



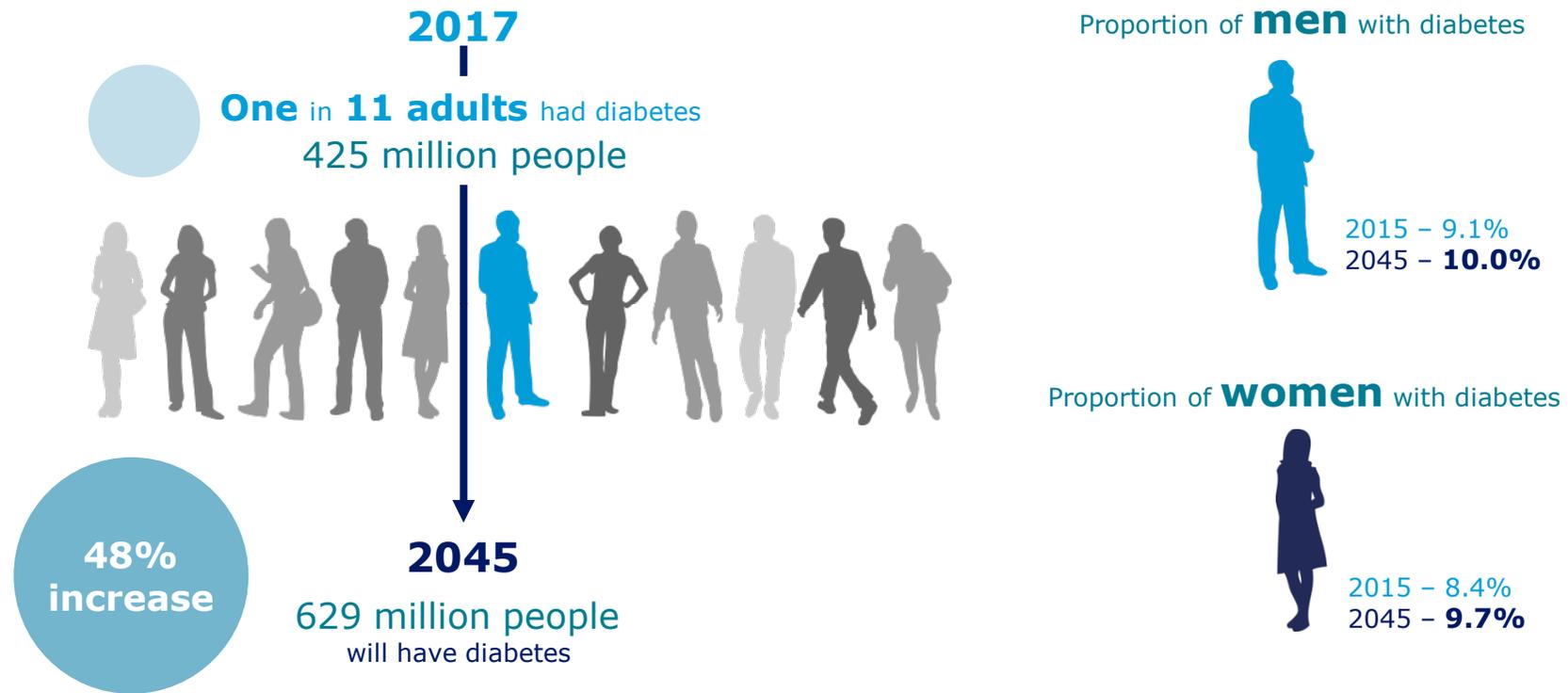
Διαχείριση του Διαβητικού Ασθενούς με Σήψη



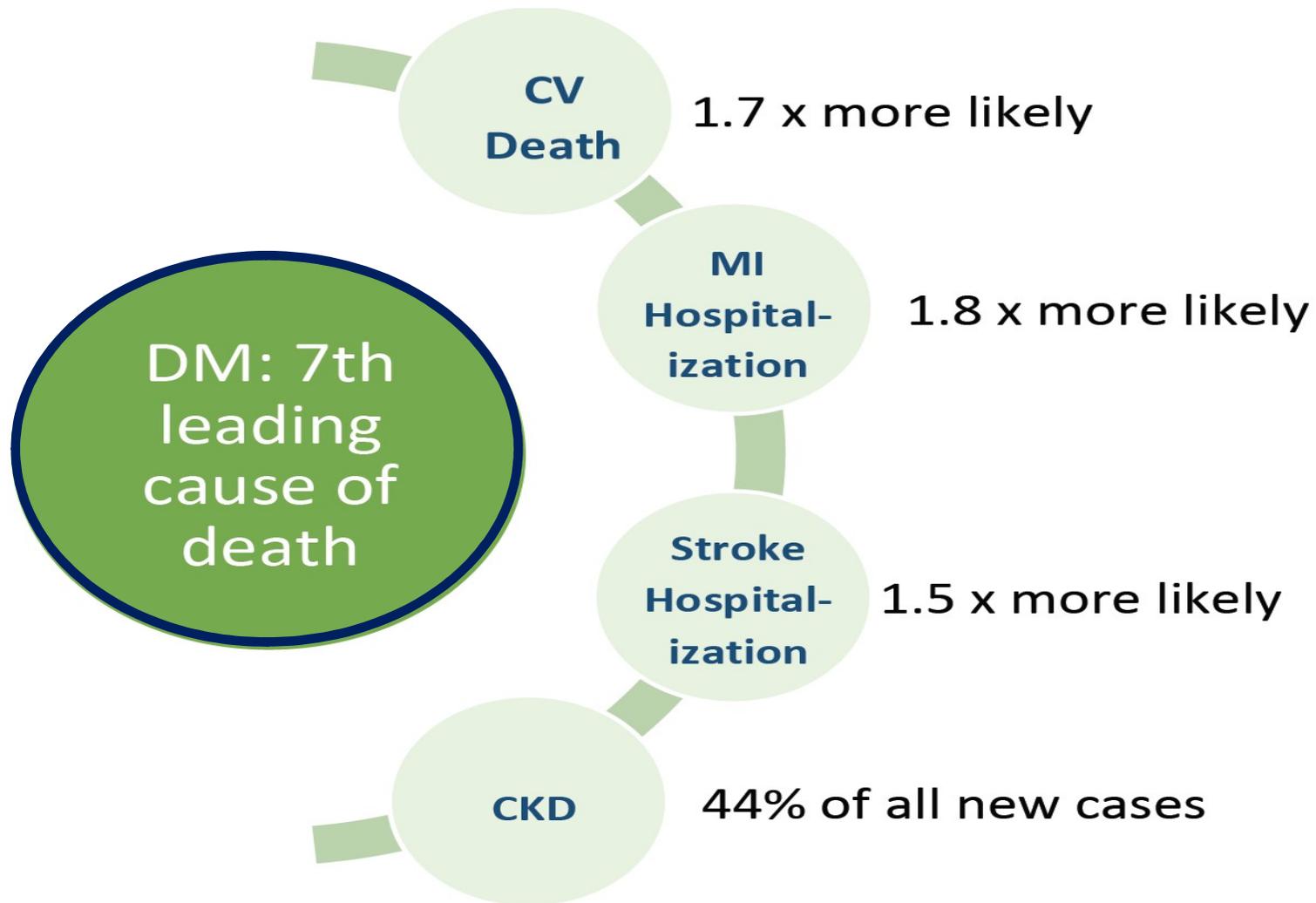
Ερυφίλη Χατζηαγγελάκη
**Καθηγήτρια Παθολογίας-
Μεταβολικών Νοσημάτων**
Β' Προπ. Παθολογική Κλινική,
Μονάδα Έρευνας & Διαβητολογικό Κέντρο
Πανεπιστημιακό Γ.Ν "Αττικόν"
Υπεύθυνη Διαβητολογικού Κέντρου

***Visiting Professor, German Diabetes Center
(DDZ) at Heinrich Heine University of
Düsseldorf, Germany***
***Vice President, Central European Diabetes
Association (CEDA)***

Prevalence of diabetes (2017 and 2045)

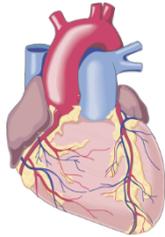


The age group 65–79 years shows the highest diabetes prevalence in both women and men
International Diabetes Federation. IDF Diabetes Atlas. 8th edn. Brussels, Belgium: International Diabetes Federation, 2017.
Available at: <http://www.diabetesatlas.org> Accessed November 2018



Every 6 seconds, 1 person dies from diabetes-related complications

Diabetes significantly increases the risk of...



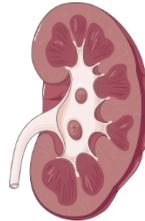
Heart disease by 2-4 fold



Stroke by > 2-4 fold



...there will be 1104 new cases of diabetic retinopathy, which can lead to vision loss



...133 patients will start dialysis

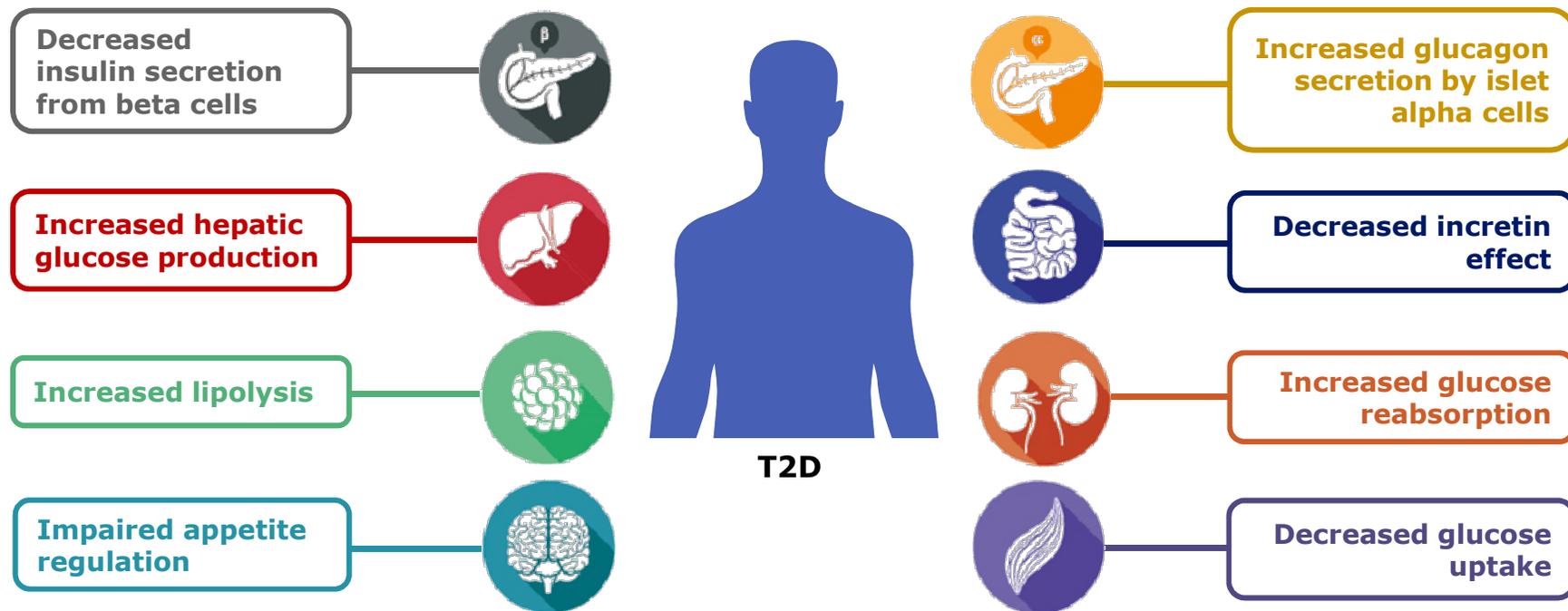


...180 patients will have an amputation

1. International Diabetes Federation. IDF Diabetes Atlas, 6th ed. <http://www.idf.org/diabetesatlas>. Accessed on: 13 January 2014. Estimated based on mortality data. 2. Adapted from CDC. National Diabetes Fact Sheet, 2011. <http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/pubs/estimates11.htm#12>. Accessed June 2011; 3. Fong DS, et al. *Diabetes Care*. 2004;27(suppl 1):S84-87.

Various parameters impact T2D pathophysiology

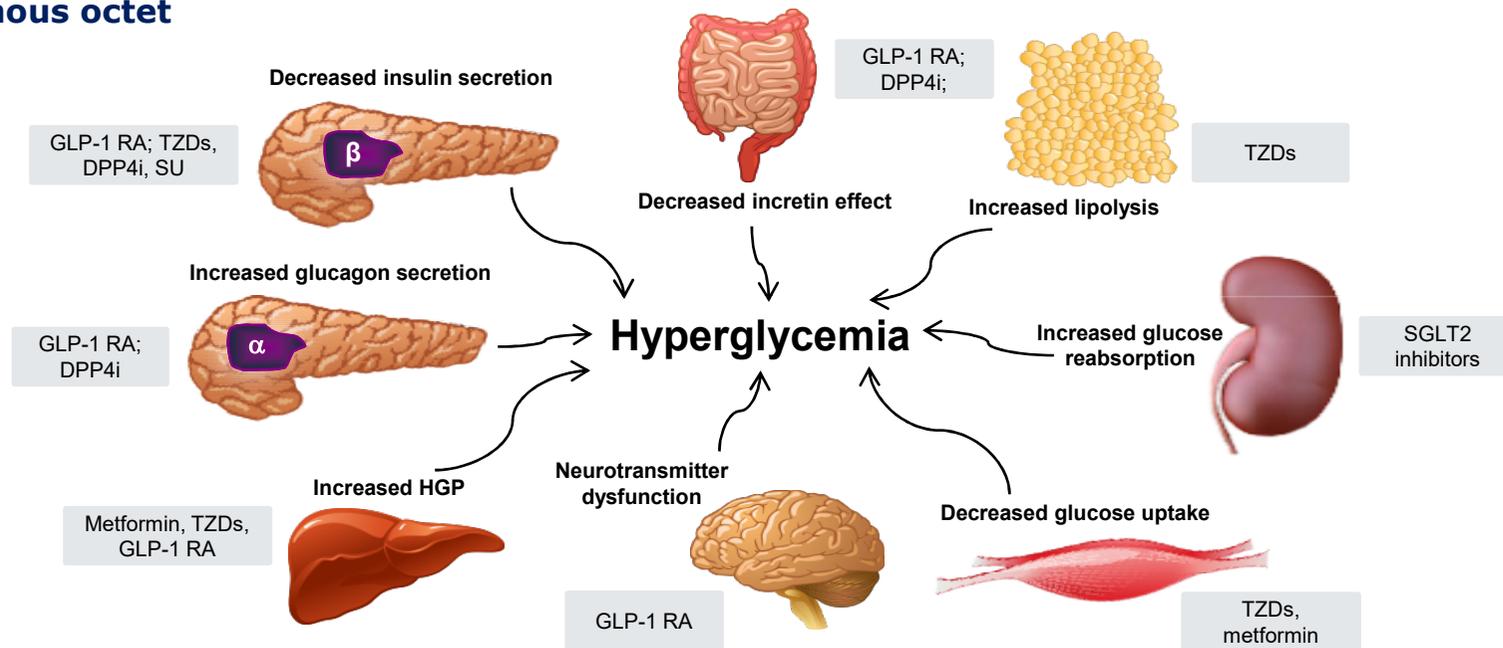
THE 'OMINOUS OCTET'



Adapted from DeFronzo RA. *Diabetes* 2009;58:773–95 and DeFronzo RA et al. *Nat Rev Dis Primers* 2015;1:15019.

Drugs with different mechanisms of action are required to address the numerous Type 2 diabetes pathophysiological defects

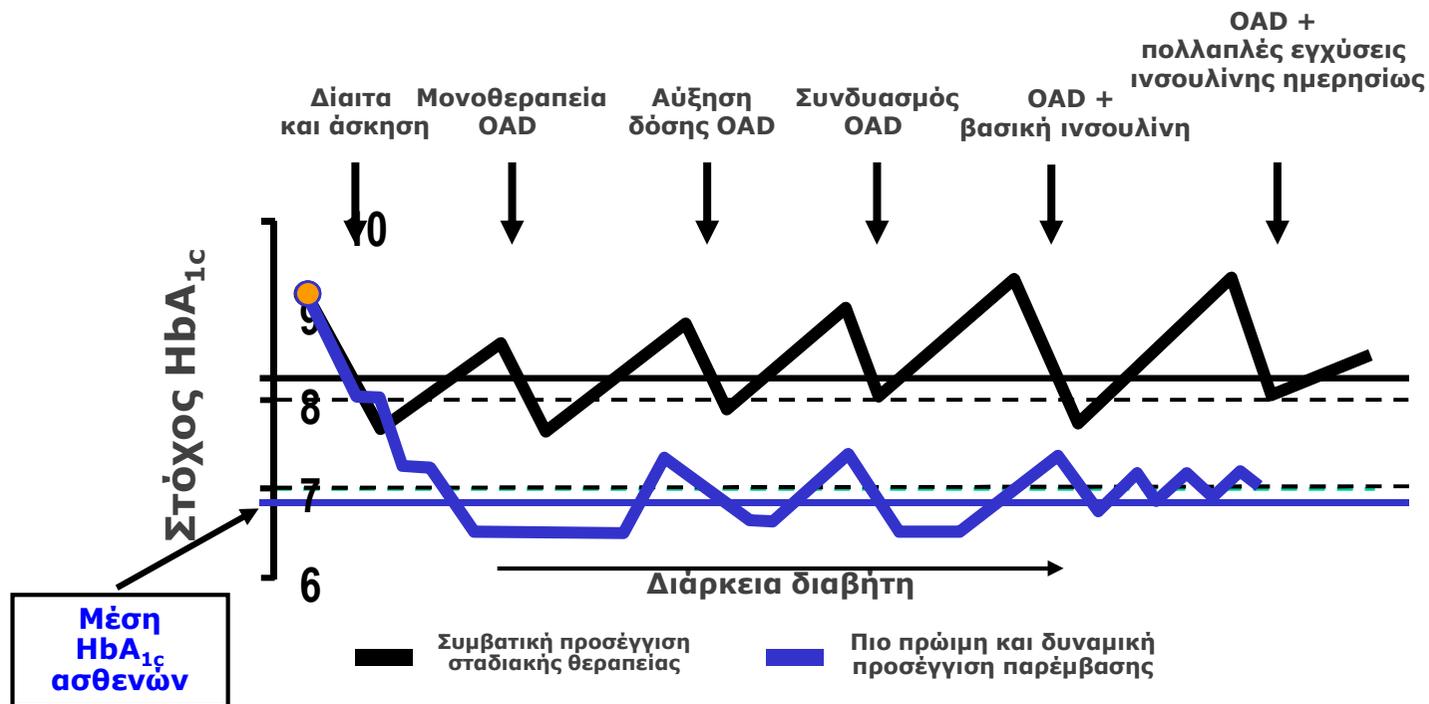
The ominous octet



HGP, hepatic glucose production

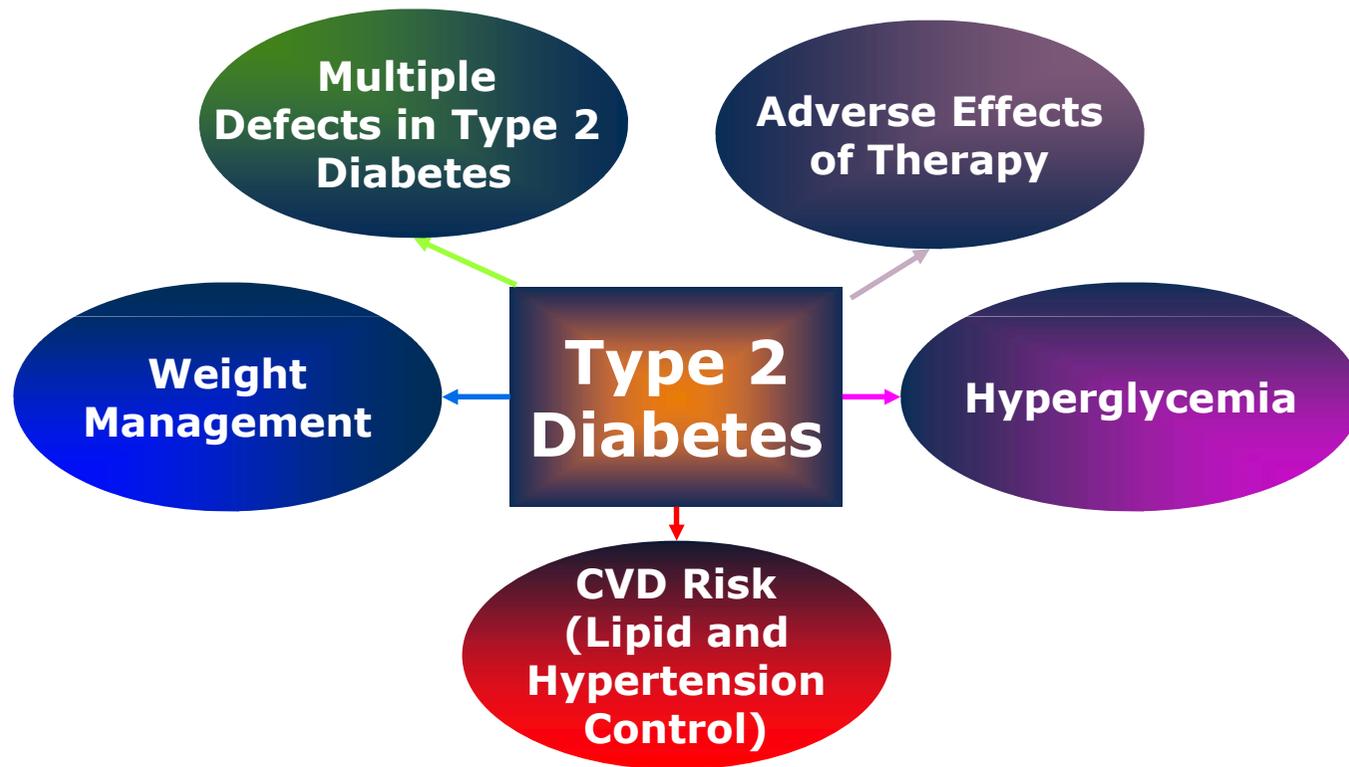
1. DeFronzo RA. *Diabetes*. 2009; 58:773–795.
2. Sharma MD et al. *Diabetes Obes Metab*. 2015; 17:616–621.
3. Abdul-Ghani M et al. *Diabetes Care*. 2015; 38:373–375.

Η Πρωιμότερη και Ενδεδειγμένη Παρέμβαση Μπορεί να Βελτιώσει τις Πιθανότητες των Ασθενών να Επιτύχουν το Στόχο



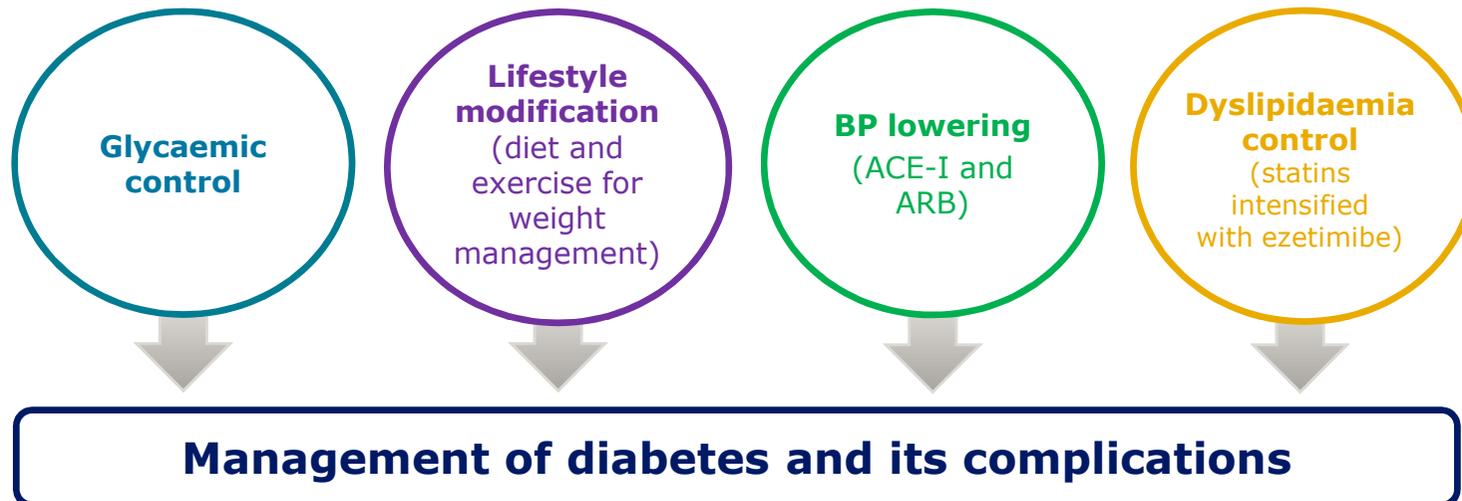
OAD=από του στόματος αντιδιαβητικός παράγοντας.
 Adapted from Del Prato S et al. *Int J Clin Pract.* 2005;59(11):1345-1355.
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Unmet Needs in Diabetes Care



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Multifactorial approach improves outcomes



- The ADA recommends that most adults with diabetes achieve the following targets:¹
 - HbA_{1c}: <7.0% (53 mmol/mol)
 - Physical activity: ≥150 min per week*
 - Blood pressure: <140/90 mmHg
 - Triglycerides: <150 mg/dL (1.7 mmol/L)
 - HDL-C: ≥40–50 mg/dL (1–1.3 mmol/L)[†]
 - LDL-C: <100 mg/dL (2.6 mmol/L)

Primary prevention methods only - platelet inhibition recommended as secondary prevention.

*Physical activity of moderate to vigorous intensity, spread over at least 3 days/week. [†]ADA guidelines suggest 40 mg/dL for men, 50 mg/dL for women.

ACE-I, angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ADA, American Diabetes Association; ARB, angiotensin receptor blocker; BP, blood pressure; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C, low-density lipoprotein cholesterol.

1. American Diabetes Association. *Diabetes Care* 2019;42(Suppl. 1):S1–S3.



Management of Hyperglycemia in Type 2 Diabetes, 2018. A Consensus Report by the American Diabetes Association (ADA) and the European Association for the Study of Diabetes (EASD)

<https://doi.org/10.2337/18-0033>

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M.J.D. and J.B. were co-chairs for the Consensus Statement Writing Group. D.A.D., J.F., W.N.K., C.M., P.R., and A.T. were writing group members for the American Diabetes Association. C.M., G.M., and P.R. were writing group members for the European Association for the Study of Diabetes. This article is being simultaneously published in Diabetes Care and Diabetologia by the American Diabetes Association and the European Association for the Study of Diabetes.

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Diabetologia

<https://doi.org/10.1007/s00125-018-4729-5>

CONSENSUS REPORT



Management of hyperglycaemia in type 2 diabetes, 2018. A consensus report by the American Diabetes Association (ADA) and the European Association for the Study of Diabetes (EASD)

Melanie J. Davies^{1,2}, David A. D'Alessio³, Judith Fradkin⁴, Walter N. Kernan⁵, Chantal Mathieu⁶, Geltrude Mingrone^{7,8}, Peter Rossing^{9,10}, Apostolos Tzazas¹¹, Deborah A. Westley^{12,13}, John B. Buse¹⁴

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Abstract

The American Diabetes Association and the European Association for the Study of Diabetes convened a panel to update the prior position statements, published in 2012 and 2015, on the management of type 2 diabetes in adults. A systematic evaluation of the literature since 2014 informed new recommendations. These include additional focus on lifestyle management and diabetes self-management education and support. For those with obesity, efforts targeting weight loss, including lifestyle, medication and surgical interventions, are recommended. With regards to medication management, for patients with clinical cardiovascular disease, a sodium-glucose cotransporter-2 (SGLT2) inhibitor or a glucagon-like peptide-1 (GLP-1) receptor agonist with proven cardiovascular benefit is recommended. For patients with chronic kidney disease or clinical heart failure and atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, an SGLT2 inhibitor with proven benefit is recommended. GLP-1 receptor agonists are generally recommended as the first injectable medication.

Keywords Cardiovascular disease · Chronic kidney disease · Costs · Glucose-lowering therapy · Guidelines · Heart failure · Hypoglycaemia · Patient-centred care · Type 2 diabetes mellitus · Weight management

Abbreviations

ARR	Absolute risk reduction	DKA	Diabetic ketoacidosis
ASCVD	Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease	DPP-4	Dipeptidyl peptidase-4
CANVAS	Canagliflozin Cardiovascular Assessment Study	DPP-4i	Dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitor
CKD	Chronic kidney disease	DSMES	Diabetes self-management education and support
CVD	Cardiovascular disease	EMPA-REG OUTCOME	Empagliflozin, Cardiovascular Outcome Event Trial in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients
CYOT	Cardiovascular outcomes trial	ESRD	End-stage renal disease
		EXSCEL	Exenatide Study of Cardiovascular Event Lowering
		GLP-1	Glucagon-like peptide-1
		GLP-1 RA	Glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist
		HF	Heart failure
		LEADER	Lingualin Effect and Action in Diabetes: Evaluation of Cardiovascular Outcomes Results
		MACE	Major adverse cardiac events
		MI	Myocardial infarction
		MNT	Medical nutrition therapy
		RCT	Randomised clinical trial
		SGLT2	Sodium-glucose cotransporter-2

M. J. Davies and J. B. Buse were co-chairs for the Consensus Statement Writing Group. D. A. D'Alessio, J. Fradkin, W. N. Kernan and D. J. Westley were the writing group members for the ADA. C. Mathieu, G. Mingrone, P. Rossing and A. Tzazas were writing group members for the EASD.

This article is being simultaneously published in *Diabetes Care* and *Diabetologia* by the American Diabetes Association and the European Association for the Study of Diabetes.

✉ Melanie J. Davies
melanie.davies@hull-trh.nhs.uk

Extended author information available on the last page of the article

n for the Study of HTN, published in HTN. A systematic endations. These self-management ing weight loss, ommended. With al cardiovascular r a a glucagon-like benefit is recom- heart failure and ptienv benefit is nded as the first

omplications and cardiovascular risk entered approach t consideration of Jallring treatment

nt of glycemia by s of this position was conducted on meta-analyses

it, published online October 4, 2018

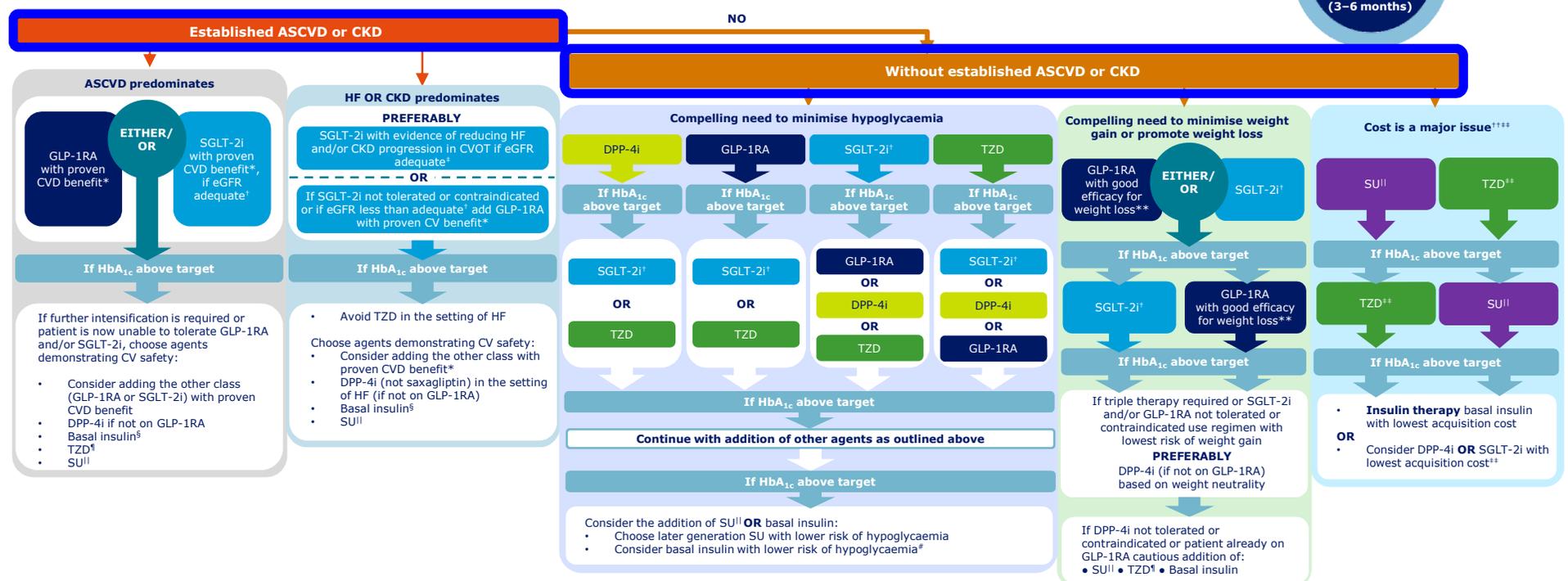
CONSENSUS REPORT

ADA/EASD 2018 Consensus Report

ADA/EASD 2018 consensus for glucose-lowering medication in T2D

To avoid clinical inertia reassess and modify treatment regularly (3-6 months)

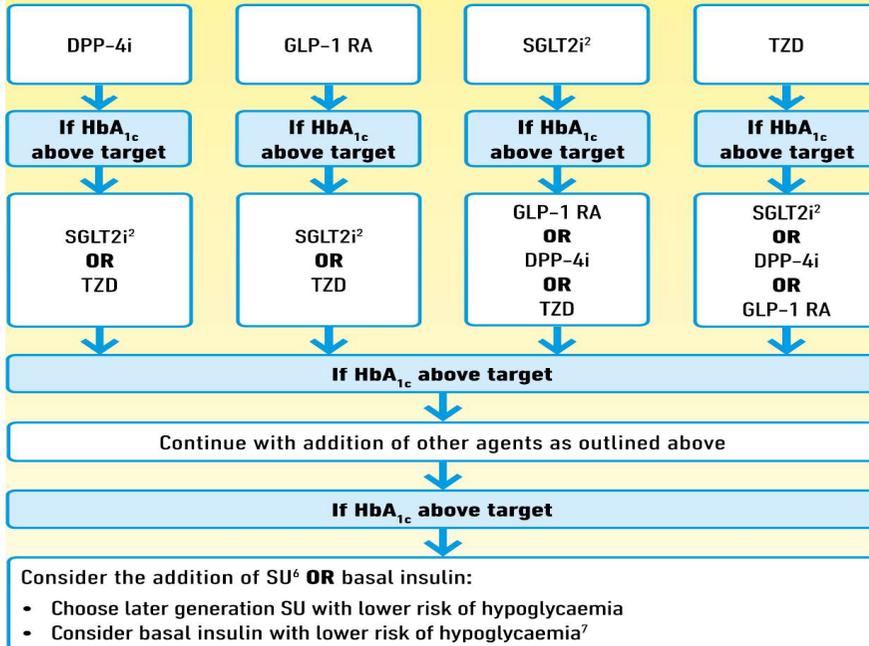
**FIRST-LINE THERAPY IS METFORMIN AND COMPREHENSIVE LIFESTYLE (INCLUDING WEIGHT MANAGEMENT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY)
IF HbA_{1c} ABOVE TARGET PROCEED AS BELOW**



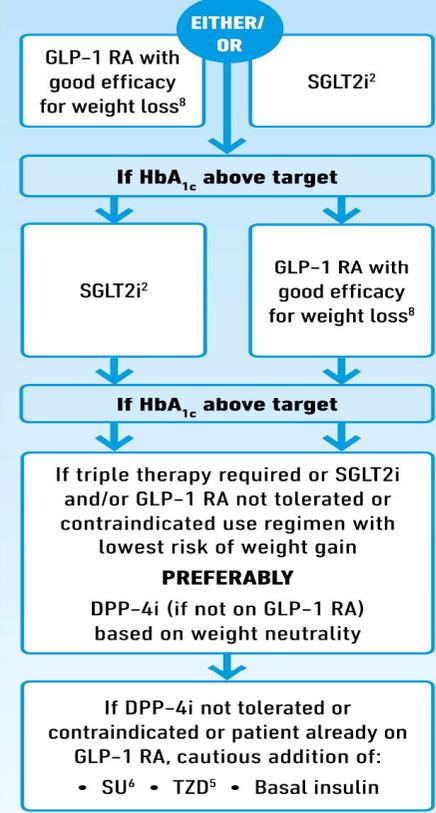
*Proven CVD benefit means it has label indication of reducing CVD events. For GLP-1RA strongest evidence for liraglutide>semaglutide>exenatide extended release. For SGLT-2i evidence modestly stronger for empagliflozin>canagliflozin; [†]Be aware that SGLT-2i vary by region and individual agent with regard to indicated level of eGFR for initiation and continued use; [‡]Both empagliflozin and canagliflozin have shown reduction in HF and reduction in CKD progression in CVOTs; [§]Degludec or U100 glargine have demonstrated CVD safety; ^{||}Low dose may be better tolerated though less well studied for CVD effects; ^{††}Choose later generation SU with lower risk of hypoglycaemia; ^{†††}Consider country- and region-specific cost of drugs. In some countries, TZDs relatively more expensive and DPP-4i relatively cheaper. Davies MJ et al. *Diabetologia* 2018;61:2461-2498; Davies MJ et al. *Diabetes Care* 2018;41:2669-2701

WITHOUT ESTABLISHED ASCVD OR CKD

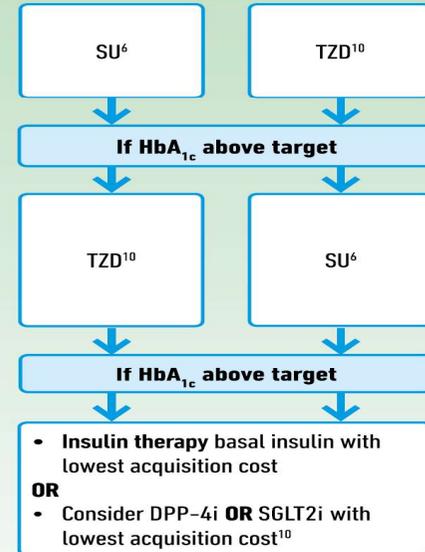
COMPELLING NEED TO MINIMISE HYPOGLYCAEMIA



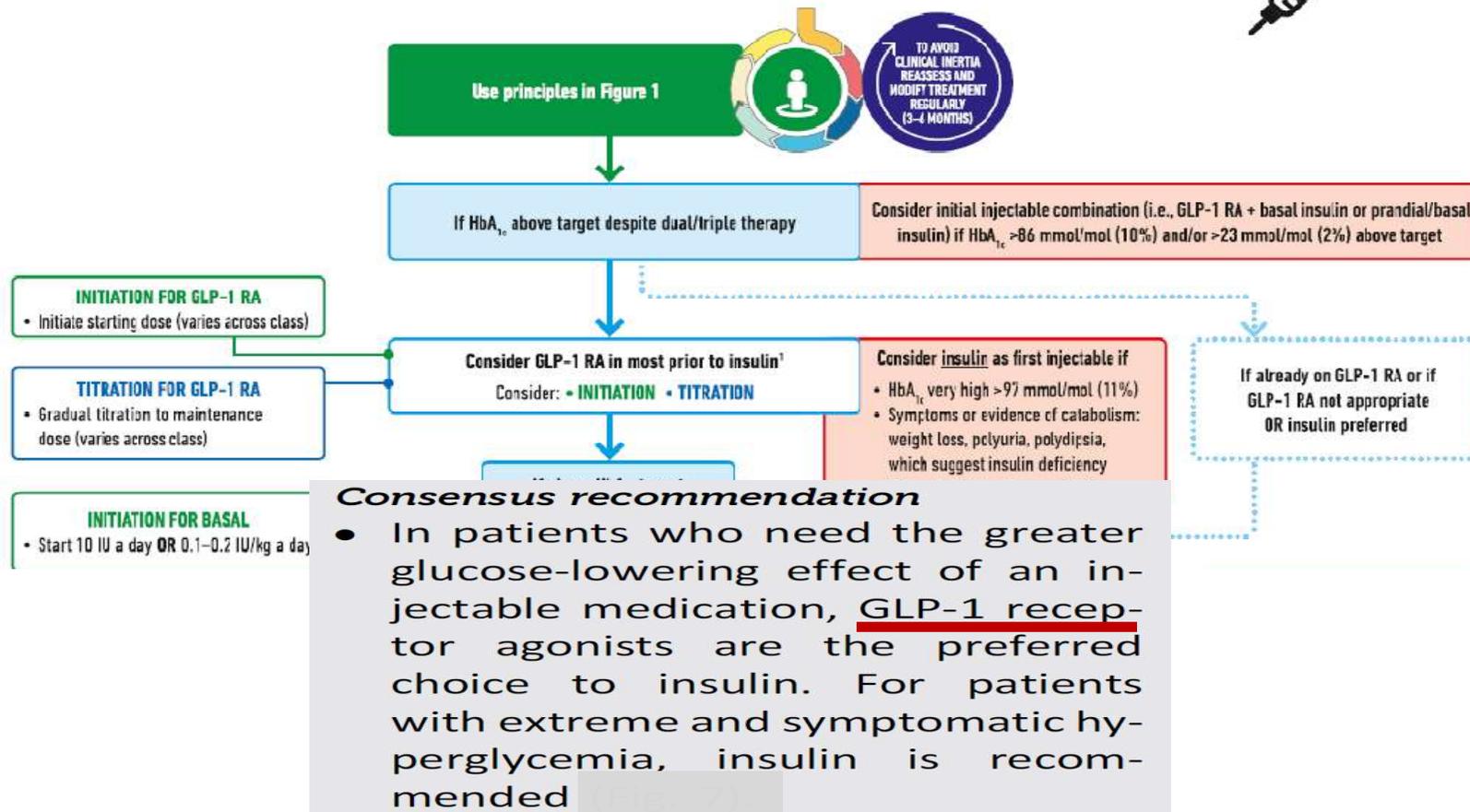
COMPELLING NEED TO MINIMISE WEIGHT GAIN OR PROMOTE WEIGHT LOSS



COST IS A MAJOR ISSUE⁹⁻¹⁰

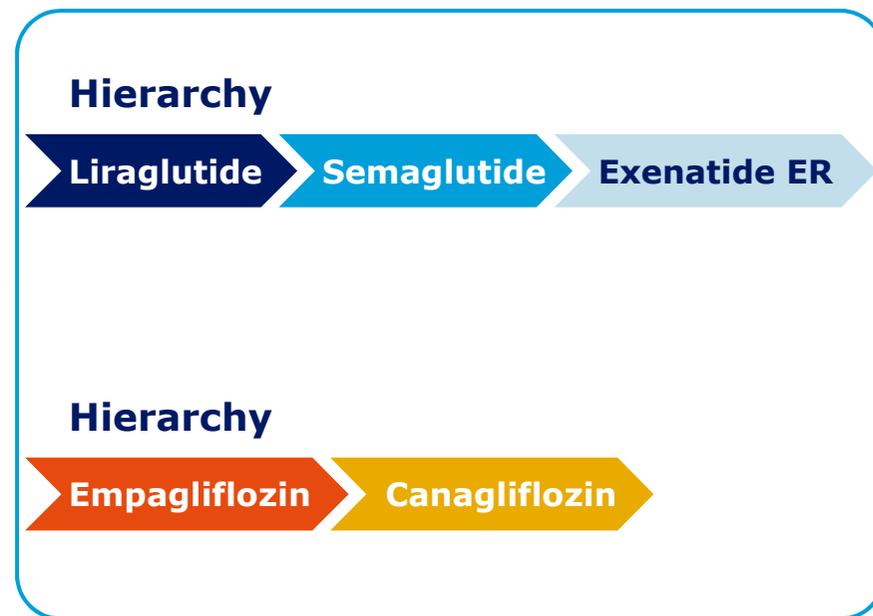
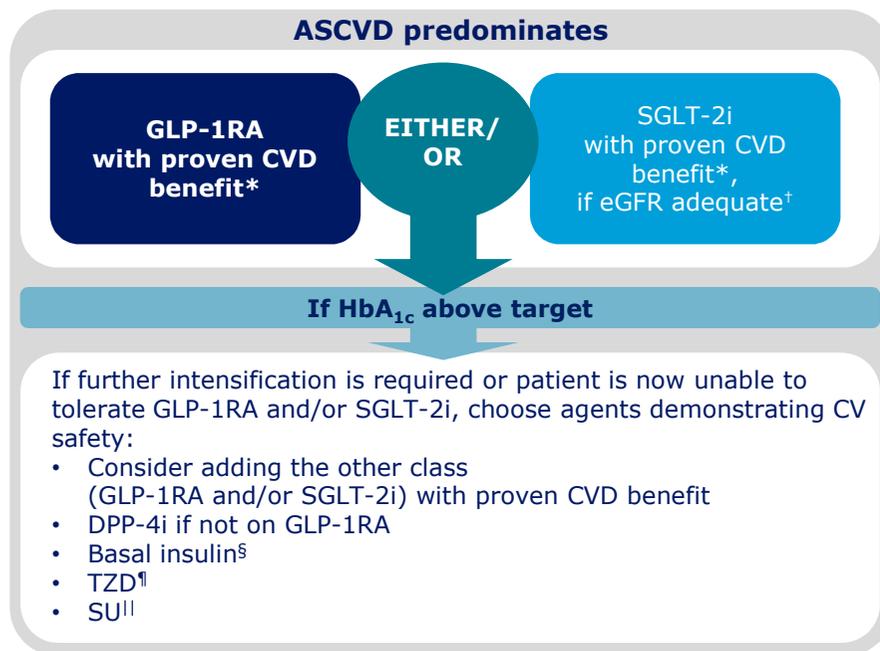


INTENSIFYING TO INJECTABLE THERAPIES



ADA-EASD 2018 consensus

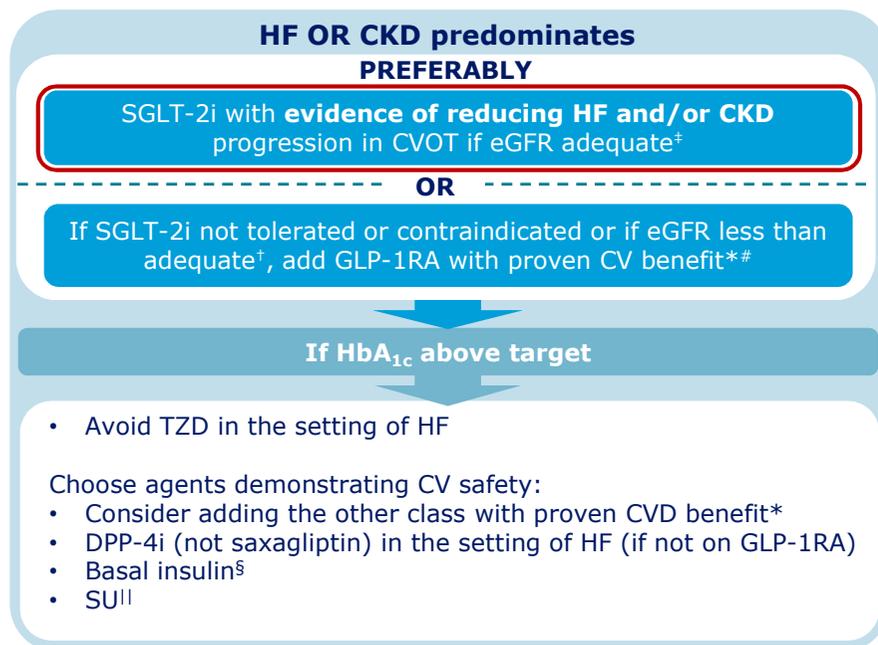
In patients with established ASCVD



*Proven CVD benefit means it has label indication of reducing CVD events. For GLP-1RA strongest evidence for liraglutide>semaglutide>exenatide extended release. For SGLT-2i evidence modestly stronger for empagliflozin>canagliflozin; [†]Be aware that SGLT-2i vary by region and individual agent with regard to indicated level of eGFR for initiation and continued use; [‡]Both empagliflozin and canagliflozin have shown reduction in HF and reduction in CKD progression in CVOTs; [§]Degludec or U100 glargine have demonstrated CVD safety; [¶]Low dose may be better tolerated though less well studied for CVD effects; ^{||}Choose later generation SU with lower risk of hypoglycaemia

ADA-EASD 2018 consensus

In patients with established HF or CKD



- **SGLT-2is preferred** over GLP-1RAs as significant, consistent reductions in **hospitalisation for HF and CKD progression** have been seen in SGLT-2i trials

Evidence Hierarchy

Empagliflozin > **Canagliflozin**

Evidence Hierarchy

Liraglutide > **Semaglutide** > **Exenatide ER**

*Proven CVD benefit means that it has label indication of reducing CVD events. For GLP-1RAs, strongest evidence for liraglutide > semaglutide > exenatide extended release. For SGLT-2is, evidence modestly stronger for empagliflozin > canagliflozin; [†]Be aware that SGLT-2is vary by region and individual agent with regard to indicated level of eGFR for initiation and continued use; [‡]Both empagliflozin and canagliflozin have shown reduction in HF and reduction in CKD progression in CVOTs; [§]Degludec or U100 glargine have demonstrated CVD safety; ^{||}Choose later-generation SU with lower risk of hypoglycaemia; [#]Caution with GLP-1RA in ESRD

2019 ADA Standards of Care

Table 9.1—Drug-specific and patient factors to consider when selecting antihyperglycemic treatment in adults with type 2 diabetes

	Efficacy	Hypoglycemia	Weight change	CV effects		Cost	Oral/SQ	Renal effects		Additional considerations
				ASCVD	CHF			Progression of DKD	Dosing/use considerations*	
Metformin	High	No	Neutral (potential for modest loss)	Potential benefit	Neutral	Low	Oral	Neutral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contraindicated with eGFR <30 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gastrointestinal side effects common (diarrhea, nausea) Potential for B12 deficiency
SGLT-2 inhibitors	Intermediate	No	Loss	Benefit: empagliflozin, canagliflozin	Benefit: empagliflozin, canagliflozin 	High	Oral	Benefit: canagliflozin, empagliflozin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renal dose adjustment required (canagliflozin, dapagliflozin, empagliflozin, ertugliflozin) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FDA Black Box: Risk of amputation (canagliflozin) Risk of bone fractures (canagliflozin) DKA risk (all agents, rare in T2DM) Genitourinary infections Risk of volume depletion
GLP-1 RAs				Benefit: liraglutide† > semaglutide > exenatide extended release					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Caution when initiating or increasing dose due to potential risk of acute kidney injury 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gastrointestinal side effects common (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea) Injection site reactions Acute pancreatitis risk

Based on findings from the DECLARE-TIMI 58 Trial, the benefit of SGLT-2 inhibitors for CHF/CKD is revised to read: "Benefit: empagliflozin, canagliflozin, dapagliflozin"

Choice of therapy after metformin

Drug-specific and patient factors to consider in adults with T2D

	GLP-1RA Shorter-acting	GLP-1RA Long-acting	SGLT-2is	DPP-4is	Sulfonylureas	TZDs	Insulins
Efficacy (↓HbA _{1c})*	Intermediate – High	High – very high	Intermediate–high (dependent on GFR)	Intermediate	High	High	Very high
Hypoglycaemia	No	No	No	Optimal strategy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> regimens that stabilize hyperglycemia across multiple pathways act synergistically to reduce CV and other risk factors preserve β-cells 			
Weight	Loss	Loss	Loss				
CV effects	Improves cardiovascular risk factors	↓ MACE with some agents	↓ MACE, HF, CKD with some agents				
Disadvantages/ adverse effects	Frequent GI side effects that may be transient	GI side effects, including gallbladder disease	Genital infections; risk dose adjustment/ avoidance for renal disease	Rare urticaria/ angioedema; increased risk of HF hospitalisation	Dose adjustment/ avoidance for renal disease; high rate of secondary failure	Oedema/heart failure bone loss; bone fractures	Frequent dose adjustment for optimal efficacy

*Davies MJ et al. *Diabetologia* 2018;61:2461–2498

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VOLUME 43 | SUPPLEMENT 1

Diabetes Care.

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JANUARY 2020

SUPPLEMENT
1

AMERICAN DIABETES ASSOCIATION

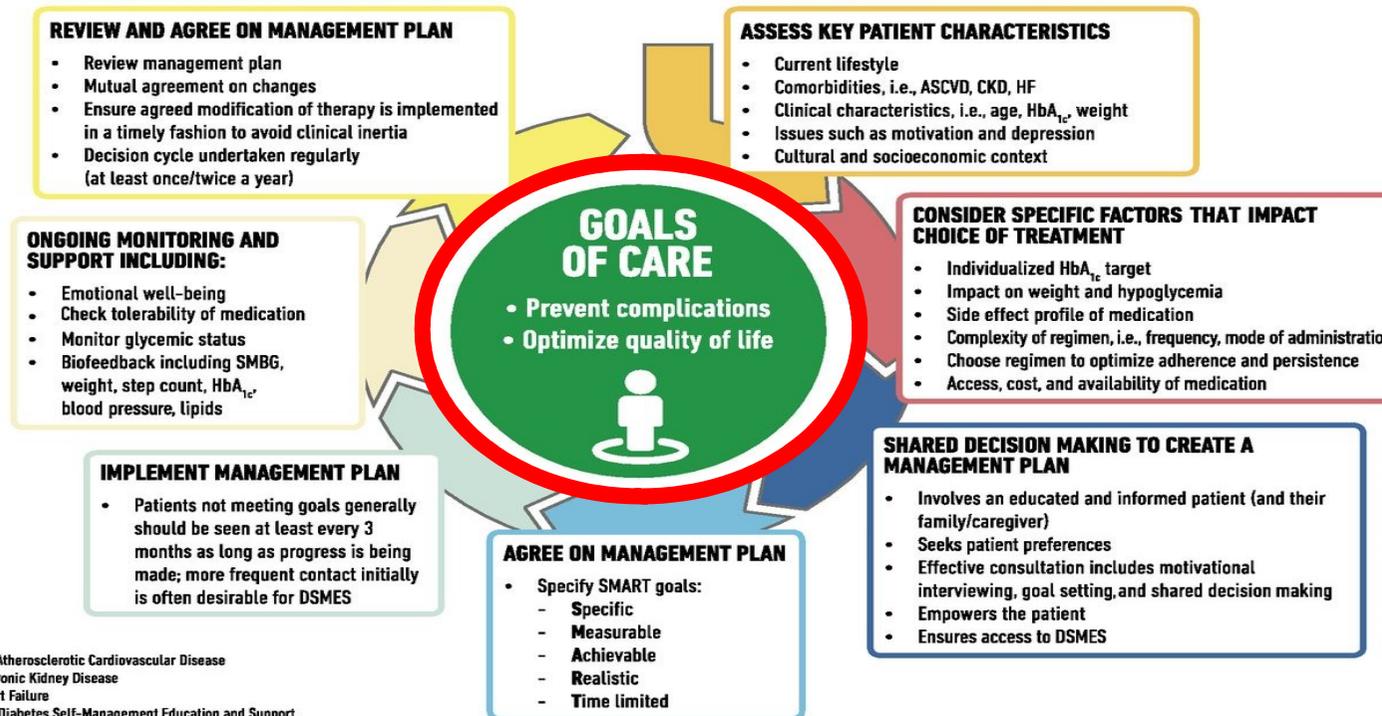
STANDARDS OF MEDICAL CARE IN DIABETES—2020

 American
Diabetes
Association.
ISSN 0149-5992

ADA 2020 Consensus Report

COMPREHENSIVE MEDICAL EVALUATION AND ASSESSMENT OF COMORBIDITIES

DECISION CYCLE FOR PATIENT-CENTERED GLYCEMIC MANAGEMENT IN TYPE 2 DIABETES



GLYCEMIC TARGETS

Table 6.3—Summary of glycemic recommendations for many nonpregnant adults with diabetes

A1C	<7.0% (53 mmol/mol)*
Preprandial capillary plasma glucose	80–130 mg/dL* (4.4–7.2 mmol/L)
Peak postprandial capillary plasma glucose†	<180 mg/dL* (10.0 mmol/L)

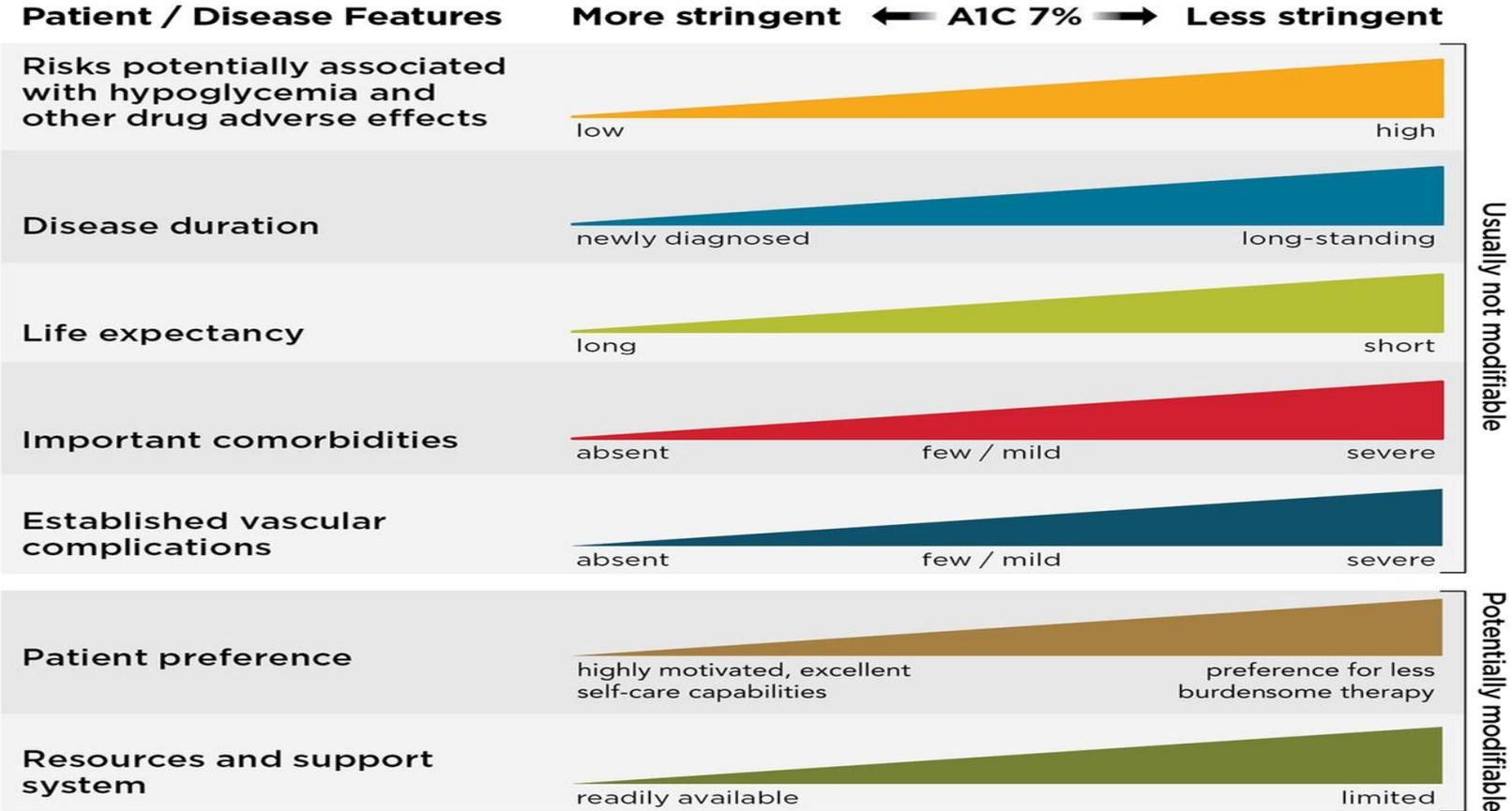
*More or less stringent glycemic goals may be appropriate for individual patients. Goals should be individualized based on duration of diabetes, age/life expectancy, comorbid conditions, known CVD or advanced microvascular complications, hypoglycemia unawareness, and individual patient considerations. †Postprandial glucose may be targeted if A1C goals are not met despite reaching preprandial glucose goals. Postprandial glucose measurements should be made 1–2 h after the beginning of the meal, generally peak levels in patients with diabetes.

Glycemic Targets:

Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes - 2020. Diabetes Care 2020;43(Suppl. 1): S66-S76

GLYCEMIC TARGETS

Approach to Individualization of Glycemic Targets



Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes - 2020. Diabetes Care 2020;43(Suppl. 1): S66-S76



Diabetes and Sepsis: Risk, Recurrence, and Ruination

Lynn M. Frydrych¹, Fatemeh Fattahi², Katherine He¹, Peter A. Ward¹
and Matthew J. Delano^{1*}

**Διαβήτης και Σήψη: Κίνδυνος, Υποτροπή
και Καταστροφή**

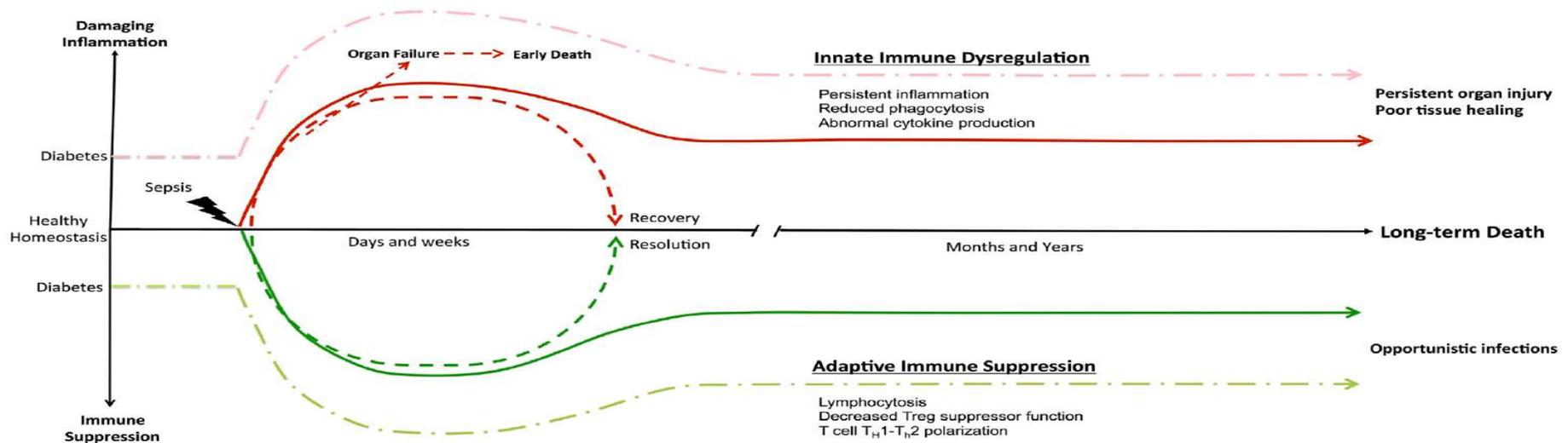
Diabetes and Sepsis: Risk, Recurrence, and Ruination

- A series of **dysregulated physiological responses** are generated, leading to organ dysfunction and a **10% mortality risk**.
- **Type II diabetes is a common and devastating disease** frequently encountered by clinicians who care for critically ill patients.
- Patients with **T2D have an increased risk of developing infections and sepsis**
- **T2D also worsens infection prognosis**, with T2D patients showing increased morbidity and mortality from sepsis

Diabetes and Sepsis: Risk, Recurrence, and Ruination

- Ερευνητές έχουν επικεντρώσει τις προσπάθειές τους στην κατανόηση των υποκείμενων διαταραχών του ανοσοποιητικού συστήματος που διευκολύνουν την ανάπτυξη επιπλοκών, δυσχεραίνουν την ανάρρωση από τη σήψη και αυξάνουν μακροχρόνια τη θνησιμότητα
- Ωστόσο, απαιτείται επικέντρωση και περισσότερη γνώση στην αλληλεπίδραση μεταξύ T2D, σήψης, ανοσίας και του αντίκτυπου τους στη συνολική επιβίωση.

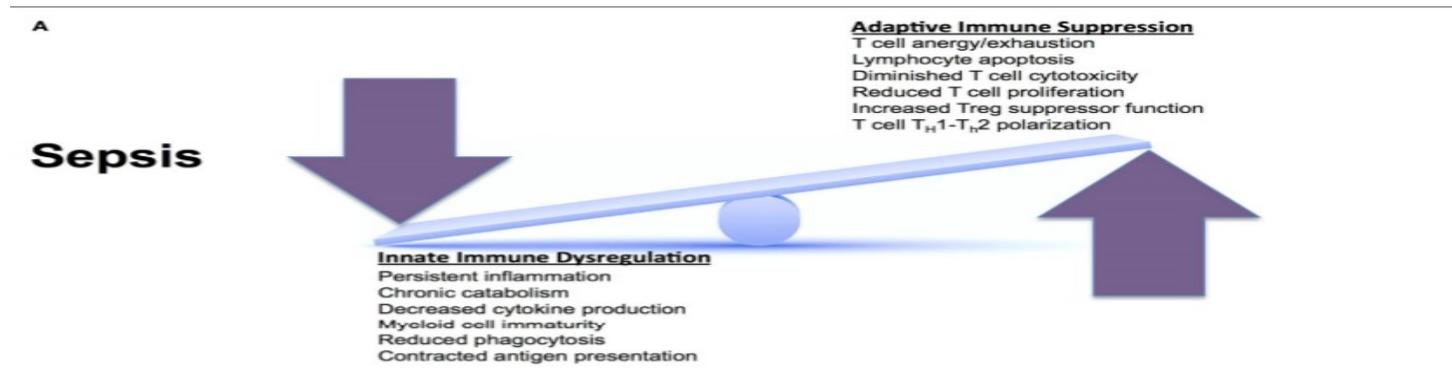
Immune dysregulation in Type II diabetes and sepsis



- Ο διαβήτης χαρακτηρίζεται από ανοσολογική ανεπάρκεια, χρόνια φλεγμονή και ανοσοκαταστολή επηρεάζοντας έτσι τη συνολική ομοιόσταση του ανοσοποιητικού συστήματος.
- Επιπλέον, μελέτες έχουν δείξει ότι μια διαρκής φλεγμονώδης κατάσταση που οφείλεται σε δυσλειτουργία της ανοσίας, καταλήγει σε τραυματισμό οργάνων και θάνατο ασθενών.
- Όλα αυτά οδήγησαν σε υποθέσεις ότι τελικά αυτές οι επίμονες διαταραχές της λειτουργίας του ανοσοποιητικού συστήματος είναι οι κύριοι συντελεστές αυτής της αυξημένης θνησιμότητας.

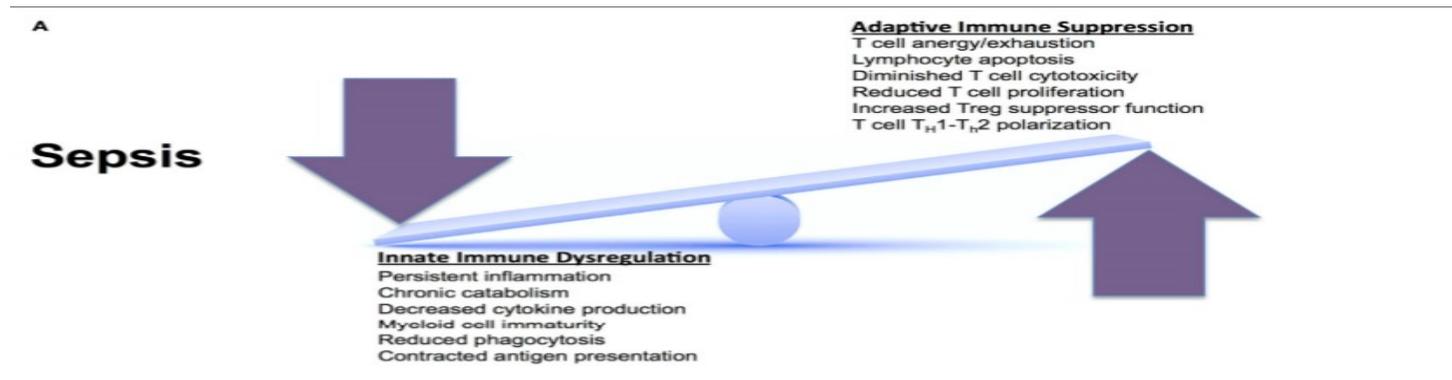
L. M. Frydrych et. al., Frontiers in Endocrinology, Vol. 8 (271), 2017

Innate vs adaptive immune responses in sepsis and Type II diabetes



- Κατά τη διάρκεια ενός οξέος επεισοδίου σηψαιμίας, το ανοσοποιητικό σύστημα βρίσκεται σε μια συνεχή κατάσταση διακύμανσης
- Αυτό το συνεχές φαινόμενο της “τραμπάλας” θεωρείται ότι οδηγεί σε συνεχή φλεγμονή, διευκολύνει τον τραυματισμό των οργάνων και επιτρέπει την εμφάνιση επιπλοκών

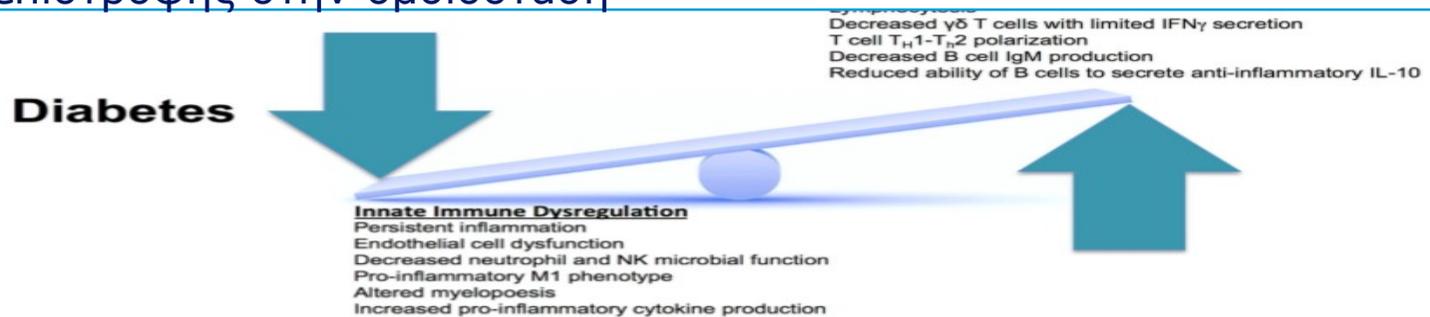
Innate vs adaptive immune responses in sepsis and Type II diabetes



- Κατά τη διάρκεια ενός οξέος επεισοδίου σηψαιμίας, το ανοσοποιητικό σύστημα βρίσκεται σε μια συνεχή κατάσταση διακύμανσης
- Το ανοσοποιητικό σύστημα αντιδρά στο παθογόνο που εισβάλλει και προσπαθεί να ανακτήσει την ομοιότητα με την απομάκρυνση του παθογόνου
- Αυτό το συνεχές φαινόμενο της "τραμπάλας" θεωρείται ότι οδηγεί σε συνεχή φλεγμονή, διευκολύνει τον τραυματισμό των οργάνων και επιτρέπει την εμφάνιση επιπλοκών

Innate vs adaptive immune responses in sepsis and Type II diabetes

- Στον διαβήτη, το ανοσοποιητικό σύστημα βιώνει χρόνιες διαταραχές που οφείλονται στη χρόνια φλεγμονή, τοποθετώντας έτσι αυτά τα συστήματα σε μια συνεχή ροή
- Όταν αυτά τα δύο συστήματα (σήψη και διαβήτης) επικαλύπτονται, οι ασθενείς έχουν αυξημένη νοσηρότητα και θνησιμότητα
- Ωστόσο, υπάρχουν ασάφειες σχετικά με τις συνεργικές και ανταγωνιστικές αλλαγές που συμβαίνουν και τελικά οδηγούν σε επιδείνωση των διαταραχών του ανοσοποιητικού συστήματος και στην αδυναμία επιστροφής στην ομοιόσταση



Diabetes and Sepsis: Risk, Recurrence, and Ruination

- Ο διαβήτης τύπου II είναι μια ασθένεια με διαταραχές της ανοσίας που οδηγεί σε παρατεταμένη φλεγμονή, καταστολή του ανοσοποιητικού συστήματος και σημαντική νοσηρότητα
- Κλινικά, είναι προφανές ότι οι ασθενείς με T2D είναι πιο ευαίσθητοι σε λοιμώξεις
- Στη σήψη, παρά τις καλύτερες θεραπείες με στόχο τον έλεγχο της υπεργλυκαιμίας, τη χορήγηση αντιβιοτικών νωρίς και την πρόληψη της βλάβης των οργάνων, οι ασθενείς με T2D εξακολουθούν να έχουν χειρότερη νοσηρότητα και θνησιμότητα για λόγους που είναι ελάχιστα κατανοητοί
- Ωστόσο, η σχέση μεταξύ των δύο φαίνεται να είναι τα μη ρυθμιζόμενα ανοσοποιητικά μονοπάτια
- Τελικά οι ανοσορυθμιστικές θεραπείες που εισάγονται με πολύ στρατηγικό τρόπο και επηρεάζουν τις αλληλεπικαλυπτόμενες ανοσολογικές διαταραχές μεταξύ αυτών των δύο ασθενειών, έχουν τη δυνατότητα να βελτιώσουν ουσιαστικά τη συνολική νοσηρότητα και θνησιμότητα που αντιμετωπίζουν αυτά τα άτομα

Section 15.

Diabetes Care in the Hospital

DIABETES CARE IN THE HOSPITAL

Hospital Care Delivery Standards

- 15.1 Perform an A1C test on all patients with diabetes or hyperglycemia (blood glucose >140 mg/dL) admitted to the hospital if not performed in the prior 3 months. **B**
- 15.2 Insulin should be administered using validated written or computerized protocols that allow for predefined adjustments in the insulin dosage based on glycemic fluctuations. **C**

DIABETES CARE IN THE HOSPITAL

Diabetes Care Providers in the Hospital

- 15.3** When caring for hospitalized patients with diabetes, consult with a specialized diabetes or glucose management team when possible. **C**

DIABETES CARE IN THE HOSPITAL

Glycemic Targets in Hospitalized Patients

- 15.4** **Insulin therapy** should be initiated for **treatment of persistent hyperglycemia** starting at a threshold ≥ 180 mg/dL. Once insulin therapy is started, a target glucose range of **140–180 mg/dL is recommended** for the majority of critically ill patients and noncritically ill patients. **A**
- 15.5** More stringent goals, such as 110–140 mg/dL, may be appropriate for selected patients if they can be achieved without significant hypoglycemia. **C**

DIABETES CARE IN THE HOSPITAL

Hypoglycemia

- 15.8 A hypoglycemia management protocol should be adopted and implemented by each hospital or hospital system. A plan for preventing and treating hypoglycemia should be established for each patient. Episodes of hypoglycemia in the hospital should be documented in the medical record and tracked. **E**
- 15.9 The treatment regimen should be reviewed and changed as necessary to prevent further hypoglycemia when a blood glucose value of <70 mg/dL is documented. **C**

DIABETES CARE IN THE HOSPITAL

Glucose-lowering Treatment in Hospitalized Patients

15.6 Basal insulin or a basal plus bolus correction insulin regimen is the preferred treatment for noncritically ill hospitalized patients with poor oral intake or those who are taking nothing by mouth. **A**

An insulin regimen with basal, prandial, and correction components is the preferred treatment for non-critically ill hospitalized patients with good nutritional intake. **A**

15.7 Use of only a sliding scale insulin regimen in the inpatient hospital setting is strongly discouraged. **A**

Υπεργλυκαιμία & Βαρέως Πάσχων

- Η ρύθμιση του σακχάρου αίματος είναι απαραίτητη στους ασθενείς με σήψη
- ↑ επίπτωση θανάτου στους ασθενείς με υπεργλυκαιμία από stress σε σχέση με ασθενείς με φυσιολογικό σάκχαρο αίματος και σε σχέση με διαβητικούς
- ↑ επίπτωση στους διαβητικούς σε σχέση με τους μη διαβητικούς

Wu HP, et al, Cytokine 2010; 51:298

Leonidou L. et al. Am J Med Sci 2008; 336: 467

Γλυκαιμικοί στόχοι στη ΜΕΘ..

- ΟΧΙ ΥΠΟΓΛΥΚΑΙΜΙΑ
- Έναρξη αντιμετώπισης αν $\text{Glu} > 180 \text{ mg/dl}$
- Επιθυμητό εύρος 140-180 mg/dl
- Σε υποπληθυσμούς (ΑΕΕ-ΚΕΚ-ΣΔ): όχι $\text{Glu} < 110 \text{ mg/dl}$

Σακχαρώδης Διαβήτης σε Νοσηλευόμενους Ασθενείς

- Οι ασθενείς με ΣΔ έχουν μεγαλύτερη πιθανότητα παρατεταμένης νοσηλείας συγκριτικά με μη-διαβητικούς ασθενείς
- Η υπεργλυκαιμία αλλά και η υπογλυκαιμία στη διάρκεια της νοσηλείας στο νοσοκομείο σχετίζεται με αυξημένη νοσηρότητα & θνητότητα



Τι Ορίζουμε ως Διαταραχές της Γλυκαιμίας σε Νοσηλευόμενους

- Εμμένουσα υπεργλυκαιμία > 140 mg/dl
 - HbA1c > 6.5 % υποδηλώνει ύπαρξη ΣΔ πριν τη νοσηλεία
 - Συγκέντρωση γλυκόζης < 70 mg/dl θεωρείται προειδοποιητική για πιθανή υπογλυκαιμία και απαιτεί τιτλοποίηση αγωγής
-
- Κλινικά σημαντική υπογλυκαιμία < 54 mg/dl
 - Κλινικά σοβαρή υπογλυκαιμία: σοβαρή γνωσιακή διαταραχή ανεξαρτήτως επιπέδων γλυκόζης



Δυσκολίες στη Διαχείριση του ΣΔ κατά τη Νοσηλεία

- Ώρες και ποσότητα γευμάτων
- Ώρες χορήγησης φαρμακευτικής αγωγής και συντονισμός χορήγησης με τα γεύματα
- Απουσία φυσικής δραστηριότητας
- Συνοδά νοσήματα και φαρμακευτικές αγωγές

Που Στοχεύει η Θεραπεία σε Νοσηλεύομενους Διαβητικούς Ασθενείς

Στοχεύει

- Μείωση θνησιμότητας
- Μείωση ενδονοσοκομειακών λοιμώξεων
- Αποφυγή βαριάς υπεργλυκαιμίας και ΔΚΟ
- Μείωση μετεγχειρητικών επιπλοκών
- Φυσική επούλωση τραυμάτων, ελκών, κατακλίσεων
- Αποφυγή επεισοδίων υπογλυκαιμίας

Γλυκαιμικοί Στόχοι σε Νοσηλευόμενους Ασθενείς

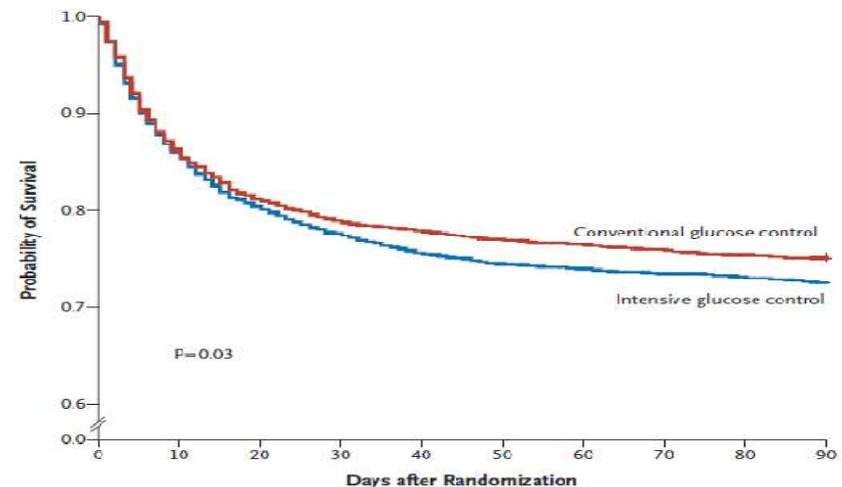
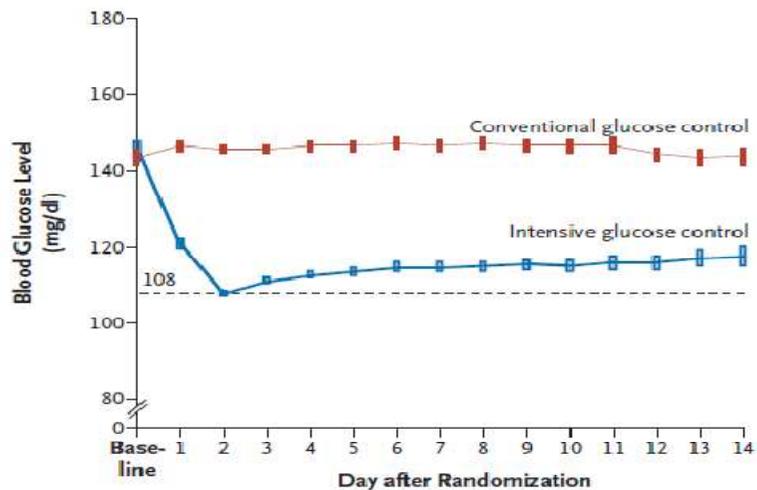
Reviews/Commentaries/ADA Statements
CONSENSUS STATEMENT

American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists and American Diabetes Association Consensus Statement on Inpatient Glycemic Control

Ασθενής	Στόχος σακχάρου αίματος (mg/dl)
Στην ΜΕΘ	140 - 180
Στο Τμήμα	Πριν το φαγητό: <140 Τυχαία: <180
Σε επιλεγμένους μη βαρέως πάσχοντες πιο αυστηροί στόχοι (110 - 140 mg/dl) χωρίς όμως υπογλυκαιμίες	

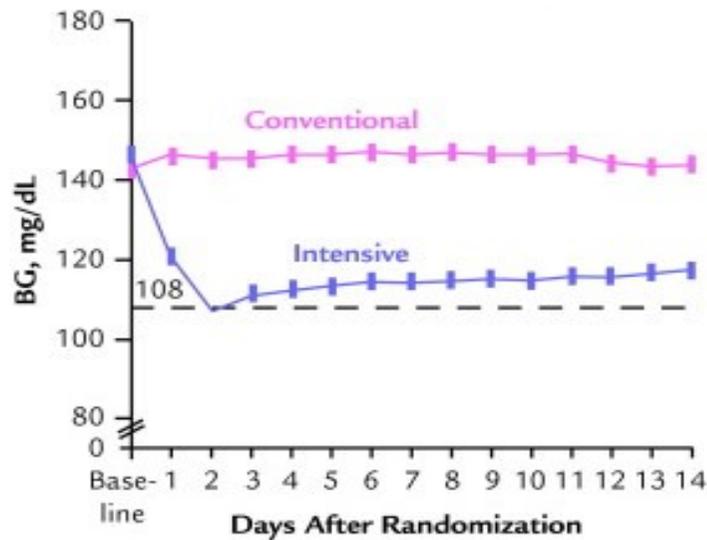
Intensive versus Conventional Glucose Control in Critically Ill Patients

Τυχαιοποιημένη, προοπτική, μη τυφλή κλινική μελέτη με 6104 ασθενείς



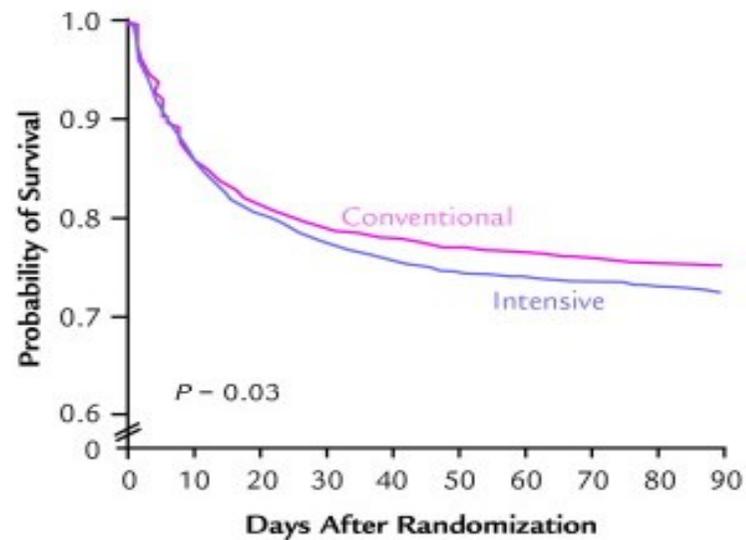
- Καμμία διαφορά στη θνησιμότητα στις 30 ημέρες νοσηλείας
- Αύξηση της θνησιμότητας στις 90 ημέρες νοσηλείας στην ομάδα εντατικοποιημένης θεραπείας καθώς και περισσότερους θανάτους από καρδιαγγειακά συμβάματα και περισσότερες υπογλυκαιμίες

NICE-SUGAR Trial: Outcomes



3054 received IIT goal: 81–108 mg/dL
(time weighted BG = 118 mg/dL)

3050 received CIT goal: <180 mg/dL
(time-weighted BG = 145 mg/dL)



90-day mortality: IIT: 829 patients (27.5%), CIT: 751 (24.9%)

Absolute mortality difference: 2.6%
(95% CI, 0.4–4.8)

Odds ratio for death with IIT:
1.14 (95% CI, 1.02–1.28; P = 0.02)

Intensive versus Conventional Glucose Control in Critically Ill Patients

Τυχαιοποιημένα, προοπτική, μη τυφλή κλινική μελέτη με 6104 ασθενείς

BOTTOM LINE



Glucose Goal: 140-180

- **Intensive** glycemic **control** (target 81-108 mg/dl) **increased deaths** compared to conventional control (targets ≤ 180 resulted in lower mortality than a target 81-108)

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TOPIC HIGHLIGHT

Kazuhiro Hanazaki, MD, Professor and Chairman, Series Editor

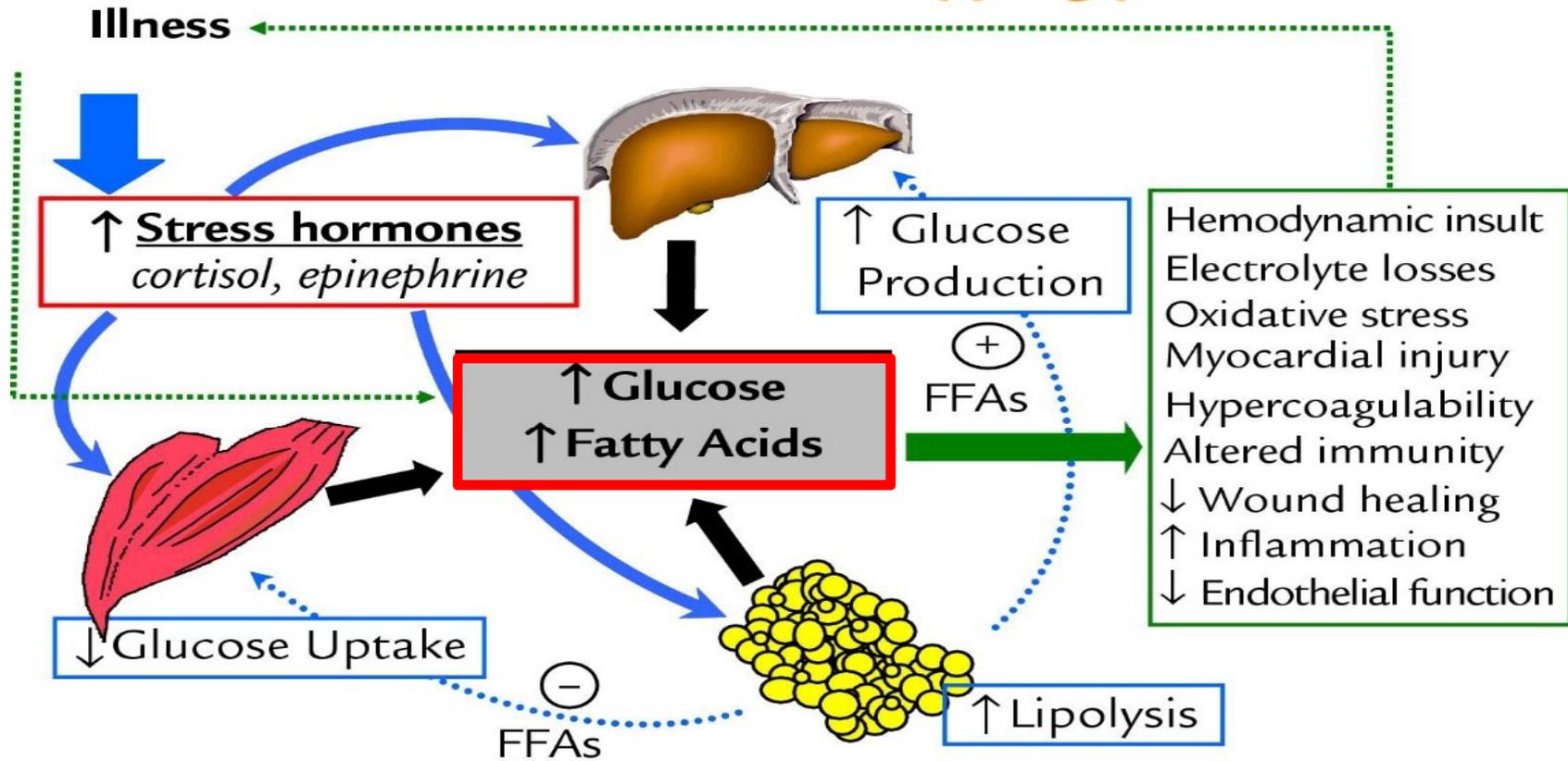
Blood glucose control in patients with severe sepsis and septic shock

Hiroyuki Hirasawa, Shigeto Oda, Masataka Nakamura

Έλεγχος Γλυκόζης σε Ασθενείς με Σοβαρή Σήψη και Σηπτικό shock

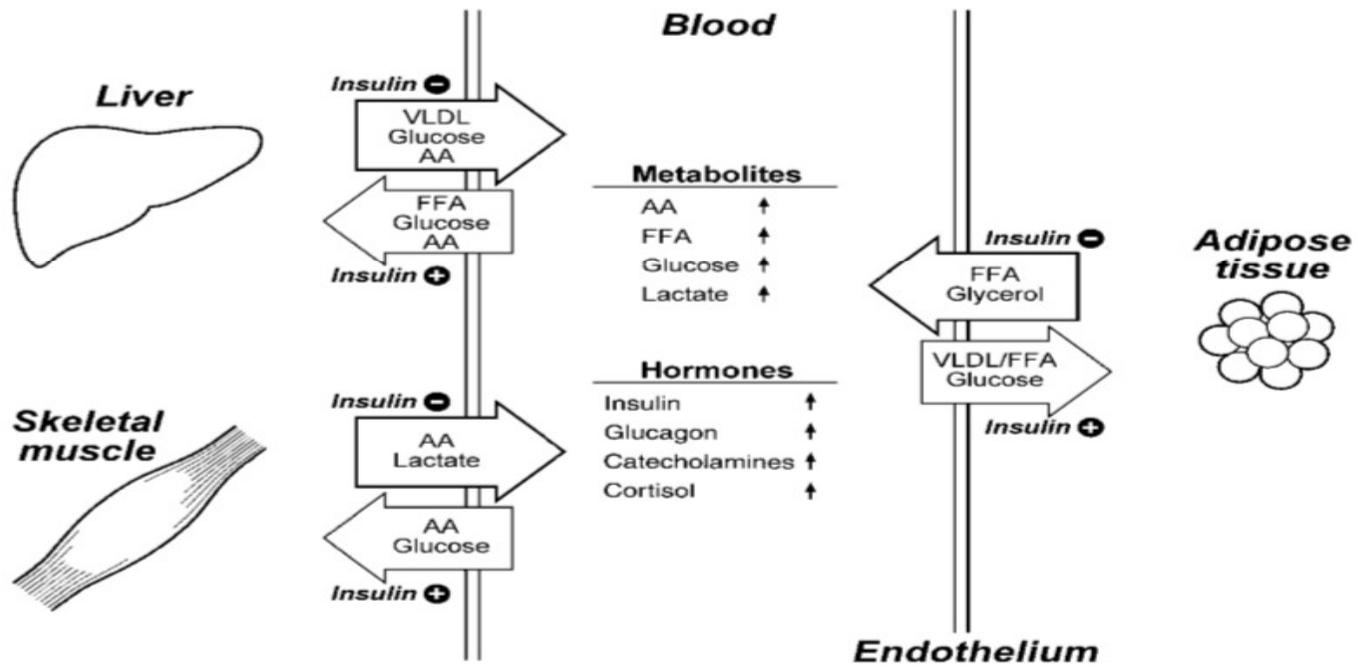
- Οι εξελίξεις στη μοριακή βιολογία έχουν συμβάλει στην τεράστια πρόοδο της κατανόησης της παθοφυσιολογίας της σήψης.
- Τώρα είναι ευρέως αποδεκτό ότι τα κύρια χαρακτηριστικά της σήψης είναι η ανεξέλεγκτη ενεργοποίηση όχι μόνο των προ-φλεγμονωδών, αλλά και των αντιφλεγμονωδών αντιδράσεων, λόγω της συντριπτικής παραγωγής προ-φλεγμονωδών και αντιφλεγμονωδών μεσολαβητών. Αυτό προκαλεί πολλές παθολογικές αλλαγές σε ζωτικά όργανα και συστήματα, συμπεριλαμβανομένων και των μεταβολικών αλλαγών
- **Μία τέτοια μεταβολική αλλαγή είναι η υπεργλυκαιμία που προκύπτει από τη γλυκόλυση στους μυς και τη λιπόλυση, και την επακόλουθη γλυκονεογένεση και γλυκόλυση στο ήπαρ**

Illness leads to stress hyperglycemia



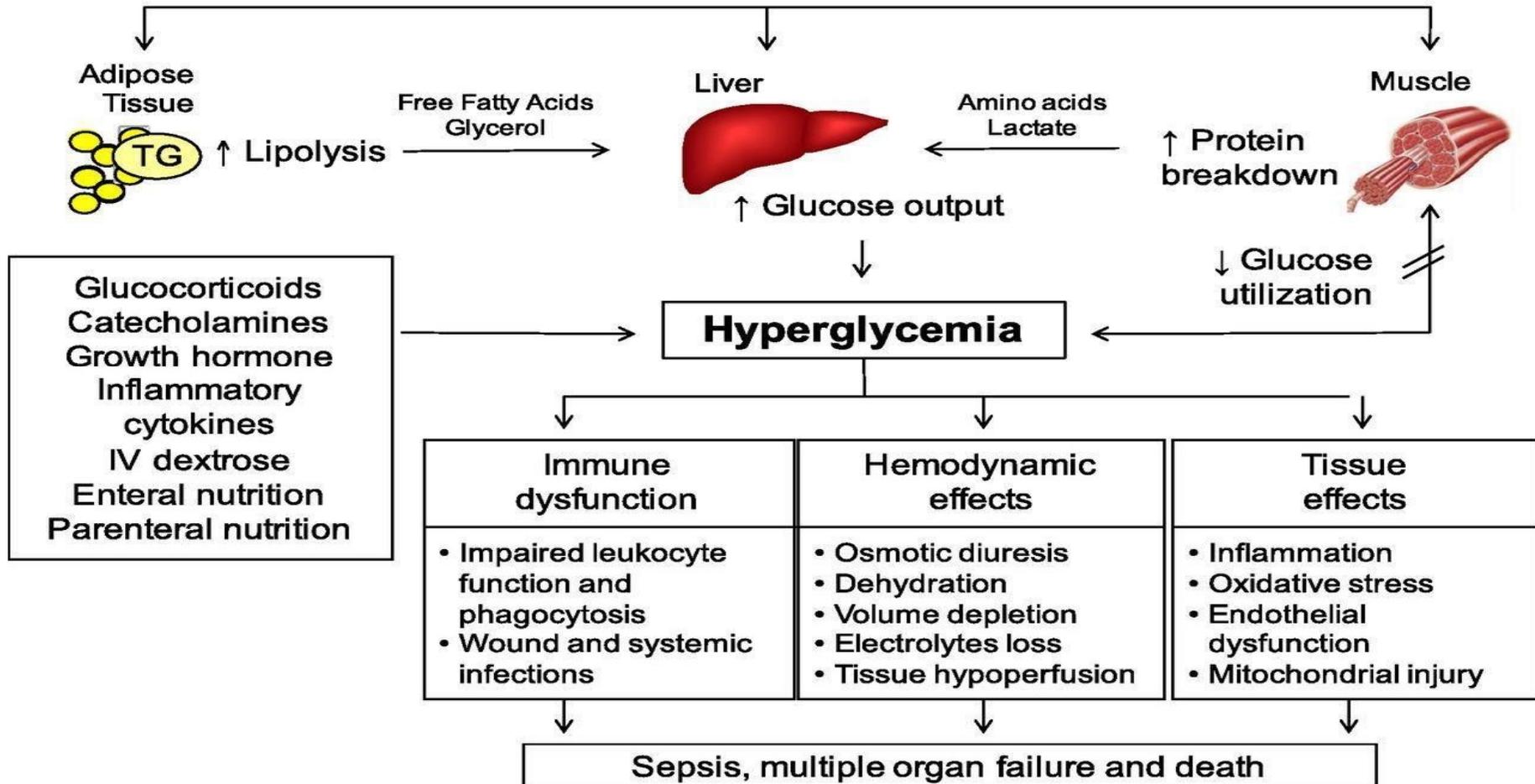
Stress hyperglycemia may also exacerbate illness.

The Sepsis Induced Changes in Circulating Hormones and Metabolites



S. K. Andersen et al., Journal of Leukocyte Biology (75), March 2004

Metabolic and Hormonal Changes Leading to Stress Hyperglycemia

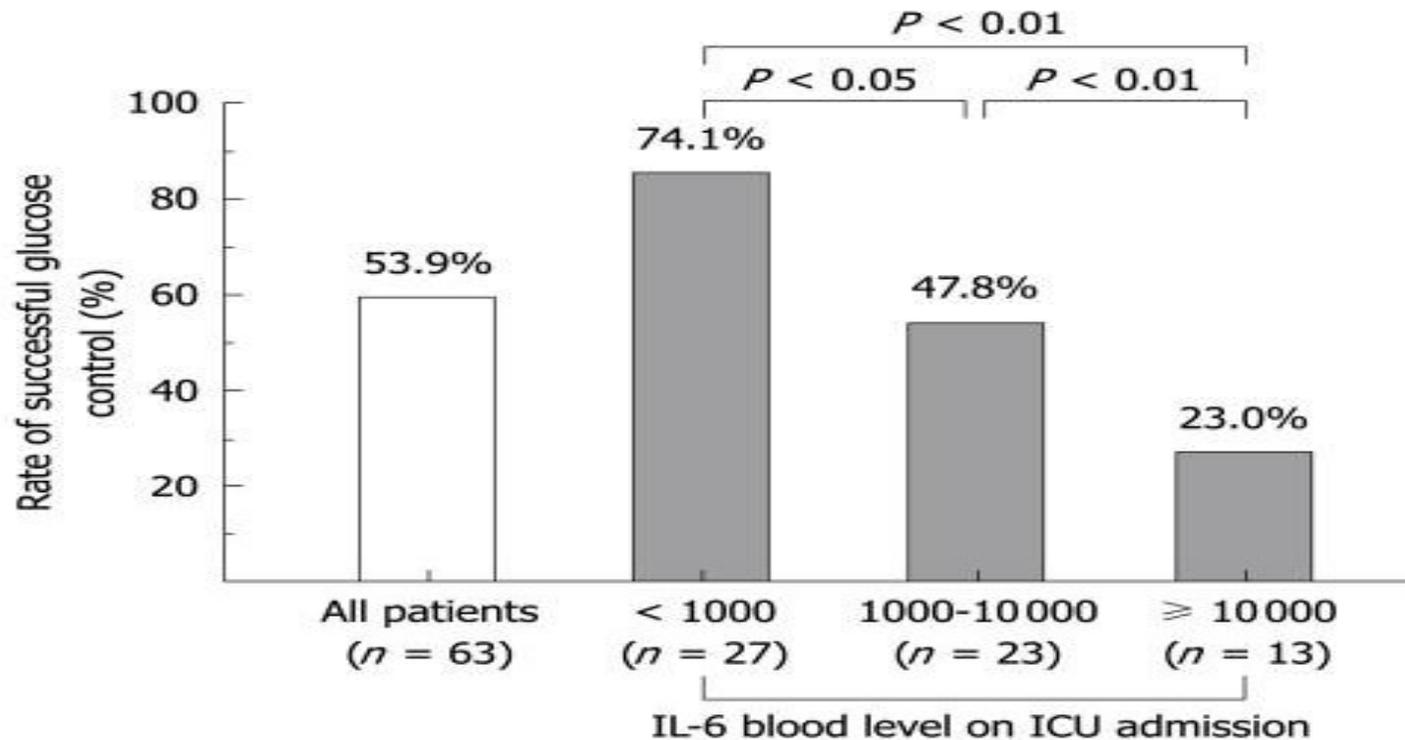


Έλεγχος Γλυκόζης σε Ασθενείς με Σοβαρή Σήψη και Σηπτικό shock

- Υπάρχουν πολλές παθοφυσιολογικές διαταραχές κατά τη διάρκεια μιας σοβαρής σήψης ή/και σηπτικού shock, και μία από τις πιο εντυπωσιακές είναι η μεταβολική διαταραχή. Μεταξύ των μεταβολικών αλλαγών, η υπεργλυκαιμία είναι η πιο σημαντική
- Ο **Van den Berghe** και συν. έδειξαν τη σπουδαιότητα αντιμετώπισης της υπεργλυκαιμίας σε σοβαρή σήψη και στο σηπτικό shock και τα αποτελέσματα αυτής της μελέτης επισημαίνουν την αποτελεσματικότητα της εντατικής θεραπείας με ινσουλίνη στον γλυκαιμικό έλεγχο
- Ωστόσο, μια πιο **πρόσφατη** τυχαίοποιημένη **μελέτη** έδειξε ότι ένας τέτοιος γλυκαιμικός έλεγχος δεν είναι αποτελεσματικός στη μείωση της θνησιμότητας στην ICU και ότι ο γλυκαιμικός έλεγχος με εντατική θεραπεία με ινσουλίνη αυξάνει τον κίνδυνο υπογλυκαιμίας και τις επιπλοκές που προκύπτουν από την υπογλυκαιμία

Έλεγχος Γλυκόζης σε Ασθενείς με Σοβαρή Σήψη και Σηπτικό shock

- Η υπεργλυκαιμία σε σοβαρές παθήσεις, όπως η σήψη, δεν είναι μόνο ένας δείκτης σοβαρότητας της πάθησης και προγνωστικός παράγοντας κακής έκβασης, αλλά έχει και πολλές δυσμενείς επιπτώσεις σε ζωτικά όργανα.
- Μια τέτοια δυσμενή επίδραση στο ανοσοποιητικό σύστημα βλάπτει την ικανότητα του ξενιστή να καταπολεμήσει τη μόλυνση, με αποτέλεσμα τη μειωμένη δραστηριότητα των ουδετερόφιλων αλλά και μεταβολών στις κυτοκίνες, με αυξημένες συγκεντρώσεις των προφλεγμονωδών κυτοκινών TNF- α και IL -6, καθώς και μείωση παραγωγής του ενδοθηλιακού νιτρικού οξειδίου



Το ποσοστό επιτυχίας του εντατικού γλυκαιμικού ελέγχου ήταν σχετικά υψηλό στους ασθενείς με IL-6 <1000 pg / mL κατά την εισαγωγή στην ICU ενώ ήταν πολύ χαμηλό μεταξύ των ασθενών των οποίων το αρχικό επίπεδο IL-6 ήταν > 10.000 pg / mL

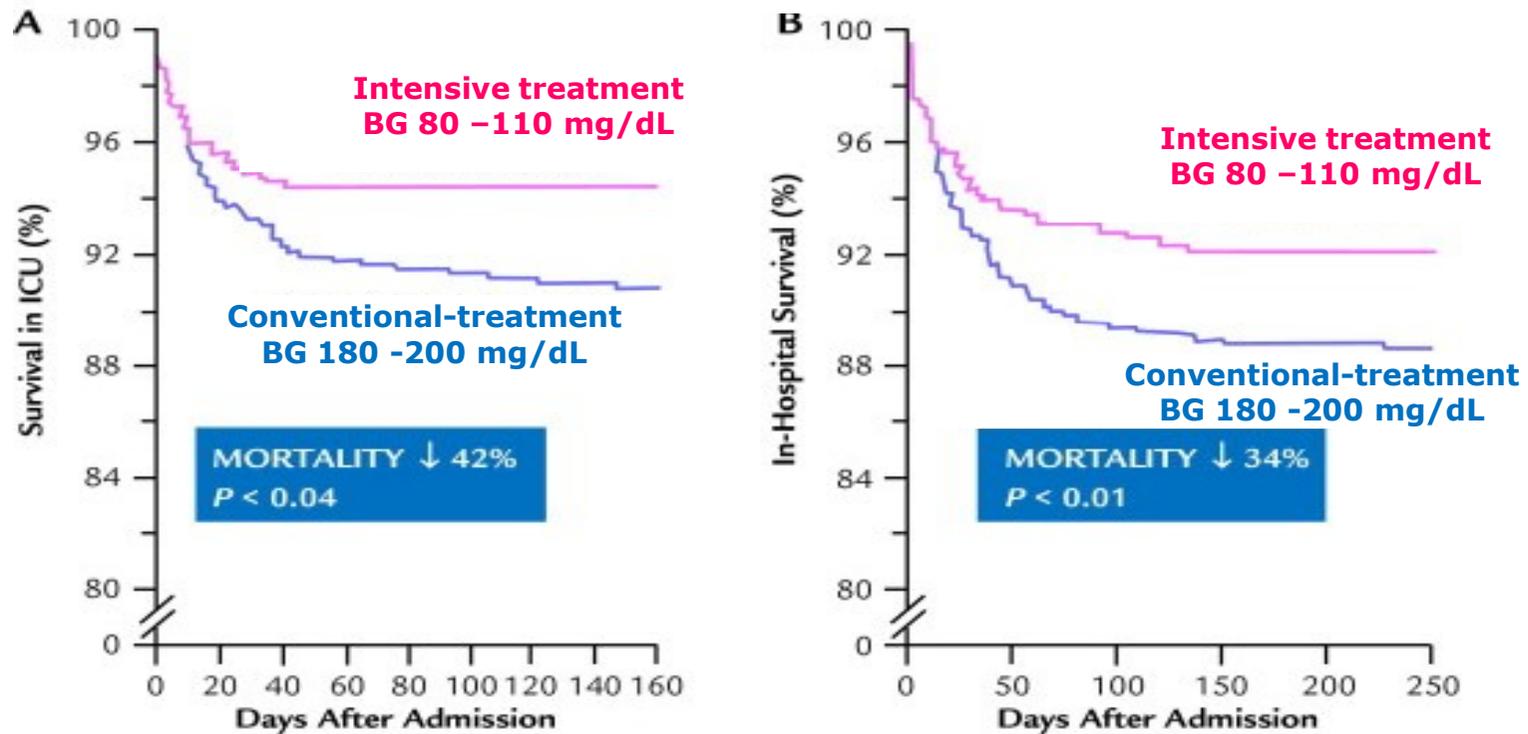
Hirasawa H et al., World J Gastroenterol , Vol. 15 (33), 2009

Έλεγχος Γλυκόζης σε Ασθενείς με Σοβαρή Σήψη και Σηπτικό shock

- Το 2001 ο Van den Berghe ανέφερε ότι σε ασθενείς ICU, η διατήρηση επιπέδων γλυκόζης μεταξύ 80 και 110 mg / dL με εντατική θεραπεία με ινσουλίνη, είχε ως αποτέλεσμα τη βελτίωση της επιβίωσης και της διάρκειας παραμονής τους στο νοσοκομείο
- Οι ίδιοι ερευνητές ανέφεραν αργότερα ότι η εντατική θεραπεία με ινσουλίνη μείωσε τη νοσηρότητα αλλά όχι τη θνησιμότητα στις ICU (Van den Berghe 2006)
- Αυτές οι μελέτες επηρέασαν και τις κατευθυντήριες οδηγίες για τη διαχείριση της σοβαρής σήψης και του σηπτικού shock ώστε να συστήσουν τον αυστηρό γλυκαιμικό έλεγχο ως μία από τις πιο σημαντικές θεραπευτικές προσεγγίσεις

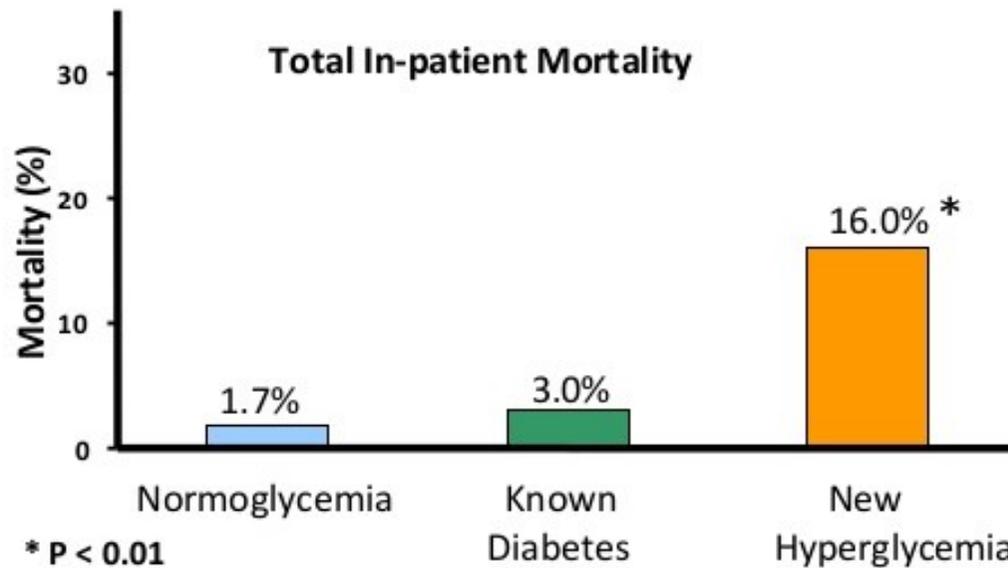
More intensive glucose control with IV insulin resulted in lower ICU and in-hospital mortality

Intensive Insulin Therapy in the Surgical ICU: The Leuven Study



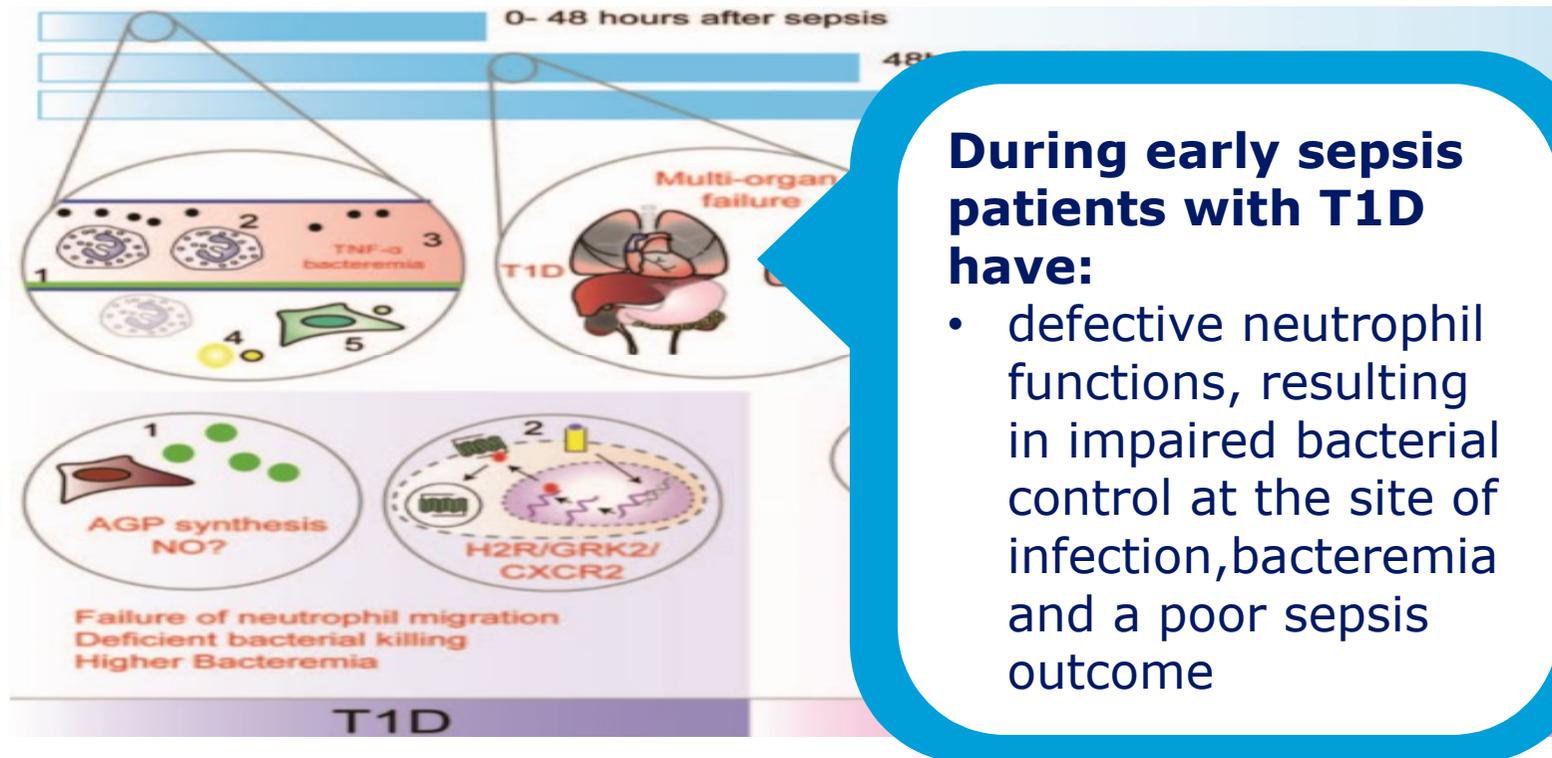
Van den Berghe et. Al., G NEJM, Vol. 345 (19), 2001

Hyperglycemia: An Independent Marker of In-Hospital Mortality in Patients with Undiagnosed Diabetes

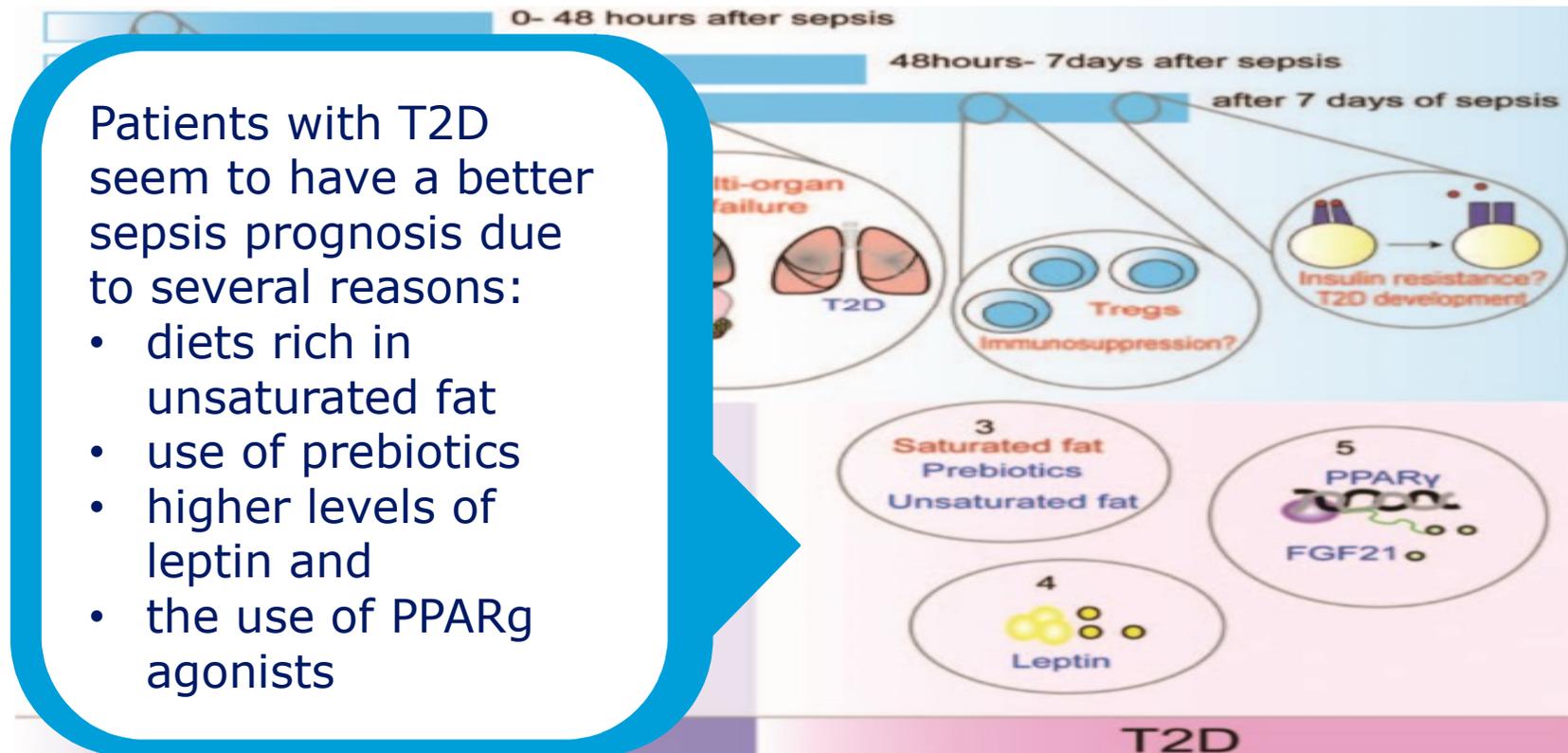


.....all hospitalized patients should be screened for hyperglycemia

The immune response of patients with diabetes mellitus during sepsis



The immune response of patients with diabetes mellitus during sepsis



AACE-ADA Consensus Statement on Inpatient Glycaemic Targets

Recommends using insulin therapy if blood glucose levels exceed 180 mg/dL

Non-ICU Setting (general medical/surgical)

- Subcutaneous insulin preferred
- Target BG levels:
 - Pre-meal BG <140 mg/dL
 - Random BG <180 mg/dL
- More stringent targets in stable patients
- Less stringent targets in patients with severe comorbidities

ICU Setting

- Insulin infusion preferred
- Starting threshold not higher than 180 mg/dL
- Maintain between 140–180 mg/dL
- Blood glucose <110 mg/dL is not recommended

E. S. Moghissi et.al., Endocr Pract. 2009;15 (4)

AACE/ADA Consensus Statement ***Inpatient glycemic targets***

- Insulin infusion to control hyperglycemia
- Starting threshold no higher than 180 mg/dl
- Maintain BG between 140 and 180 mg/dl
 - Possible greater benefit at lower end of range
- Somewhat lower targets may be appropriate in selected patients
- Targets <110 mg/dl are not recommended

Not recommended < 110 mg/dl	May be appropriate 110-140 mg/dl	Recommended 140-180 mg/dl	Not recommended > 180 mg/dl
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New AACE-ADA Consensus Statement on Inpatient Glycemic Control

ICU Setting

- Insulin infusion preferred
- Starting threshold not higher than 180 mg/dl
- Maintain BG **140–180 mg/dl** (greater benefit likely at *lower end of this range*)
- Lower targets (not evidence-based) may be appropriate in selected patients if already being successfully achieved
- <110 NOT recommended (not safe)

Non-ICU Setting

- Most patients:
 - **pre-meal BG <140 mg/dL**
 - **random BG <180 mg/dL**
- More stringent targets may be appropriate in stable patients
- Less stringent targets may be appropriate in patients with severe comorbidities
- Scheduled SQ insulin with basal-nutritional-correction preferred; avoid prolonged therapy RISS alone

AACE, American Association of Clinical Endocrinologists; ADA, American Diabetes Association; SQ, subcutaneous; RISS, regular insulin sliding scale.

Clinical Therapeutics 2013 35724-733 DOI: (10.1016/j.clinthera.2013.04.

[Terms and Conditions](#)

CONCLUSION

It is now suggested

- ...**tight glycemic control** with a target BG level of 90-110 mg/dL does **not improve clinical outcome**
- ..**less strict glycemic control** with a target BG level of 140-180 mg/dL is **more effective**
- Also **specific targeting** of glycemic control in diabetic patients should be considered
- ...**avoid hypoglycemia** during insulin therapy
- ..**control of hypercytokinemia** should be considered for more effective glycemic control in patients with severe sepsis and septic shock



Thank you for your attention!



QUESTIONS – COMMENTS

Discussion