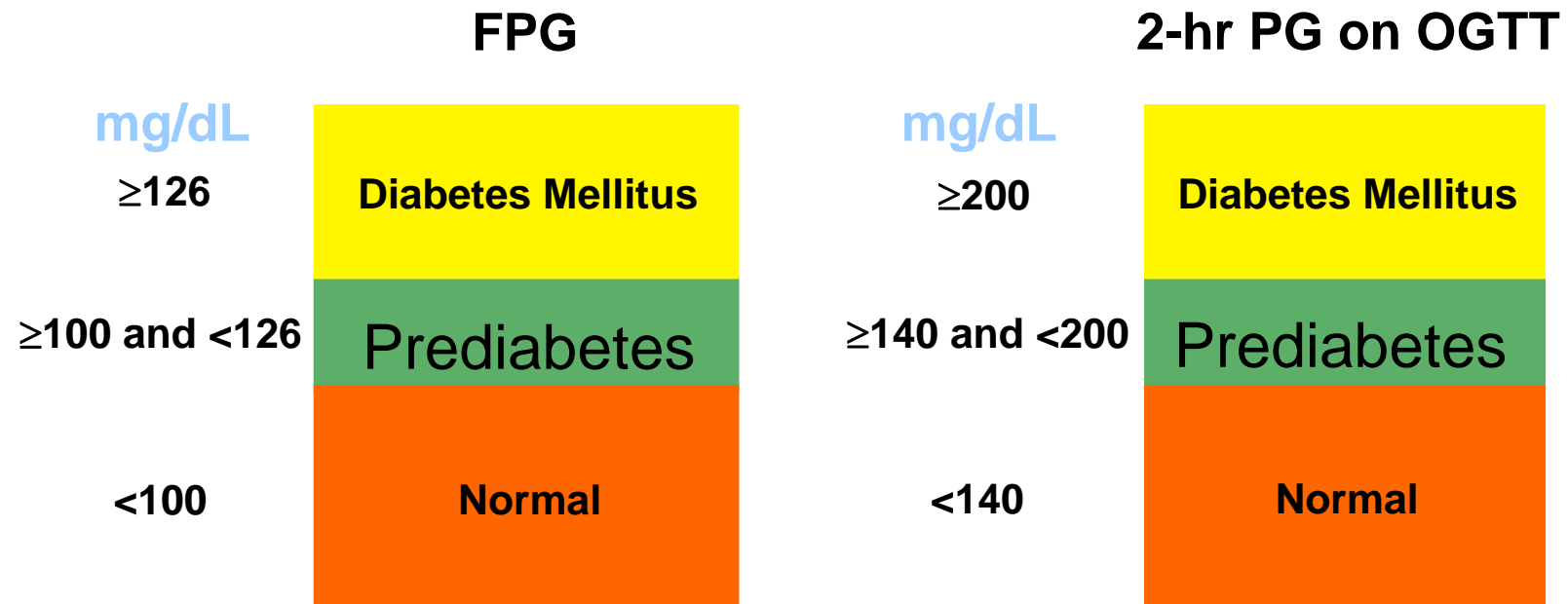


Diabetes Mellitus 糖尿病

Dr Shiu Cho Tak

MD FRCP

Glucose Tolerance Categories



Etiologic Classification of Diabetes Mellitus

Type 1	β -cell destruction with lack of insulin
Type 2	Insulin resistance with insulin deficiency
Other specific	Genetic defects in β -cell Types exocrine pancreas diseases, drug- or chemical-induced, and other rare forms
Gestational	Insulin resistance with β -cell dysfunction

GLOBAL PROJECTIONS FOR THE DIABETES EPIDEMIC: 2003-2025 (millions)



World

2003 = 194 million

2025 = 333 million

Increase 72%

Diabetes Today: An Epidemic

- 20.8 million Americans have diabetes
- 1.5 million new cases in 2005 more than 3500 each day
- Complications of diabetes are a major cause of mortality and morbidity (2002 statistics)

90% of patients with diabetes are treated by primary care physicians



The Problem



Modern Life Has Both Conveniences and Costs

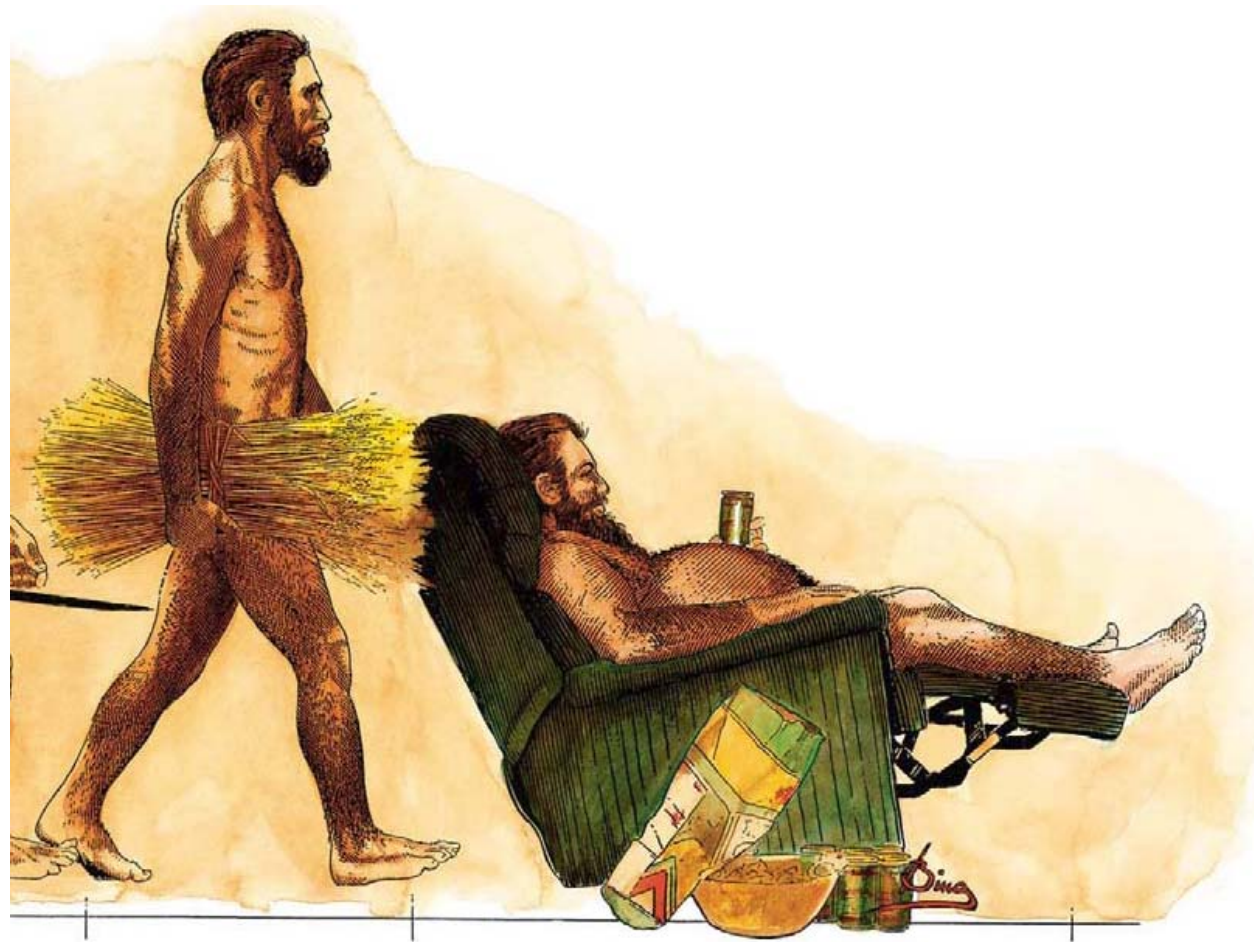


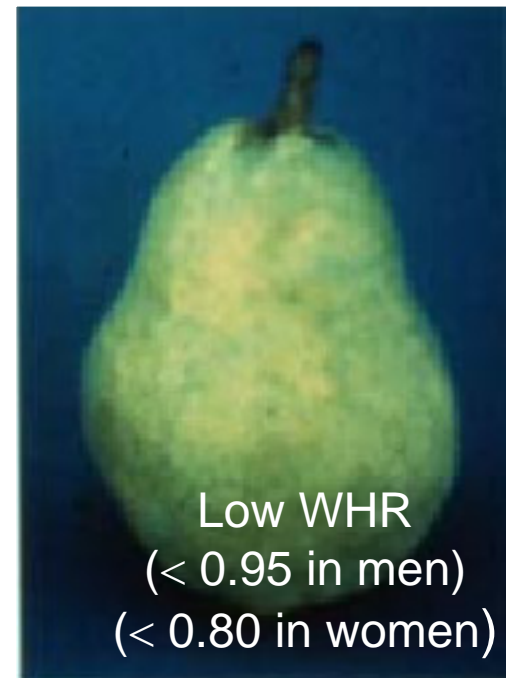
Illustration taken from: Lambert C, Bing C. The Way We Eat Now. *Harvard Magazine*. May-June, 2004;50.

METABOLIC SYNDROME

- Obesity- high waist to hip ratio
- Hyperlipidemia
- Hyperinsulinemia
- Hypertension
- Hyperglycemia
- Acanthosis Nigricans
- PCOS

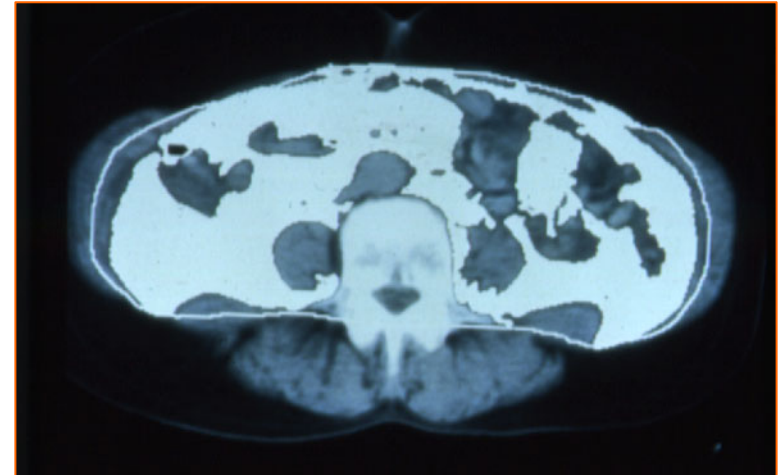
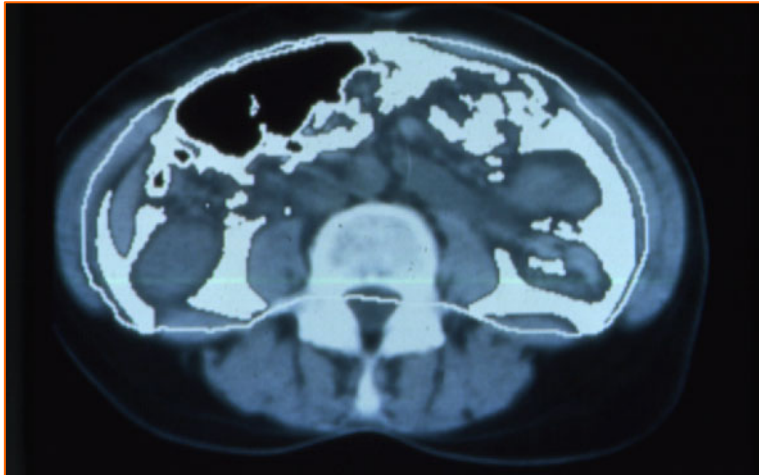
Waist/Hip Ratio

An Index of Abdominal Versus Peripheral Obesity



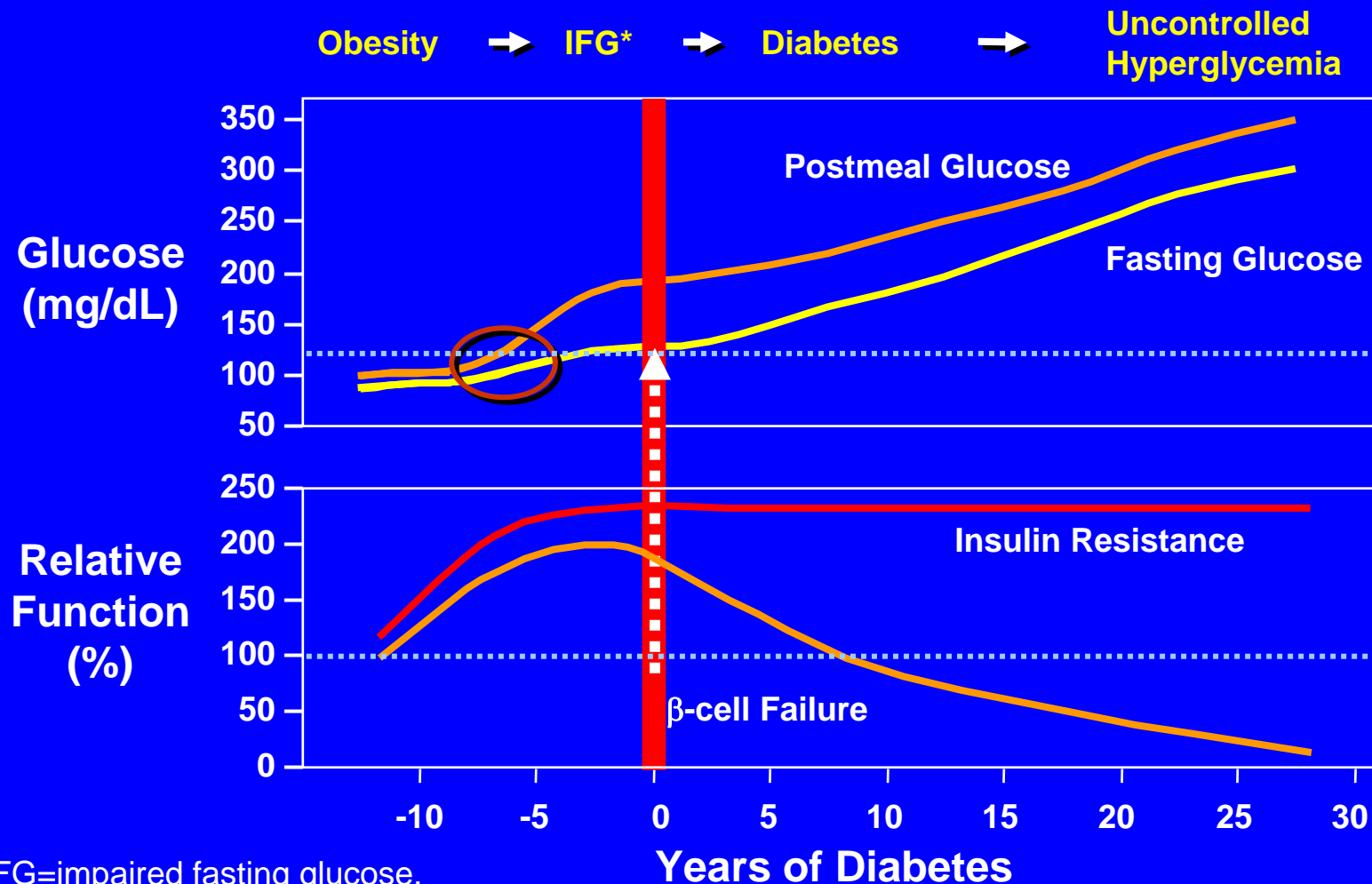
Visceral Fat Distribution

Normal vs Type 2 Diabetes



Courtesy of Wilfred Y. Fujimoto, MD.

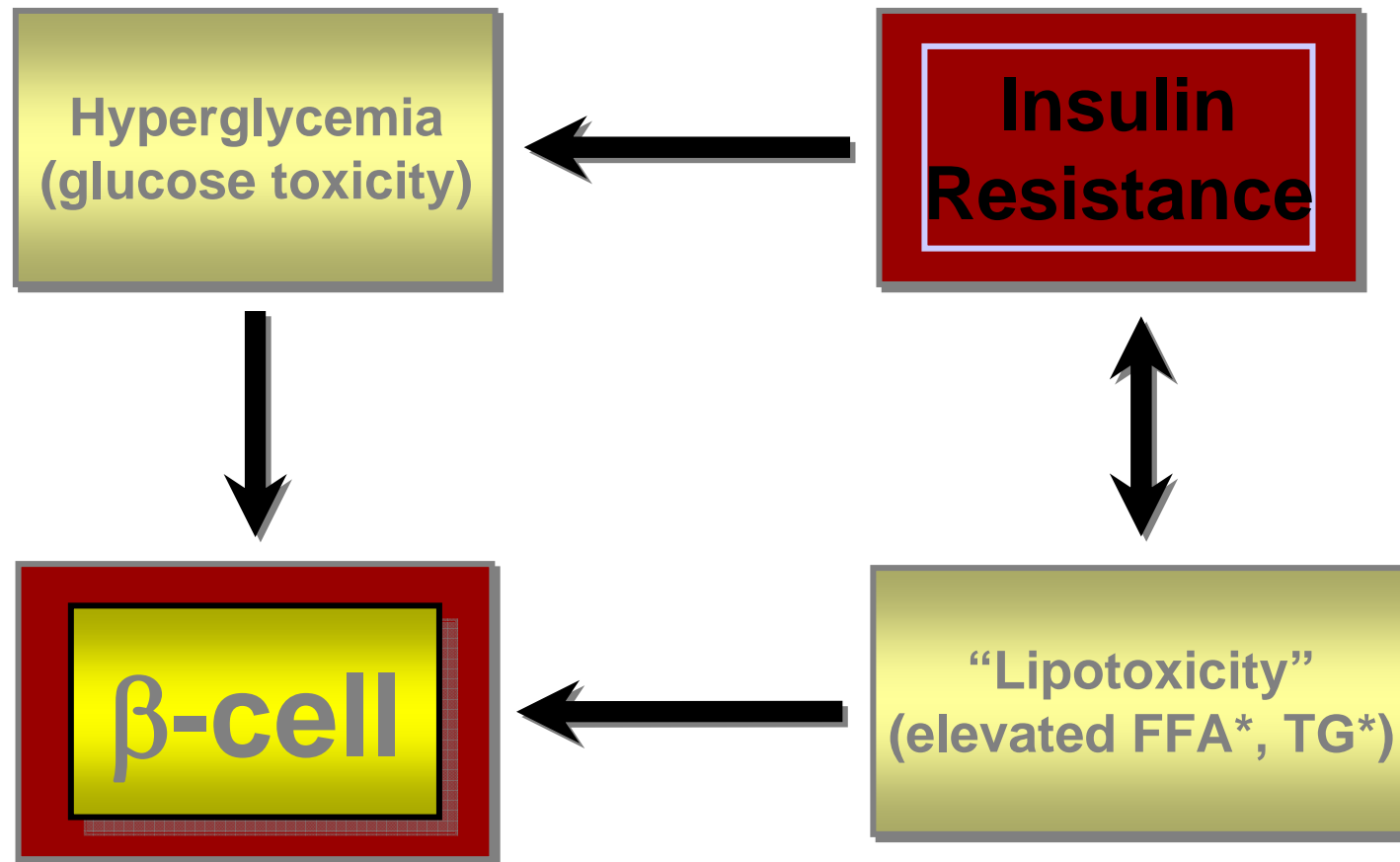
Course of Type 2 Diabetes



*IFG=impaired fasting glucose.

Burger HG, Loriaux DL, Marshall JC, Melmed S, Odell WD, Potts JT, Jr., Rubenstein AH. 2001. Diabetes Mellitus, Carbohydrate Metabolism, and Lipid Disorders. Chap. in *Endocrinology*. 4th ed. Edited by Leslie J. DeGroot and J. Larry Jameson. Vol. 1. Philadelphia: W.B. Saunders Co. Originally published in *Type 2 Diabetes BASICS*. (Minneapolis, International Diabetes Center, 2000).

Factors That May Drive the Progressive Decline of Beta-cell Function

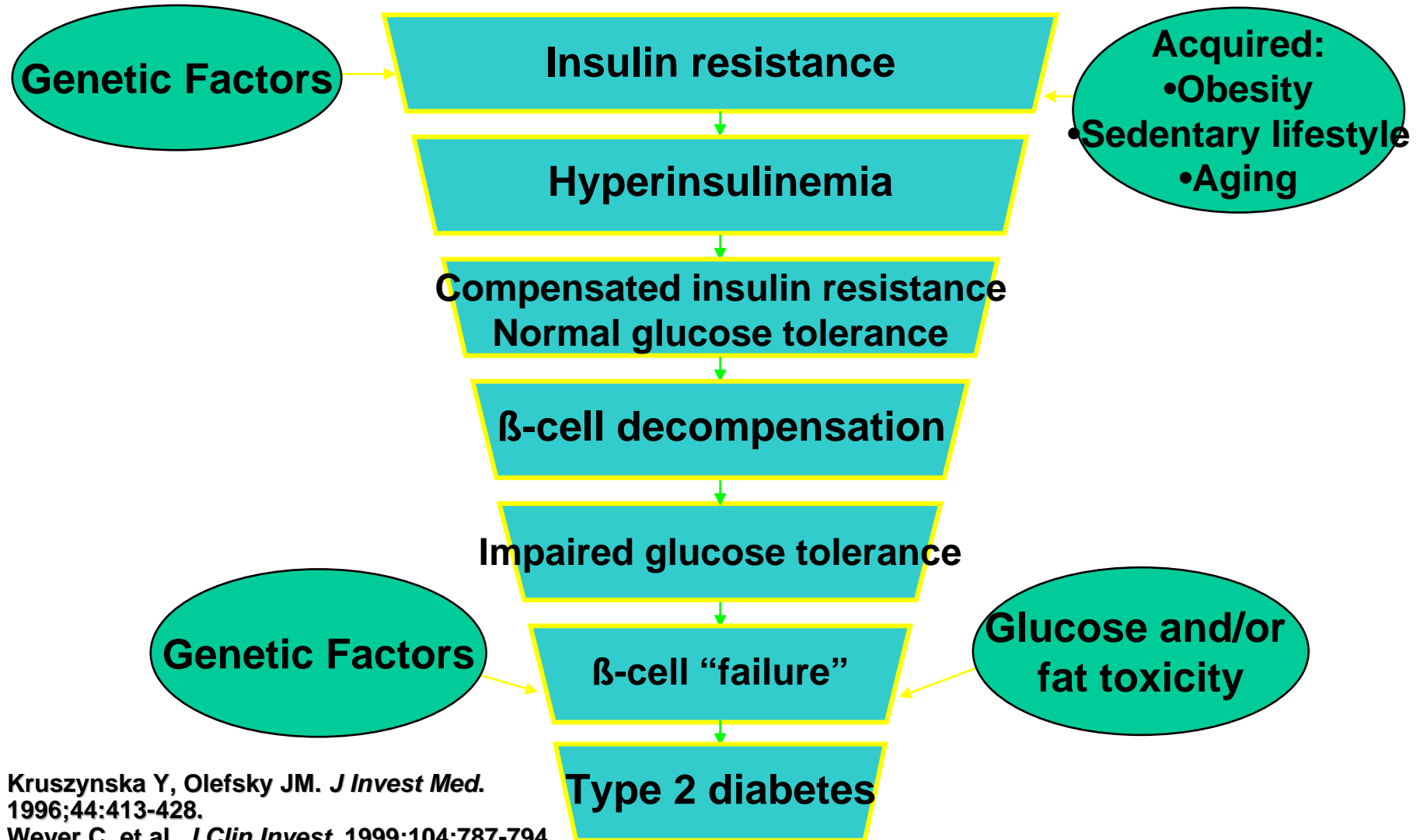


*FFA=free fatty acids; TG=triglycerides.

Adapted from: Kahn SE. *J Clin Endocrinol Metab.* 2001;86(9):4047-4058.

Adapted from: Ludwig DS. *JAMA.* 2002;287(18):2414-2423.

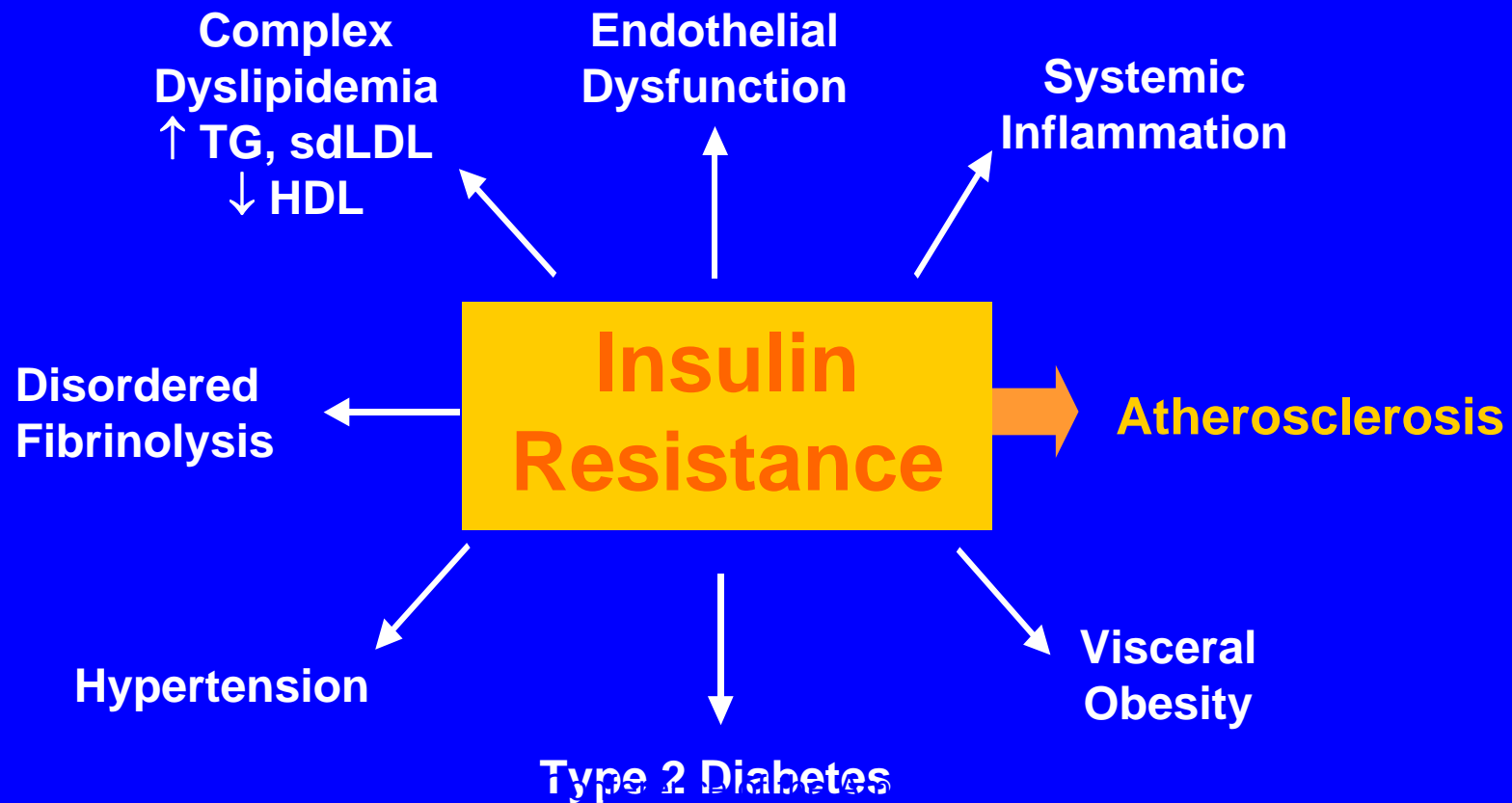
Progression to Type 2 Diabetes



Kruszynska Y, Olefsky JM. *J Invest Med.* 1996;44:413-428.
Weyer C, et al. *J Clin Invest.* 1999;104:787-794.

The Importance of Targeting Insulin Resistance

Over 90% of type 2 diabetics are Insulin Resistant



Complications of Diabetes

Macrovascular

Brain

Cerebrovascular disease

- Transient ischemic attack
- Cerebrovascular accident
- Cognitive impairment

Heart

Coronary artery disease

- Coronary syndrome
- Myocardial infarction
- Congestive heart failure

Extremities

Peripheral vascular disease

- Ulceration
- Gangrene
- Amputation

Microvascular

Eye

Retinopathy
Cataracts
Glaucoma

Kidney

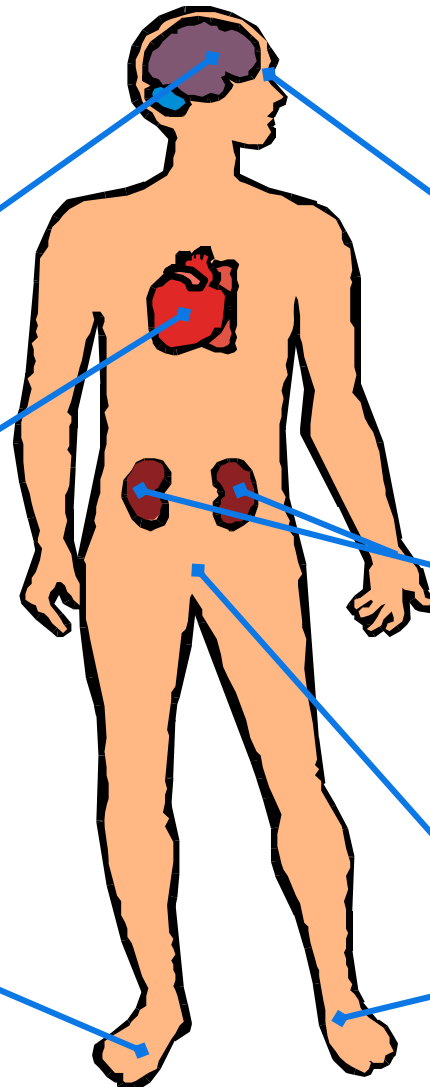
Nephropathy

- Microalbuminuria
- Gross albuminuria
- Kidney failure

Nerves

Neuropathy

- Peripheral
- Autonomic



Diabetic foot



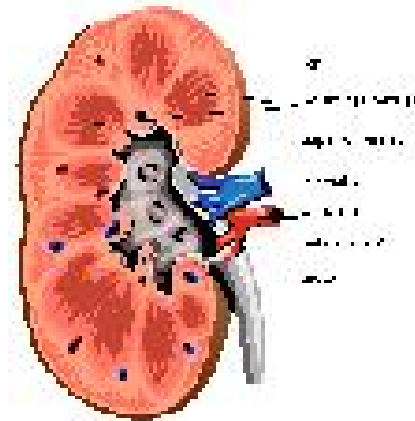
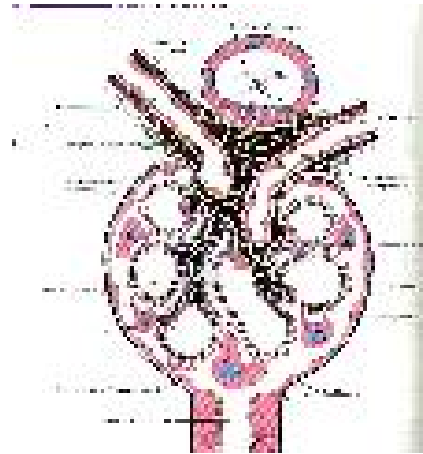
Diabetic foot



Non-proliferative Retinopathy



Nephropathy



Good Glycemic Control (Lower HbA1c) Reduces Incidence of Complications

HbA1c	<u>DCCT</u>	<u>Kumamoto</u>	<u>UKPDS</u>
	9 → 7%	9 → 7%	8 → 7%
Retinopathy	63%	69%	17-21%
Nephropathy	54%	70%	24-33%
Neuropathy	60%	—	—
Macrovascular disease	41%*	—	16%*

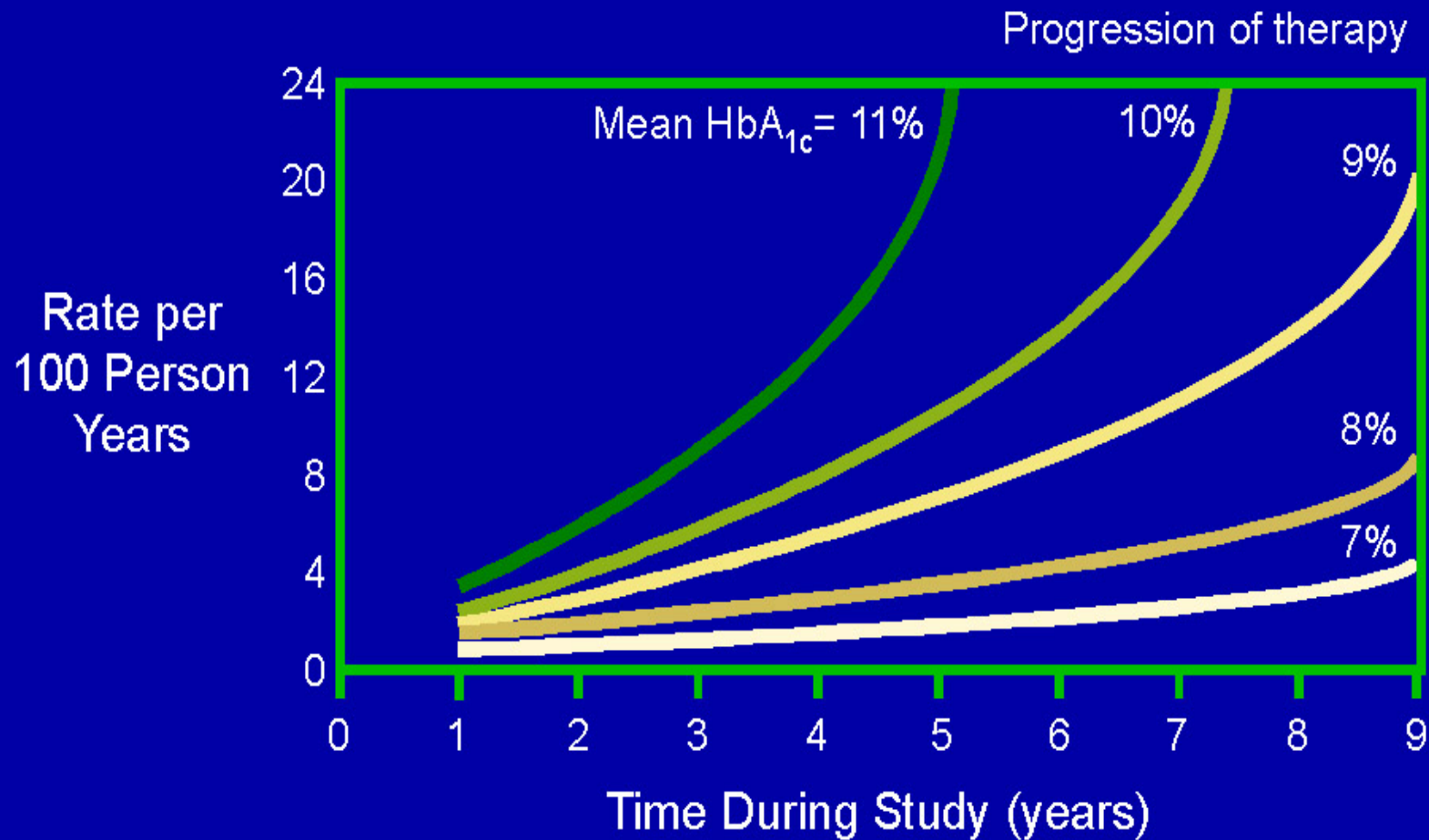
* not statistically significant

Diabetes Control and Complications Trial (DCCT) Research Group. *N Engl J Med.* 1993;329:977-986.

Ohkubo Y et al. *Diabetes Res Clin Pract.* 1995;28:103-117.

UK Prospective Diabetes Study Group (UKPDS) 33: *Lancet.* 1998;352:837-853.

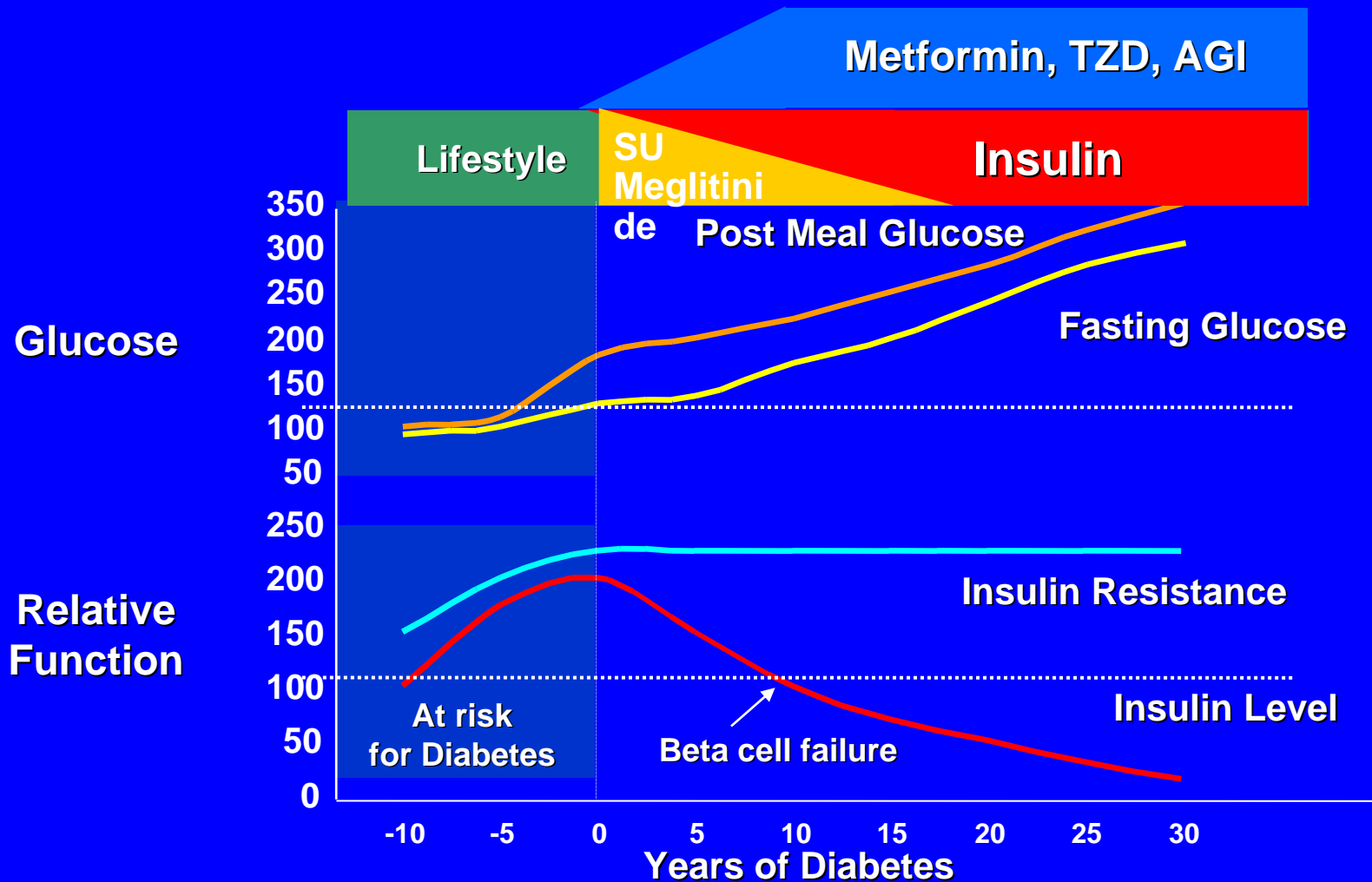
HbA_{1c} as Predictor of Retinopathy (Type 1 diabetes)



TREATMENT OF DIABETES

- IV INSULIN THERAPY
- ORAL HYPOGLYCEMIC AGENTS
- INSULINS
- NEW AGENTS
 - SYMLIN
 - BYETTA
 - DPP-IV INHIBITORS
 - ALPHA-GAMMA TZD

Timeline for Utilization of Therapies

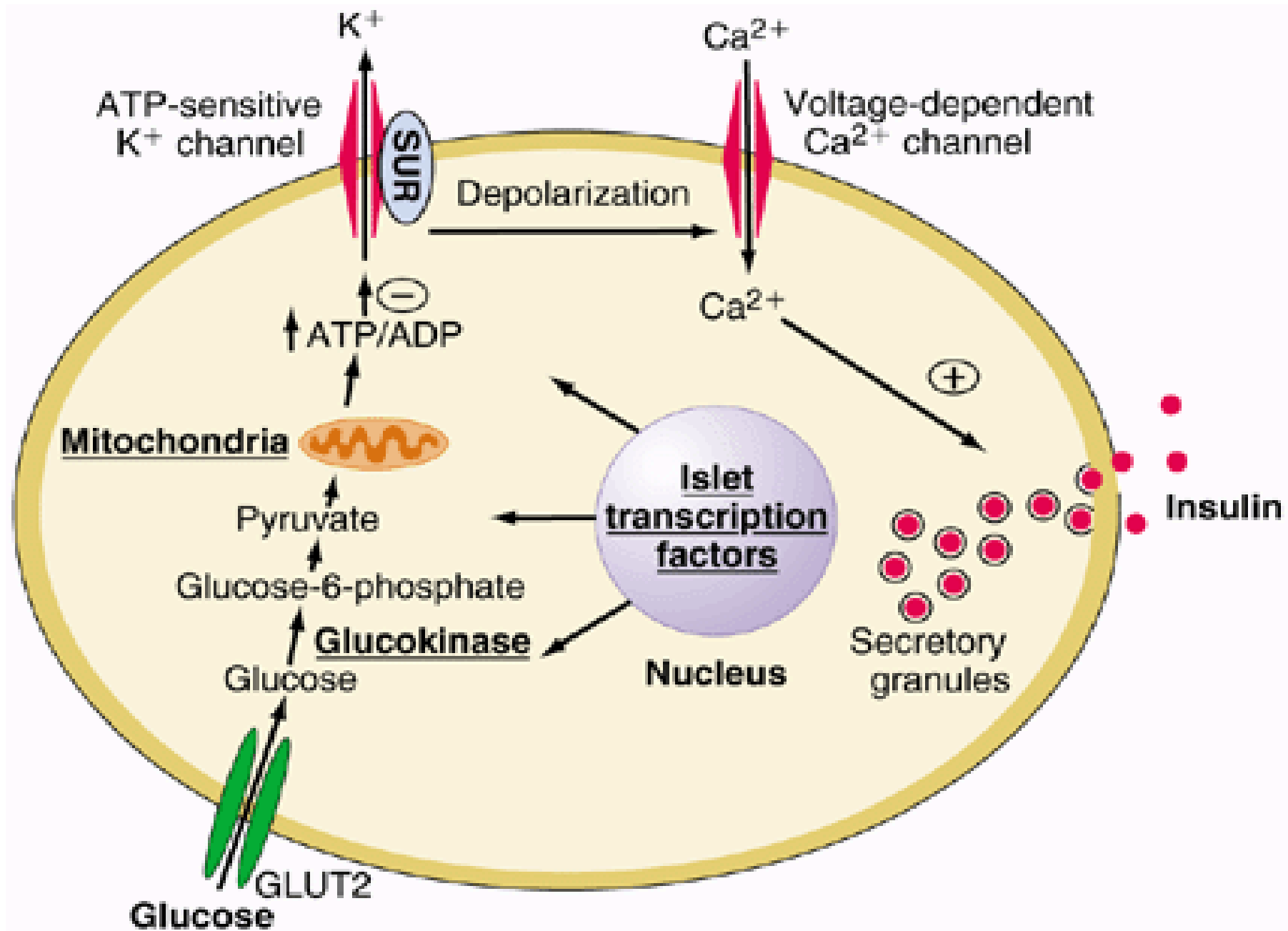


Oral Agents

Drug Class	Examples	Principal Mode of Action	Key Issues
Sulfonylureas	Glimepiride Glipizide Glyburide	Stimulate insulin secretion from pancreatic β -cells	Hypoglycemia Weight gain
Meglitinides	Repaglinide Meglitol	Stimulate insulin secretion from pancreatic β -cells	Hypoglycemia Weight gain

Oral Agents

Drug Class	Examples	Principal Mode of Action	Key Issues
Biguanides	Metformin	Decreases hepatic glucose	GI upset Renal dis. Liver
TZD	Rosiglitazone Pioglitazone	Improve peripheral insulin sensitivity	enzymes Weight gain
Alpha-glucosidase inhibitors	Acarbose Miglitol	Delay carbohydrate absorption	Flatulence

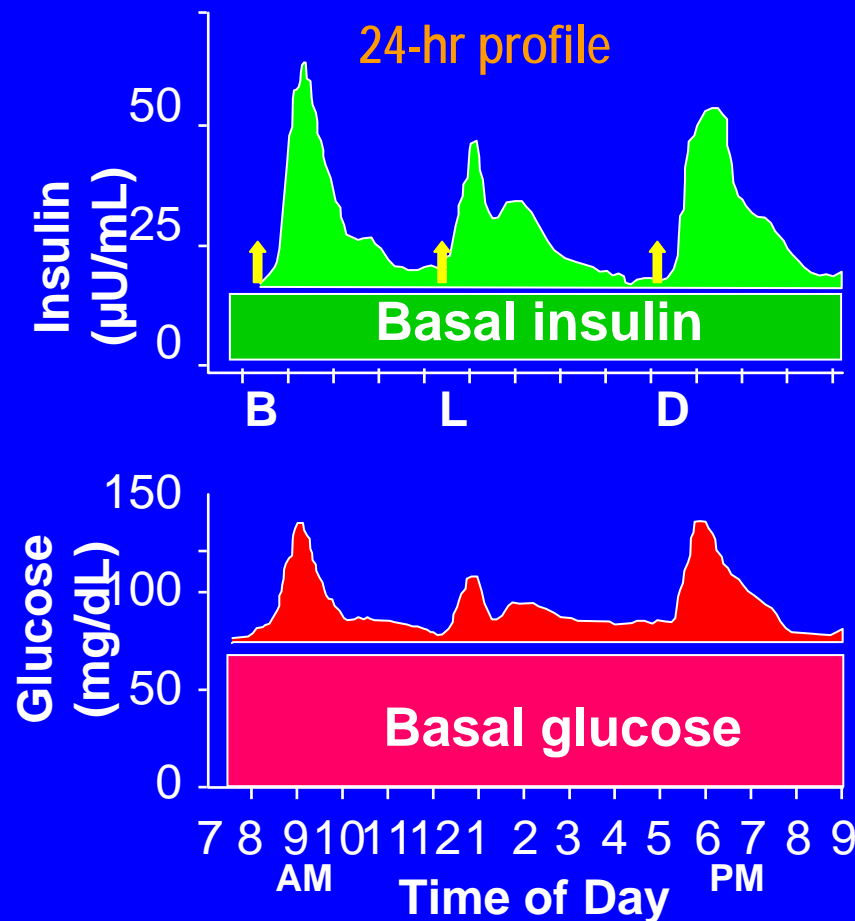


Principles of Molecular Medicine. Totowa, NJ, Humana, 1998

Mimicking Nature With Insulin

Basal/Bolus Concept

Physiologic Insulin Secretion

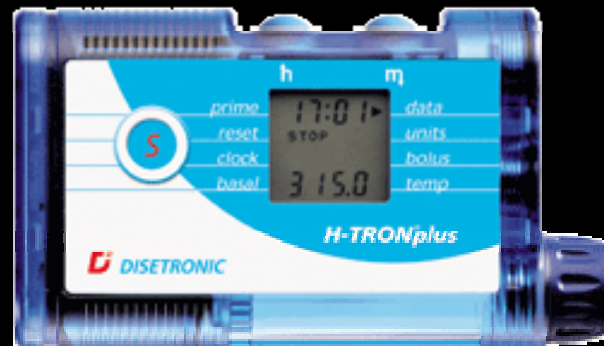


- Suppresses glucose production between meals and overnight
- Nearly constant levels
- 50% of daily needs

Adapted with permission from Bergenstal RM et al. In: DeGroot LJ, Jameson JL, eds. *Endocrinology*. 4th ed. Philadelphia, Pa: WB Saunders Co.; 2001:821

EXUBERA INHALABLE INSULIN





Continuous Glucose Monitoring System (CGMS) Physician Diagnostic System



Insulin Pump



Internal Insulin Pump



Type 2 Diabetes

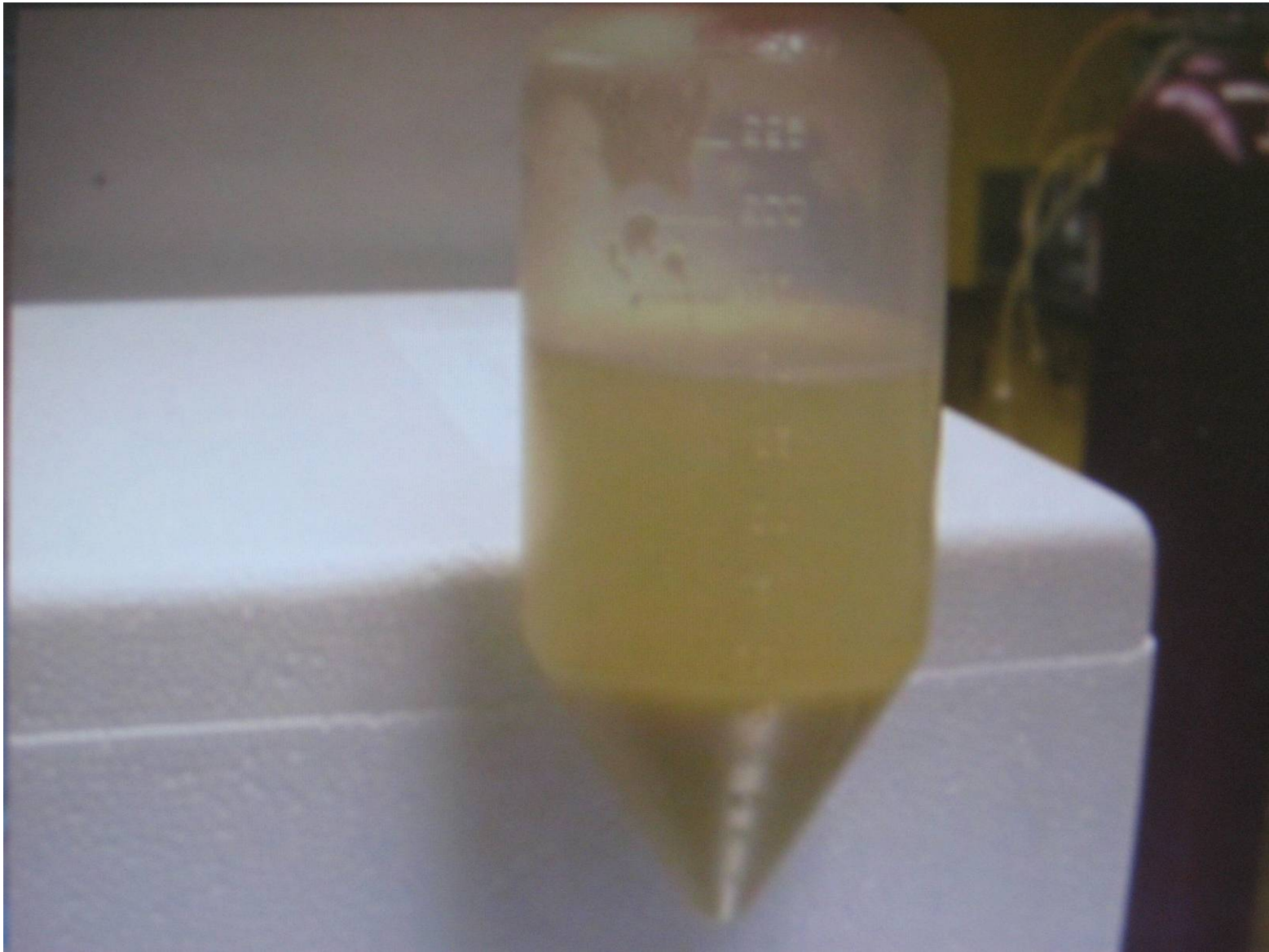
Treat to Target:

- Blood pressure <130/80 mmHg

- Lipids
 - ◆ LDL <2.6mmol/L (100mg/dl)
 - ◆ Triglyceridies <1.7mmol/L (150mg/dl)
 - ◆ HDL* >1.1mmol/L (40mg/dl)

* For women, target 10 mg/dl higher







Thiogamma 600 filmtablet

Composition

- Active ingredient
 - 600 mg tioctic acid/alfa-lipoic acid
- Other ingredients
 - simethicone, magnesium-stearate, microcristalline cellulose, lactose 1 H₂O, silicium-dioxide highly dispersed, hipromellose, talc, carmellose-sodium, sodium-lauryl-sulphate, macrogol 6000



Alpha-lipoic acid

Historical summary

- **Discovery**
 - 1948 O'Kane and Gunsalus
 - Today
 - **Causal therapy for diabetic neuropathies**
- **Isolation**
 - 1951 Reed (liver of cow)
- **Construction of the structure**
 - 1952



Alpha-lipoic acid

Pharmacodynamic properties

- Natural antioxidant compound
- Develops by endogenic way
- Coenzyme in oxidative metabolic processes
- Free radical scavenger
- Role in glucose utilisation

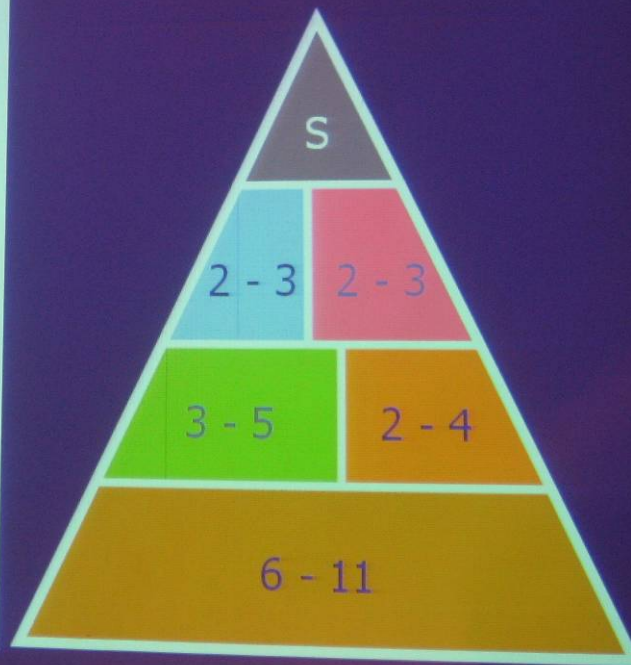


Alpha-lipoic acid

Physiology

- Plays a central role in oxidative catabolism of aliments
- Coenzymes dependent on lipoic acid
 - pyruvate-dehydrogenase
 - alpha-ketoglutarate-dehydrogenase
 - enzymes of amino acid-dehydrogenase with ramifying chains

Diabetes Food Pyramid



Carbohydrate Counting

To evenly distribute total CHO in diet.

Daily CHO Allowance
200 g

Brkfst
50 g

Lunch
60 g

PM
15 g

Dinner
60 g

Night
15 g

200 g total

中國食物的升糖指數 Chinese Foods Glycemic Index

✦ 饅頭	88.1	✦ 南瓜	75
✦ 油條	79.6	✦ 薯仔	60 – 85
✦ 白飯	83.2	✦ 胡蘿蔔	71
✦ 糯米飯	87	✦ 芋頭	47.7
✦ 黑米粥	42.3	✦ 魔芋	17
✦ 蕎麥麵	59.3	✦ 雪梨	36
✦ 粉絲	31.6	✦ 柚子	25
✦ 黃豆	18	✦ 蘋果汁	41
✦ 豆腐	22.3	✦ 汽水	68
✦ 四季豆	27	✦ 低脂乳酪	33
✦ 綠豆	27	✦ 餃子	28
✦ 花生	14		

Summary

- The evidence is overwhelming that good control does count
- Morbidity and mortality can be reduced
- There is nothing inevitable about the complications of diabetes

Summary (cont)

- The cost of diabetes is in its complications
- Any expense paid up front in better management will pay off handsomely in the long run
- The tools for good diabetes care already exist
- No tool is more important than the services of a certified diabetes educator

Summary (cont)

- Assessment tools include Self Monitoring of Blood Glucose and HbA1C
- Targets should be established for each of these for each patients within the national guidelines
- When targets are not reached the help of a specialist should be sought

Summary

- Insulin administration should mimic nature
- Nature's way is basal insulin 24 hrs. a day
- And bolus insulin with every feeding
- Insulin lispro, aspartate or glulisine can supply bolus
- Insulin glargine or detemir can supply the basal with one injection per day
- Control of blood sugar will prevent the complications of diabetes