



The association of diabetic retinopathy and diabetic nephropathy among type 2 diabetic patients in Thailand

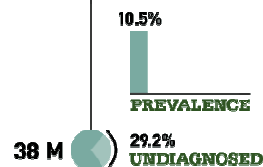
Miss Kamolwan Sriplang

Introduction⁽¹⁾

NORTH AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN

More healthcare dollars were spent on diabetes in this region than any other

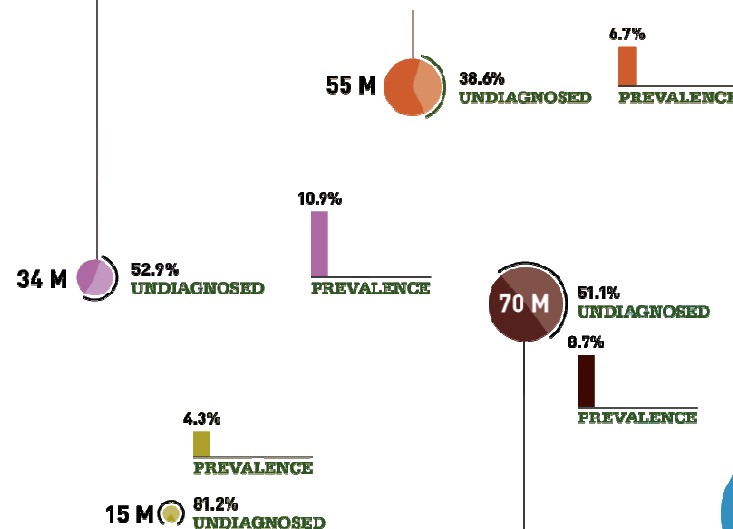
1 in 10 adults in this region has diabetes



MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

1 in 9 adults in this region has diabetes

More than half of people with diabetes in this region don't know they have it



EUROPE

1 out of every 3 dollars spent on diabetes healthcare was spent in this region

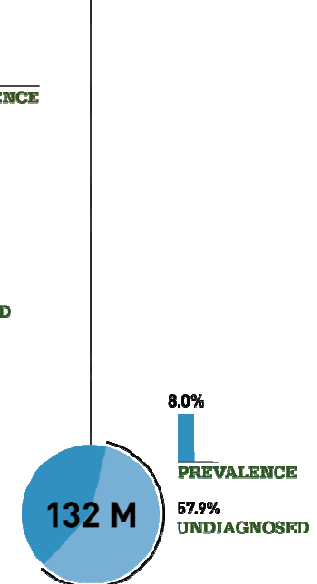
21.2 million people in this region have diabetes and don't know it



WESTERN PACIFIC

1 in 3 adults with diabetes lives in this region

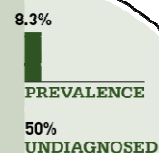
6 of the top 10 countries for diabetes prevalence are Pacific Islands



WORLD

371 M

people living with diabetes



SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA

Only 5% of all healthcare dollars for diabetes were spent in this region

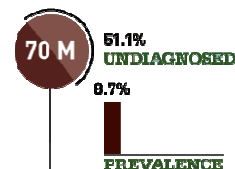
1 in 11 adults in this region has diabetes



AFRICA

Over the next 20 years, the number of people with diabetes in the region will almost double

This region has the highest mortality rate due to diabetes



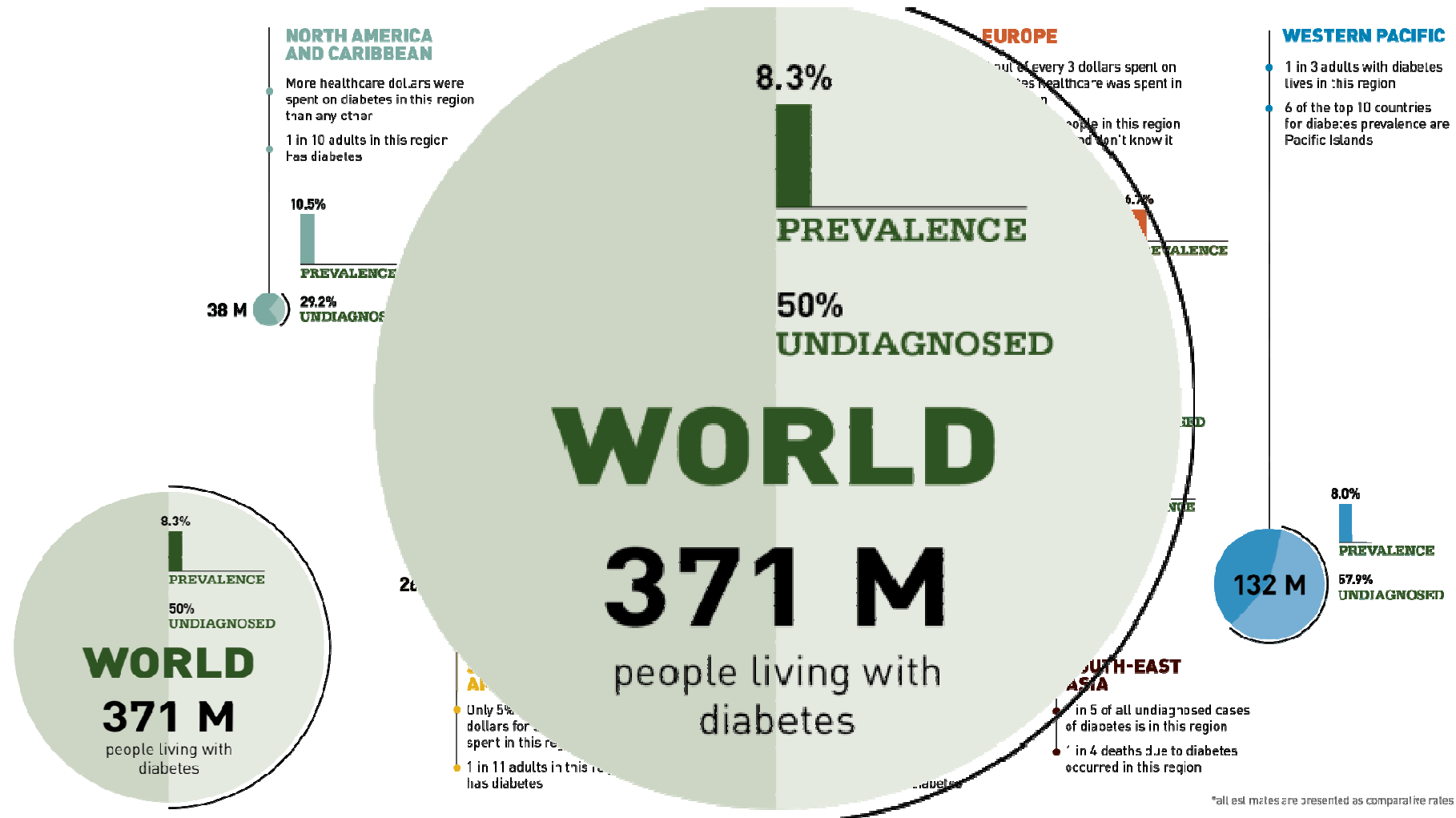
SOUTH-EAST ASIA

1 in 5 of all undiagnosed cases of diabetes is in this region

1 in 4 deaths due to diabetes occurred in this region

⁽¹⁾all estimates are presented as comparative rates

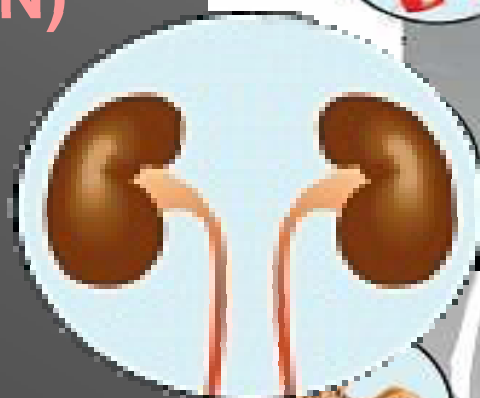
Introduction(2)





6.7-7.5% ; 2004 to 2009

Diabetic nephropathy (DN)



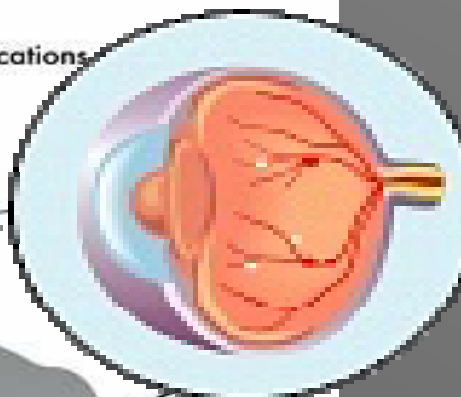
Diabetes Symptoms and complications



Skin infections



Heart damage



Diabetic retinopathy (DR)

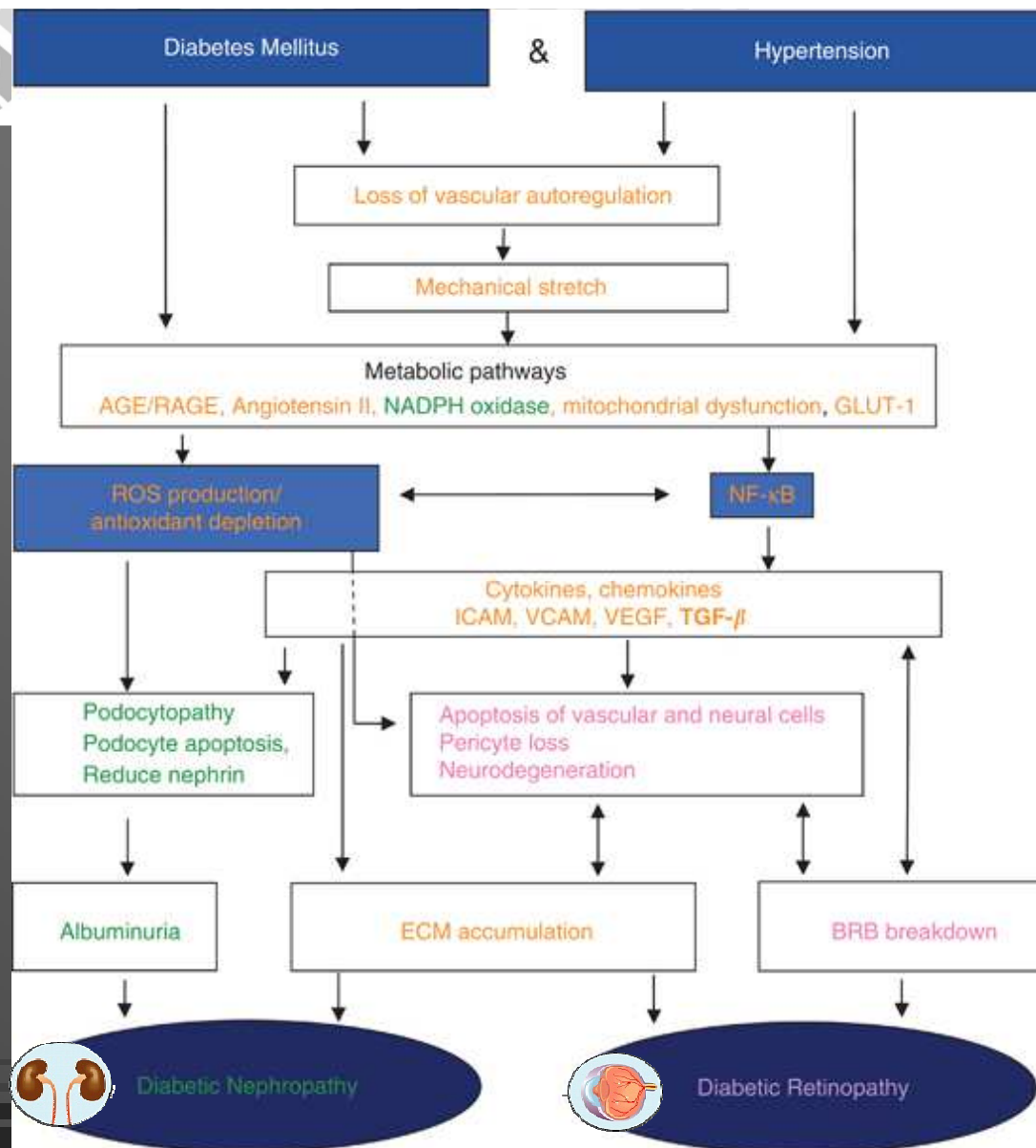


Fatty liver



Osteoporosis

Introduction(5)



Natural History of Diabetic Nephropathy

	Designation	Characteristics	GFR (minimum)	Albumin Excretion	Blood Pressure	Chronology
Stage 1	Hyperfunction and hypertrophy	Glomerular hyperfiltration	Increased in type 1 and type 2	May Be Increased	Type 1 normal Type 2 normal hypertension	Present at time of diagnosis
Stage 2	Silent stage	Thickened BM Expanded mesangium	Normal	Type 1 normal Type 2 may be <30-300 mg/d	Type 1 normal Type 2 normal hypertension	First 5 years
Stage 3	Incipient stage	Microalbuminuria	GFR begins to fall	30-300 mg/d	Type 1 increased Type 2 normal hypertension	6-15 years
Stage 4	Overt diabetic nephropathy	Macroalbuminuria	GFR below N	>380 mg/d	Hypertension	15-25 years
Stage 5	Uremic	ESRD	0-10	Decreasing	Hypertension	25-30 years

Introduction(7)

Hyperglycaemia



Non-proliferative

Pericyte loss, basement membrane thickening, and vascular leakage

Pre-proliferative

Hypoxia, and soft exudates

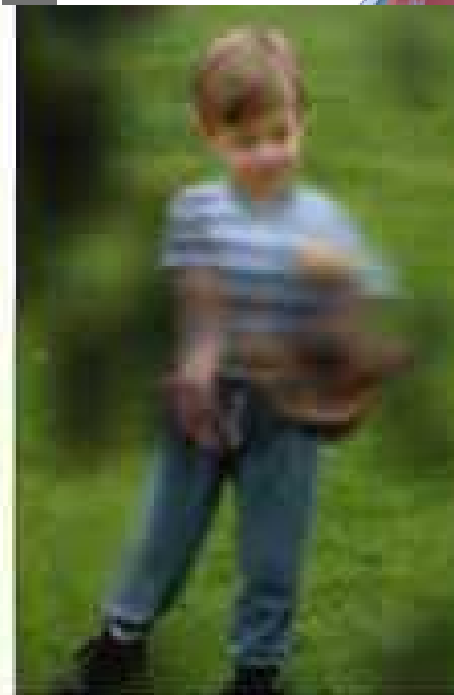
Proliferative

Angiogenesis and retinal neovascularization

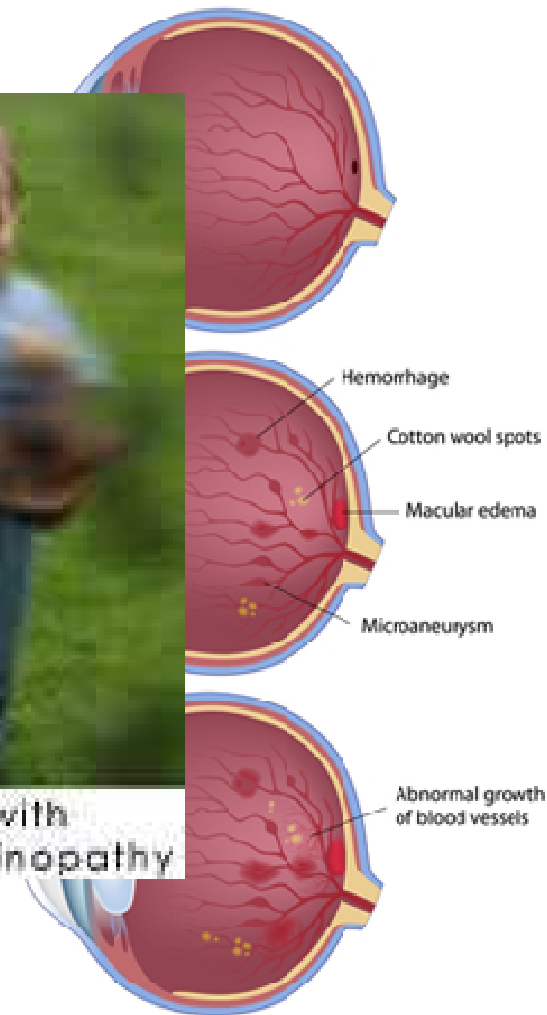


Normal vision

Normal

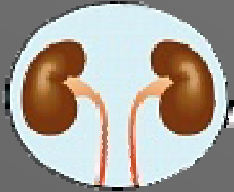


Vision with diabetic retinopathy



Stages of vasculopathy in diabetic retinopathy

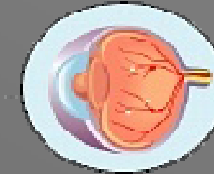
Expert Reviews in Molecular Medicine
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Diabetic nephropathy

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- Suthep, 2011
- Petch R, 2006

Sathit P, 2011



Diabetic retinopathy

- Sriwijitkamol A, 2011
- Krairittichai U, 2011
- Aekplakorn W, 2004
- Aekplakorn W, 2011
- Yothin J, 2009
- Srisuda O, 2012
- Rattana L, 2006



Research Question :

Does diabetic retinopathy associate with diabetic nephropathy among type 2 diabetic patients in Thailand ?





To examine the association of diabetic retinopathy and diabetic nephropathy among type 2 diabetic patients in Thailand.





Study design

- Cross sectional analytical
- Part of DM&HT 2012 data set

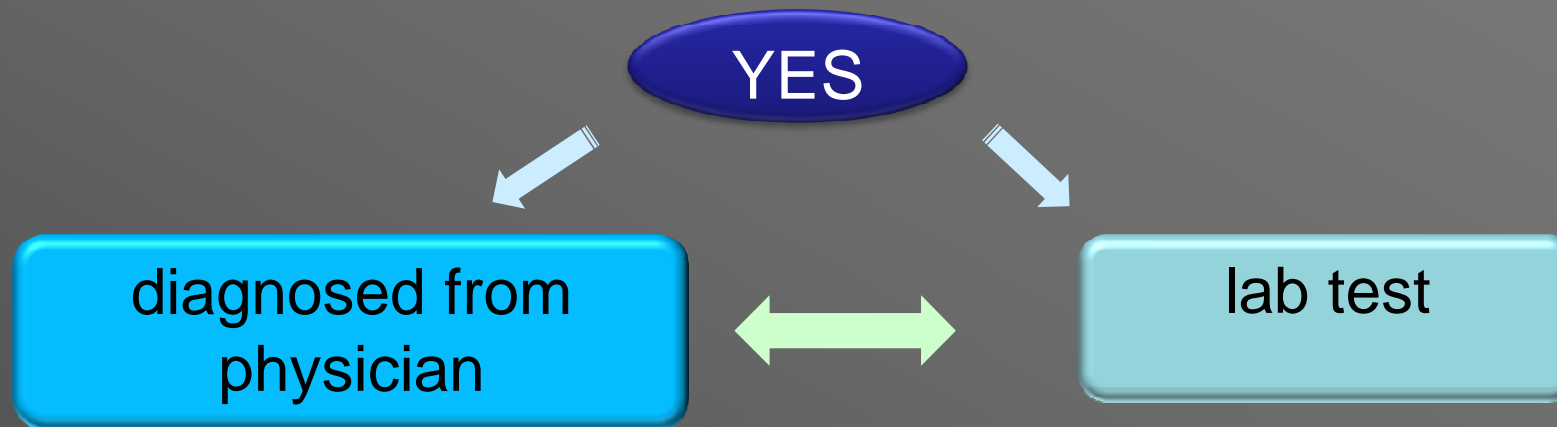


Sampling method

- Proportional to size, stratified cluster sampling of the patients for each hospital

Study outcome

- The main outcome was **DN** (Yes,NO)



- Covariate : sex, age, HbA1c, lipid profile, blood pressure, duration of DM

Is it Microalbuminuria?

Measure urinary albumin excretion (UAE) in a spot urine sample



ratio (ACR)

Category	Spot (mg/g creatinine)
Normoalbuminuria	<30
Microalbuminuria	30-300
Macroalbuminuria	>300



National Kidney Foundation

Reference: National Kidney Foundation. KDOQI™ Clinical Practice Guidelines and Clinical Practice Recommendations for Diabetes and Chronic Kidney Disease. Am J Kidney Dis 49:S1-S180, 2007 (suppl 2).



Descriptive analysis

- Frequency, Percentage, Mean(SD), Median(Min:Max)

Bivariate analysis

- Simple logistic regression
- Crude OR

Mutivariable analysis

- Multiple logistic regression
- Backward elimination method
- Adjust odd ratio, 95%CI

Statistics software

- STATA version 12.0



Ethical consideration

- The study was approved by the ethics committee of each participating hospital. Signed informed consent was obtained from all participants.

Results (1)

Total number of diagnosed with type 2 diabetes and HT in Thailand
(N = 3,373,089)

Sample randomly selected
(n = 62,223)

514 could not collected

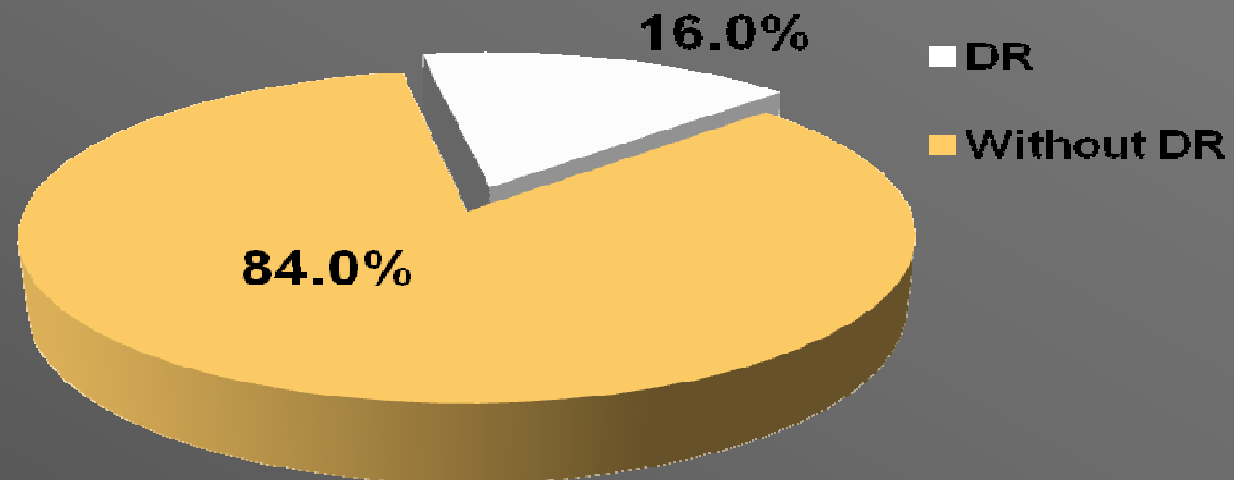
Collected with only DM, only HT and DMHT
(n = 61,709)

32,768 HT patients were excluded

**Patients with DM and DMHT
(n = 28,941)**

Demographic characteristics

Diabetic retinopathy



Demographic characteristics



69.7%



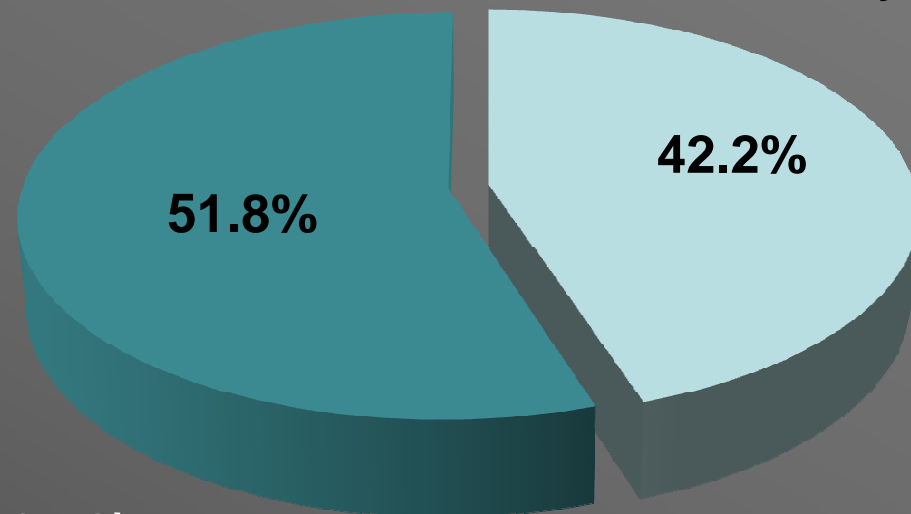
30.3%



Gender

■ < 60 years

■ ≥ 60 years



Age

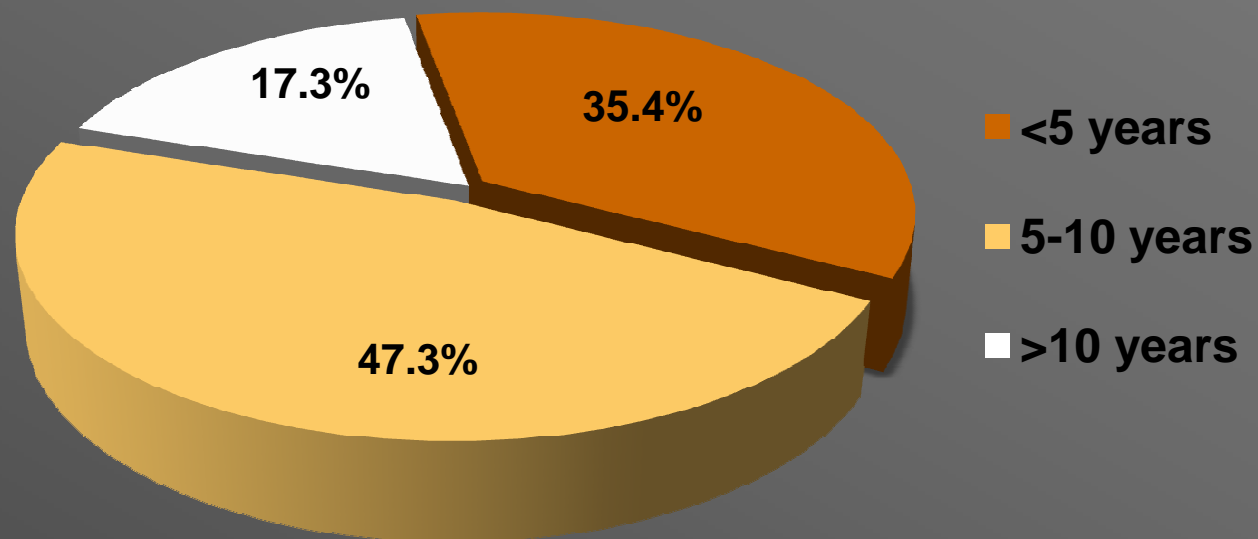
Mean(SD) = 60.0(10.7)

Median(Min:Max) = 60.0(20.0:97.0)

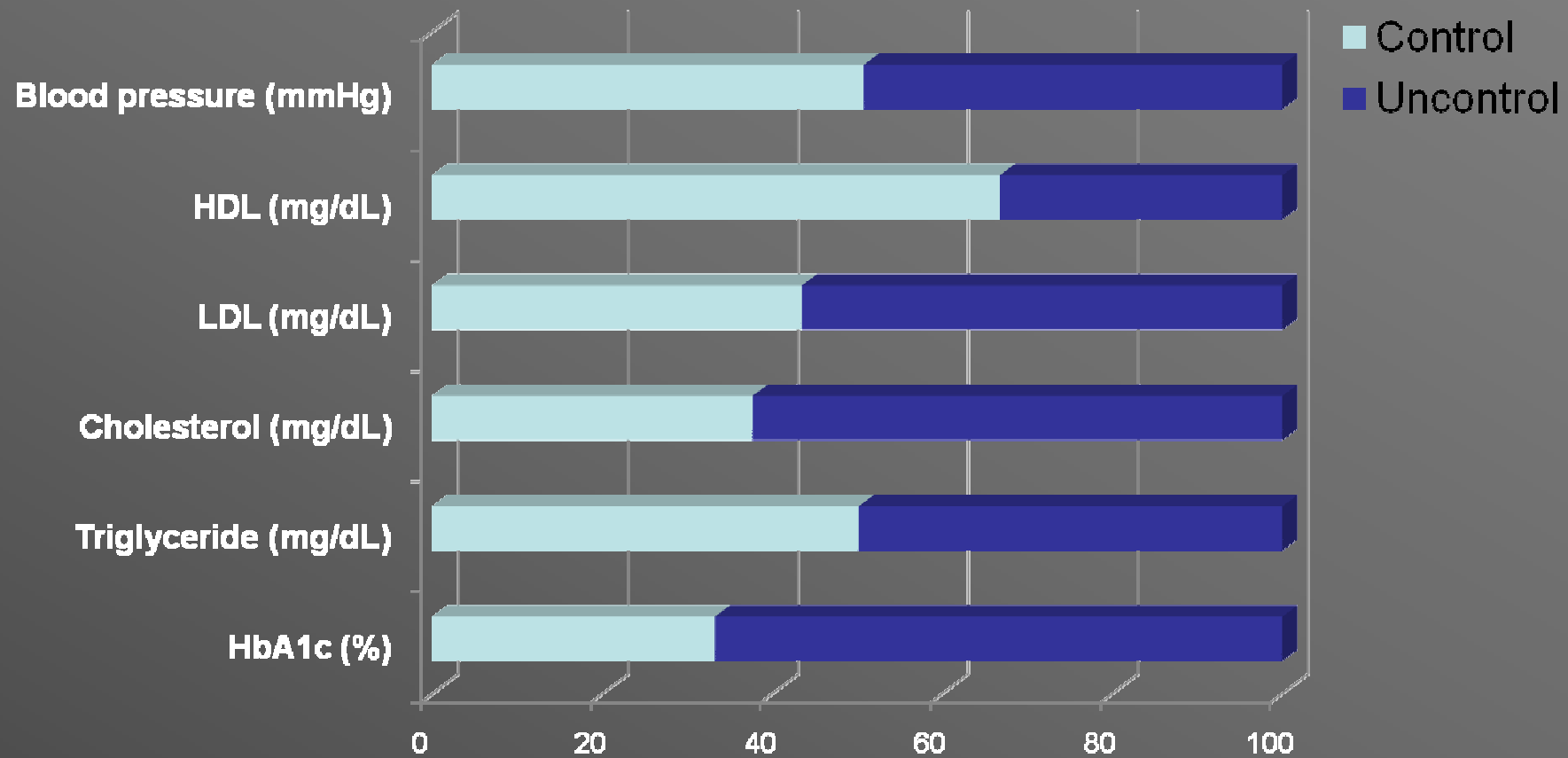
Demographic characteristics

 Duration of DM Mean(SD) = 6.8(4.6)

Median(Min:Max) = 6.0(0.0:54.0)



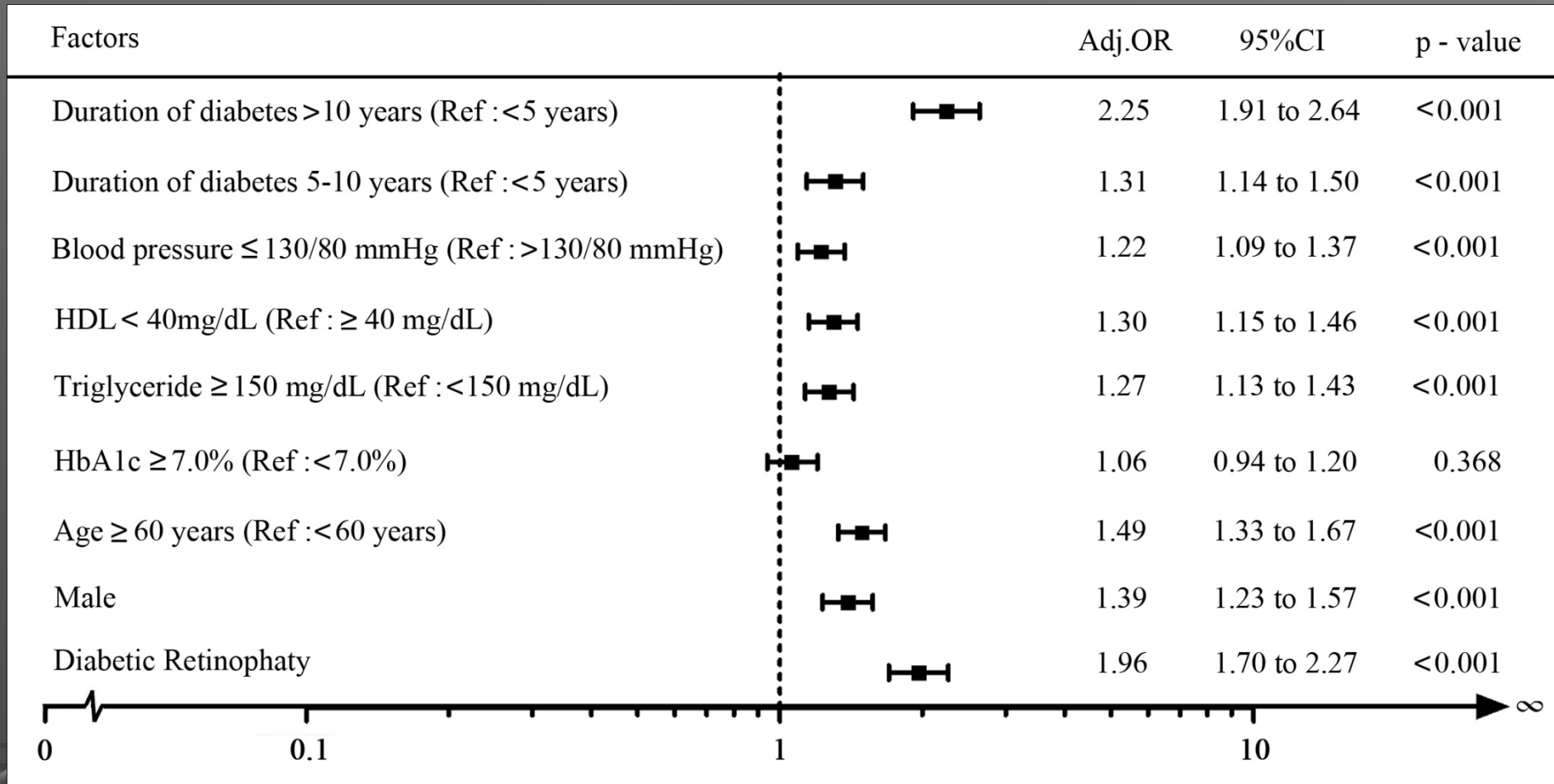
Results (5)



Results (6)



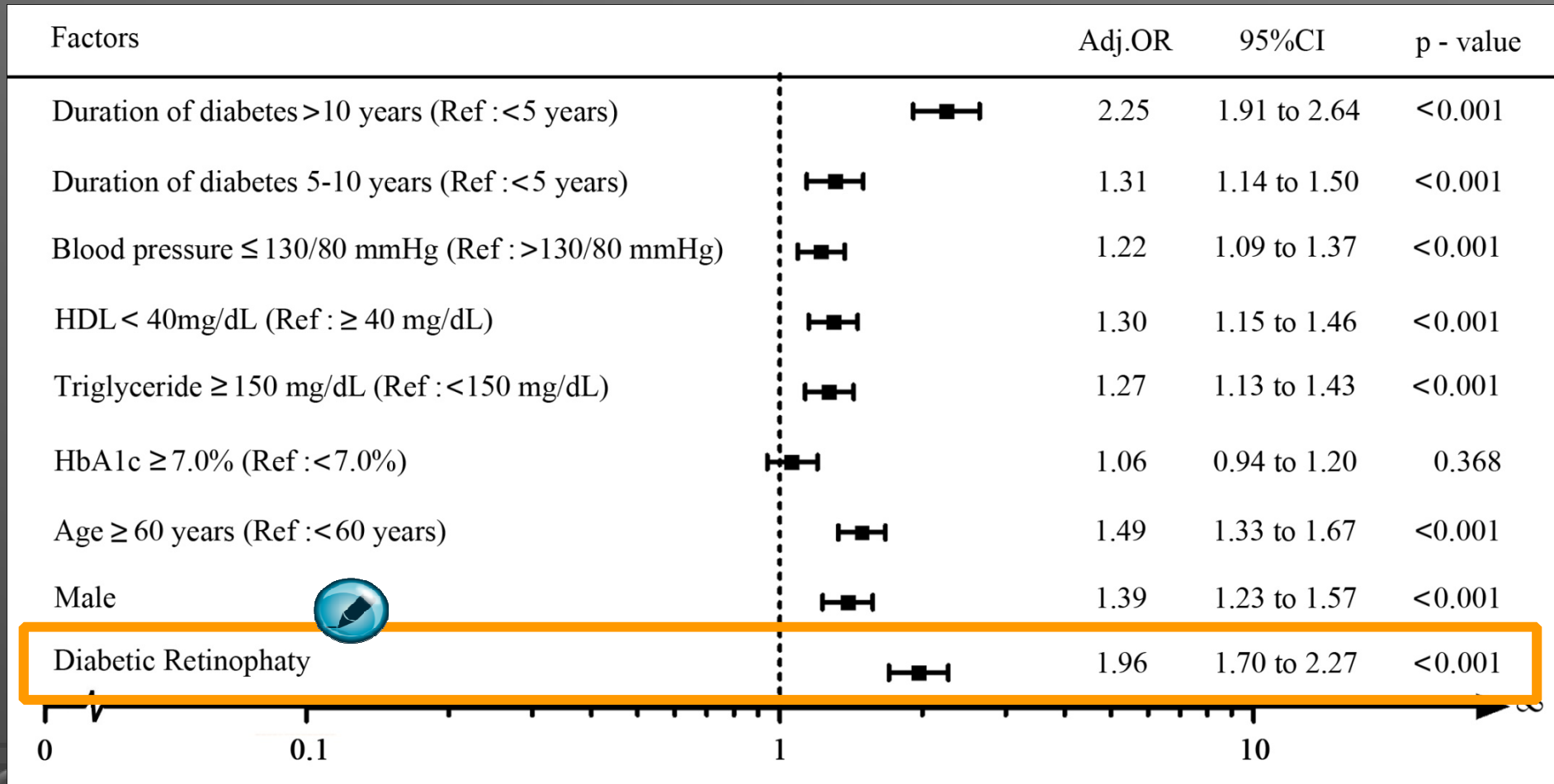
Factor associate with DN



Results (6)



Factor associate with DN





Factor associate with DN



DR

(adj.OR = 1.96; 95%CI :1.70-2.27; p<0.001)



Diabetic Retinopathy



1.96

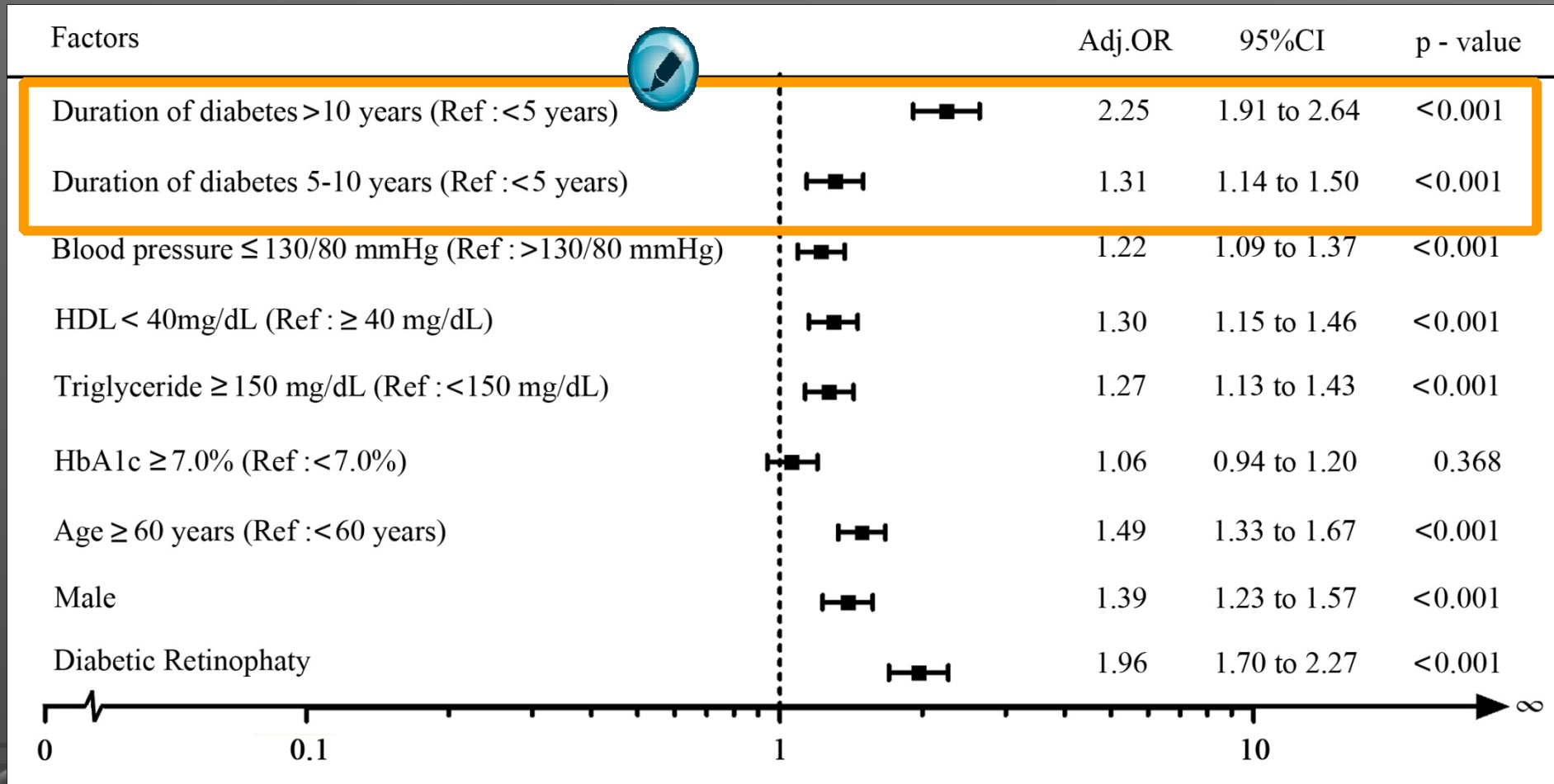
1.70 to 2.27

<0.001

Results (6)



Factor associate with DN





Factor associate with DN



Duration of diabetes >10 years (Ref : <5 years)		2.25	1.91 to 2.64	<0.001
Duration of diabetes 5-10 years (Ref : <5 years)		1.31	1.14 to 1.50	<0.001



Duration of DM > 10 years

(adj.OR = 2.25; 95%CI :1.91-2.64; p<0.001)



Duration of DM 5-10 years

(adj.OR = 1.31; 95%CI :1.14-1.50; p<0.001)



In 2007, the Kidney Disease Outcomes Quality Initiative (KDOQI) suggesting that DR plays an important role in the diagnosis of DN.(KDOQI, 2007 ; Remuzzi et al.,2002)

And DR is well correlated with overt nephropathy (Pedro et al., 2010). DR is useful in diagnosing or screening for DN in patients with type 2 diabetes and renal disease. Proliferative diabetic retinopathy may be a highly specific indicator for DN (He F et al.,2013).

This study showed DR was significantly associated with DN. Patients with DR were 1.60 times more likely to be DN than patients without DR



There are a number potential limitations to our study. Patients in this study had missing data about DN diagnosed, did not available in the medical record more than 50%. However, those lost data did not differ from those who were diagnosed to demographic characteristics of patients at baseline.

And best-worst case scenario test compare with baseline were not a significantly. It assumed that missing data were missing at random .



The present study recruited a large DM patients. The sampling method was proportional to size, stratified cluster sampling of the patients for each hospital from across the country. This is a large enough sample size to see the characteristics and burden of diabetics in Thai population.



Screening for DN may be more serious, some patient had not been tested for urine albumin excretion is due to financial limitation and different methods for measure urine albumin excretion for DN diagnosed. Insufficient data and missing values in the data (secondary data).

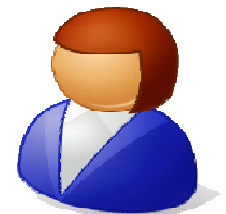
Conclusions



DR was associated with DN. DR was an important role in the diagnosis of DN.



Thanks you



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Khon Kaen University

dn_gr	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
1.dr_gr	1.195032	.1171105	1.82	0.069	.9861973	1.44809
age3						
1	1.121719	.1781836	0.72	0.470	.8216213	1.531427
2	1.166982	.1917896	0.94	0.347	.845614	1.610484
1.hba1c	.9728457	.071014	-0.38	0.706	.843159	1.12248
1.serum_cr	4.5174	1.161074	5.87	0.000	2.729672	7.475955
1.trigly	.9495953	.0667439	-0.74	0.462	.8273903	1.08985
1.hdl_gr	.9236282	.0708594	-1.04	0.300	.7946836	1.073495
1.bp	1.002873	.0696134	0.04	0.967	.8753075	1.14903
dura_dm						
1	1.042382	.0823092	0.53	0.599	.8929225	1.216858
2	1.1261	.1142802	1.17	0.242	.9229847	1.373915
1.smoke	1.17991	.1360134	1.44	0.151	.941298	1.479008
micro_ab						
1	4.132334	.2891099	20.28	0.000	3.602823	4.739668
2	8.564653	2.194876	8.38	0.000	5.182879	14.153
_cons	.5071448	.0893217	-3.85	0.000	.3590977	.716228

Best case

dn_gr	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
1.dr_gr	1.452476	.1529387	3.54	0.000	1.18163	1.785403
age3						
1	1.148188	.2309516	0.69	0.492	.7741029	1.70305
2	1.607822	.3312962	2.30	0.021	1.073607	2.407855
1.hba1c	.9700557	.0843189	-0.35	0.727	.8181044	1.15023
1.serum_cr	3.168614	.5710634	6.39	0.000	2.223773	4.509203
1.trigly	1.11483	.0923235	1.31	0.189	.9478016	1.311294
1.hdl_gr	1.057024	.0927841	0.63	0.528	.8899536	1.255457
1.bp	1.013448	.0831829	0.16	0.871	.8628509	1.19033
dura_dm						
1	1.303923	.1276769	2.71	0.007	1.076228	1.57979
2	1.624746	.1907508	4.13	0.000	1.290778	2.045123
1.smoke	1.32997	.1688378	2.25	0.025	1.03701	1.705692
micro_ab						
1	4.517216	.4295766	15.86	0.000	3.74907	5.442746
2	13.15237	2.705085	12.53	0.000	8.788912	19.68217
_cons	.0518813	.0119326	-12.86	0.000	.0330549	.0814303

Worst case



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dn_gr	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P> z	[95% Conf. Interval]	
1.dr_gr	1.592594	.2111231	3.51	0.000	1.228188	2.065119
age3						
1	1.191667	.2840773	0.74	0.462	.7468616	1.901384
2	1.661131	.4053487	2.08	0.038	1.02966	2.679871
1.hba1c	.9083662	.0946485	-0.92	0.356	.7405746	1.114174
1.serum_cr	6.253053	1.790579	6.40	0.000	3.56737	10.96064
1.trigly	1.101483	.1101462	0.97	0.334	.9054395	1.339974
1.hdl_gr	1.10204	.1169933	0.92	0.360	.8950213	1.356943
1.bp	1.030958	.1017256	0.31	0.757	.8496735	1.250921
dura_dm						
1	1.400934	.1648398	2.87	0.004	1.112402	1.764305
2	1.728673	.2434925	3.89	0.000	1.311646	2.27829
1.smoke	1.382489	.2087336	2.15	0.032	1.028357	1.858572
micro_ab						
1	7.15306	.7613572	18.49	0.000	5.806197	8.812356
2	23.74054	6.760516	11.12	0.000	13.58616	41.48436
_cons	.0693954	.0188783	-9.81	0.000	.0407165	.1182744

Baseline

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