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Influencia de las dislipemias y de su tratamiento sobre el metabolismo de la glucosa, la función renal y miocárdica

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Dislipemias, tratamiento, glucemia, función renal y miocárdica

- Estatinas y prevención cardiovascular
 - Riesgo persistente
 - Tratamiento combinado
- Enfermedad renal y riesgo vascular
 - Efecto de las estatinas sobre función renal
- Estatinas y diabetes ‘de novo’
 - Balance riesgo / beneficio
- Conclusiones

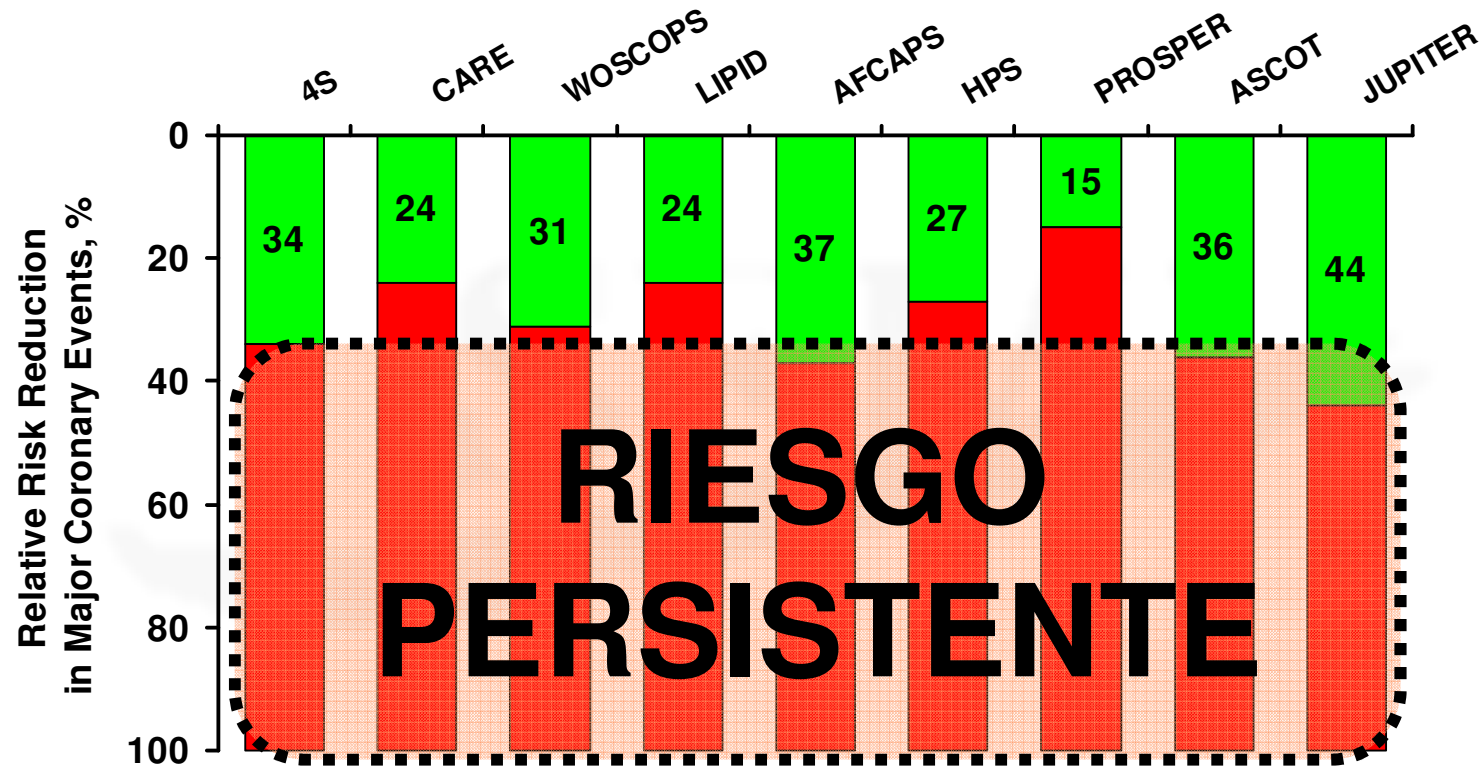


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ESTATINAS Y PROTECCION CARDIOVASCULAR



Shepherd J et al. *Lancet*. 2002;360:1623–1630; Downs JR et al. *JAMA*. 1998;279:1615–1622; Sacks FM et al. *N Engl J Med*. 1996;335:1001–1009; Shepherd J et al. *N Engl J Med*. 1995;333:1301–1307; Sever PS et al. *Lancet*. 2003;361:1149–1158; Heart Protection Study Collaborative Group. *Lancet*. 2002;360:7–22; Scandinavian Simvastatin Survival Group. *Lancet*. 1994;344:1383–1389; LIPID Study Group. *N Engl J Med*. 1998;339:1349–1357.



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Tratamiento hipolipemiante combinado

- ¿Es útil el tratamiento con **fibratos** en pacientes diabéticos ya en tto con estatinas?
- 5518 pacientes con diabetes
- Todos tratamiento con simvastatina
- Aleatorización
 - Simvastatina + placebo
 - Simvastatina + fenofibrato (160 mg/día)
- Seguimiento 4,7 años
- Variable valoración: IAM, ictus, muerte CV





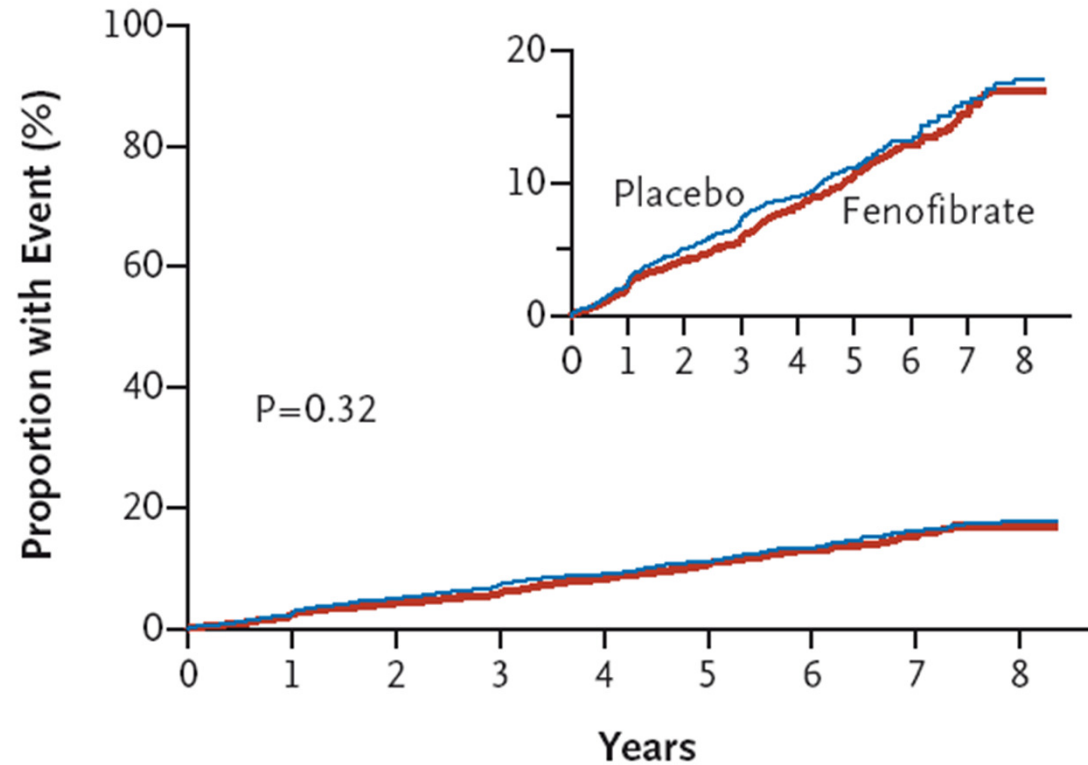
Action to Control Cardiovascular Risk in Diabetes
ACCORD Lipid Trial Eligibility

- Stable Type 2 Diabetes >3 months
- HbA1c 7.5% to 11%
- High risk of CVD events = clinical or subclinical disease or 2+ risk factors
- Age
 - ≥ 40 yrs with history of clinical CVD (secondary prevention)
 - ≥ 55 yrs otherwise
- Lipids
 - $60 \leq \text{LDL-C} \leq 180$ mg/dl
 - HDL-C < 55 mg/dl for women/Blacks; < 50 mg/dl otherwise
 - Triglycerides < 750 mg/dl if on no therapy; < 400 mg/dl otherwise
- No contraindication to either fenofibrate or simvastatin



Action to Control Cardiovascular Risk in Diabetes
ACCORD

A Primary Outcome

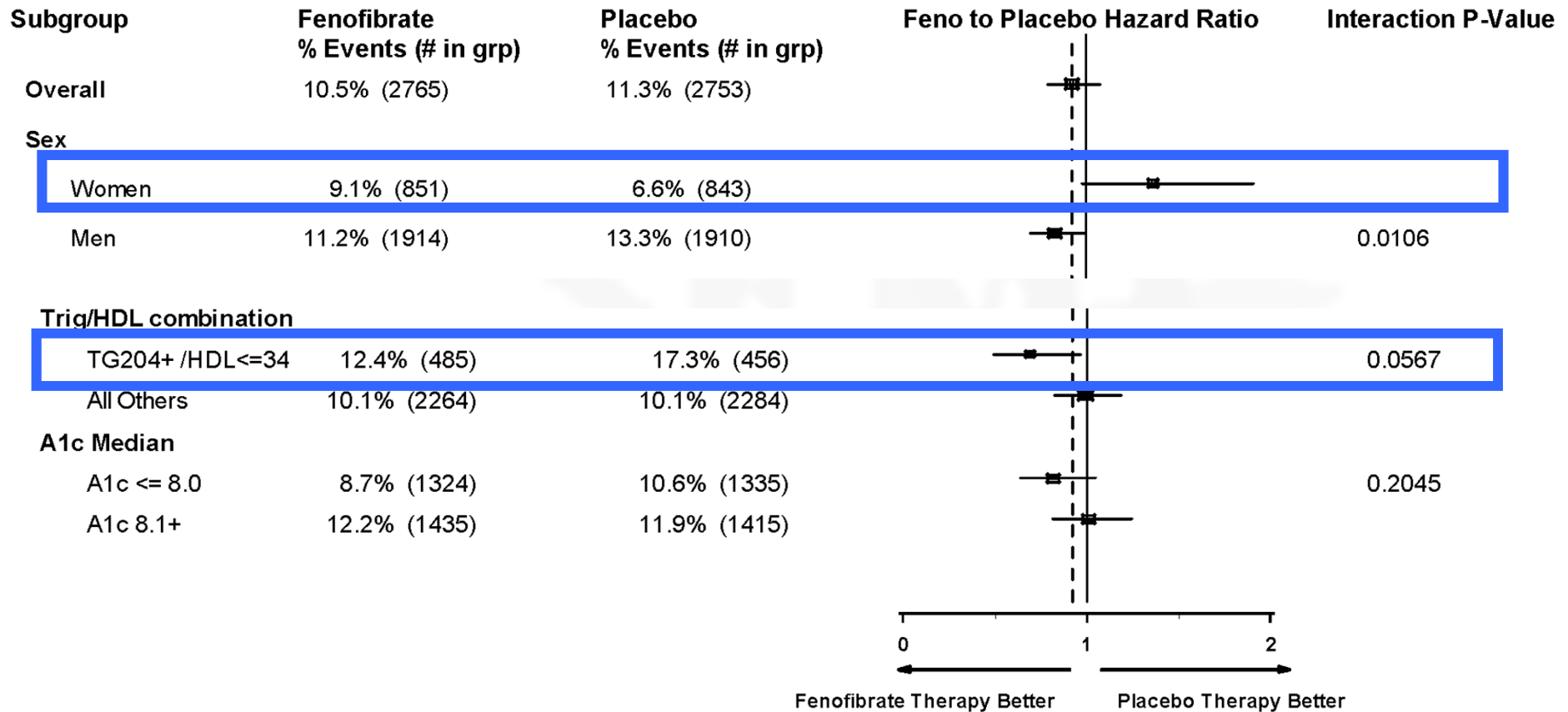


No. at Risk

Fenofibrate	2765	2644	2565	2485	1981	1160	412	249	137
Placebo	2753	2634	2528	2442	1979	1161	395	245	131



Primary Outcome By Treatment Group and Baseline Subgroups



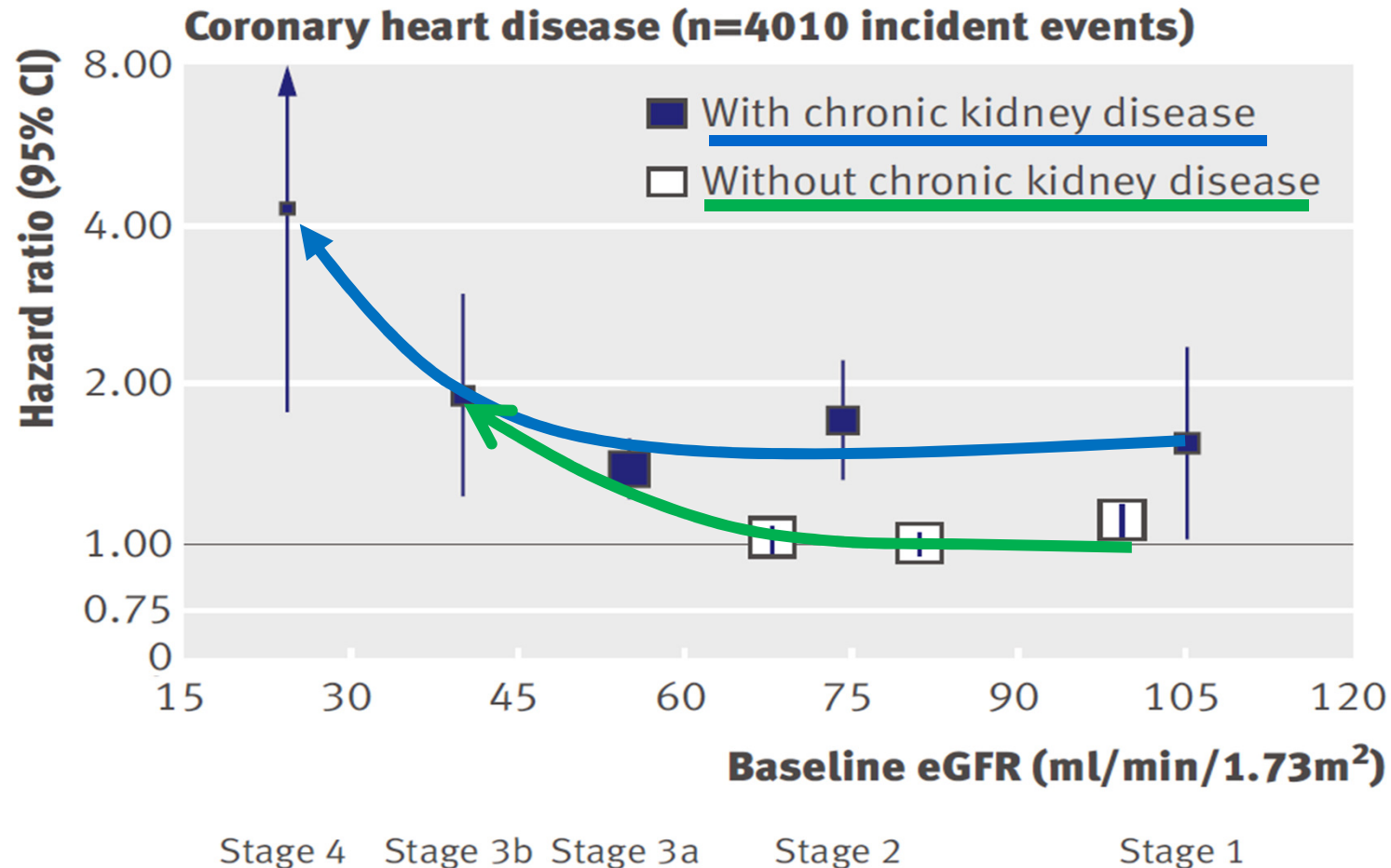


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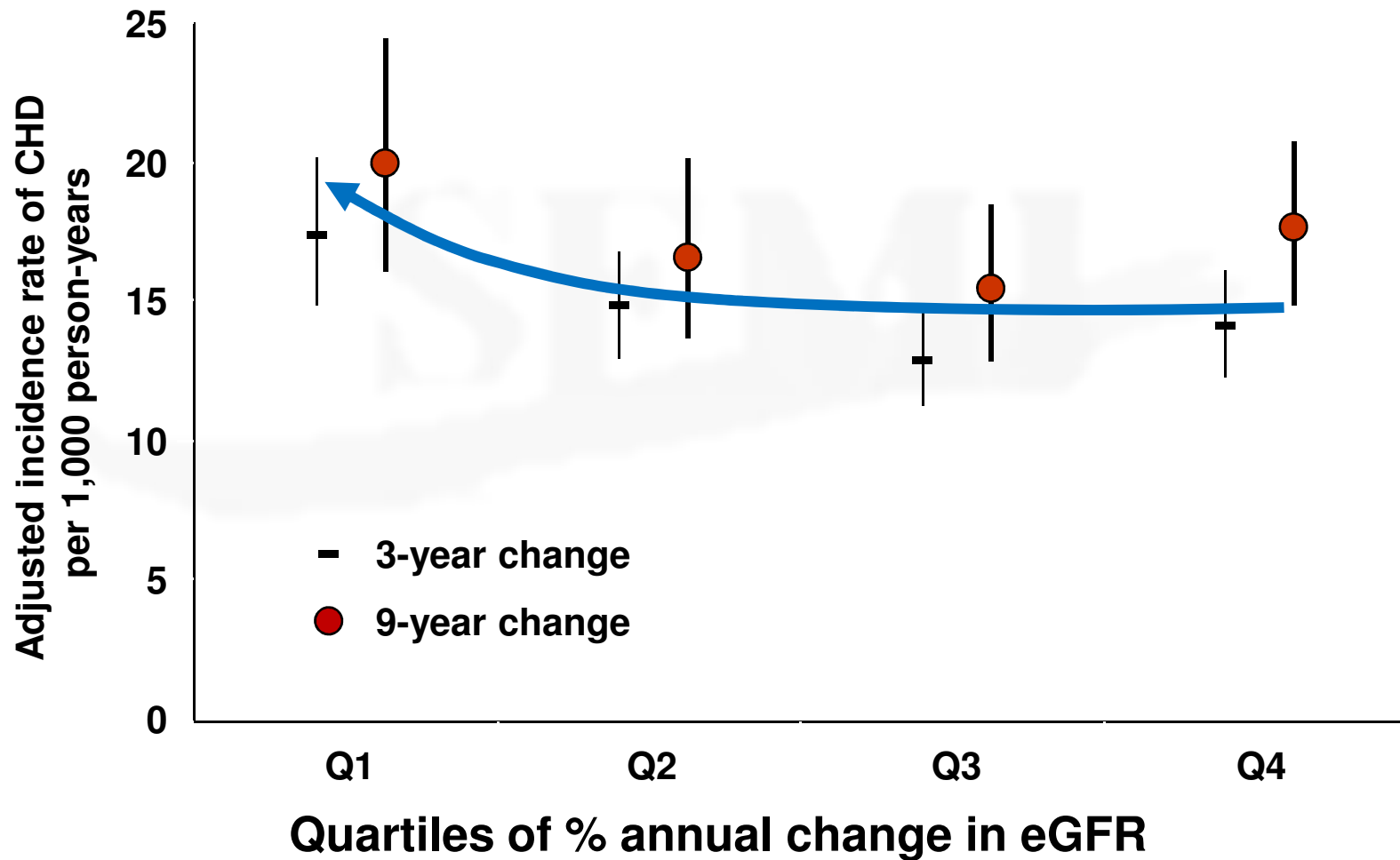


Renal function and risk of coronary heart disease.



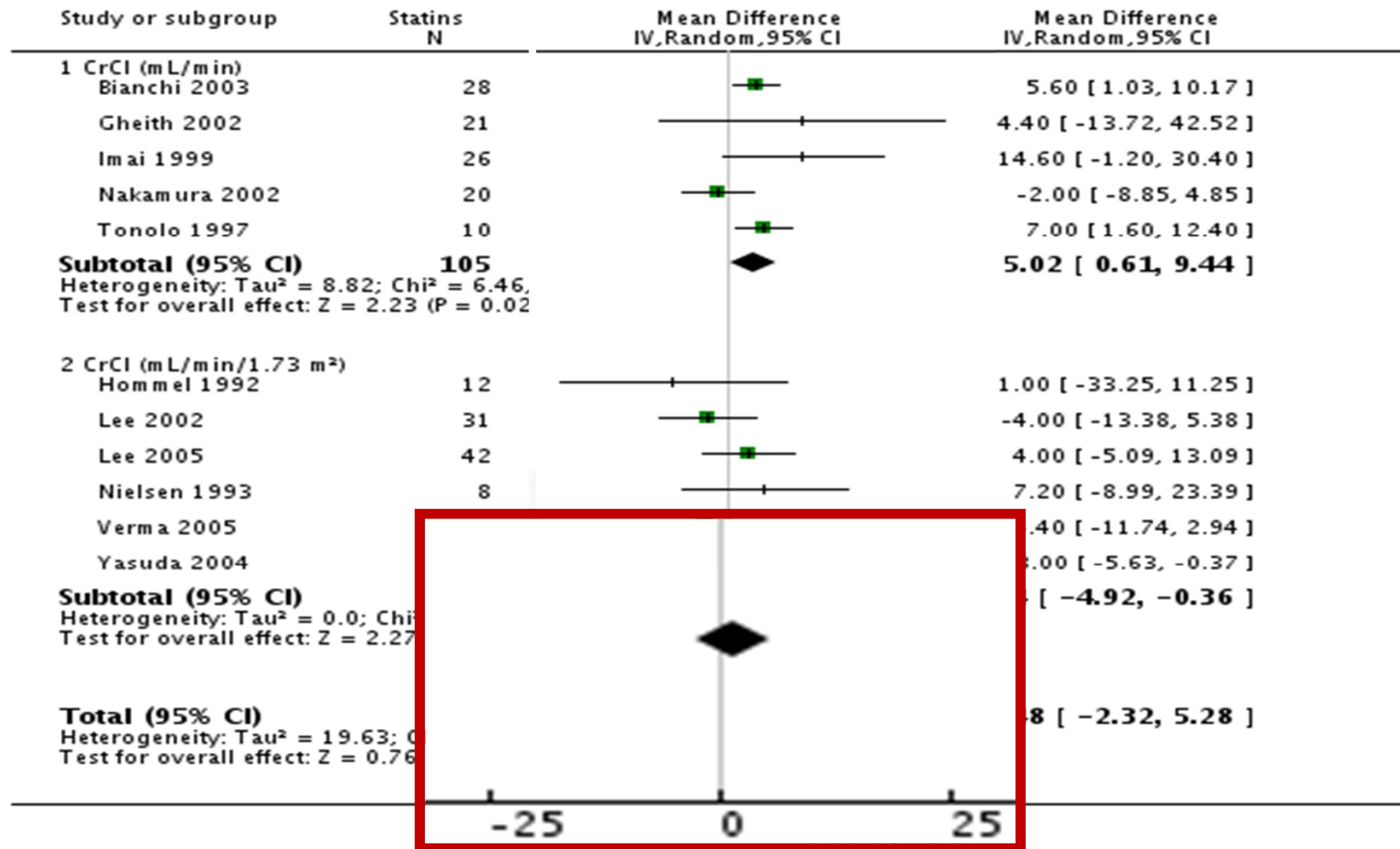


Adjusted Incidence Rates for CHD by Quartiles of % Annual Change in eGFR





Statins for people with chronic kidney disease

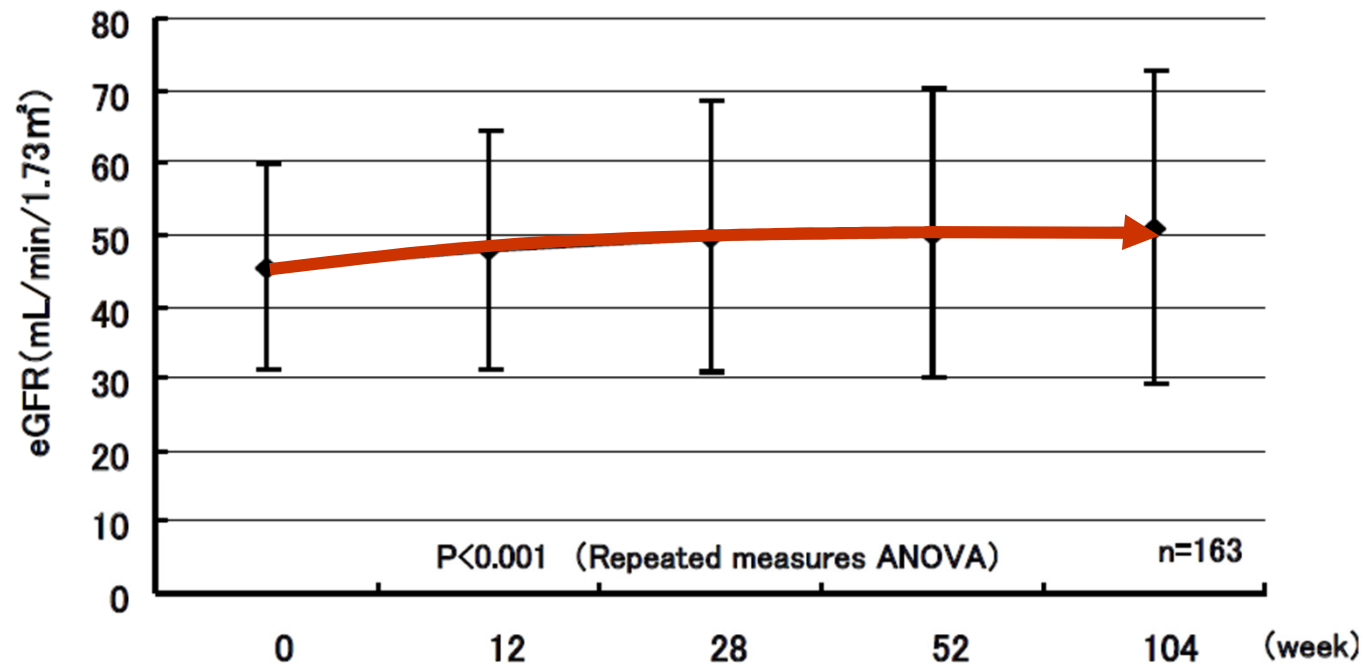


FAVORS STATINS

FAVORS PLACEBO



Effects of pitavastatin on the estimated (eGFR) in hypercholesterolemic patients with chronic kidney disease.



Degree of change of the eGFR (mL/min/1.73m ²)	0	2.4 ± 7.6	4.4 ± 10.7	4.8 ± 13.2	5.6 ± 15.0
Percent change of the eGFR (%)	0	4.8 ± 17.0	8.8 ± 24.2	9.9 ± 31.3	10.5 ± 33.0

Fig. 2. Time-course of changes of the eGFR. Baseline eGFR < 60 mL/min/1.73 m². Values are the mean ± SD



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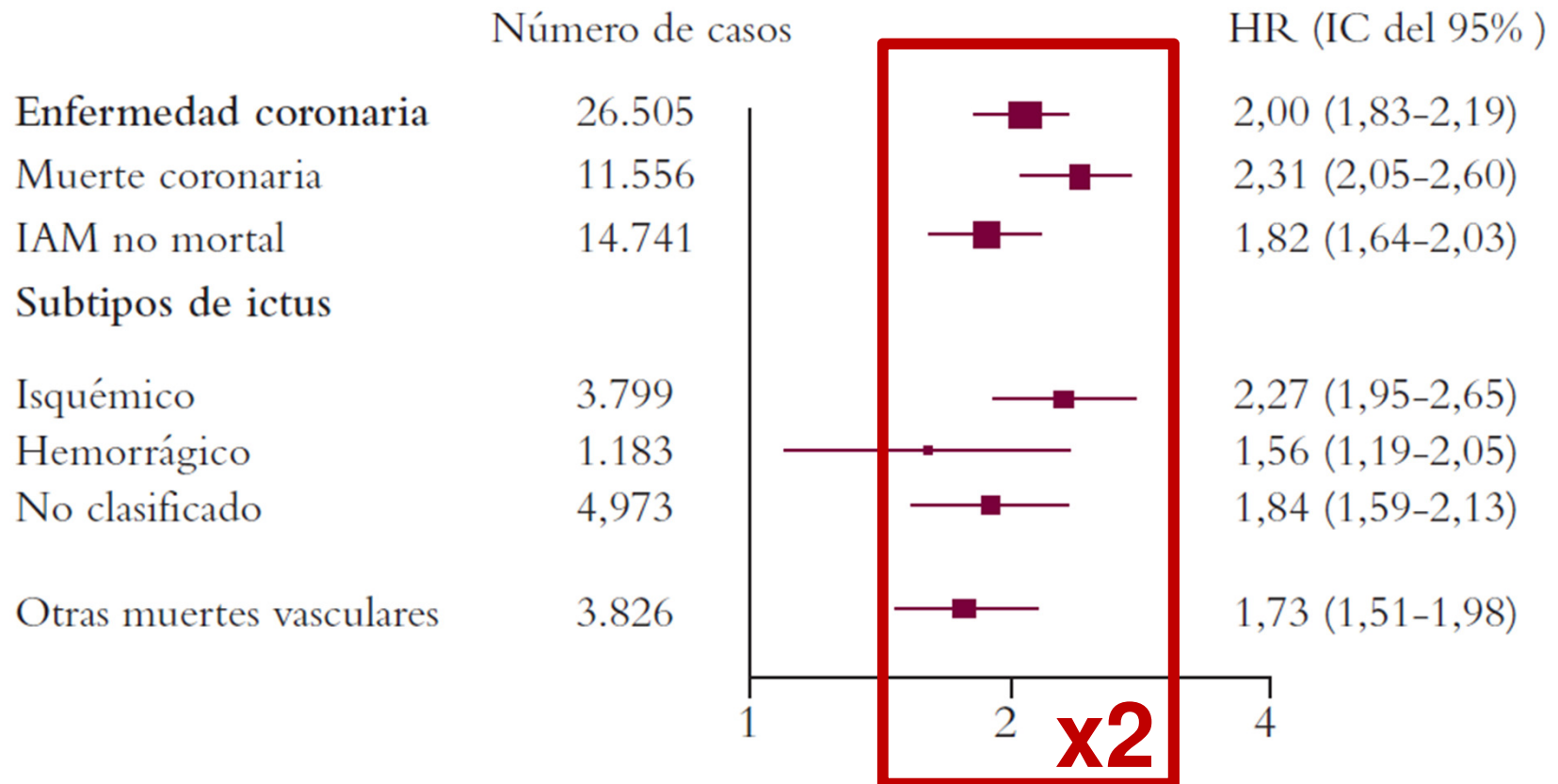
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Diabetes y enf. Vascular

Metaanálisis de 102 estudios. prospectivos

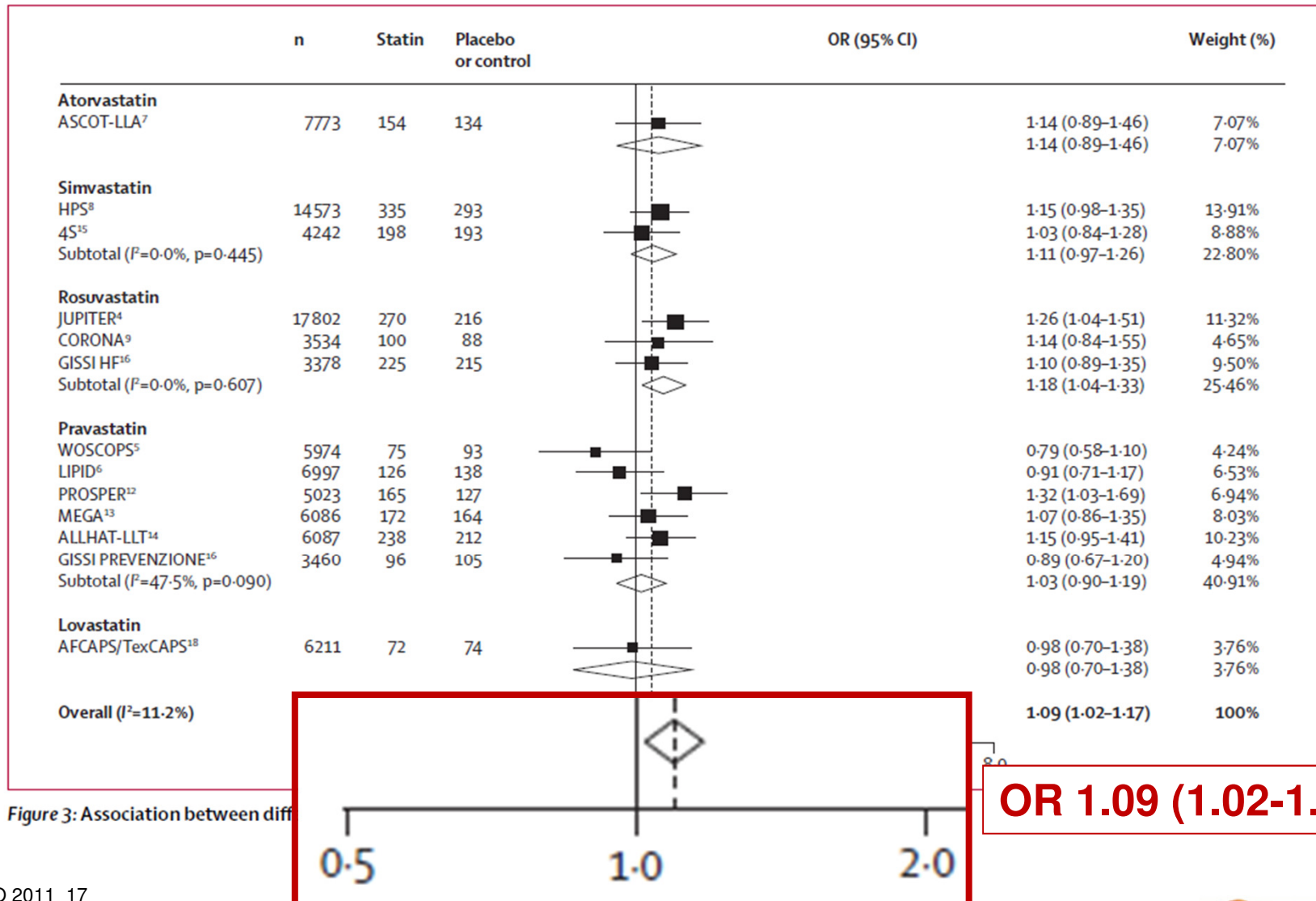
Figura 1: Riesgo de complicaciones cardiovasculares en pacientes diabéticos



IAM: infarto agudo de miocardio; IC: intervalo de confianza; HR: *hazard ratio*.



Statins and risk of incident diabetes: meta-analysis of randomised statin trials



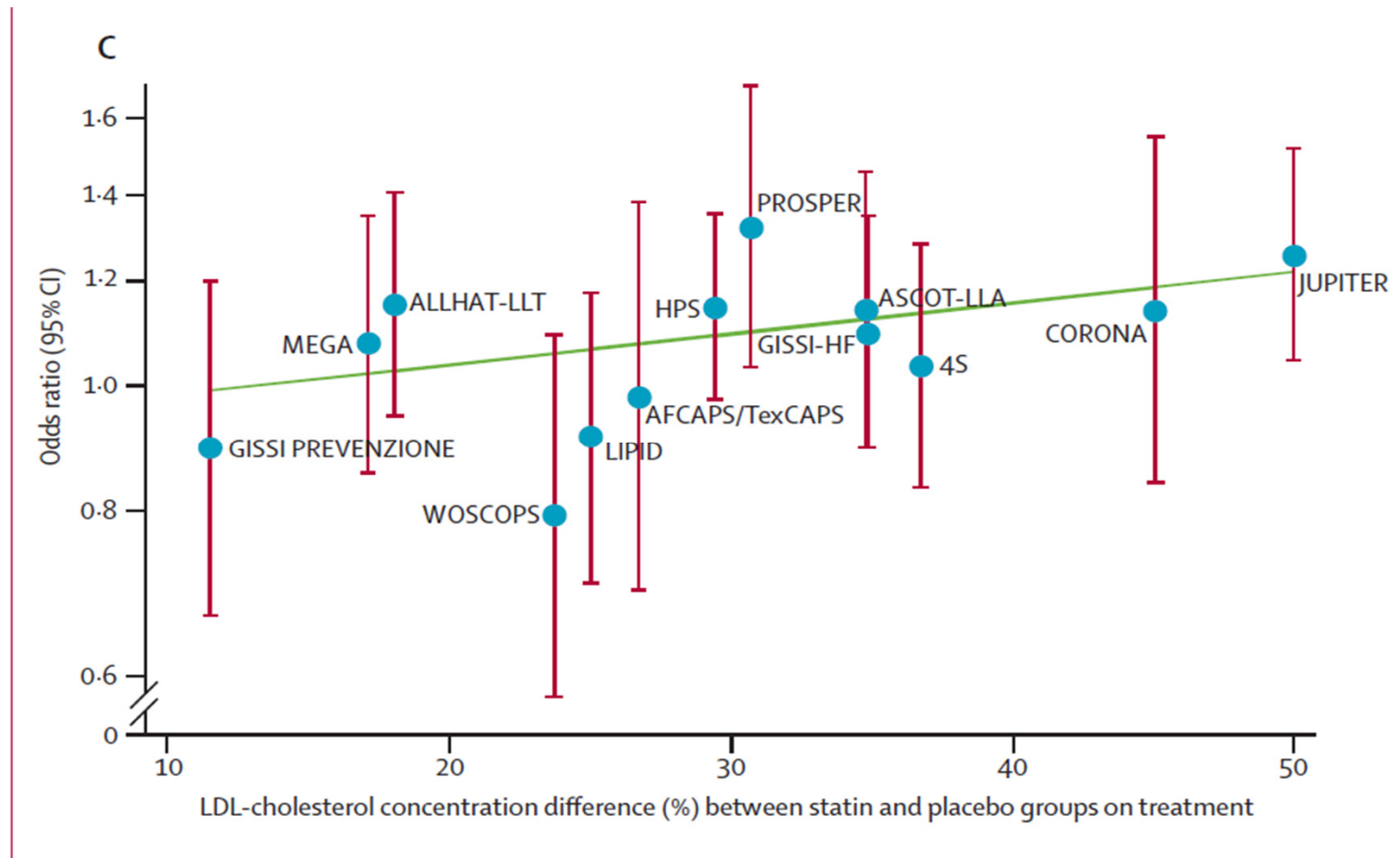


Statins and risk of incident diabetes: a collaborative meta-analysis of randomised statin trials

- 13 statin trials with 91 140 participants,
 - 4278 developed diabetes during a mean of 4 years.
 - Statin therapy was associated with **a 9% increased risk for incident** diabetes (odds ratio [OR] 1·09; 95% CI 1·02–1·17),
 - **NNH 255** (95% CI 150–852) **for 4 years** resulted in **one extra case** of diabetes, **but would avoid 5.4 CHD events**
 - Interpretation Statin therapy is associated with a slightly increased risk of development of diabetes, **but the risk is low both in absolute terms and when compared with the reduction in coronary events.**
- BENEFICIO
5 : 1**
- Clinical practice in patients with moderate or high cardiovascular risk or existing cardiovascular disease should not change.



Statins and risk of incident diabetes: a collaborative meta-analysis of randomised statin trials



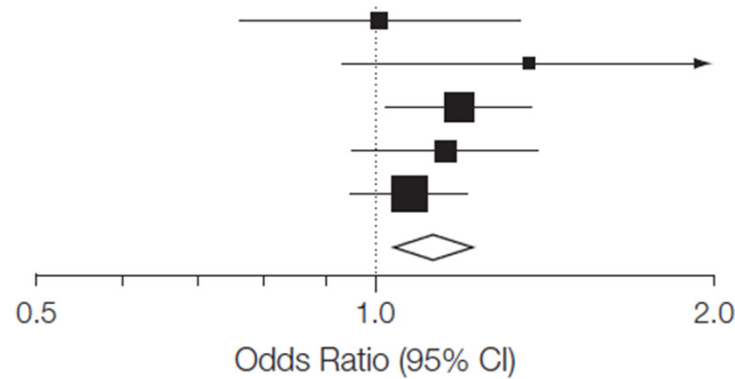


Risk of Incident Diabetes With Intensive-Dose Compared With Moderate-Dose Statin Therapy

A Meta-analysis

NUEVA DIABETES

PROVE IT-TIMI 22,¹⁸ 2004
 A to Z,¹⁷ 2004
 TNT,¹⁵ 2005
 IDEAL,¹⁶ 2005
 SEARCH,⁵ 2010
 Pooled odds ratio
 Heterogeneity: $I^2=0\%$; $P=$

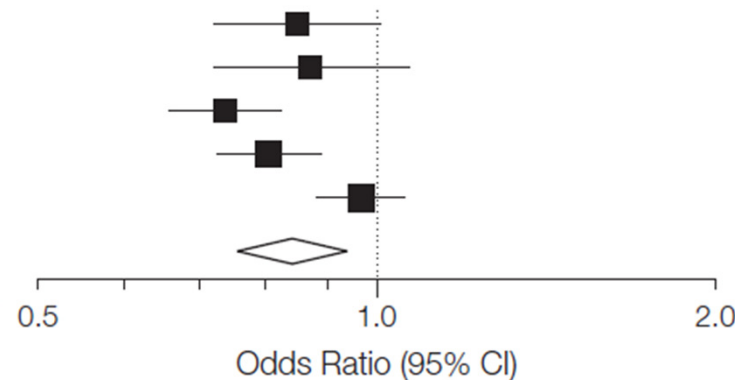


2/1000
NNH
498

BENEFICIO
3 : 1

NUEVOS EVENTOS CARDIOVASCULARES

PROVE IT-TIMI 22,¹⁸ 2004
 A to Z,¹⁷ 2004
 TNT,¹⁵ 2005
 IDEAL,¹⁶ 2005
 SEARCH,⁵ 2010
 Pooled odds ratio
 Heterogeneity: $I^2=74\%$; $P=.004$

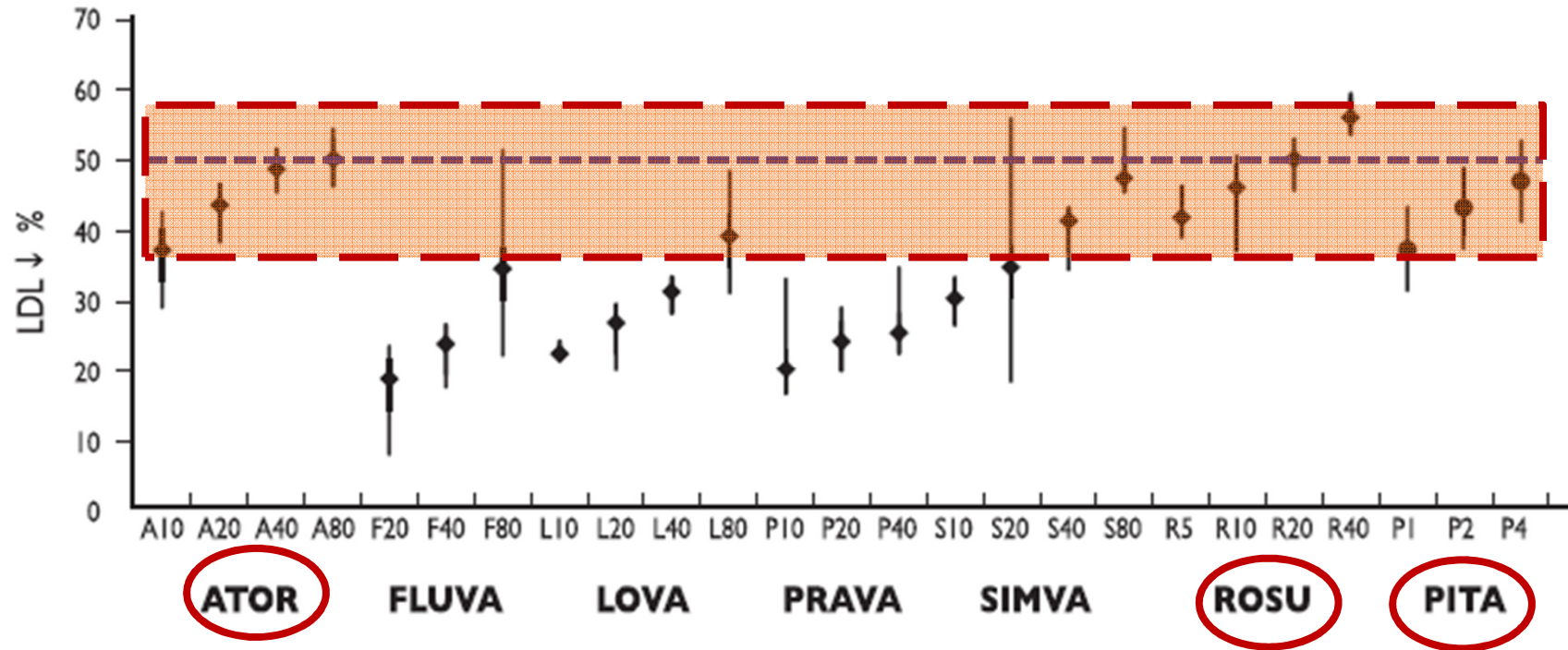


6.5/1000
NNT
155



Potencia de estatinas

ESC-EAS guidelines 2011



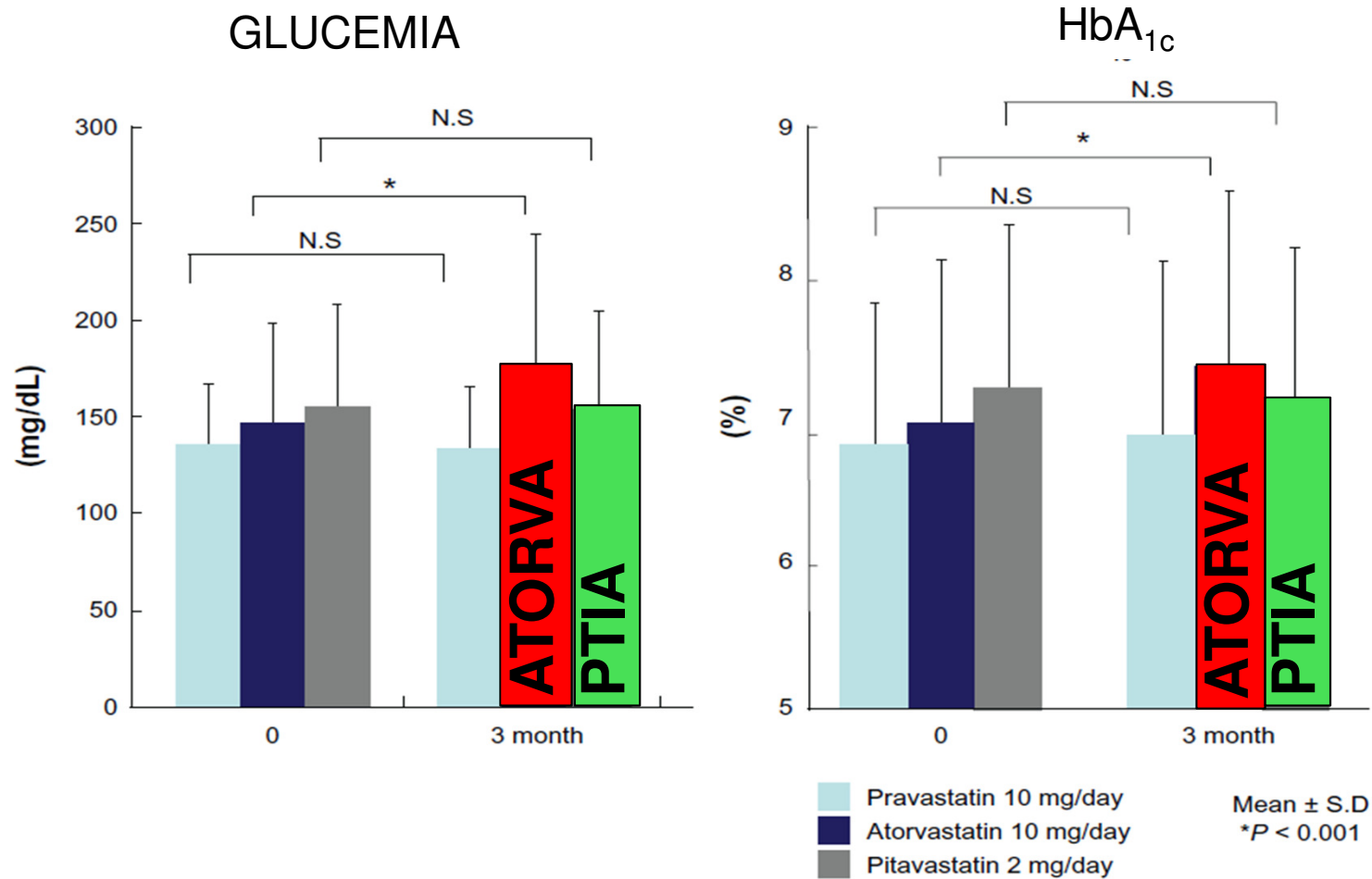
Weng TC, et al. *J Clin Pharm Ther* . 2010;35:139-151

Mukhtar RY, et Al. *Int J Clin Pract* . 2005;59(2):239-252



Estatinas y diabetes

¿todas iguales?





Estatinas y diabetes ¿todas iguales?

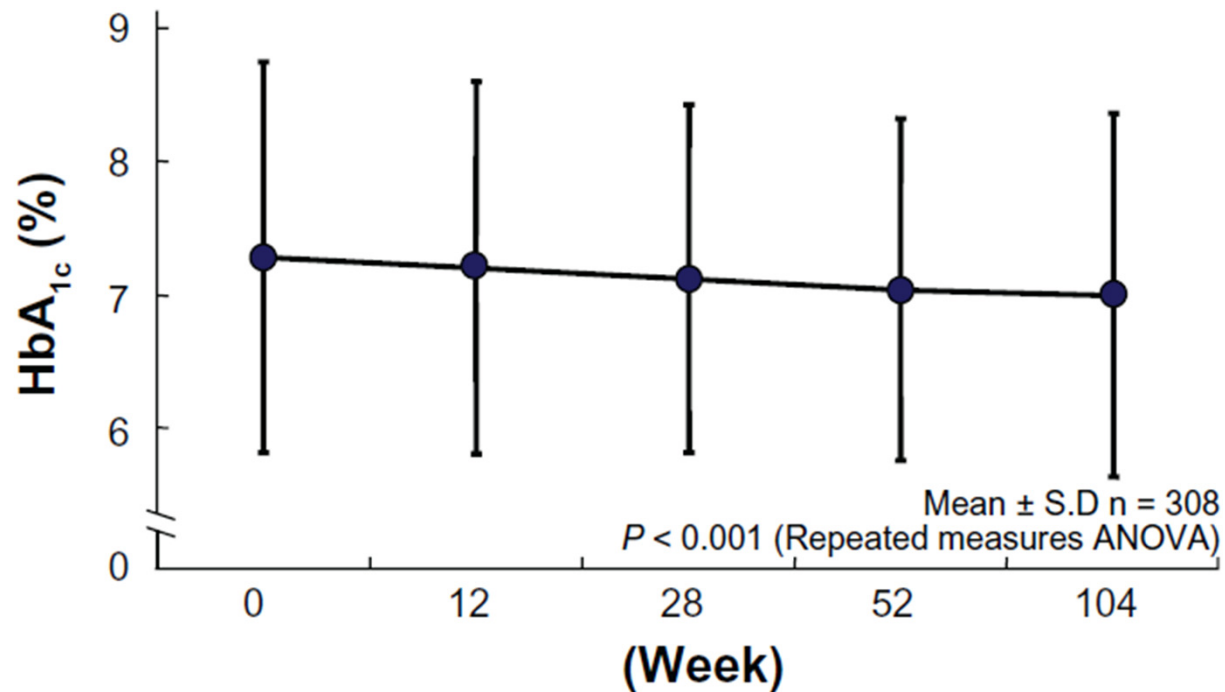


Figure 8 Changes in HbA_{1c} before and after administration of pitavastatin 1–4 mg/day in the LIVES study in patients with diabetes mellitus.



Conclusiones

- Estatinas: elemento clave en prevención cardiovascular
- Riesgo persistente a pesar de tratamiento intensivo
- Diabetes y disfunción renal marcadores de riesgo vascular
- Pitavastatina: una estatina potente con efectos favorables sobre función renal y control glucémico