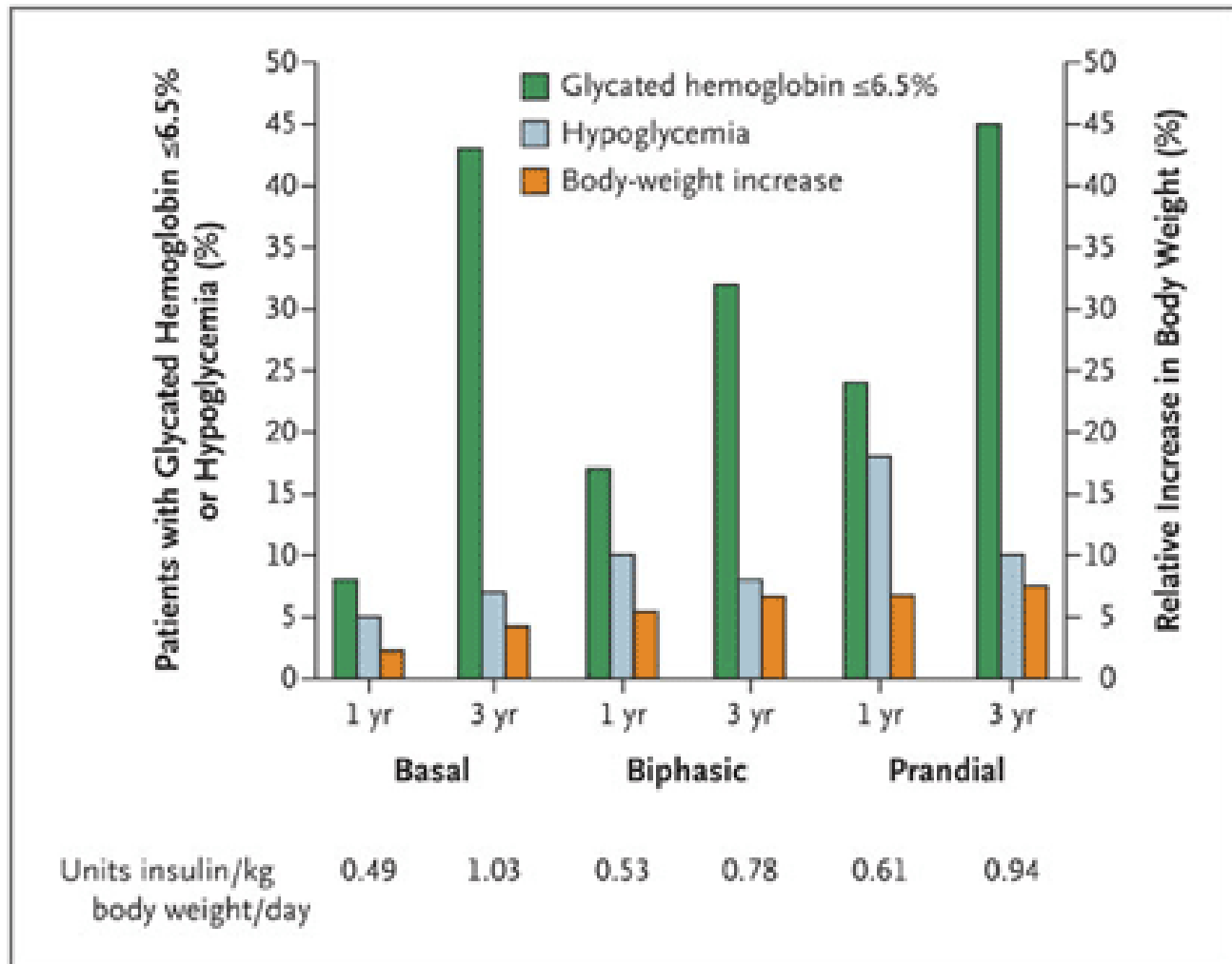


Agentes orales y Mortalidad (n=8220)





Glycated Hemoglobin Level, Hypoglycemia, and Increase in Body Weight at 1 Year and 3 Years.



Treat to Target in Type 2 Diabetes (4-T) study.

2 to 4 tablets*
at breakfast

ADA, 2009

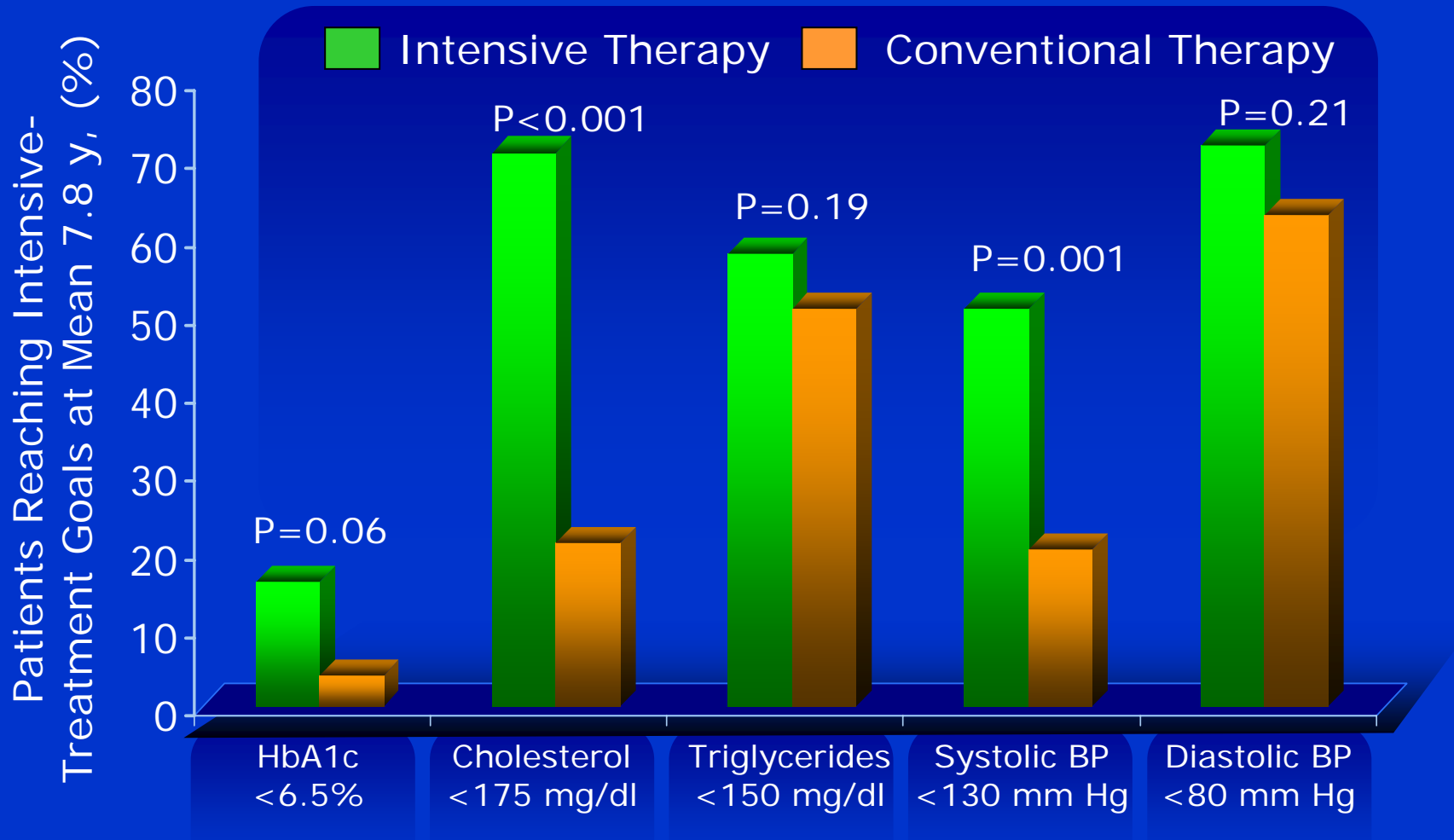
| | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Glucemia | |
| HbA1c | <7.0% |
| G. Preprandial | 90–130 mg/dl |
| G. Postprandial | <180 mg/dl |
| TA | <130/80 mmHg |
| Lipidos | |
| LDL | <100 mg/dl |
| Trigliceridos | <150 mg/dl |
| HDL | >40 mg/dl |

ESC/EASD guidelines for diabetes and CV disease

Rydén, Standl et al: Europ Heart J and Diabetologia 2007

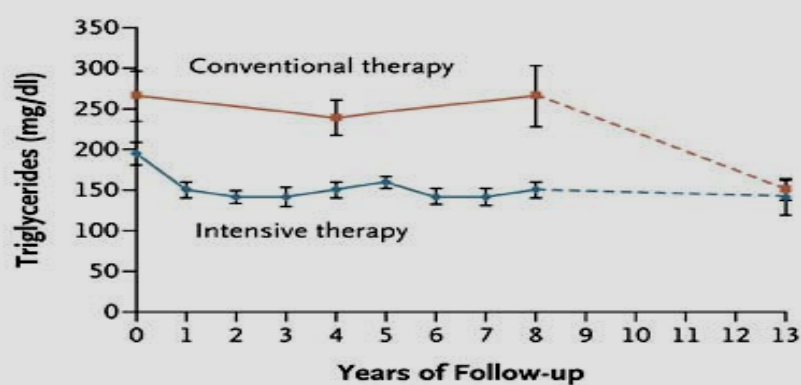
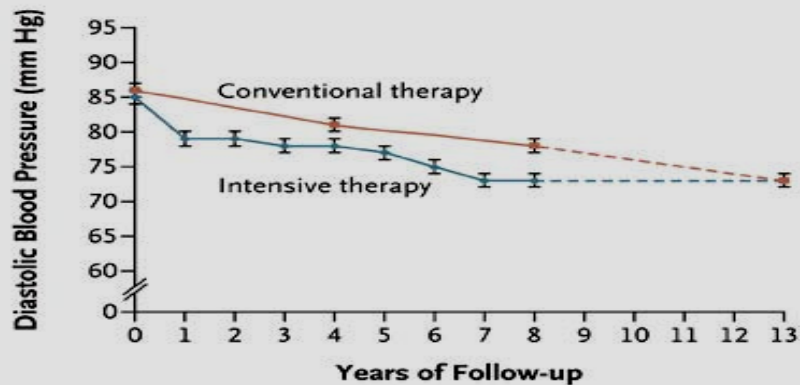
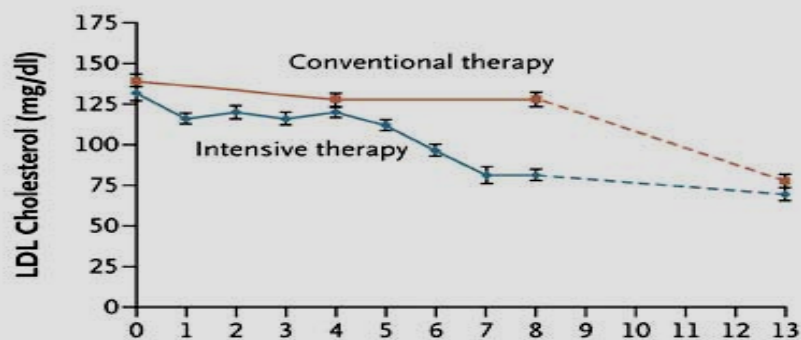
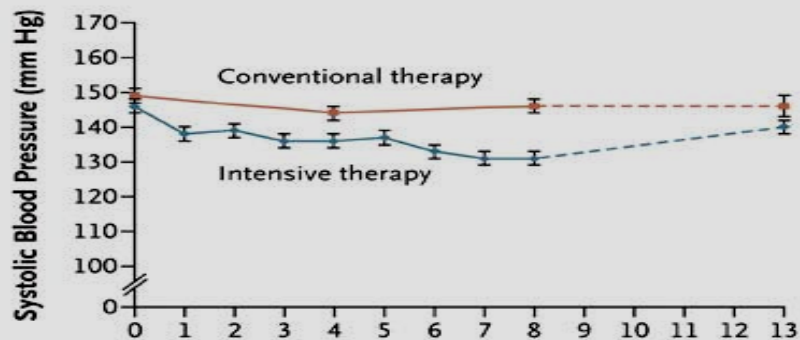
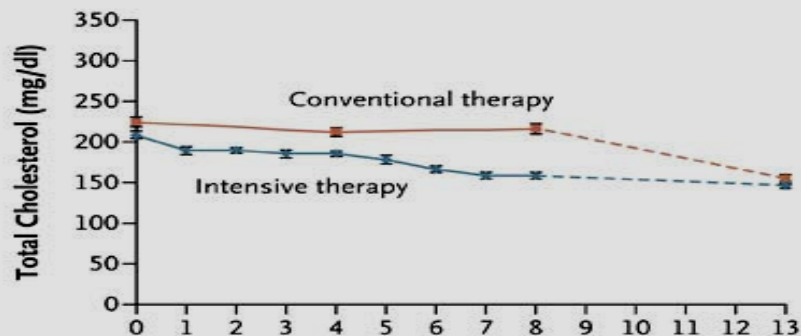
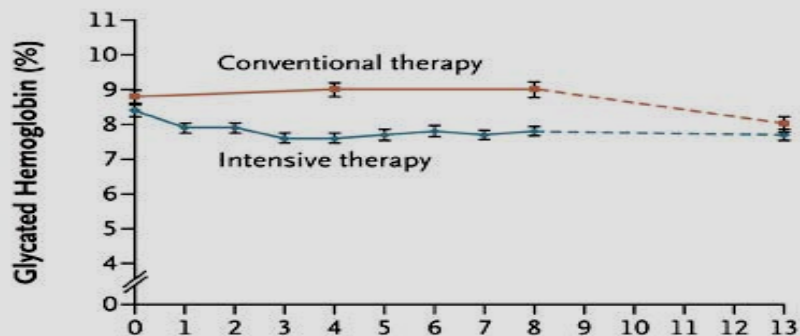
| Variable | Target | |
|------------------------|------------------------|--------|
| Lifestyle modification | Structured education | |
| Smoking cessation | Obligatory | |
| BP | <130 / 80 mm Hg | |
| HbA1c (DCCT standard) | ≤ 6.5% | |
| | mmol/l | mg/dl |
| Venous plasma glucose | <6.0 | 108 |
| Cholesterol | <4.5 | 175 |
| LDL | <1.8 | 70 |
| HDL | male >1.0; female >1.2 | 40; 76 |
| Triglycerides | <1.7 | 150 |

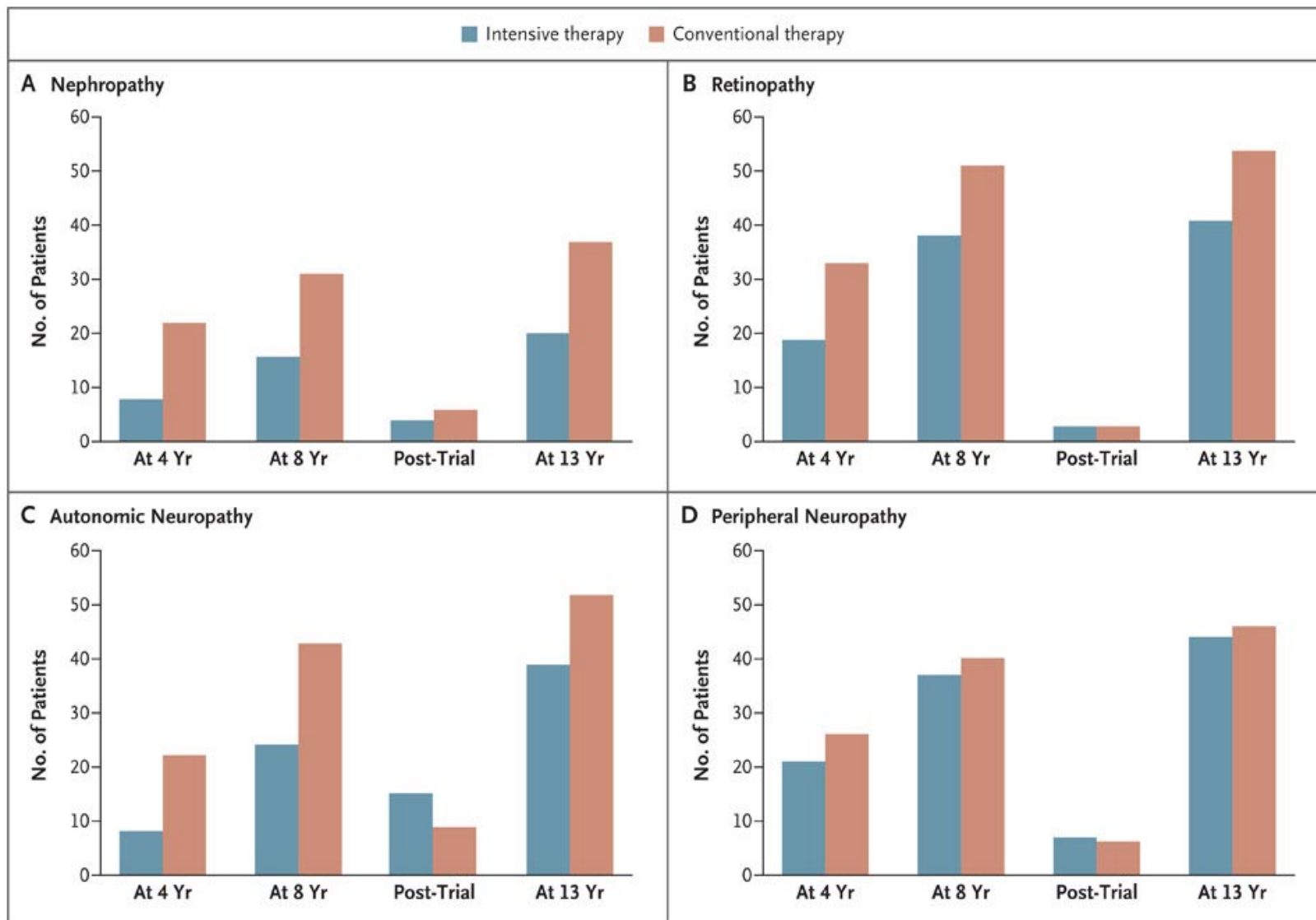
Efficacy of Multiple Risk Factor Intervention in High-Risk Subjects (Type 2 Diabetes with Microalbuminuria)

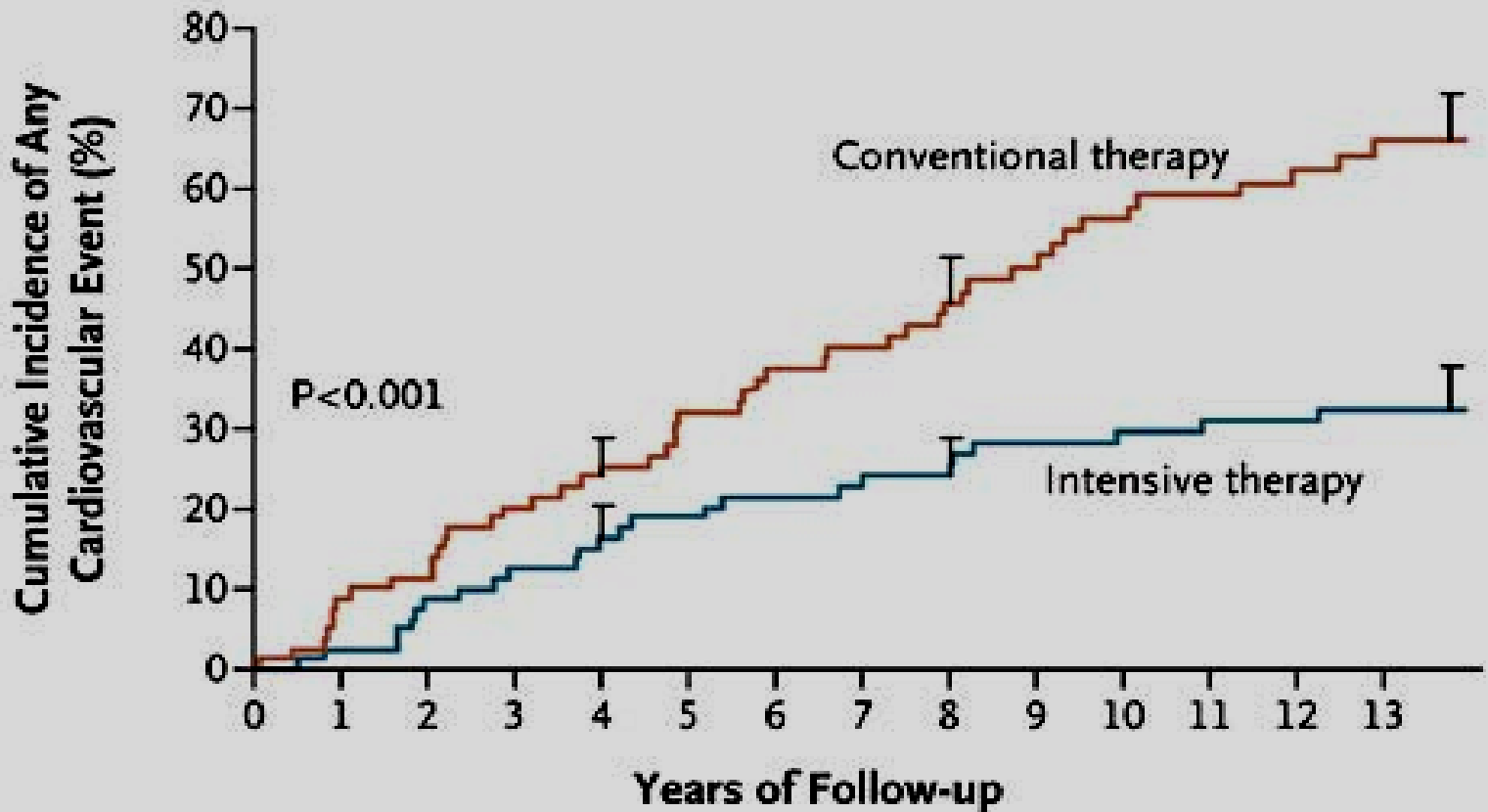


Gæde P et al. *N Engl J Med* 2003; 348: 383-393.

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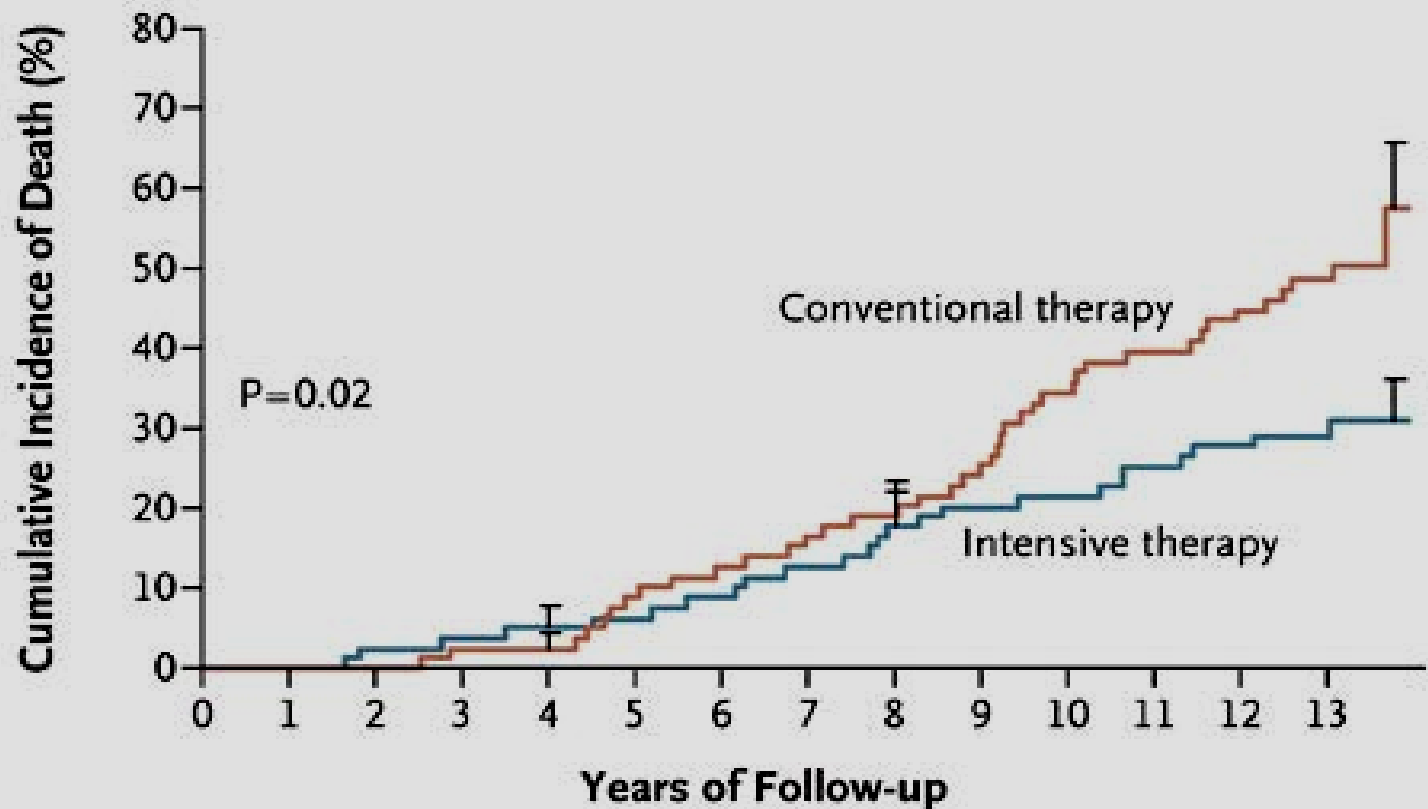




No. at Risk

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Intensive therapy | 80 | 72 | 65 | 61 | 56 | 50 | 47 | 31 |
| Conventional therapy | 80 | 70 | 60 | 46 | 38 | 29 | 25 | 14 |





No. at Risk

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Intensive therapy | 80 | 78 | 75 | 72 | 65 | 62 | 57 | 39 |
| Conventional therapy | 80 | 80 | 77 | 69 | 63 | 51 | 43 | 30 |



Conclusiones

- Necesidad de análisis de situación
- Necesidad de Prevención
- Consideración de HbA1c como diagnóstico

Conclusiones

- Beneficio del control glucémico a largo plazo sobre ECV y microvascular (DCCT/EDIC, UKPDS)
- Beneficio mantenido de Metformina (UKPDS)
- Objetivo de HbA1c <7% para la mayoría de los pacientes (UKPDS, ACCORD, ADVANCE, VADT)
- Precaución con GTZ en pacientes con ECV (PROACTIVE, METAANALISIS)
- Beneficio potencial adicional de Gliclazida (ADVANCE) e insulina basal (4-T)
- Necesidad de abordaje integral (STENO)