

2019 ESC Guidelines on diabetes, pre-diabetes, and cardiovascular diseases developed in collaboration with the EASD

The Task Force for diabetes, pre-diabetes, and cardiovascular diseases of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) and the European Association for the Study of Diabetes (EASD)

Authors/Task Force Members: Francesco Cosentino* (ESC Chairperson) (Sweden), Peter J. Grant* (EASD Chairperson) (United Kingdom), Victor Aboyans (France), Clifford J. Bailey¹ (United Kingdom), Antonio Ceriello¹ (Italy), Victoria Delgado (Netherlands), Massimo Federici¹ (Italy), Gerasimos Filippatos (Greece), Diederick E. Grobbee (Netherlands), Tina Birgitte Hansen (Denmark), Heikki V. Huikuri (Finland), Isabelle Johansson (Sweden), Peter Jüni (Canada), Maddalena Lettino (Italy), Nikolaus Marx (Germany), Linda G. Mellbin (Sweden), Carl J. Östgren (Sweden), Bianca Rocca (Italy), Marco Roffi (Switzerland), Naveed Sattar¹ (United Kingdom), Petar M. Seferović (Serbia), Miguel Sousa-Uva (Portugal), Paul Valensi (France), and David C. Wheeler¹ (United Kingdom)

*Corresponding authors: Francesco Cosentino, Cardiology Unit, Department of Medicine Solna, Karolinska Institute and Karolinska University Hospital, Solna, 171 76 Stockholm, Sweden. Tel: +46 8 517 72 245; Fax: +46 8 34 49 64, Email: francesco.cosentino@ki.se. Peter J. Grant, Leeds Institute of Cardiovascular and Metabolic Medicine, University of Leeds/Leeds Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust, LIGHT Laboratories, Clarendon Way, Leeds LS2 9JT, UK. Tel: +44 44 113 343 7721, Email: p.j.grant@leeds.ac.uk.

Authors/Task Force Member Affiliations: listed in the Appendix.

ESC Committee for Practice Guidelines (CPG) and National Cardiac Societies document reviewers: listed in the Appendix.

Representing the EASD.

ESC entities having participated in the development of this document:

Associations: Acute Cardiovascular Care Association (ACCA), Association of Cardiovascular Nursing & Allied Professions (ACNAP), European Association of Cardiovascular Imaging (EACVI), European Association of Preventive Cardiology (EAPC), European Association of Percutaneous Cardiovascular Interventions (EAPCI), European Heart Rhythm Association (EHRA), Heart Failure Association (HFA).

Councils: Council on Cardiovascular Primary Care, Council on Hypertension.

Working Groups: Aorta and Peripheral Vascular Diseases, Cardiovascular Surgery, Thrombosis.

The content of these ESC Guidelines has been published for personal and educational use only. No commercial use is authorized. No part of the Guidelines may be translated or reproduced in any form without written permission from the ESC. Permission can be obtained upon submission of a written request to Oxford University Press, the publisher of the *European Heart Journal* and the party authorized to handle such permissions on behalf of the ESC (journals.permissions@oxfordjournals.org).

Disclaimer: The Guidelines represent the views of the ESC and were produced after careful consideration of the scientific and medical knowledge, and the evidence available at the time of their publication. The ESC and EASD are not responsible in the event of any contradiction, discrepancy, and/or ambiguity between the Guidelines and any other official recommendations or guidelines issued by the relevant public health authorities, in particular in relation to good use of healthcare or therapeutic strategies. Health professionals are encouraged to take the Guidelines fully into account when exercising their clinical judgment, as well as in the determination and the implementation of preventive, diagnostic, or therapeutic medical strategies; however, the Guidelines do not override, in any way whatsoever, the individual responsibility of health professionals to make appropriate and accurate decisions in consideration of each patient's health condition and in consultation with that patient and, where appropriate and/or necessary, the patient's caregiver. Nor do the Guidelines exempt health professionals from taking into full and careful consideration the relevant official updated recommendations or guidelines issued by the competent public health authorities, in order to manage each patient's case in light of the scientifically accepted data pursuant to their respective ethical and professional obligations. It is also the health professional's responsibility to verify the applicable rules and regulations relating to drugs and medical devices at the time of prescription.

© The European Society of Cardiology 2019. All rights reserved. For permissions please email: journals.permissions@oup.com.

Document Reviewers: Massimo Francesco Piepoli (ESC Review Coordinator) (Italy), Kåre I. Birkeland¹ (EASD Review Coordinator) (Norway), Stamatis Adamopoulos (Greece), Ramzi Ajjan (United Kingdom), Angelo Avogaro (Italy), Colin Baigent (United Kingdom), Marianne Brodmann (Austria), Héctor Bueno (Spain), Claudio Ceconi (Italy), Ovidiu Chioncel (Romania), Andrew Coats (United Kingdom), Jean-Philippe Collet (France), Peter Collins (United Kingdom), Bernard Cosyns (Belgium), Carlo Di Mario (Italy), Miles Fisher¹ (United Kingdom), Donna Fitzsimons (United Kingdom), Sigrun Halvorsen (Norway), Dominique Hansen (Belgium), Arno Hoes (Netherlands), Richard I. G. Holt¹ (United Kingdom), Philip Home¹ (United Kingdom), Hugo A. Katus (Germany), Kamlesh Khunti (United Kingdom), Michel Komajda (France), Ekaterini Lambrinou (Cyprus), Ulf Landmesser (Germany), Basil S. Lewis (Israel), Cecilia Linde (Sweden), Roberto Lorusso (Netherlands), François Mach (Switzerland), Christian Mueller (Switzerland), Franz-Josef Neumann (Germany), Frederik Persson¹ (Denmark), Steffen E. Petersen (United Kingdom), Anna Sonia Petronio (Italy), Dimitrios J. Richter (Greece), Giuseppe M. C. Rosano (Italy/United Kingdom), Peter Rossing¹ (Denmark), Lars Rydén (Sweden), Evgeny Shlyakhto (Russian Federation), Iain A. Simpson (United Kingdom), Rhian M. Touyz (United Kingdom), William Wijns (Ireland), Matthias Wilhelm (Switzerland), Bryan Williams (United Kingdom)

The disclosure forms of all experts involved in the development of these Guidelines are available on the ESC website www.escardio.org/guidelines

 **Click here to access the corresponding chapter in ESC CardioMed - Section I9 Diabetes mellitus and metabolic syndrome**

Online publish-ahead-of-print 31 August 2019

Keywords

Guidelines • diabetes mellitus • impaired glucose tolerance • cardiovascular diseases • epidemiology • risk factors • prevention • cardiovascular risk assessment • patient management • pharmacological treatment • revascularization • patient-centred care

Table of contents

Abbreviations and acronyms	258
1 Preamble	260
2 Introduction	262
3 What is new in the 2019 Guidelines?	263
4 Diagnosis of diabetes and pre-diabetes	265
5 Cardiovascular risk assessment in patients with diabetes and pre-diabetes	266
5.1 Diabetes, pre-diabetes, and cardiovascular risk	266
5.2 Stratification of cardiovascular risk in individuals with diabetes	267
5.3 Stratification of cardiovascular risk in individuals with pre-diabetes	267
5.4 Clinical assessment of cardiovascular damage	267
5.4.1 Biomarkers	267
5.4.2 Electrocardiography	268
5.4.3 Imaging techniques	268
6 Prevention of cardiovascular disease in patients with diabetes and pre-diabetes	271
6.1 Lifestyle	271
6.1.1 Diet	271
6.1.1.1 Carbohydrate	271
6.1.1.2 Fats	271
6.1.1.3 Proteins	271

6.1.1.4 Vegetables, legumes, fruits, and wholegrain cereals	271
6.1.1.5 Alcohol consumption	271
6.1.1.6 Coffee and tea	271
6.1.1.7 Vitamins and macronutrients	271
6.1.2 Physical activity	272
6.1.3 Smoking	272
6.2 Glucose	272
6.2.1 Glycaemic targets	272
6.2.1.1 Additional glucose targets	272
6.2.2 Glucose-lowering agents	273
6.2.3 Special considerations	273
6.2.3.1 Hypoglycaemia	273
6.2.3.2 Glucose monitoring	273
6.3 Blood pressure	274
6.3.1 Treatment targets	274
6.3.2 Management of blood pressure lowering	274
6.3.2.1 Effects of lifestyle intervention and weight loss	274
6.3.2.2 Pharmacological treatments	274
6.3.2.3 Blood pressure changes with glucose-lowering treatments	274
6.4 Lipids	275
6.4.1 Lipid-lowering agents	275
6.4.1.1 Statins	275
6.4.1.2 Ezetimibe	276
6.4.1.3 Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9	276

6.4.1.4 Fibrates	276	9.2.2 Sustained ventricular arrhythmias	294
6.5 Platelets	277	9.2.3 Sudden cardiac death in diabetes	294
6.5.1 Aspirin	277	10 Aortic and peripheral arterial diseases	295
6.5.1.1 Primary prevention	278	10.1 Aortic disease	295
6.5.1.2 Secondary prevention	278	10.2 Lower extremity arterial disease	295
6.6 Multifactorial approaches	278	10.2.1 Epidemiology and natural history	296
6.6.1 Principles of multifactorial management	278	10.2.2 Screening and diagnosis	296
7 Management of coronary artery disease	280	10.2.3 Management of lower extremity artery disease in diabetes	297
7.1 Medical treatment	280	10.3 Carotid artery disease	297
7.1.1 Effects of intensified glucose control	280	11 Chronic kidney disease in diabetes	299
7.1.1.1 UKPDS	280	11.1 Management	299
7.1.1.2 ACCORD, ADVANCE, and VADT	280	11.1.1 Glycaemic control	299
7.1.1.3 DIGAMI 1 and 2	280	11.1.2 New approaches to renoprotection	299
7.1.2 Glucose-lowering agents: new evidence from cardiovascular outcome trials	281	12 Patient-centred care	300
7.1.2.1 Established oral glucose-lowering drugs	281	12.1 General aspects	300
7.1.2.2 Newer oral glucose-lowering drugs	281	13 'What to do' and 'what not to do' messages from the Guidelines	302
7.1.2.3 Implications of recent cardiovascular outcome trials	283	14 Appendix	305
7.1.3 Specific cardiovascular therapies	286	15 References	306
7.1.3.1 Beta-blockers	286		
7.1.3.2 Blockers of the renin–angiotensin–aldosterone system	286		
7.1.3.3 Lipid-lowering drugs	286		
7.1.3.4 Nitrates and calcium channel blockers	286		
7.1.3.5 Other anti-ischaemic drugs	286		
7.1.3.6 Antiplatelet and antithrombotic drugs (see section 6.5)	287		
7.2 Revascularization	288		
7.2.1 Percutaneous coronary intervention vs. coronary artery bypass graft surgery	288		
7.2.2 Adjunctive pharmacotherapy	289		
8 Heart failure and diabetes	290		
8.1 Prognostic implications of diabetes mellitus in heart failure	291		
8.2 Mechanisms of left ventricular dysfunction in diabetes mellitus	291		
8.3 Phenotypes of left ventricular dysfunction in diabetes mellitus	292		
8.4 Treatment of heart failure in diabetes mellitus	292		
8.4.1 Renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system and a neprilysin inhibitors	292		
8.4.2 Beta-blockers	292		
8.4.3 Ivabradine	292		
8.4.4 Digoxin	292		
8.4.5 Diuretics	292		
8.4.6 Device therapy and surgery	292		
8.5 Effect of oral glucose-lowering agents on heart failure	292		
8.5.1 Metformin	292		
8.5.2 Sulfonylureas	292		
8.5.3 Thiazolidinediones	292		
8.5.4 Dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors	292		
8.5.5 Glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists	292		
8.5.6 Sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 inhibitors	292		
9 Arrhythmias: atrial fibrillation, ventricular arrhythmias, and sudden cardiac death	294		
9.1 Atrial fibrillation	294		
9.1.1 Diabetes and risk of stroke in atrial fibrillation	294		
9.2 Ventricular arrhythmias and sudden cardiac death	294		
9.2.1 Ventricular premature beats and paroxysmal ventricular tachycardia	294		
		Recommendations for the diagnosis of disorders of glucose metabolism	266
		Recommendations for the use of laboratory, electrocardiogram, and imaging testing for cardiovascular risk assessment in asymptomatic patients with diabetes	270
		Recommendations for lifestyle modifications for patients with diabetes mellitus and pre-diabetes	272
		Recommendations for glycaemic control in individuals with diabetes	273
		Recommendations for the management of blood pressure in patients with diabetes and pre-diabetes	275
		Recommendations for the management of dyslipidaemia with lipid-lowering drugs	277
		Recommendations for the use of antiplatelet therapy in primary prevention in patients with diabetes	278
		Recommendations for multifactorial management of patients with diabetes	280
		Recommendations for glucose-lowering treatment for patients with diabetes	286
		Recommendations for the management of patients with diabetes and acute or chronic coronary syndromes	287
		Recommendations for coronary revascularization in patients with diabetes	289
		Recommendations for the type of revascularization in patients with diabetes with stable coronary artery disease, suitable coronary anatomy for both procedures, and low predicted surgical mortality	290
		Recommendations for the treatment of heart failure in patients with diabetes	293
		Recommendations for the treatment of patients with type 2 diabetes to reduce heart failure risk	293
		Recommendations for the management of arrhythmias in patients with diabetes	295
		Recommendations for the diagnosis and management of peripheral artery disease in patients with diabetes	298

Recommendations

Recommendations for the diagnosis of disorders of glucose metabolism	266
Recommendations for the use of laboratory, electrocardiogram, and imaging testing for cardiovascular risk assessment in asymptomatic patients with diabetes	270
Recommendations for lifestyle modifications for patients with diabetes mellitus and pre-diabetes	272
Recommendations for glycaemic control in individuals with diabetes	273
Recommendations for the management of blood pressure in patients with diabetes and pre-diabetes	275
Recommendations for the management of dyslipidaemia with lipid-lowering drugs	277
Recommendations for the use of antiplatelet therapy in primary prevention in patients with diabetes	278
Recommendations for multifactorial management of patients with diabetes	280
Recommendations for glucose-lowering treatment for patients with diabetes	286
Recommendations for the management of patients with diabetes and acute or chronic coronary syndromes	287
Recommendations for coronary revascularization in patients with diabetes	289
Recommendations for the type of revascularization in patients with diabetes with stable coronary artery disease, suitable coronary anatomy for both procedures, and low predicted surgical mortality	290
Recommendations for the treatment of heart failure in patients with diabetes	293
Recommendations for the treatment of patients with type 2 diabetes to reduce heart failure risk	293
Recommendations for the management of arrhythmias in patients with diabetes	295
Recommendations for the diagnosis and management of peripheral artery disease in patients with diabetes	298

Recommendations for the prevention and management of chronic kidney disease in patients with diabetes	300
Recommendations for patient-centred care of individuals with diabetes	301

List of tables

Table 1 Classes of recommendations	261
Table 2 Levels of evidence	261
Table 3 What is new in the 2019 Guidelines?	263
Table 4 New recommendations in the 2019 Guidelines	264
Table 5 Revised concepts in the 2019 Guidelines	265
Table 6 Diagnostic criteria for diabetes mellitus and pre-diabetes according to the 2006/2011 World Health Organization and 2019 American Diabetes Association recommendations	266
Table 7 Cardiovascular risk categories in patients with diabetes	268
Table 8 Overview of randomized controlled trials	269
Table 9 Summary of treatment targets for the management of patients with diabetes	279
Table 10 Patient characteristics of cardiovascular safety studies with glucose-lowering agents	284
Table 11 Heart failure phenotypes	291
Table 12 Assessment of the risk of amputation: the Wound, Ischaemia, and foot Infection classification	297
Table 13 Chronic kidney disease classification by estimated glomerular filtration rate and albuminuria	299

List of figures

Figure 1 Hazard ratios for vascular outcomes in people with vs. without diabetes mellitus at baseline, based on analyses of 530 083 patients	267
Figure 2 Hazard ratios for coronary heart disease by clinically defined categories of baseline fasting blood glucose concentration	268
Figure 3 Treatment algorithm in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, or high/very high CV risk	285
Figure 4 Recommendations for coronary revascularization.	291
Figure 5 Screening for lower extremity artery disease in patients with diabetes mellitus.	296

Abbreviations and acronyms

2hPG	2 h plasma glucose
ABI	Ankle—brachial index
ABPM	Ambulatory blood pressure monitoring
ACCORD	Action to Control Cardiovascular Risk in Diabetes
ACE	Acarbose Cardiovascular Evaluation
ACEI	Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor
ACS	Acute coronary syndrome
ADA	American Diabetes Association
ADVANCE	Action in Diabetes and Vascular Disease: Preterax and Diamicon MR Controlled Evaluation

ADDITION	Anglo-Danish-Dutch Study of Intensive Treatment In People with Screen Detected Diabetes in Primary Care
ADOPT	A Diabetes Outcome Progression Trial
AF	Atrial fibrillation
ARB	Angiotensin receptor blocker
ART	Arterial Revascularization Trial
ASCEND	A Study of Cardiovascular Events in Diabetes
ASCVD	Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease
ATLAS-ACS TIMI 51	Anti-Xa Therapy to Lower cardiovascular events in Addition to Standard therapy in subjects with Acute Coronary Syndromes - Thrombolysis In Myocardial Infarction 51
BARI 2D	Bypass Angioplasty Revascularization Investigation 2 Diabetes
BEST	Randomized Comparison of Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery and Everolimus-Eluting Stent Implantation in the Treatment of Patients with Multivessel Coronary Artery Disease
b.i.d.	Twice a day (bis in die)
BIMA	Bilateral internal mammary artery
BMS	Bare-metal stent
BP	Blood pressure
b.p.m.	Beats per minute
CABG	Coronary artery bypass graft
CAC	Coronary artery calcium
CAD	Coronary artery disease
CANVAS	Canagliflozin Cardiovascular Assessment Study
CARDia	Coronary Artery Revascularization in Diabetes
CARMELINA	Cardiovascular and Renal Microvascular Outcome Study With Linagliptin in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus
CAROLINA	Cardiovascular Outcome Study of Linagliptin Versus Glimepiride in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes
CCS	Chronic coronary syndrome
CE	Cardiac event
CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc	Congestive heart failure, Hypertension, Age ≥75 years (Doubled), Diabetes mellitus, Stroke or transient ischaemic attack (Doubled), Vascular disease, Age 65–74 years, Sex category
CHARISMA	Clopidogrel for High Atherothrombotic Risk and Ischemic Stabilization, Management and Avoidance
CHARM	Candesartan in Heart Failure Assessment of Reduction in Mortality and Morbidity
CHD	Coronary heart disease
CI	Confidence interval
CKD	Chronic kidney disease
CLTI	Chronic limb-threatening ischaemia

COMPASS	Cardiovascular Outcomes for People Using Anticoagulation Strategies	EXCEL	Evaluation of XIENCE versus Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery for Effectiveness of Left Main Revascularization trial
CPG	Committee for Practice Guidelines	EXAMINE	Examination of Cardiovascular Outcomes with Alogliptin versus Standard of Care
CREDENCE	Canagliflozin and Renal Events in Diabetes with Established Nephropathy Clinical Evaluation	EXSCEL	Exenatide Study of Cardiovascular Event Lowering
CREST	Carotid Revascularization Endarterectomy versus Stenting Trial	FACTOR-64	Screening For Asymptomatic Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease Among High-Risk Diabetic Patients Using CT Angiography, Following Core 64
CRT	Cardiac resynchronization therapy	FIELD	Fenofibrate Intervention and Event Lowering in Diabetes
CRT-D	Cardiac resynchronization therapy with an implantable defibrillator	FOURIER	Further Cardiovascular Outcomes Research with PCSK9 Inhibition in Subjects with Elevated Risk
CT	Computed tomography	FPG	Fasting plasma glucose
CTCA	Computed tomography coronary angiography	FREEDOM	Future Revascularization Evaluation in Patients with Diabetes Mellitus
CV	Cardiovascular	GAMI	Glucose Abnormalities in Patients with Myocardial Infarction
CVD	Cardiovascular disease	GLP1-RA	Glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist
CVOT	Cardiovascular outcome trial	Harmony	Albiglutide and cardiovascular outcomes in patients with type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular disease
CVRF	Cardiovascular risk factor	Outcomes	
DADDY-D	Does coronary Atherosclerosis Deserve to be Diagnosed early in Diabetic patients?	HAS-BLED	Hypertension, Abnormal renal/liver function, Stroke, Bleeding history or predisposition, Labile international normalized ratio, Elderly (>65 years), Drugs/alcohol concomitantly
DAPT	Dual antiplatelet therapy	HbA1c	Haemoglobin A1c
DBP	Diastolic blood pressure	HEART2D	Hyperglycemia and Its Effect After Acute Myocardial Infarction on Cardiovascular Outcomes in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus
DCCT	Diabetes Control and Complications Trial	HDL-C	High-density lipoprotein cholesterol
DECLARE-TIMI 58	Dapagliflozin Effect on Cardiovascular Events-Thrombolysis In Myocardial Infarction 58 trial	HF	Heart failure
DES	Drug-eluting stent	HFmrEF	Heart failure with mid-range ejection fraction
DEVOTE	Trial Comparing Cardiovascular Safety of Insulin Degludec versus Insulin Glargine in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes at High Risk of cardiovascular Events	HFpEF	Heart failure with preserved ejection fraction
DIAD	Detection of Ischaemia in Asymptomatic Diabetics	HFrEF	Heart failure with reduced ejection fraction
DIGAMI	Diabetes Mellitus Insulin-Glucose Infusion in Acute Myocardial Infarction	HR	Hazard ratio
DiRECT	Diabetes Remission Clinical Trial	hsTnT	High-sensitivity cardiac troponin T
DM	Diabetes mellitus	ICA	Invasive coronary angiography
DPP4	Dipeptidyl peptidase-4	ICD	Implantable cardioverter defibrillator
DYNAMIT	Do You Need to Assess Myocardial Ischemia in Type 2 Diabetes	IFG	Impaired fasting glycaemia
EACTS	European Association for Cardio-Thoracic Surgery	IGT	Impaired glucose tolerance
EAS	European Atherosclerosis Society	IMPROVE-IT	Improved Reduction of Outcomes: Vytorin Efficacy International Trial
EASD	European Association for the Study of Diabetes	J-DOIT3	Japan Diabetes Optimal Integrated Treatment Study for 3 Major Risk Factors of Cardiovascular Diseases
ECG	Electrocardiogram	KDIGO	Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes
EDIC	Epidemiology of Diabetes Interventions and Complications		
EET	Exercise electrocardiogram test		
eGFR	Estimated glomerular filtration rate		
ELIXA	Evaluation of Lixisenatide in Acute Coronary Syndrome		
EMPA-REG OUTCOME	Empagliflozin Cardiovascular Outcome Event Trial in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients—Removing Excess Glucose		
ESC	European Society of Cardiology		

LAD	Left anterior descending coronary artery	SBP	Systolic blood pressure
LDL-C	Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol	SE	Stress echocardiography
LEAD	Lower extremity artery disease	SGLT2	Sodium-glucose co-transporter 2
LEADER	Liraglutide Effect and Action in Diabetes: Evaluation of Cardiovascular Outcome Results	SIMA	Single internal mammary artery
Look AHEAD	Action for Health in Diabetes	SUSTAIN-6	Trial to Evaluate Cardiovascular and Other Long-term Outcomes with Semaglutide in Subjects with Type 2 Diabetes
LV	Left ventricular	SYNTAX	Synergy between Percutaneous Coronary Intervention with TAXUS and Cardiac Surgery
LVEF	Left ventricular ejection fraction	T1DM	Type 1 diabetes mellitus
MACE	Major adverse cardiovascular events	T2DM	Type 2 diabetes mellitus
MACCE	Major adverse cardiovascular and cerebrovascular events	TBI	Toe–brachial index
MI	Myocardial infarction	TECOS	Trial Evaluating Cardiovascular Outcomes with Sitagliptin
MPI	Radionuclide myocardial perfusion imaging	TOSCA.IT	Thiazolidinediones Or Sulfonylureas and Cardiovascular Accidents Intervention Trial
MRA	Mineralcorticoid receptor antagonist	TZD	Thiazolidinedione
NAVIGATOR	Nateglinide And Valsartan in Impaired Glucose Tolerance Outcomes Research	UKPDS	United Kingdom Prospective Diabetes Study
NOAC	Non-vitamin K antagonist oral anticoagulant	VADT	Veterans Affairs Diabetes Trial
NT-proBNP o.d.	N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide Once daily (omni die)	VKA	Vitamin K antagonist
ODYSSEY DM-INSULIN	Efficacy and Safety of Alirocumab in Insulin-treated Individuals with Type 1 or Type 2 Diabetes and High Cardiovascular Risk	VT	Ventricular tachycardia
ODYSSEY OUTCOMES	Evaluation of Cardiovascular Outcomes After an Acute Coronary Syndrome During Treatment With Alirocumab	WHO	World Health Organization
OGTT	Oral glucose tolerance test	WIFI	Wound, Ischaemia, and foot Infection
ORIGIN	Outcome Reduction With Initial Glargine Intervention		
PAD	Peripheral arterial disease		
PCI	Percutaneous coronary intervention		
PEGASUS-TIMI 54	Prevention of Cardiovascular Events in Patients with Prior Heart Attack Using Ticagrelor Compared to Placebo on a Background of Aspirin-Thrombolysis In Myocardial Infarction 54		
PCSK9	Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9		
PIONEER 6	A Trial Investigating the Cardiovascular Safety of Oral Semaglutide in Subjects With Type 2 Diabetes		
PREDIMED	Prevención con Dieta Mediterránea		
PROactive	PROspective pioglitAzone Clinical Trial In macroVascular Events		
PVD	Peripheral vascular disease		
RAAS	Renin–angiotensin–aldosterone system		
RCT	Randomized controlled trial		
REDUCE-IT	Reduction of Cardiovascular Events with Icosapent Ethyl–Intervention Trial		
REWIND	Researching Cardiovascular Events With a Weekly Incretin in Diabetes		
SAVOR-TIMI 53	Saxagliptin Assessment of Vascular Outcomes Recorded in Patients with Diabetes Mellitus-Thrombolysis In Myocardial Infarction 53		

1 Preamble

Guidelines summarize and evaluate available evidence with the aim of assisting health professionals in proposing the best management strategies for an individual patient with a given condition. Guidelines and their recommendations should facilitate decision making of health professionals in their daily practice. However, the final decisions concerning an individual patient must be made by the responsible health professional(s) in consultation with the patient and caregiver as appropriate.

A great number of guidelines have been issued in recent years by the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) and its partners such as the European Society for the Study of Diabetes (EASD), as well as by other societies and organisations. Because of their impact on clinical practice, quality criteria for the development of guidelines have been established in order to make all decisions transparent to the user. The recommendations for formulating and issuing ESC Guidelines can be found on the ESC website (<http://www.escardio.org/Guidelines-&Education/Clinical-Practice-Guidelines/Guidelines-development/Writing-ESC-Guidelines>). The ESC Guidelines represent the official position of the ESC on a given topic and are regularly updated.

The ESC carries out a number of registries which are essential to assess, diagnostic/therapeutic processes, use of resources and adherence to Guidelines. These registries aim at providing a better understanding of medical practice in Europe and around the world, based on data collected during routine clinical practice.

The guidelines are developed together with derivative educational material addressing the cultural and professional needs for cardiologists and allied professionals. Collecting high-quality observational data, at appropriate time interval following the release of ESC Guidelines, will help evaluate the level of implementation of the Guidelines, checking in priority the key end points defined with the ESC Guidelines and Education Committees and Task Force members in charge.

The Members of this Task Force were selected by the ESC and EASD, including representation from relevant ESC sub-specialty

groups, in order to represent professionals involved with the medical care of patients with this pathology. Selected experts in the field from both societies undertook a comprehensive review of the published evidence for management of a given condition according to ESC Committee for Practice Guidelines (CPG) policy. A critical evaluation of diagnostic and therapeutic procedures was performed, including assessment of the risk–benefit ratio. The level of evidence and the strength of the recommendation of particular management options were weighed and graded according to predefined scales, as outlined in the tables below.

Table 1 Classes of recommendations

Classes of recommendations

Definition		Wording to use
Class I	Evidence and/or general agreement that a given treatment or procedure is beneficial, useful, effective.	Is recommended or is indicated
Class II	Conflicting evidence and/or a divergence of opinion about the usefulness/efficacy of the given treatment or procedure.	
Class IIa	Weight of evidence/opinion is in favour of usefulness/efficacy.	Should be considered
Class IIb	Usefulness/efficacy is less well established by evidence/opinion.	May be considered
Class III	Evidence or general agreement that the given treatment or procedure is not useful/effective, and in some cases may be harmful.	Is not recommended

© ESC 2019

©ESC 2019

Table 2 Levels of evidence

Level of evidence A	Data derived from multiple randomized clinical trials or meta-analyses.
Level of evidence B	Data derived from a single randomized clinical trial or large non-randomized studies.
Level of evidence C	Consensus of opinion of the experts and/or small studies, retrospective studies, registries.

©ESC 2019

The experts of the writing and reviewing panels provided declaration of interest forms for all relationships that might be perceived as real or potential sources of conflicts of interest. These forms were compiled into one file and can be found on the ESC website (<http://www.escardio.org/guidelines>). Any changes in declarations of interest that arise during the writing period were notified to the ESC and EASD Chairpersons and updated. The Task Force received its entire financial support from the ESC and EASD without any involvement from the healthcare industry.

The ESC CPG supervises and coordinates the preparation of new Guidelines. The Committee is also responsible for the endorsement process of these Guidelines. The ESC Guidelines undergo extensive review by the CPG and external experts. After appropriate revisions the Guidelines are approved by all the experts involved in the Task Force. The finalized document is approved by the CPG for publication in the *European Heart Journal*. The Guidelines were developed after careful consideration of the scientific and medical knowledge and the evidence available at the time of their dating.

The task of developing ESC Guidelines also includes the creation of educational tools and implementation programmes for the recommendations including condensed pocket guideline versions, summary slides, booklets with essential messages, summary cards for non-specialists and an electronic version for digital applications (smartphones, etc.). These versions are abridged and thus, for more detailed information, the user should always access to the full text version of the Guidelines, which is freely available via the ESC website and hosted on the EHJ's website. The National Cardiac Societies of the ESC are encouraged to endorse, translate and implement all ESC Guidelines. Implementation programmes are needed because it has been shown that the outcome of disease may be favourably influenced by the thorough application of clinical recommendations.

Health professionals are encouraged to take the Guidelines fully into account when exercising their clinical judgment, as well as in the determination and the implementation of preventive, diagnostic or therapeutic medical strategies. However, the Guidelines do not override in any way whatsoever the individual responsibility of health professionals to make appropriate and accurate decisions in consideration of each patient's health condition and in consultation with that patient or the patient's caregiver where appropriate and/or necessary. It is also the health professional's responsibility to verify the rules and regulations applicable in each country to drugs and devices at the time of prescription.

2 Introduction

This is the third set of Guidelines produced by the ESC in collaboration with the EASD, designed to provide guidance on the management and prevention of cardiovascular (CV) disease (CVD) in subjects with, and at risk of developing, diabetes mellitus (DM). The last Guidelines on this subject were published in the *European Heart Journal* in 2013. The interval between preparing the previous

Guidelines and the current document has been relatively short, but it has been a period in which we have seen an unprecedented increase in the evidence base available for practicing healthcare professionals to refer to in their daily consultations. This has been characterized by the presentation and publication of a number of CV safety trials for type 2 DM (T2DM) treatments, the results of which, to the casual observer, must seem both exciting and bewildering. Exciting, because while all the recent studies have reported CV safety, several have also reported, for the first time, clear evidence of CV benefit. Bewildering, because these trials continue to be dogged by various side effects that dull the clarity of decision-making. It is one of our aims to guide the reader through this important data set.

In other ways, and on a global scale, little has changed. The prevalence of DM worldwide continues to increase, rising to 10% of the population in countries such as China and India, which are now embracing western lifestyles. In 2017, ~60 million adult Europeans were thought to have T2DM—half undiagnosed—and the effects of this condition on the CV health of the individual and their offspring create further public health challenges that agencies are attempting to address globally.

These massive numbers led to the prediction that >600 million individuals would develop T2DM worldwide by 2045, with around the same number developing pre-DM.¹ These figures pose serious questions to developing economies, where the very individuals who support economic growth are those most likely to develop T2DM and to die of premature CVD. Awareness of specific issues associated with age at onset, sex, and race—particularly the effects of T2DM in women (including epigenetics and *in utero* influences on non-communicable diseases)—remains of major importance, although there is still much work to be done. Finally, the effects of advancing age and comorbidities indicate the need to manage risk in an individualized manner, empowering the patient to take a major role in the management of his or her condition.

The emphasis in these Guidelines is to provide information on the current state of the art in how to prevent and manage the effects of DM on the heart and vasculature. Our aim has been to focus mostly on the new information made available over the past 5–6 years, and to develop a shorter, concise document to this end. The need for more detailed analysis of specific issues discussed in the present Guidelines may be met by referring to the plethora of specialist Guidelines from organizations such as the ESC and the American Diabetes Association (ADA).

It has been a privilege for us to have been trusted with the opportunity to guide the development of these Guidelines and to work alongside acknowledged experts in this field. We want to extend our thanks to all members of the Task Force who gave freely of their time and expertise, to the referees who contributed a great deal to the final manuscript, and to the ESC and EASD committees that oversaw this project. Finally, we express our thanks to the Guidelines team at the European Heart House, in particular Veronica Dean, Nathalie Cameron, Catherine Despres, and Laetitia Flouret for their support in making this process run smoothly.

Francesco Cosentino and Peter J. Grant

3 What is new in the 2019 Guidelines?

Table 3 What is new in the 2019 Guidelines?

Change in recommendations			
2013	2019		
BP targets			
BP target <140/85 mmHg is recommended for all	Individualized BP targets are recommended SBP to 130 mmHg and, if well tolerated, <130 mmHg, but not <120 mmHg In older people (>65 years) target SBP to a range of 130 - 139 mmHg DBP to <80 mmHg but not <70 mmHg		
	On-treatment SBP to <130 mmHg should be considered for patients at high risk of cerebrovascular events or diabetic kidney disease		
Lipid targets			
In DM at high CV risk, an LDL-C target of <2.5 mmol/L (<100 mg/dL) In DM at very high CV risk, an LDL-C target of <1.8 mmol/L (<70 mg/dL) is recommended	In patients with T2DM at moderate CV risk, an LDL-C target of <2.6 mmol/L (<100 mg/dL) is recommended In patients with T2DM at high CV risk, an LDL-C target of <1.8 mmol/L (<70 mg/dL) and LDL-C reduction of at least 50% is recommended In patients with T2DM at very high CV risk, an LDL-C target of <1.4 mmol/L (<55 mg/dL) and LDL-C reduction of at least 50% is recommended		
Antiplatelet therapy			
Aspirin for primary prevention is not recommended in DM at low CVD risk	Aspirin (75 - 100 mg/day) for primary prevention may be considered in patients with DM at very high/high risk in the absence of clear contraindications		
	Aspirin for primary prevention is not recommended in patients with DM at moderate CV risk		
Glucose-lowering treatment			
Metformin should be considered as first-line therapy in patients with DM	Metformin should be considered in overweight patients with T2DM without CVD and at moderate CV risk		
Revascularization			
DES rather than BMS is recommended in DM	Same techniques are recommended in patients with and without DM (see 2018 ESC/EACTS myocardial revascularization Guidelines)		
PCI may be considered as an alternative to CABG in patients with DM and less complex CAD (SYNTAX score ≤22)	One- or two-vessel CAD, no proximal LAD		
	CABG	PCI	
	One- or two-vessel CAD, proximal LAD		
	CABG	PCI	
	Three-vessel CAD, low complexity		
	CABG	PCI	
CABG recommended in complex CAD (SYNTAX score >22)	Left main CAD, low complexity		
	CABG	PCI	
	Three-vessel CAD, intermediate or high complexity		
	CABG	PCI	
	Left main CAD, intermediate complexity		
	CABG	PCI	
High complexity	CABG	PCI	
	CABG	PCI	
Management of arrhythmias			
Oral anticoagulation in AF (paroxysmal or persistent)			
VKAs or NOACs (e.g. dabigatran, rivaroxaban, or apixaban) are recommended	It is recommended to give preference to NOACs (e.g. dabigatran, rivaroxaban, apixaban, or edoxaban)		
Ia	IIa	IIb	III

AF = atrial fibrillation; BMS = bare-metal stent; BP = blood pressure; CABG = coronary artery bypass graft; CAD = coronary artery disease; CV = cardiovascular; CVD = cardiovascular disease; DBP = diastolic blood pressure; DES = drug-eluting stent; DM = diabetes mellitus; EACTS = European Association for Cardio-Thoracic Surgery; ESC = European Society of Cardiology; LAD = left anterior descending coronary artery; LDL-C = low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; NOAC = non-vitamin K antagonist oral anticoagulant; PCI = percutaneous coronary intervention; SBP = systolic blood pressure; SYNTAX = Synergy between Percutaneous Coronary Intervention with TAXUS and Cardiac Surgery; T2DM = type 2 diabetes mellitus; VKA = vitamin K antagonist.

Table 4 New recommendations in the 2019 Guidelines

CV risk assessment
Resting ECG is recommended in patients with DM with hypertension or suspected CVD
Carotid or femoral ultrasound should be considered for plaque detection as CV risk modifier
Screening for CAD with coronary CT angiography and functional imaging may be considered
CAC scoring may be considered as risk modifier
ABI may be considered as risk modifier
Carotid ultrasound intima-media thickness for CV risk is not recommended
Prevention of CVD
Lifestyle intervention is recommended to delay/prevent conversion from pre-DM to T2DM
Glycaemic control
Use of self-monitoring of blood glucose should be considered to facilitate optimal glycaemic control in T2DM
It is recommended to avoid hypoglycaemia
BP management
Lifestyle changes are recommended in hypertension
RAAS blockers rather than beta-blockers/diuretics are recommended for BP control in pre-DM
It is recommended to initiate pharmacological treatment with the combination of a RAAS blocker with a calcium channel blocker or thiazide/thiazide-like diuretic
Home BP self-monitoring should be considered in patients with DM
24 h ABPM should be considered for BP assessment, and adjustment of antihypertensive treatment
Dyslipidaemia
In patients at very high risk, with persistent high LDL-C despite treatment with maximum tolerated statin dose in combination with ezetimibe, or in patients with intolerance to statins, a PCSK9 inhibitor is recommended
Statins may be considered in asymptomatic patients with T1DM aged >30 years
Statins are not recommended in women of childbearing potential.
Antiplatelet and antithrombotic drugs
Concomitant use of a proton pump inhibitor is recommended in patients receiving aspirin monotherapy, DAPT, or oral anticoagulant monotherapy who are at high risk of gastrointestinal bleeding
Prolongation of DAPT beyond 12 months should be considered for ≤ 3 years in patients with DM at very high risk who have tolerated DAPT without major bleeding complications
Glucose-lowering treatment
Empagliflozin, canagliflozin, or dapagliflozin are recommended in patients with T2DM and CVD, or at very high/high CV risk, to reduce CV events
Empagliflozin is recommended in patients with T2DM and CVD to reduce the risk of death
Liraglutide, semaglutide, or dulaglutide are recommended in patients with T2DM and CVD, or very high/high CV risk, to reduce CV events
Liraglutide is recommended in patients with T2DM and CVD, or at very high/high CV risk, to reduce the risk of death
Saxagliptin is not recommended in patients with T2DM and a high risk of HF
Revascularization
Same revascularization techniques are recommended in patients with and without DM
Treatment of HF in DM
Device therapy with an ICD, CRT, or CRT-D is recommended
Sacubitril/valsartan instead of ACEIs is recommended in HFrEF and DM remaining symptomatic despite treatment with ACEIs, beta-blockers, and MRAs
CABG is recommended in HFrEF and DM, and two- or three-vessel CAD
Ivabradine should be considered in patients with HF and DM in sinus rhythm, and with a resting heart rate ≥ 70 b.p.m. if symptomatic despite full HF treatment
Aliskiren (direct renin inhibitor) in HFrEF and DM is not recommended
DM treatment to reduce HF risk
SGLT2 inhibitors (empagliflozin, canagliflozin, or dapagliflozin) are recommended to lower risk of HF hospitalization
Metformin should be considered in patients with DM and HF if eGFR >30 mL/min/1.73 m ²
GLP1-RAs and DPP4 inhibitors sitagliptin and linagliptin have a neutral effect on risk of HF and may be considered
Insulin treatment in HF may be considered
DPP4 inhibitor saxagliptin in HF is not recommended
Thiazolidinediones (pioglitazone and rosiglitazone) in HF are not recommended

Continued

Management of arrhythmias

Attempts to diagnose structural heart disease should be considered in patients with DM with frequent premature ventricular contractions

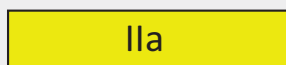
Hypoglycaemia should be avoided as it can trigger arrhythmias

Diagnosis and management of PAD

Low-dose rivaroxaban 2.5 mg b.i.d. plus aspirin 100 mg o.d. may be considered in patients with DM and symptomatic LEAD

Management of CKD

SGLT2 inhibitors are recommended to reduce progression of diabetic kidney disease



ABI = ankle–brachial index; ABPM = ambulatory blood pressure monitoring; ACEI = angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; b.i.d. = twice daily (bis in die); b.p.m. = beats per minute; CABG = coronary artery bypass graft; CAC = coronary artery calcium; CAD = coronary artery disease; CKD = chronic kidney disease; CRT = cardiac resynchronization therapy; CRT-D = cardiac resynchronization therapy with an implantable defibrillator; CT = computed tomography; CV = cardiovascular; CVD = cardiovascular disease; DAPT = dual antiplatelet therapy; DM = diabetes mellitus; DPP4 = dipeptidyl peptidase-4; ECG = electrocardiogram; eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate; GLP1-RA = glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist; HF = heart failure; HFrEF = heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; ICD = implantable cardioverter defibrillator; LEAD = lower extremity artery disease; MRA = mineralocorticoid receptor agonist; o.d. = once daily (omni die); PAD = peripheral arterial disease; PCSK9 = proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9; RAAS = renin–angiotensin–aldosterone system; SGLT2 = sodium-glucose co-transporter-2; T1DM = type 1 diabetes mellitus T2DM = type 2 diabetes mellitus.

© ESC 2019

Table 5 Revised concepts in the 2019 Guidelines

Risk assessment in DM and pre-DM

Classification of CV risk (moderate-to-very high risk) adapted from the 2016 ESC Guidelines on CVD prevention in clinical practice to the DM setting (see section 5.2)

Lifestyle

Moderate alcohol intake should not be promoted as a means to protect against CVD

BP control

Detailed recommendations for individualized BP targets are now provided

Glucose-lowering treatment (a paradigm shift after recent CVOTs)

For the first time, we have evidence from several CVOTs that indicate CV benefits from the use of SGLT2 inhibitors and GLP1-RAs in patients with CVD, or at very high/high CV risk

Revascularization

The recommendations have been extended following the addition of several RCTs, and the choice between CABG and PCI depends on the complexity of the CAD

HF

Treatment recommendations have been updated following positive results from CVOTs

PAD

New evidence on diagnostic methods and management

CKD

A CKD classification by eGFR and albuminuria is presented to stratify severity of disease and guide treatment

BP = blood pressure; CABG = coronary artery bypass graft; CAD = coronary artery disease; CKD = chronic kidney disease; CV = cardiovascular; CVD = cardiovascular disease; CVOT = cardiovascular outcome trial; eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate; ESC = European Society of Cardiology; GLP1-RA = glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist; HF = heart failure; PAD = peripheral arterial disease; PCI = percutaneous coronary intervention; RCT = randomized controlled trial.

© ESC 2019

4 Diagnosis of diabetes and pre-diabetes

Key messages

- DM should be investigated using fasting plasma glucose (FPG) or haemoglobin A1c (HbA1c).
- An oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT) is necessary to diagnose impaired glucose tolerance (IGT).
- Individuals with established CVD should be screened using HbA1c and/or fasting glucose; an OGTT can be carried out if FPG and HbA1c are inconclusive.

The classification of DM and pre-DM [impaired fasting glycaemia (IFG) and IGT] is based on recommendations from the World Health Organization (WHO) and the ADA.^{2–5} IFG and IGT, referred to as pre-DM, reflect the natural history of progression from normoglycaemia to T2DM. It is common for such individuals to oscillate between different glycaemic states, and this needs to be considered when investigations are being carried out. Different methods may be used as a diagnostic test for DM and pre-DM (Table 6).^{2–5}

Although the WHO and ADA diagnostic criteria are clear, there are practical considerations when choosing a method to diagnose DM. In accordance with other ESC Guidelines accepting non-fasting lipids in risk scoring, most patients can have DM assessment by HbA1c at any time of day. However, there are limitations with HbA1c to be considered, such as interference as a result of haemoglobin variants, anaemia, and availability in different parts of the world.

It is recommended that diagnosis of DM is based on HbA1c or FPG, and on OGTT if still in doubt. Repeat testing is advisable to confirm the diagnosis. In patients with CVD, the methods employed for the diagnosis of DM and pre-DM are essentially the same: glucose testing with HbA1c and/or FPG first, and if inconclusive, an OGTT,^{6–8} which is the only means of diagnosing IGT. The high prevalence of glucose abnormalities in this setting is well established. In the Glucose Abnormalities in Patients with Myocardial Infarction

Table 6 Diagnostic criteria for diabetes mellitus and pre-diabetes according to the 2006/2011 World Health Organization and 2019 American Diabetes Association recommendations

Diagnosis/measurement	WHO 2006 ³ /2011 ⁴	ADA 2019 ⁵
DM		
	Can be used	Recommended
HbA1c	If measured, $\geq 6.5\%$ (48 mmol/mol)	$\geq 6.5\%$ (48 mmol/mol)
	Recommended	
FPG	≥ 7.0 mmol/L (126 mg/dL)	≥ 7.0 mmol/L (126 mg/dL)
	or	or
2hPG	≥ 11.1 mmol/L (≥ 200 mg/dL)	≥ 11.1 mmol/L (≥ 200 mg/dL)
RPG	Symptoms plus ≥ 11.1 mmol/L (≥ 200 mg/dL)	Symptoms plus ≥ 11.1 mmol/L (≥ 200 mg/dL)
IGT		
FPG	< 7.0 mmol/L (< 126 mg/dL)	< 7.0 mmol/L (< 126 mg/dL)
2hPG	≥ 7.8 to < 11.1 mmol/L (≥ 140 – 200 mg/dL)	≥ 7.8 to < 11.0 mmol/L (≥ 140 – 199 mg/dL)
IFG		
FPG	6.1–6.9 mmol/L (110–125 mg/dL)	5.6–6.9 mmol/L (100–125 mg/dL)
2hPG	< 7.8 mmol/L (< 140 mg/dL)	< 7.8 mmol/L (< 140 mg/dL)

2hPG = 2 h plasma glucose; ADA = American Diabetes Association; DM = diabetes mellitus; FPG = fasting plasma glucose; IFG = impaired fasting glycaemia; IGT = impaired glucose tolerance; HbA1c = haemoglobin A1c; RPG = random plasma glucose; WHO = World Health Organization.

(GAMI) study, OGTTs revealed that two-thirds of patients without DM had newly detected DM or pre-DM.⁹ The Euro Heart Survey on Diabetes and the Heart¹⁰ and EUROASPIRE IV¹¹ demonstrated that an OGTT may diagnose a greater proportion of patients with CVD as having glucose abnormalities than FPG or HbA1c. Similar findings have been reported in patients admitted for coronary angiography.¹² In acute coronary syndromes (ACS), the OGTT should not be performed earlier than 4–5 days, to minimize false-positive results.^{13,14}

Recommendations for the diagnosis of disorders of glucose metabolism

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
It is recommended that screening for potential T2DM in patients with CVD is initiated with HbA1c and FPG, and that an OGTT is added if HbA1c and FPG are inconclusive. ^{13–18}	I	A
It is recommended that an OGTT is used for the diagnosis of IGT. ^{2–4,16–22}	I	A
It is recommended that the diagnosis of DM is based on HbA1c and/or FPG, or on an OGTT if still in doubt. ^{1–4,9,10,16–22}	I	B

CVD = cardiovascular disease; DM = diabetes mellitus; FPG = fasting plasma glucose; HbA1c = haemoglobin A1c; IGT = impaired glucose tolerance; OGTT = oral glucose tolerance test; T2DM = type 2 diabetes mellitus.

^aClass of recommendation.

^bLevel of evidence.

Gaps in the evidence

- Measurement of glycaemia at 1 h instead of 2 h during an OGTT for the diagnosis of pre-DM and DM needs validation.
- Further work needs to be carried out to establish the effects of sex, ethnicity, and age on diagnostic criteria.
- Direct comparison of the predictive abilities of HbA1c- vs. OGTT-derived measures for hard outcomes in people with CVD.

5 Cardiovascular risk assessment in patients with diabetes and pre-diabetes

Key messages

- Routine assessment of microalbuminuria should be carried out to identify patients at risk of developing renal dysfunction and/or CVD.
- A resting electrocardiogram (ECG) is indicated in patients with DM and hypertension, or if CVD is suspected.
- Other tests, such as transthoracic echocardiography, coronary artery calcium (CAC) score, and ankle–brachial index (ABI), may be considered to test for structural heart disease or as risk modifiers in those at moderate or high risk of CVD.
- Routine assessment of novel biomarkers is not recommended for CV risk stratification.

5.1 Diabetes, pre-diabetes, and cardiovascular risk

The Emerging Risk Factor Collaboration, a meta-analysis of 102 prospective studies, showed that DM in general (data on DM type were unavailable) confers a two-fold excess risk of vascular outcomes (coronary heart disease, ischaemic stroke, and vascular deaths), independent of other risk factors (Figure 1).²³ The excess relative risk of vascular events with DM was greater in women and at younger ages. Both relative and absolute risk levels will be higher in those with

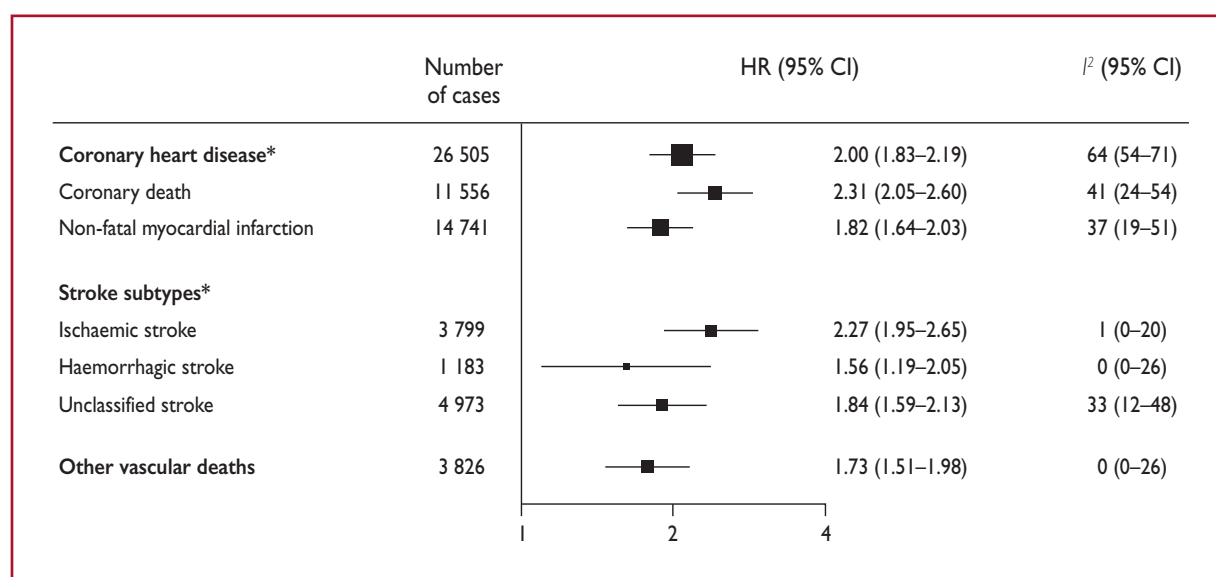


Figure 1 Hazard ratios for vascular outcomes in people with vs. without diabetes mellitus at baseline, based on analyses of 530 083 patients. Reproduced with permission.²³ Hazard ratios were adjusted for age, smoking status, body mass index, and systolic blood pressure, and—where appropriate—stratified by sex and trial arm. The 208 coronary heart disease outcomes that contributed to the grand total could not contribute to the subtotals of coronary death or non-fatal myocardial infarction because there were <11 cases of these coronary disease subtypes in some studies. CI = confidence interval; HR = hazard ratio. ^aIncludes fatal and non-fatal events.

long-standing DM and microvascular complications, including renal disease or proteinuria. The Swedish National Diabetes Register has provided important insights into the prevalence of CVD and CV death in both type 1 DM (T1DM)²⁴ and T2DM.²⁵ For T1DM, 27 195 subjects were stratified by age and sex. Early onset at 1–10 years of age was associated with a hazard ratio (HR) of 7.38 for CV mortality, 30.95 for acute myocardial infarction (MI), and 12.9 for heart failure (HF). The corresponding figures for T1DM onset between the ages of 26 and 30 years were 3.64, 5.77, and 5.07, respectively. Development of T1DM between 1–10 years of age resulted in loss of 17.7 years of life in women and 14.2 years in men.²⁴ For T2DM, a huge cohort of 435 369 patients was matched with controls and followed for 4.6 years. CVD mortality was 17.15/1000 patient-years for T2DM and 12.86/1000 patient-years for controls. In this cohort, age at DM diagnosis, glycaemic control, and renal complications were the major determinants of outcome.^{25,26} Although T2DM is far more common than T1DM, these results confirm the loss of years of life in both populations, which is particularly severe in the young in general and perhaps in young-onset female individuals with T1DM, emphasizing the need for intensive risk-factor management in these groups. In this document, we will be referring mostly to DM; this can be taken as relating to both types of DM unless otherwise specified.

The elevated risk of coronary artery disease (CAD) starts at glucose levels below the cut-off point for DM (<7 mmol/L), and increases with increasing glucose levels (Figure 2).

5.2 Stratification of cardiovascular risk in individuals with diabetes

As outlined in the 2016 European Guidelines on cardiovascular disease prevention in clinical practice,²⁷ individuals with DM and CVD,

or DM with target organ damage, such as proteinuria or kidney failure [estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) <30 mL/min/1.73 m²], are at very high risk (10 year risk of CVD death >10%). Patients with DM with three or more major risk factors, or with a DM duration of >20 years, are also at very high risk. Furthermore, as indicated in section 5.1, T1DM at the age of 40 years with early onset (i.e. 1–10 years of age) and particularly in female individuals is associated with very high CV risk.²⁴ Most others with DM are high risk (10 year risk of CVD death 5–10%), with the exception of young patients (aged <35 years) with T1DM of short duration (<10 years), and patients with T2DM aged <50 years with a DM duration of <10 years and without major risk factors, who are at moderate risk. The classification of risk level applied in these Guidelines is presented in Table 7. When DM is present, female sex is not protective against premature CVD, as seen in the general population.^{28,29}

5.3 Stratification of cardiovascular risk in individuals with pre-diabetes

Individuals without CVD who have pre-DM are not necessarily at elevated CV risk,^{23,30} but warrant risk scoring for CVD in the same way as the general population.

5.4 Clinical assessment of cardiovascular damage

5.4.1 Biomarkers

The addition of circulating biomarkers for CV risk assessment has limited clinical value.²⁷ In patients with DM without known CVD, measurement of C-reactive protein or fibrinogen (inflammatory markers) provides minor incremental value to current risk assessment.³¹ High-sensitivity cardiac troponin T (hsTnT)-estimated 10 year CV mortality for individuals with undetectable (<3 ng/L), low

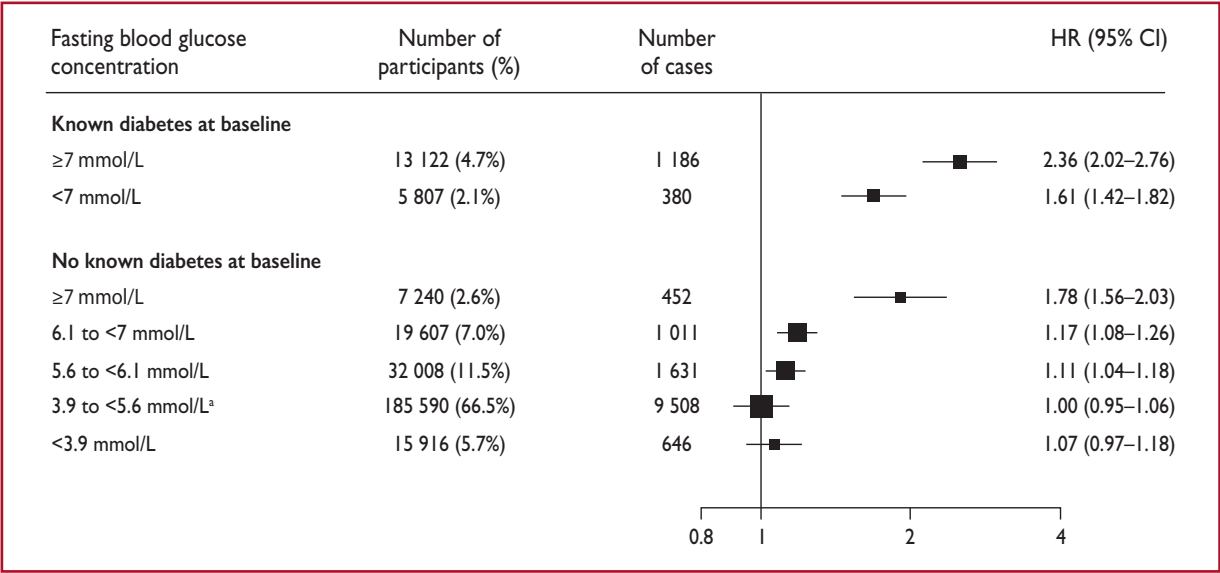


Figure 2 Hazard ratios for coronary heart disease by clinically defined categories of baseline fasting blood glucose concentration. Reproduced with permission.²³ Analyses were based on 279 290 participants (14 814 cases). Hazard ratios were adjusted as described in Figure 1. The hazard ratio in those with fasting plasma glucose 5.60–6.99 mmol/L was 1.12 (95% confidence interval 1.06–1.18). CI = confidence interval; HR = hazard ratio. aReference group.

Table 7 Cardiovascular risk categories in patients with diabetes^a

Very high risk	Patients with DM and established CVD or other target organ damage ^b or three or more major risk factors ^c or early onset T1DM of long duration (>20 years)
High risk	Patients with DM duration ≥10 years without target organ damage plus any other additional risk factor
Moderate risk	Young patients (T1DM aged <35 years or T2DM aged <50 years) with DM duration <10 years, without other risk factors

CV = cardiovascular; CVD = cardiovascular disease; DM = diabetes mellitus; T1DM = type 1 diabetes mellitus; T2DM = type 2 diabetes mellitus.
^aModified from the 2016 European Guidelines on cardiovascular disease prevention in clinical practice.²⁷
^bProteinuria, renal impairment defined as eGFR <30 mL/min/1.73 m², left ventricular hypertrophy, or retinopathy.
^cAge, hypertension, dyslipidemia, smoking, obesity.

detectable (3–14 ng/L), and increased (≥14 ng/L) levels was 4, 18, and 39%, respectively.³² However, the addition of hsTnT to conventional risk factors has not shown incremental discriminative power in this group.²² In individuals with T1DM, elevated hsTnT was an independent predictor of renal decline and CV events.³³ The prognostic value of N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide (NT-proBNP) in an unselected cohort of people with DM (including known CVD) showed that patients with low levels of NT-proBNP (<125 pg/mL) have an excellent short-term prognosis.³⁴ The value of NT-proBNP in identifying patients with DM who will benefit from intensified control of CV risk factors (CVRFs) was demonstrated in a small randomized controlled trial (RCT).²¹ The presence of albuminuria (30–299

mg/day) is associated with increased risk of CVD and chronic kidney disease (CKD) in T1DM and T2DM.^{20,35–37} Measurement of albuminuria may predict kidney dysfunction and warrant renoprotective interventions.²⁷

5.4.2 Electrocardiography

A resting ECG may detect silent MI in 4% of individuals with DM,³⁸ which has been associated with increased risk of CVD and all-cause mortality in men but not women.³⁹ Additionally, prolonged corrected QT interval is associated with increased CV mortality in T1DM, whereas increasing resting heart rate is associated with risk of CVD in T1DM and T2DM.^{40,41} Low heart rate variability (a marker of diabetic CV autonomic neuropathy) has been associated with an increased risk of fatal and non-fatal CAD.^{42,43} In prospective cohorts, 20–40% of patients with DM presented silent ST-segment depression during exercise ECG.^{44–48} The sensitivity and specificity of exercise ECG in diagnosing significant CAD in asymptomatic DM patients were 47 and 81%, respectively.⁴⁹ The combination of exercise ECG and an imaging technique provides incremental diagnostic and prognostic value patients with in DM.^{50–52}

5.4.3 Imaging techniques

Echocardiography is the first choice to evaluate structural and functional abnormalities associated with DM. Increased left ventricular (LV) mass, diastolic dysfunction, and impaired LV deformation have been reported in asymptomatic DM and are associated with worse prognosis.^{53–56} A cluster analysis from two large cohorts of asymptomatic patients with DM showed that those with the lowest LV masses, smallest left atria, and lowest LV filling pressures (determined by E/e') had fewer CV hospitalization or death events, compared with those with advanced LV systolic and diastolic dysfunctions, or greater LV masses.^{53,57} CV magnetic resonance and tissue

characterization techniques have shown that patients with DM without CAD have diffuse myocardial fibrosis as the mechanism of LV systolic and diastolic dysfunction.^{55,58,59} However, the value of these advanced imaging techniques in routine practice has not yet been demonstrated.

Screening for asymptomatic CAD in patients with DM remains controversial. With computed tomography (CT), non-invasive estimation of the atherosclerotic burden (based on the CAC score) and identification of atherosclerotic plaques causing significant coronary stenosis [CT coronary angiography (CTCA)] can be performed. The presence of plaques on carotid ultrasound has been associated with increased CV events in subjects with DM.^{60–62} In addition, patients with DM have a higher prevalence of coronary artery calcification compared with age- and sex-matched subjects without DM.⁶³ While

a CAC score of 0 is associated with favourable prognosis in asymptomatic subjects with DM, each increment in CAC score (from 1–99 to 100–399 and ≥ 400) is associated with a 25–33% higher relative risk of mortality.⁶³ Importantly, CAC is not always associated with ischaemia. Stress testing with myocardial perfusion imaging or stress echocardiography permits the detection of silent myocardial ischaemia. Observational studies and RCTs report the prevalence of silent myocardial ischaemia in asymptomatic DM as $\sim 22\%$.^{47,48,64} RCTs evaluating the impact of routine screening for CAD in asymptomatic DM and no history of CAD have shown no differences in cardiac death and unstable angina at follow-up in those who underwent stress testing, or CTCA, compared with current recommendations.^{47,64–68} A meta-analysis of five RCTs (Table 8) with 3299 asymptomatic subjects with DM showed that non-invasive imaging

Table 8 Overview of randomized controlled trials

Study/author	Faglia et al. ⁶⁹	DIAD ⁶⁸	DYNAMIT ⁶⁴	FACTOR-64 ⁶⁷	DADDY-D ⁷⁰
Year of publication	2005	2009	2011	2014	2015
Patients (n)	141 (+1) ^a	1123	615	899	520
Inclusion criteria	T2DM	T2DM	T2DM	T1DM or T2DM	T2DM
	45–76 years	50–75 years	50–75 years	♂ aged ≥ 50 years/ ♀ aged ≥ 55 years, DM for ≥ 3 years	50–75 years
	≥ 2 other CVRFs		≥ 2 other CVRFs	♂ aged ≥ 40 years/ ♀ aged ≥ 45 years, DM for ≥ 5 years	CV risk $\geq 10\%$
					Sinus rhythm
					Able to do EET
Mean age (years)	60.1	60.8	63.9	61.5	61.9
Male sex (%)	55.6	53.5	54.5	52.2	80.0
Screening test	EET and SE	MPI	EET or MPI	CTCA and CAC score	EET
Positive screening test (%)	21.1	5.9 moderate or large defects	21.5 positive or uncertain	11.9 moderate; 10.7 severe	7.6
Treatment strategy	ICA and cardiac follow-up if any test was positive	At the referring physician's discretion	According to the cardiologist's decision	Recommendation based on stenosis severity and CAC score	ICA if EET positive
ICA performed after positive test (%)	93.3	15.2	55.9	47.3	85.0
Mean follow-up (years)	4.5	4.8	3.5	4.0	3.6
Annual rate of major CEs (%)	1.9	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.4
Main results of screening	Significant $\downarrow$ of major and all CEs	Non-significant $\downarrow$ of major CEs	Non-significant $\downarrow$ of MI; no effect on combined CEs	Non-significant $\downarrow$ of combined CEs	Non-significant $\downarrow$ of major CEs, but significant $\downarrow$ in those aged >60 years

Reproduced/adapted with permission.

♂ = men; ♀ = women; CAC = coronary artery calcium; CE = cardiac event (major CE = cardiac death or MI); CTCA = computed tomography coronary angiography; CV = cardiovascular; CVRF = cardiovascular risk factor; DADDY-D = Does coronary Atherosclerosis Deserve to be Diagnosed early in Diabetic patients?; DIAD = Detection of Ischaemia in Asymptomatic Diabetics; DYNAMIT = Do You Need to Assess Myocardial Ischemia in Type 2 Diabetes; DM = diabetes mellitus; EET = exercise electrocardiogram test; FACTOR-64 = Screening For Asymptomatic Obstructive Coronary Artery Disease Among High-Risk Diabetic Patients Using CT Angiography, Following Core 64; ICA = invasive coronary angiography; MI = myocardial infarction; MPI = radionuclide myocardial perfusion imaging; RCT = randomized controlled trial; SE = stress echocardiography; T1DM = type 1 diabetes mellitus; T2DM = type 2 diabetes mellitus.

^aOne patient excluded for early non-cardiac death was reincluded.

for CAD did not significantly reduce event rates of non-fatal MI (relative risk 0.65; $P=0.062$) and hospitalization for HF (relative risk 0.61; $P=0.1$).⁶⁵

The Detection of Ischaemia in Asymptomatic Diabetics (DIAD) study showed no difference in the prevalence of silent ischaemia between men and women (24 vs. 17%, respectively), and a significantly lower event rate for non-fatal MI and cardiac death in women compared with men (1.7 vs. 3.8%; $P=0.047$).⁷¹ The low event rates in RCTs and the disparities in the management of screening results (invasive coronary angiography and revascularization were not performed systematically) may explain the lack of benefit of the screening strategy. Accordingly, routine screening of CAD in asymptomatic DM is not recommended.⁷¹ However, stress testing or CTCA may be indicated in very high-risk asymptomatic individuals [with peripheral arterial disease (PAD), a high CAC score, proteinuria, or renal failure].⁷²

Carotid intima–media thickness has been associated with CAD.⁷³ In patients with DM, carotid intima–media thickness has not shown incremental value over the CAC score to predict CAD or CV events.⁷³ In contrast, detection of carotid plaque has shown incremental value over carotid intima–media thickness to detect CAD in

asymptomatic DM.⁷⁴ Additionally, echolucent plaque and plaque thickness are independent predictors of CVD events (CAD, ischaemic stroke, and PAD).⁷⁵ ABI is associated with an increased risk of all-cause and CV mortality in DM and non-DM patients⁷⁶ (see further details in section 10).

Gaps in the evidence

- The prognostic value of advanced imaging techniques, such as strain imaging or CV magnetic resonance with tissue characterization, needs validation in prospective cohorts.
- Asymptomatic subjects with significant atherosclerosis burden (i.e. CAC score >400) may be referred for functional imaging or CTCA; however, identification of the presence of significant coronary artery stenoses has not been shown to be better than aggressive medical treatment for CVRFs.
- Sex-specific differences in the diagnosis of CAD require further investigation.
- The uptake of CV risk assessment in different ethnic groups requires evaluation.

Recommendations for the use of laboratory, electrocardiogram, and imaging testing for cardiovascular risk assessment in asymptomatic patients with diabetes

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
Routine assessment of microalbuminuria is indicated to identify patients at risk of developing renal dysfunction or at high risk of future CVD. ^{27,38}	I	B
A resting ECG is indicated in patients with DM diagnosed with hypertension or with suspected CVD. ^{38,39}	I	C
Assessment of carotid and/or femoral plaque burden with arterial ultrasonography should be considered as a risk modifier in asymptomatic patients with DM. ^{60–62}	IIa	B
CAC score with CT may be considered as a risk modifier in the CV risk assessment of asymptomatic patients with DM at moderate risk. ^{c 63}	IIb	B
CTCA or functional imaging (radionuclide myocardial perfusion imaging, stress cardiac magnetic resonance imaging, or exercise or pharmacological stress echocardiography) may be considered in asymptomatic patients with DM for screening of CAD. ^{47,48,64,65,67–70}	IIb	B
ABI may be considered as a risk modifier in CV risk assessment. ⁷⁶	IIb	B
Detection of atherosclerotic plaque of carotid or femoral arteries by CT, or magnetic resonance imaging, may be considered as a risk modifier in patients with DM at moderate or high risk CV. ^{c 75,77}	IIb	B
Carotid ultrasound intima–media thickness screening for CV risk assessment is not recommended. ^{62,73,78}	III	A
Routine assessment of circulating biomarkers is not recommended for CV risk stratification. ^{27,31,35–37}	III	B
Risk scores developed for the general population are not recommended for CV risk assessment in patients with DM.	III	C

ABI = ankle–brachial index; CAC = coronary artery calcium; CAD = coronary artery disease; CT = computed tomography; CTCA = computed tomography coronary angiography; CV = cardiovascular; CVD = cardiovascular disease; DM = diabetes mellitus; ECG = electrocardiogram.
^aClass of recommendation.
^bLevel of evidence.
^cSee Table 7.

6 Prevention of cardiovascular disease in patients with diabetes and pre-diabetes

6.1 Lifestyle

Key messages

- Lifestyle changes are key to prevent DM and its CV complications.
- Reduced calorie intake is recommended to lower excessive body weight in patients with DM.
- A Mediterranean diet supplemented with olive oil and/or nuts reduces the incidence of major CV events.
- Moderate-to-vigorous physical activity of ≥ 150 min/week is recommended for the prevention and control of DM.

American and European Guidelines advocate lifestyle changes as a first measure for the prevention and management of DM.^{27,79–81} Even modest weight loss delays progression from pre-DM to T2DM.^{82,83} A recent meta-analysis of 63 studies ($n=17\,272$, mean age 49.7 years), showed that each additional kilogram loss was associated with 43% lower odds of T2DM.⁸⁴ The relatively small Finnish Diabetes Prevention Study and the Da Qing Diabetes Prevention Study have both shown that lifestyle intervention in IGT significantly reduces the development of T2DM, with a reduction in vascular complications in the Chinese cohort.^{85,86} The 30 year results from the Da Qing study are further strengthening this conclusion.⁸⁷ Results from the long-term follow-up of the Diabetes Prevention Program support the view that lifestyle intervention or metformin significantly reduce DM development over 15 years.⁸⁸

In established DM, lower calorie intake causes a fall in HbA1c and improves quality of life.⁸³ Maintenance of weight loss for 5 years is associated with sustained improvements in HbA1c and lipid levels.⁸⁹ For many obese patients with DM, weight loss of $>5\%$ is needed to improve glycaemic control, lipid levels, and blood pressure (BP).⁹⁰ One-year results from the Action for Health in Diabetes (Look AHEAD) trial, investigating the effects of weight loss on glycaemia and the prevention of CVD events in patients with DM, showed that an average 8.6% weight loss was associated with a significant reduction in HbA1c and CVRFs. Although these benefits were sustained for 4 years, there was no difference in CV events between groups.⁹¹ The Diabetes Remission Clinical Trial (DiRECT)—an open-label, cluster-randomized trial—assigned practices to provide either a weight-management programme (intervention) or best-practice care by guidelines (control). The results showed that at 12 months, almost one-half of the participants achieved remission to a non-diabetic state and were off glucose-lowering drugs.⁹² Sustained remissions at 24 months for over one-third of people with T2DM have been confirmed recently.⁹³

Bariatric surgery causes long-term weight loss, and reduces DM and risk factor elevations, with effects that are superior to lifestyle and intensive medical management alone.^{94,95}

6.1.1 Diet

Nutrient distribution should be based on an individualized assessment of current eating patterns, preferences, and metabolic goals.^{81,83} In the Prevención con Dieta Mediterránea (PREDIMED)

study, among people at high CV risk (49% had DM), a Mediterranean diet supplemented with olive oil or nuts reduced the incidence of major CV events.⁹⁶

6.1.1.1 Carbohydrate

The role of low-carbohydrate diets in patients DM remains unclear. A recent meta-analysis based on 10 RCTs comprising 1376 individuals has shown that the glucose-lowering effects of low- and high-carbohydrate diets are similar at 1 year or later, and have no significant effect on weight or low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) levels.⁹⁷

6.1.1.2 Fats

The ideal amount of dietary fat for individuals with DM is controversial. Several RCTs including patients with DM have reported that a Mediterranean-style eating pattern,^{96,98,99} rich in polyunsaturated and monounsaturated fats, can improve both glycaemic control and blood lipids. Supplements with n-3 fatty acids have not been shown to improve glycaemic control in individuals with DM,¹⁰⁰ and RCTs do not support recommending n-3 supplements for the primary or secondary prevention of CVD.^{101,102} The Reduction of Cardiovascular Events with Icosapent Ethyl—Intervention Trial (REDUCE-IT)—using a higher dose of n3-fatty acids (4 g/day) in patients with persistent elevated triglycerides, and either established CVD or DM, and at least one other CVD risk factor—showed a significant reduction of the primary endpoint of major adverse CV events (MACE).¹⁰³ Patients with DM should follow guidelines for the general population for the recommended intakes of saturated fat, dietary cholesterol, and trans fat. In general, trans fats should be avoided.

6.1.1.3 Proteins

Adjusting daily protein intake is not indicated in patients with DM unless kidney disease is present, at which point less protein is recommended.

6.1.1.4 Vegetables, legumes, fruits, and wholegrain cereals

Vegetables, legumes, fruits, and wholegrain cereals should be part of a healthy diet.¹⁰⁴

6.1.1.5 Alcohol consumption

A recent meta-analysis indicated that whilst low levels of alcohol (≤ 100 g/week) were associated with a lower risk of MI, there were no clear thresholds below which lower alcohol consumption stopped being associated with a lower disease risk for other CV outcomes such as hypertension, stroke, and HF. Moderate alcohol intake should not be promoted as a means to protect against CVD.^{27,105}

6.1.1.6 Coffee and tea

Consumption of more than four cups of coffee per day was associated with a lower risk of CVD in Finnish patients with DM.¹⁰⁶ An exception should be made for coffee brewed by boiling ground coffee, which increases cholesterol levels.¹⁰⁷ In a meta-analysis of 18 observational studies, increasing coffee or tea consumption appeared to reduce the risk of DM.¹⁰⁸

6.1.1.7 Vitamins and macronutrients

Vitamin or micronutrient supplementation to reduce the risk of DM or CVD in patients with DM is not recommended.^{96,97}

6.1.2 Physical activity

Physical activity delays conversion of IGT to T2DM, and improves glycaemic control and CVD complications.¹⁰⁹ Aerobic and resistance training improve insulin action, glycaemic control, lipid levels, and BP.¹¹⁰ RCTs support the need for exercise reinforcement by health-care workers,¹¹¹ and structured aerobic exercise or resistance exercise has been shown to reduce HbA1c by ~0.6% in patients with DM.¹¹¹ Clinical trials in adults with DM have provided evidence of the HbA1c-lowering value of resistance training, and of an additive benefit of combined aerobic and resistance exercise.¹¹² Patients with pre-DM and DM should do two sessions per week of resistance exercise; pregnant women with DM should engage in regular moderate physical activity.¹¹³ Encouragement to increase activity by any level yields benefits; even an extra 1000 steps of walking per day would be advantageous and may be a good starting point for many patients.

6.1.3 Smoking

Smoking increases the risk of DM,¹¹⁴ CVD, and premature death¹¹⁵ and should be avoided, including passive smoking.¹¹⁶ If advice, encouragement, and motivation are insufficient, then drug therapies should be considered early, including nicotine replacement therapy followed by bupropion or varenicline.¹¹⁷ Electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) are an emerging smoking cessation aid worldwide; however, consensus regarding their efficacy and safety has yet to be reached. Smoking cessation programmes have low efficacy at 12 months.¹¹⁸

Recommendations for lifestyle modifications in patients with diabetes and pre-diabetes

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
Smoking cessation guided by structured advice is recommended in all individuals with DM and pre-DM. ^{27,117}	I	A
Lifestyle intervention is recommended to delay or prevent the conversion of pre-DM states, such as IGT, to T2DM. ^{85,86}	I	A
Reduced calorie intake is recommended for lowering excessive body weight in individuals with pre-DM and DM. ^{c 82,83,89,90}	I	A
Moderate-to-vigorous physical activity, notably a combination of aerobic and resistance exercise, for ≥150 min/week is recommended for the prevention and control of DM, unless contraindicated, such as when there are severe comorbidities or a limited life expectancy. ^{d 110,111–113,119}	I	A
A Mediterranean diet, rich in polyunsaturated and monounsaturated fats, should be considered to reduce CV events. ^{96,97}	IIa	B
Vitamin or micronutrient supplementation to reduce the risk of DM, or CVD in patients with DM, is not recommended. ^{79,120}	III	B

CV = cardiovascular; CVD = cardiovascular disease; DM = diabetes mellitus; IGT = impaired glucose tolerance; T2DM = type 2 diabetes mellitus.

^aClass of recommendation.

^bLevel of evidence.

^cA commonly stated goal for obese patients with DM is to lose ~5% of baseline weight.

^dIt is recommended that all individuals reduce the amount of sedentary time by breaking up periods of sedentary activity with moderate-to-vigorous physical activity in bouts of ≥10 min (broadly equivalent to 1000 steps).

Gaps in the evidence

- Adherence to lifestyle changes.
- Ethnicity and diet.
- Effects of lifestyle measures on clinical outcomes.
- Lifestyle advice in different stages of life, e.g. in frail and elderly patients.
- Tailored exercise interventions in different ethnic groups and patient categories.

6.2 Glucose

Key messages

- Glucose control to target a near-normal HbA1c (<7.0% or <53 mmol/mol) will decrease microvascular complications in patients with DM.
- Tighter glucose control initiated early in the course of DM in younger individuals leads to a reduction in CV outcomes over a 20 year timescale.
- Less-rigorous targets should be considered in elderly patients on a personalized basis and in those with severe comorbidities or advanced CVD.

6.2.1 Glycaemic targets

A meta-analysis of three major studies—Action to Control Cardiovascular Risk in Diabetes (ACCORD), Action in Diabetes and Vascular Disease: Preterax and Diamicon Modified Release Controlled Evaluation (ADVANCE), and the Veterans Affairs Diabetes Trial (VADT)—suggested that in T2DM, an HbA1c reduction of ~1% is associated with a 15% relative risk reduction in non-fatal MI, without beneficial effects on stroke, CV, or all-cause mortality¹²¹ or hospitalization for HF.¹²² Intensive glucose control was beneficial for CV events in patients with a short duration of DM, lower HbA1c at baseline, and no CVD.¹²² In addition, the Diabetes Control and Complications Trial/Epidemiology of Diabetes Interventions and Complications study (DCCT/EDIC) (T1DM), the UK Prospective Diabetes Study (UKPDS), and VADT (T2DM) showed that long follow-up (≤20 years) is necessary to demonstrate a beneficial effect on macrovascular complications, and that early glucose control is associated with long-term CV benefits (legacy effect).¹²³ An HbA1c target of <7% (<53 mmol/mol) reduces microvascular complications, while evidence for an HbA1c target to reduce macrovascular risk is less compelling. However, HbA1c targets should be individualized, with more-stringent goals [6.0–6.5% (42–48 mmol/mol)] in younger patients with a short duration of DM and no evidence of CVD, if achieved without significant hypoglycaemia. Less-stringent HbA1c goals [e.g. <8% (64 mmol/mol) or ≤9% (75 mmol/mol)] may be adequate for elderly patients with long-standing DM and limited life expectancy, and frailty with multiple comorbidities, including hypoglycaemic episodes.

6.2.1.1 Additional glucose targets

Post-prandial glucose testing should be recommended for patients who have pre-meal glucose values at target but HbA1c above target.

Several epidemiological studies have shown that high post-challenge (2 h OGTT) or post-prandial glucose values are associated with greater CV risk, independent of FPG.^{124–126} Intervention trials have failed to support the role of post-prandial glucose as a CVRF independent of HbA1c. The Hyperglycemia and Its Effect After Acute Myocardial Infarction on Cardiovascular Outcomes in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (HEART2D) trial, an RCT that assigned patients with DM within 21 days after an acute MI to insulin regimens targeting either post-prandial or pre-prandial glucose, reported differences in FPG, less-than-expected differences in post-prandial PG, similar levels of HbA1c, and no difference in risk of future CV events.¹²⁷ However, in a *post hoc* analysis, this risk was significantly lower in older patients treated with an insulin regimen targeting post-prandial glycaemia.¹²⁸ The ACE (Acarbose Cardiovascular Evaluation) trial, in Chinese patients with CAD and IGT, showed that acarbose did not reduce the risk of MACE, but did reduce the incidence of DM by 18%.¹²⁹

FPG variability has been reported to be a strong predictor of all-cause and CVD-related mortality in patients with DM, suggesting that management of glucose variability may become an additional goal.¹³⁰ In the intensive arm of the ADVANCE study, an increase in HbA1c and fasting glucose variability was associated with the risk of macrovascular events.¹³¹ In insulin-treated DM, an association between fasting glucose variability and total mortality was also reported in the pooled population of the Trial Comparing Cardiovascular Safety of Insulin Degludec versus Insulin Glargine in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes at High Risk of cardiovascular Events (DEVOTE).¹³² Glucose variability increases in the presence of pre-DM.¹³³ However, the role of glucose variability in CVD is difficult to dissect. In patients with DM, mean blood glucose and HbA1c are more strongly associated with CVD risk factors than FPG, post-prandial glucose levels, or measures of glucose variability using continuous glucose monitoring.¹³⁴ Drugs that reduce post-prandial glucose excursions, including glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists (GLP1-RAs), dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP4) inhibitors, and sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 (SGLT2) inhibitors, seem an attractive way to reduce glucose variability.¹³⁵

6.2.2 Glucose-lowering agents

Therapeutic agents that manage hyperglycaemia can be broadly characterized as belonging to one of five groups: (i) insulin sensitizers (metformin and pioglitazone); (ii) insulin providers (insulin, sulfonylureas, and meglitinides); (iii) incretin-based therapies (GLP1-RAs and DPP4 inhibitors); (iv) gastrointestinal glucose absorption inhibitor (acarbose); and (v) renal glucose reuptake inhibitors (SGLT2 inhibitors). For further details see sections 7.1.1 and 7.1.2.

6.2.3 Special considerations

6.2.3.1 Hypoglycaemia

Although studies suggest an association between hypoglycaemia and CV events, there is no clear evidence for causality. Prevention of hypoglycaemia remains critical, particularly with advanced disease or CVD (including HF), to reduce the risk of arrhythmias and myocardial

ischaemia.¹³⁶ Several studies, including Diabetes Mellitus Insulin-Glucose Infusion in Acute Myocardial Infarction 2 (DIGAMI 2),¹³⁷ ADVANCE,¹³⁸ and Outcome Reduction With Initial Glargine Intervention (ORIGIN), have indicated that severe hypoglycaemia is associated with increased risk of death and an impaired CV prognosis,¹³⁹ whilst DEVOTE reported decreased hypoglycaemia but failed to show a difference in MACE.¹⁴⁰

6.2.3.2 Glucose monitoring

Structured self-monitoring of blood glucose and continuous glucose monitoring are valuable tools to improve glycaemic control.¹⁴¹ Electronic ambulatory glucose¹⁴² has been shown to reduce the time spent in hypoglycaemia and to increase the time when glucose is within the recommended range.^{142–144}

Recommendations for glycaemic control in patients with diabetes

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
It is recommended to apply tight glucose control, targeting a near-normal HbA1c (<7.0% or <53 mmol/mol), to decrease microvascular complications in individuals with DM. ^{145–149}	I	A
It is recommended that HbA1c targets are individualized according to the duration of DM, comorbidities, and age. ^{122,150}	I	C
Avoidance of hypoglycaemia is recommended. ^{136,139,140,151}	I	C
The use of structured self-monitoring of blood glucose and/or continuous glucose monitoring should be considered to facilitate optimal glycaemic control. ^{141–144}	IIa	A
An HbA1c target of <7.0% (or <53 mmol/mol) should be considered for the prevention of macrovascular complications in individuals with DM.	IIa	C

DM = diabetes mellitus; HbA1c = haemoglobin A1c.

^aClass of recommendation.

^bLevel of evidence.

Gaps in the evidence

- More research is needed to define a 'personalized' target for patients with DM.
- The role of new glucose-monitoring technologies (continuous glucose monitoring and electronic ambulatory glucose) in the control of post-prandial glycaemia and glucose variability needs to be defined.
- The roles of these new technologies in the prevention of DM complications needs to be tested.

6.3 Blood pressure

Key messages

- The BP goal is to target systolic BP (SBP) to 130 mmHg in patients with DM and <130 mmHg if tolerated, but not <120 mmHg. In older people (aged >65 years), the SBP goal is to a range of 130–139 mmHg.
- The diastolic BP (DBP) target is <80 mmHg, but not <70 mmHg.
- Optimal BP control reduces the risk of micro- and macrovascular complications.
- Guidance on lifestyle changes must be provided for patients with DM and hypertension.
- Evidence strongly supports the inclusion of an angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor (ACEI), or an angiotensin receptor blocker (ARB) in patients who are intolerant to ACEI.
- BP control often requires multiple drug therapy with a renin–angiotensin–aldosterone system (RAAS) blocker, and a calcium channel blocker or diuretic. Dual therapy is recommended as first-line treatment.
- The combination of an ACEI and an ARB is not recommended.
- In pre-DM, the risk of new-onset DM is lower with RAAS blockers than with beta-blockers or diuretics.
- Patients with DM on combined antihypertensive treatments should be encouraged to self-monitor BP.

The prevalence of hypertension is high in patients with DM, reaching $\leq 67\%$ after 30 years of T1DM¹⁵² and $>60\%$ in T2DM. Mediators of increased BP in patients with DM involve factors linked to obesity, including hyperinsulinaemia.¹⁵³

6.3.1 Treatment targets

RCTs have shown the benefit (reduction of stroke, coronary events, and kidney disease) of lowering SBP to <140 mmHg and DBP to <90 mmHg in DM patients. In a meta-analysis of 13 RCTs involving patients with DM or pre-DM, a SBP reduction to 131–135 mmHg reduced the risk of all-cause mortality by 13%, whereas more-intensive BP control (≤ 130 mmHg) was associated with a greater reduction in stroke but did not reduce other events.¹⁵⁴ In a meta-analysis, antihypertensive treatment significantly reduced mortality, CAD, HF, and stroke, with an achieved mean SBP of 138 mmHg, whereas only stroke was reduced significantly, with a mean SBP of 122 mmHg.¹⁵⁵ Reducing SBP to <130 mmHg may benefit patients with a particularly high risk of a cerebrovascular event, such as those with a history of stroke.^{154–157} The UKPDS post-trial 10 year follow-up study reported no persistence of the benefits of the earlier period of tight BP control with respect to macrovascular events, death, and microvascular complications, while initial between-group BP differences were no longer maintained.¹⁴⁹ In the ADVANCE trial, the combination of perindopril and indapamide reduced mortality, and the benefit was still present, but attenuated, at the end of the 6 year post-trial follow-up, without evidence of a sex difference.¹⁵⁹ Thus, optimal BP control is important in reducing the risk of micro- and macrovascular complications, and must be maintained if these benefits are to be sustained.

In patients with DM receiving BP-lowering drugs, it is recommended that office BP should be targeted to an SBP of 130 mmHg, and lower if tolerated. In older patients (aged ≥ 65 years) the SBP target range should be 130–140 mmHg if tolerated. In all patients with DM, SBP should not be lowered to <120 mmHg and DBP should be lowered to <80 mmHg.¹⁶⁰

6.3.2 Management of blood pressure lowering

6.3.2.1 Effects of lifestyle intervention and weight loss

Reduction of sodium intake (to <100 mmol/day); diets rich in vegetables, fruits, and low-fat dairy products; and Mediterranean diets have all been demonstrated to improve BP control.^{161–163} As a result of long-term exercise training intervention, modest but significant reductions in systolic (by -7 mmHg) and diastolic (by -5 mmHg) BP are observed. Ideally, an exercise prescription aimed at lowering BP in individuals with normal BP or hypertension would include a mix of predominantly aerobic exercise training supplemented with dynamic resistance exercise training.¹⁶⁴

A marked improvement in CVRFs (hypertension, dyslipidaemia, inflammation, and DM), associated with marked weight loss, was observed after bariatric surgery.¹⁶⁵ In the Look AHEAD trial, those who lost 5 to <10% of body weight had increased odds of achieving a 5 mmHg decrease in SBP and DBP.¹⁶⁶

6.3.2.2 Pharmacological treatments

If office SBP is ≥ 140 mmHg and/or DBP is ≥ 90 mmHg, drug therapy is necessary in combination with non-pharmacological therapy. All available BP-lowering drugs (except beta-blockers) can be used, but evidence strongly supports the use of a RAAS blocker, particularly in patients with evidence of end-organ damage (albuminuria and LV hypertrophy).^{167–170} BP control often requires multiple drug therapy with a RAAS blocker, and a calcium channel blocker or a diuretic, while the combination of an ACEI with an ARB is not recommended.¹⁷¹ A combination of two or more drugs at fixed doses in a single pill should be considered, to improve adherence. The beta-blocker/diuretic combination favours the development of DM, and should be avoided in pre-DM, unless required for other reasons. Among beta-blockers, nebivolol has been shown not to affect insulin sensitivity in patients with metabolic syndrome.¹⁷²

A meta-analysis in which ACEIs or ARBs were compared with placebo reported a reduced incidence of new-onset DM [odds ratio 0.8, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.8–0.9; $P < 0.01$] and CV mortality (odds ratio 0.9, 95% CI 0.8–1.0; $P < 0.01$) on active therapy.¹⁷³ In patients with pre-DM, ramipril did not significantly reduce the incidence of DM, but significantly increased regression to normoglycaemia.¹⁷⁴ In patients with IGT, valsartan significantly reduced the incidence of new-onset DM.¹⁷⁵

6.3.2.3 Blood pressure changes with glucose-lowering treatments

Trials testing GLP1-RAs have shown evidence of a slight, but significant, BP decrease, partly due to weight loss. In the Liraglutide Effect and Action in Diabetes: Evaluation of Cardiovascular Outcome Results (LEADER) trial, a sustained decrease was observed (SBP/DBP -1.2/-0.6 mmHg) with a slight increase in heart rate (3 b.p.m.).¹⁷⁶ SGLT2 inhibitors induced a larger BP decrease (SBP/DBP -2.46/-1.46 mmHg) without heart rate changes.¹⁷⁷ The BP-lowering effects of these drugs have to be taken into consideration when managing BP.

Recommendations for the management of blood pressure in patients with diabetes and pre-diabetes

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
Treatment targets		
Antihypertensive drug treatment is recommended for people with DM when office BP is >140/90 mmHg. ^{155,178–180}	I	A
It is recommended that patients with hypertension and DM are treated in an individualized manner. The BP goal is to target SBP to 130 mmHg and <130 mmHg if tolerated, but not <120 mmHg. In older people (aged >65 years), the SBP goal is to a range of 130–139 mmHg. ^{155,159,160,181–183}	I	A
It is recommended that target DBP is targeted to <80 mmHg, but not <70 mmHg. ¹⁶⁰	I	C
An on-treatment SBP of <130 mmHg may be considered in patients at particularly high risk of a cerebrovascular event, such as those with a history of stroke. ^{154–157,173}	IIb	C
Treatment and evaluation		
Lifestyle changes [weight loss if overweight, physical activity, alcohol restriction, sodium restriction, and increased consumption of fruits (e.g. 2–3 servings), vegetables (e.g. 2–3 servings), and low-fat dairy products] are recommended in patients with DM and pre-DM with hypertension. ^{161–163,166}	I	A
A RAAS blocker (ACEI or ARB) is recommended in the treatment of hypertension in patient with DM, particularly in the presence of microalbuminuria, albuminuria, proteinuria, or LV hypertrophy. ^{167–170}	I	A
It is recommended that treatment is initiated with a combination of a RAAS blocker with a calcium channel blocker or thiazide/thiazide-like diuretic. ^{167–171}	I	A
In patients with IFG or IGT, RAAS blockers should be preferred to beta-blockers or diuretics to reduce the risk of new-onset DM. ^{173–175}	IIa	A
The effects of GLP1-RAs and SGLT2 inhibitors on BP should be considered.	IIa	C
Home BP self-monitoring should be considered in patients with DM on antihypertensive treatments to check that their BP is appropriately controlled. ¹⁸⁴	IIa	C
24 h ABPM should be considered to assess abnormal 24 h BP patterns and adjust antihypertensive treatment. ¹⁸⁵	IIa	C

ABPM = ambulatory blood pressure monitoring; ACEI = angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB = angiotensin receptor blocker; BP = blood pressure; DBP = diastolic blood pressure; DM = diabetes mellitus; GLP1-RA = glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist; IFG = impaired fasting glycaemia; IGT = impaired glucose tolerance; LV = left ventricular; RAAS = renin–angiotensin–aldosterone system; SBP = systolic blood pressure; SGLT2 = sodium-glucose co-transporter 2.

^aClass of recommendation.

^bLevel of evidence.

Gaps in the evidence

- Optimal BP targets are unknown, particularly in young patients with T1DM, recent-onset T2DM, and DM with CAD.
- The role of stabilization or reversal of end-organ damage (including albuminuria, LV hypertrophy, and arterial stiffness), beyond BP control, is poorly known.
- Is treatment with GLP-RAs and SGLT2 inhibitors affecting the current treatment algorithms for BP lowering?
- The interaction of GLP1-RAs and SGLT2 inhibitors with BP-lowering treatments, in terms of CV prognosis, is unknown.

6.4 Lipids

Key messages

- Statins effectively prevent CV events and reduce CV mortality, and their use is associated with a limited number of adverse events. Because of the high-risk profile of patients with DM, intensive statin treatment should be used on an individualized basis.

- Currently, statins remain state-of-the-art therapy in lipid-lowering treatment in patients with DM.
- Ezetimibe or a proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9 (PCSK9) inhibitor on top of a statin—or alone, in case of documented intolerance to statins—further contribute to LDL-C reduction in patients with DM, thus improving CV outcomes and reducing CV mortality.

A cluster of lipid and apolipoprotein abnormalities accompanies DM. The two core components are moderate elevation of fasting and non-fasting triglycerides, and low high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C). Other features comprise elevation of triglyceride-rich lipoproteins, including chylomicron and very low-density lipoprotein remnants, and normal-to-mildly elevated levels of LDL-C, with small dense low-density lipoprotein particles. In well-controlled T1DM, HDL-C levels tend to be normal (or even slightly elevated), as do serum triglyceride levels.¹⁸⁶

6.4.1 Lipid-lowering agents

6.4.1.1 Statins

Consistent data have demonstrated the efficacy of statins in preventing CV events and reducing CV mortality in patients with DM, with

no evidence for sex differences. A meta-analysis including 18 686 patients with DM demonstrated that a statin-induced reduction of LDL-C by 1.0 mmol/L (40 mg/dL) was associated with a 9% reduction in all-cause mortality and a 21% reduction in the incidence of major CV events.¹⁸⁷ Similar benefits were seen in both T1DM and T2DM. In patients with an ACS, intensive statin treatment led to a reduction in all-cause and CV death, and contributed to a reduction in atheroma progression.¹⁸⁸ In both T1DM and young-onset T2DM, there is a paucity of evidence to indicate the age at which statin therapy should be initiated. To guide an approach, statins are not indicated in pregnancy,^{189,190} and should be avoided in women with T1DM or T2DM who are planning pregnancy. In the absence of vascular damage, and in particular microalbuminuria, it seems reasonable to delay statin therapy in asymptomatic patients with DM until the age of 30 years. Below this age, statin therapy should be managed on a case-by-case basis taking into account the presence of microalbuminuria, end-organ damage, and ambient LDL-C levels.

Statins are safe and generally well tolerated. Adverse events, except for muscle symptoms, are rare. In the majority of cases of myopathy or rhabdomyolysis, there are drug interactions with a higher-than-standard dose of statin or combination with gemfibrozil.^{191,192} Evidence indicates that most patients (70–90%) who report statin intolerance are able to take a statin when rechallenged.^{193–196} Patients may be rechallenged with the same statin unless they have creatine kinase elevation. Evidence supports a lower rate of side effects with low-dose rosuvastatin or pravastatin.^{193–196}

Statin therapy has been associated with new-onset DM: for every 40 mmol/L (mg/dL) reduction of LDL-C by statins, conversion to DM is increased by 10%.^{197,198} The risk of new-onset DM increases with age and is confined to those already at risk of developing DM.¹⁹⁹ Nevertheless, the benefits in terms of CV event reduction greatly exceed the risks of statin therapy, and this has been confirmed in patients at low CV risk.¹⁸⁷

6.4.1.2 Ezetimibe

Further intensification of LDL-C lowering occurs by adding ezetimibe to a statin. In the Improved Reduction of Outcomes: Vytorin Efficacy International Trial (IMPROVE-IT), a significant reduction of the primary endpoint event rate (HR 0.85, 95% CI 0.78–0.94) for post-ACS patients with DM receiving simvastatin plus ezetimibe was reported, with a stronger beneficial effect on outcome than in non-DM. The results in this subgroup were mainly driven by a lower incidence of MI and ischaemic stroke.^{200,201} The combination of ezetimibe with a statin should be recommended to patients with DM with a recent ACS, particularly when the statin alone is not sufficient to reduce LDL-C levels to <1.4 mmol/L (55 mg/dL).

6.4.1.3 Proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9

The new entry among lipid-lowering therapies is the PCSK9 inhibitors, which reduce LDL-C to an unprecedented extent. In the Efficacy and Safety of Alirocumab in Insulin-treated Individuals with Type 1 or Type 2 Diabetes and High Cardiovascular Risk (ODYSSEY DM-INSULIN) trial, alirocumab, compared with placebo, reduced LDL-C by 50% in patients with DM after 24 weeks of treatment.²⁰² In the Further Cardiovascular Outcomes Research with PCSK9 Inhibition in Subjects with Elevated Risk (FOURIER) trial, patients with atherosclerotic CVD on statin therapy were randomly assigned to a fixed dose of evolocumab or placebo. The results demonstrated that the primary composite endpoint (CV death, MI, stroke, hospital admission for unstable angina, or coronary revascularization) was significantly reduced.^{203,204} Similar results were obtained from the ODYSSEY OUTCOMES (Evaluation of Cardiovascular Outcomes After an Acute Coronary Syndrome During Treatment With Alirocumab) trial, which randomly assigned patients with CVD and LDL-C >1.8 mmol/L (70 mg/dL), despite high-intensity statins, to alirocumab or placebo, with dose titration of the active drug targeting an LDL-C level of 0.6–1.3 mmol/L (25–50 mg/dL). Alirocumab significantly reduced the risk of the primary composite endpoint (CV death, MI, stroke, or hospital admission for unstable angina) compared with placebo, with the greatest absolute benefit of alirocumab seen in patients with baseline LDL-C levels >2.6 mmol/L (100 mg/dL).²⁰⁵ In a subgroup analysis of the ODYSSEY OUTCOMES trial, patients with DM ($n=5444$) had double the absolute risk reduction compared with pre-DM ($n=8246$) and non-DM ($n=5234$) subjects (2.3 vs. 1.2%, respectively).²⁰⁶ At present, these results should be regarded as exploratory.

6.4.1.4 Fibrates

In patients with high triglyceride levels [≥ 2.3 mmol/L (200 mg/dL)], lifestyle advice (with a focus on weight reduction and alcohol abuse, if relevant) and improved glucose control are the main targets. Both the Fenofibrate Intervention and Event Lowering in Diabetes (FIELD) and ACCORD studies demonstrated that administration of fenofibrate on top of statins significantly reduced CV events, but only in patients who had both elevated triglyceride and reduced HDL-C levels.^{191,207} Gemfibrozil should be avoided because of the risk of myopathy. A meta-analysis of fibrate trials reported a significant reduction in non-fatal MI, with no effect on mortality.²⁰⁸ Fibrates may be administered in patients with DM who are statin intolerant and have high triglyceride levels. If triglycerides are not controlled by statins or fibrates, high-dose omega-3 fatty acids (4 g/day) of icosapent ethyl may be used.^{209,103}

Recommendations for the management of dyslipidaemia with lipid-lowering drugs

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
Targets		
In patients with T2DM at moderate CV risk, ^c an LDL-C target of <2.6 mmol/L (<100 mg/dL) is recommended. ^{210–212}	I	A
In patients with T2DM at high CV risk, ^c an LDL-C target of <1.8 mmol/L (<70 mg/dL) and LDL-C reduction of at least 50% is recommended. ^{d 210–212}	I	A
In patients with T2DM at very high CV risk, ^c an LDL-C target of <1.4 mmol/L (<55 mg/dL) and LDL-C reduction of at least 50% is recommended. ^{d 200,201,210}	I	B
In patients with T2DM, a secondary goal of a non-HDL-C target of <2.2 mmol/L (<85 mg/dL) in very high CV-risk patients, and <2.6 mmol/L (<100 mg/dL) in high CV-risk patients, is recommended. ^{d,213,214}	I	B
Treatment		
Statins are recommended as the first-choice lipid-lowering treatment in patients with DM and high LDL-C levels: administration of statins is defined based on the CV risk profile of the patient ^c and the recommended LDL-C (or non-HDL-C) target levels. ¹⁸⁷	I	A
If the target LDL-C is not reached, combination therapy with ezetimibe is recommended. ^{200,201}	I	B
In patients at very high CV risk, with persistent high LDL-C despite treatment with a maximum tolerated statin dose, in combination with ezetimibe, or in patients with statin intolerance, a PCSK9 inhibitor is recommended. ^{203–206}	I	A
Lifestyle intervention (with a focus on weight reduction, and decreased consumption of fast-absorbed carbohydrates and alcohol) and fibrates should be considered in patients with low HDL-C and high triglyceride levels. ^{191,207}	IIa	B
Intensification of statin therapy should be considered before the introduction of combination therapy.	IIa	C
Statins should be considered in patients with T1DM at high CV risk, ^c irrespective of the baseline LDL-C level. ^{187,215}	IIa	A
Statins may be considered in asymptomatic patients with T1DM beyond the age of 30 years.	IIb	C
Statins are not recommended in women of childbearing potential. ^{189,190}	III	A

CV = cardiovascular; DM = diabetes mellitus; EAS = European Atherosclerosis Society; ESC = European Society of Cardiology; HDL-C = high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LDL-C = low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; PCSK9 = proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9; T1DM = type 1 diabetes mellitus; T2DM = type 2 diabetes mellitus.

^aClass of recommendation.

^bLevel of evidence.

^cSee Table 7.

^dSee the 2019 ESC/EAS Guidelines for the management of dyslipidaemias for non-HDL-C and apolipoprotein B targets.

Gaps in the evidence

- The optimal LDL-C level needs to be established.
- The effects of fibrates on CV outcomes in patients with triglycerides >2.3 mmol/L are unclear.
- The role of PCSK9 inhibitors in patients with DM remains to be further elucidated.

6.5 Platelets

Key messages

- Patients with DM and symptomatic CVD should be treated no differently to patients without DM.
- In patients with DM at moderate CV risk, aspirin for primary prevention is not recommended.
- In patients with DM at high/very high risk, aspirin may be considered in primary prevention.

Several abnormalities have been described concerning *in vivo* and/or *ex vivo* platelet function, and increased platelet activation in patients with DM. Hyperglycaemia,²¹⁶ low-degree inflammation,²¹⁷ and increased oxidation may contribute to *in vivo* platelet activation and altered responsiveness to antithrombotic drugs in patients with DM. However, platelet abnormalities and poor antiplatelet drug responsiveness have also been described in patients with DM with good metabolic control.^{218–220} A dysmegakaryopoiesis may characterize DM, resulting in increased platelet mass,²²¹ an altered ratio between platelet count and volume,^{221,222} megakaryocyte aneuploidy,²²³ and increased reticulated platelets in the peripheral blood.²¹⁹ In addition, platelet thrombin generation appears enhanced, clot type appears to be altered, and fibrinolysis reduced in patients with DM.²²⁴

6.5.1 Aspirin

Aspirin permanently inhibits cyclooxygenase 1 activity and thromboxane A₂-dependent platelet aggregation.²²⁵ Small, proof-of-concept, pharmacodynamic, randomized studies have consistently shown that once-daily low-dose aspirin may be insufficient to fully inhibit platelet cyclooxygenase 1 activity in patients with

DM^{218–220,226} and increased platelet turnover.²¹⁹ This would support testing different regimens [e.g. b.i.d. (twice daily)] of low-dose aspirin in patients with DM in RCTs.

6.5.1.1 Primary prevention

Although aspirin has unquestionable benefits in the secondary prevention of CVD (see section 6.5.1.2), the situation is less clear in primary prevention. In 2009, the Antithrombotic Trialists' Collaboration published a meta-analysis of primary prevention trials including 95 000 individuals at low risk.²²⁷ They reported a 12% reduction in CVD outcomes with aspirin, but a significant increase in major bleeds, which cast doubt on the value of aspirin under these circumstances. Since then, further trials have reported similar or no reduction in CV outcomes, but the risk of major bleeds is consistent across studies.^{228,229} Gender studies of aspirin use have revealed similar bleeding risks in men and women, and similar 12% reductions in CV events in both sexes, driven by a decrease in ischaemic stroke in women and of MI in men.²²⁹ Recent large trials in patients at moderate risk, which (i) excluded DM²³⁰ and (ii) specifically recruited patients with DM,²³¹ were unable to progress the argument that aspirin should be used in primary prevention. The A Study of Cardiovascular Events in Diabetes (ASCEND) trial randomized 15 480 patients with DM with no evident CVD to aspirin 100 mg once daily [o.d. (onmi die)] or placebo.²³¹ The primary efficacy outcome (MI, stroke, transient ischaemic attack, or death from any cause) occurred in 658 patients (8.5%) on aspirin vs. 743 (9.6%) on placebo (rate ratio 0.88, 95% CI 0.79–0.97; *P*=0.01). Major bleeding occurred in 314 (4.1%) patients on aspirin vs. 245 (3.2%) on placebo (rate ratio 1.29, 95% CI 1.09–1.52; *P*=0.003). There were no differences in fatal or intracranial bleeding, and a substantial proportion (~25%) of the major bleeds defined according to ASCEND were in the upper gastrointestinal tract. The number needed to treat/number needed to harm ratio was 0.8. A recent meta-analysis demonstrated that the proton pump inhibitors provide substantial protection from upper gastrointestinal bleeding with an odds ratio of ~0.20.²³² It should be emphasized that only one in four patients in the ASCEND trial were being treated with a proton pump inhibitor at the end of the study, and wider use in trials could potentially amplify the benefit of aspirin in primary prevention.

It has been recently suggested that body weight²³³ or size can lower responsiveness to aspirin, as well as to clopidogrel, requiring higher daily doses.²³⁴ Pharmacokinetic data suggest a lower degree of platelet inhibition, especially in moderate-to-severely obese patients.²³⁴ However, the benefit of intensified antiplatelet regimens in obese DM patients remains to be established.

6.5.1.2 Secondary prevention

The best available evidence for aspirin in secondary prevention remains that discussed in the 2013 ESC Guidelines on DM, pre-diabetes, and CVDs, developed in collaboration with the EASD⁷² (see section 7.1).

Recommendations for the use of antiplatelet therapy in primary prevention in patients with diabetes

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
In patients with DM at high/very high risk, ^c aspirin (75–100 mg/day) may be considered in primary prevention in the absence of clear contraindications. ^{d 231}	IIb	A
In patients with DM at moderate CV risk, ^c aspirin for primary prevention is not recommended.	III	B
Gastric protection		
When low-dose aspirin is used, proton pump inhibitors should be considered to prevent gastrointestinal bleeding. ^{232,235}	IIa	A

CV = cardiovascular; DM = diabetes mellitus.
^aClass of recommendation.
^bLevel of evidence.
^cSee Table 7.
^dGastrointestinal bleeding, peptic ulceration within the previous 6 months, active hepatic disease, or history of aspirin allergy.

Gaps in the evidence

- More data on CV prevention are needed for T1DM where *in vivo* platelet activation has been reported.²³⁶
- There is a need to assess the effect of body mass, especially of moderate-to-severe obesity on antiplatelet drug responsiveness and effectiveness in patients with DM, and to investigate higher dose strategies.
- Whether antithrombotic preventive strategy effects in pre-DM and DM are similar should be explored.

6.6 Multifactorial approaches

Key messages

- Combined reduction in HbA1c, SBP, and lipids decreases CV events by 75%.
- Multifactorial treatment is still underused.

6.6.1 Principles of multifactorial management

Patients with glucose perturbations may benefit from the early identification and treatment of comorbidities and factors that increase CV risk.²³⁷ However, many patients are not achieving risk factor goals for CVD prevention (Table 9). In EUROASPIRE IV, a BP target <140/90 mmHg was achieved in 68% of patients with CAD without DM, in

Table 9 Summary of treatment targets for the management of patients with diabetes

Risk factor	Target
BP	- Target SBP 130 mmHg for most adults, <130 mmHg if tolerated, but not <120 mmHg - Less-stringent targets, SBP 130–139 in older patients (aged >65 years)
Glycaemic control: HbA1c	- HbA1c target for most adults is <7.0% (<53 mmol/mol) - More-stringent HbA1c goals of <6.5% (48 mmol/mol) may be suggested on a personalized basis if this can be achieved without significant hypoglycaemia or other adverse effects of treatment - Less-stringent HbA1c goals of <8% (64 mmol/mol) or ≤9% (75 mmol/mol) may be adequate for elderly patients (see section 6.2.1)
Lipid profile: LDL-C	- In patients with DM at very high CV risk,^a target LDL-C to <1.4 mmol/L (<55 mg/dL) and LDL-C reduction of at least 50%. - In patients with DM at high risk,^a target LDL-C to <1.8 mmol/L (<70 mg/dL) and LDL-C reduction of at least 50%. - In patients with DM at moderate CV risk,^a aim for an LDL-C target of <2.6 mmol/L (<100 mg/dL)
Platelet inhibition	In DM patients at high/very high CV risk
Smoking	Cessation obligatory
Physical activity	Moderate-to-vigorous, ≥150 min/week, combined aerobic and resistance training
Weight	Aim for weight stabilization in overweight or obese patients with DM, based on calorie balance, and weight reduction in subjects with IGT, to prevent the development of DM.
Dietary habits	Reduction of caloric intake is recommended in obese patients with T2DM to lower body weight; there is no ideal percentage of calories from carbohydrate, protein, and fat for all people with DM.

BP = blood pressure; CV = cardiovascular; DM = diabetes mellitus; HbA1c = haemoglobin A1c; IGT = impaired glucose tolerance; LDL-C = low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; SBP = systolic blood pressure; T2DM = type 2 diabetes mellitus.

^aSee Table 7.

© ESC 2019

61% of patients with newly detected DM, and in 54% of patients with previously known DM. An LDL-C target <1.8 mmol/L was achieved in 16, 18, and 28% of these groups, respectively. Furthermore, the combined use of four cardioprotective drugs (antiplatelets, beta-blockers, RAAS blockers, and statins) in these groups was only 53, 55, and 60%, respectively.²³⁸

In the Swedish national DM registry, the excess risk of outcomes decreased by each risk factor within the target range (HbA1c, LDL-C, albuminuria, smoking, and SBP). In T2DM with variables at target, the HR for all-cause death was 1.06 (95% CI 1.00–1.12), 0.84 (95% CI 0.75–0.93) for acute MI, and 0.95 (95% CI 0.84–1.07) for stroke. The risk of hospitalization for HF was consistently higher among patients with DM than controls (HR 1.45, 95% CI 1.34–1.57).²³⁹

Intensified, multifactorial treatment for DM in primary care and early in the disease trajectory was evaluated in the Anglo-Danish-Dutch Study of Intensive Treatment In People with Screen Detected Diabetes in Primary Care (ADDITION).²⁴⁰ Follow-up (1 and 5 year) did not show significant reductions in the frequencies of microvascular²⁴¹ or macrovascular events.²⁴² Interestingly, modelled 10 year CVD risk calculated with the UKPDS risk engine was lower in the intensive-treatment group after adjustment for baseline CV risk (–2.0, 95% CI –3.1 to 0.9).²⁴³

A beneficial effect of a multifactorial intervention in patients with DM and established microalbuminuria was demonstrated by the Steno-2 study, in which 160 very high-risk patients with DM were randomized to intensive, target-driven, multifactorial therapy or conventional management. The targets in the intensively treated group

were HbA1c <6.5% (48 mmol/mol), total cholesterol <4.5 mmol/L (175 mg/dL), and BP <130/80 mmHg. All patients in this group received RAAS blockers and low-dose aspirin. This approach resulted in a reduction in microvascular and macrovascular events of ~50% after 7.8 years of follow-up. Long-term follow-up (21 years from baseline) showed that intensive treatment significantly reduced end-stage renal disease combined with death to HR 0.53 (95% CI 0.35–0.8), and induced a 7.9-year gain of life matched by time free from incident CVD.^{37,244} This study also showed that the risk of hospitalization for HF reduced by 70%.²⁴⁵

The Japan Diabetes Optimal Integrated Treatment Study for 3 Major Risk Factors of Cardiovascular Diseases (J-DOIT3) studied the effect of an intensive multifactorial intervention with stringent goals in Japanese patients with DM aged 45–69 years with risk factors. Results showed significantly improved HbA1c, SBP, DBP, and LDL-C compared with conventional therapy. There was a non-significant trend towards reduction of the primary composite outcome, comprising non-fatal MI, stroke, revascularization, or all-cause death (HR 0.81, 95% CI 0.63–1.04; *P*=0.094). *Post hoc* analysis showed that cerebrovascular events were reduced in the intensive-therapy group (HR 0.42, 95% CI 0.24–0.74; *P*=0.002), while no differences were seen for all-cause death and coronary events.²⁴⁶

Among 1425 patients with known DM and CAD participating in the Euro Heart Survey, 44% received a combination of aspirin, a beta-blocker, a RAAS blocker, and a statin. Patients on this combination had significantly lower all-cause death (3.5 vs. 7.7%; *P*=0.001) and fewer combined CV events (11.6 vs. 14.7%; *P*=0.05) after 1 year of follow-up.²⁴⁷

Recommendations for multifactorial management of patients with diabetes

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
A multifactorial approach to DM management with treatment targets, as listed in Table 9, should be considered in patients with DM and CVD. ^{238,239,245–248}	Ila	B

CVD = cardiovascular disease; DM = diabetes mellitus.
^aClass of recommendation.
^bLevel of evidence.

Gaps in the evidence

- The optimal strategy for multifactorial treatment in primary and secondary intervention has not been established.
- Sex differences have not been evaluated in the setting of multifactorial intervention.

7 Management of coronary artery disease

Key messages

- T2DM and pre-DM are common in individuals with ACS and chronic coronary syndromes (CCS), and are associated with an impaired prognosis.
- Glycaemic status should be systematically evaluated in all patients with CAD.
- Intensive glycaemic control may have more favourable CV effects when initiated early in the course of DM.
- Empagliflozin, canagliflozin, and dapagliflozin reduce CV events in patients with DM and CVD, or in those who are at very high/high CV risk.
- Liraglutide, semglutide and dulaglutide reduce CV events in patients with DM and CVD, or who are at very high/high CV risk.
- Intensive secondary prevention is indicated in patients with DM and CAD.
- Antiplatelet drugs are the cornerstone of secondary CV prevention.
- In high-risk patients, the combination of low-dose rivaroxaban and aspirin may be beneficial for CAD.
- Aspirin plus reduced-dose ticagrelor may be considered for ≤3 years post-MI.
- Antithrombotic treatment for revascularization does not differ according to DM status.
- In patients with DM and multivessel CAD, suitable coronary anatomy for revascularization, and low predicted surgical mortality, coronary artery bypass graft (CABG) is superior to percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI).

7.1 Medical treatment

Glucose abnormalities are common in patients with acute and stable CAD, and are associated with a poor prognosis.^{16,18,249} Approximately 20–30% of patients with CAD have known DM, and of the remainder, up to 70% have newly detected DM or IGT when investigated with an OGTT.^{9,250,251} Patients with CAD, without known glucose abnormalities, should have their glycaemic state evaluated as outlined in sections 4 and 5.

It is important to acknowledge that recommendations for the secondary prevention of CAD in patients with DM are mostly based on evidence from subgroup analyses of trials that enrolled patients with and without DM.⁷² Because of the higher CV event rates consistently observed in patients with DM, the absolute benefit often appears amplified while the relative benefit remains similar.^{238,247} General recommendations for patients with CCS and ACS are outlined in other ESC Guidelines.^{252–255}

There is evidence that improved glycaemic control defers the onset, reduces the progression, and (in some circumstances) may partially reverse markers of microvascular complications in patients with DM. Accordingly, early, effective, and sustained glycaemic control is advocated in all DM guidelines to mitigate the risks of hyperglycaemia. Achieving this without detriment and with benefit to the CV system is an important challenge, particularly when selecting glucose-lowering therapies to suit the individual. Key clinical trials that delineate the effects of glucose-lowering therapies on CV outcomes are considered below.

7.1.1 Effects of intensified glucose control

7.1.1.1 UKPDS

In UKPDS, 5102 patients with newly diagnosed drug-naïve DM were randomly assigned to intensive glucose control with a sulfonylurea or insulin, or to management with diet alone, for a median 10.7 years. Although a clear reduction in microvascular complications was evident, the reduction in MI was marginal at 16% (P=0.052).¹⁴⁵ In the study extension phase, the risk reduction in MI remained at 15%, which became significant as the number of cases increased.¹⁴⁹ Furthermore, the beneficial effects persisted for any DM-related endpoint, including death from any cause, which was reduced by 13%. Of note, this study was performed when modern aspects of multifactorial management (lipid lowering and BP) were unavailable.

7.1.1.2 ACCORD, ADVANCE, and VADT

Three trials reported the CV effects of more-intensive vs. standard glucose control in patients with DM at high CV risk.^{138,256–258} They included >23 000 patients treated for 3–5 years and showed no CVD benefit from intensified glucose control. ACCORD was terminated after a mean follow-up of 3.5 years because of higher mortality in the intensive arm (14/1000 vs. 11/1000 patient deaths/year), which was pronounced in those with multiple CVRFs and driven mainly by CV mortality. A further analysis found that individuals with poor glycaemic control within the intensive arm accounted for the excess CV mortality.²⁵⁹

7.1.1.3 DIGAMI 1 and 2

DIGAMI 1²⁶⁰ reported that insulin-based intensified glycaemic control reduced mortality in patients with DM and acute MI (mortality

after 3.4 years was 33% in the insulin group vs. 44% in the control group; $P=0.011$).²⁶¹ The effect of intensified glycaemic control remained 8 years after randomization, increasing survival by 2.3 years.²⁶² These results were not reproduced in DIGAMI 2, which was stopped prematurely due to slow recruitment of patients.²⁶³ In pooled data, an insulin–glucose infusion did not reduce mortality in acute MI and DM.²⁶⁴ If it is felt necessary to improve glycaemic control in patients with ACS, this should be carried out cognisant of the risk of hypoglycaemia, which is associated with poor outcomes in patients with CAD.^{265,266} The strategy of metabolic modulation by glucose–insulin–potassium, to stabilize the cardiomyocyte and improve energy production, regardless of the presence of DM, has been tested in several RCTs without a consistent effect on morbidity or mortality.^{267,268}

In patients undergoing cardiac surgery, glucose control should be considered.²⁶⁹ Observational data in patients undergoing CABG suggest that the use of continuous insulin infusion achieving moderately tight glycaemic control is associated with lower mortality, and fewer major complications, than tighter or more lenient glycaemic control.²⁷⁰ In the CABG stratum in the Bypass Angioplasty Revascularization Investigation 2 Diabetes (BARI 2D) trial, long-term insulin-providing treatment was associated with more CV events than insulin-sensitization medications.²⁷¹

The glycaemic targets for people with CAD, and the preferred classes of drugs for DM, are outlined in section 6.2 and below.

7.1.2 Glucose-lowering agents: new evidence from cardiovascular outcome trials

7.1.2.1 Established oral glucose-lowering drugs

The CV effects of long-established oral glucose-lowering drugs have not been evaluated in large RCTs, as with more recent drugs.

7.1.2.1.1 Metformin. In a nested study of 753 patients in UKPDS comparing conventional therapy with metformin, metformin reduced MI by 39%, coronary death by 50%, and stroke by 41% over a median period of 10.7 years in newly diagnosed overweight patients with T2DM without previous CVD.¹⁴⁶ Metformin also reduced MI and increased survival when the study was extended for a further 8–10 years of intensified therapy, including the use of other drugs.¹⁴⁹ Observational and database studies provide supporting evidence that long-term use of metformin improves CV prognosis.^{272,273} Still, there have been no large-scale randomized CV outcome trials (CVOTs) designed to assess the effect of metformin on CV events.

7.1.2.1.2 Sulfonylureas and meglitinides. CV risk reduction with a sulfonylurea is more effective than modest lifestyle interventions alone, but is less effective than metformin.^{145,146,274–276} Sulfonylureas carry the risk of hypoglycaemia and, since the 1960s, there has been an ongoing debate on the CV safety of sulfonylureas. However, the CAROLINA (CARdiovascular Outcome Study of LINagliptin Versus Glimepiride in Type 2 Diabetes) study, comparing the DPP4 inhibitor linagliptin vs. the sulfonylurea glimepiride, showed comparable CV safety of both drugs in patients with T2DM over 6.2 years.²⁷⁷ Nateglinide did not reduce major CV events in the Nateglinide And Valsartan in Impaired Glucose Tolerance Outcomes Research (NAVIGATOR) trial, a 5 year prospective study of IGT and CVD, or high CV risk.²⁷⁸

7.1.2.1.3 Alpha-glucosidase inhibitor. Acarbose did not alter MACE in patients with IGT and CVD during the large, 5 year, prospective ACE trial.¹²⁹

7.1.2.1.4 Thiazolidinediones. The PROspective pioglitAzone Clinical Trial In macroVascular Events (PROactive) of pioglitazone was a neutral trial for its composite primary outcome (HR 0.90, 95% CI 0.80–1.02; $P=0.095$).²⁷⁹ Because of this, reported secondary outcomes should be viewed as hypothesis generating only. These included a nominally significant reduction of the secondary composite endpoint by 16% (HR 0.84, 95% CI 0.72–0.98; $P=0.027$),²⁷⁹ and the risk of subsequent MI and recurrent stroke by 16 and 47%, respectively,^{280,281} with a reduction in the risk of recurrent stroke in non-DM.²⁸² The occurrence of HF was significantly higher with pioglitazone than with placebo in the PROactive trial, but without increased mortality.²⁸³ The Thiazolidinediones Or Sulfonylureas and Cardiovascular Accidents Intervention Trial (TOSCA.IT)—a large, randomized, but unblinded comparison of pioglitazone vs. sulfonylurea as add-on to metformin—was stopped prematurely because of futility. The composite endpoint and the individual components of the composite endpoint were similar in the two groups.²⁸⁴ In the IRIS trial of insulin-resistant subjects without DM, pioglitazone reduced the combined endpoint of recurrent stroke and MI by 24% vs. placebo over a median follow-up of 4.8 years.²⁸² Following a meta-analysis of CV events with the thiazolidinedione rosiglitazone,²⁸⁵ the regulatory landscape for DM drugs underwent a major change in 2008,²⁸⁶ after which all future DM drugs were required to demonstrate designated margins of CV safety to achieve or maintain regulatory approval. This led to an increase in trials to assess CV outcomes with these therapies,^{287,288} most of which were designed to confirm non-inferiority of the experimental therapy vs. placebo added to background antihyperglycaemic treatment.

7.1.2.1.5 Insulin. In the ORIGIN trial, 12 537 people (mean age 63.5 years) at high CVD risk—with IFG, IGT, or DM—were randomized to long-acting insulin glargine [targeting an FPG level of 5.3 mmol/L (≤ 95 mg/dL)] or standard care. After a median follow-up of 6.2 years, the rates of CV outcomes were similar in the two groups.²⁸⁹ In DEVOTE, a double-blind comparison of ultra-long-acting degludec o.d. ($n=3818$) with insulin glargine U100 ($n=3819$) for 1.8 years in patients with DM at high CV risk found no significant differences in MACE (composite of CV death, non-fatal MI, or non-fatal stroke).²⁹⁰ A significant reduction in the frequency of hypoglycaemia was observed in the degludec arm.²⁹⁰

7.1.2.2 Newer oral glucose-lowering drugs

7.1.2.2.1 Dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors. Five large prospective trials in T2DM populations with different CV risk (Table 10) that assessed the CV effects of DPP4 inhibitors have reported to date: saxagliptin [Saxagliptin Assessment of Vascular Outcomes Recorded in Patients with Diabetes Mellitus—thrombolysis in myocardial infarction 53 (SAVOR-TIMI 53)]²⁹¹ alogliptin [Examination of Cardiovascular Outcomes with Alogliptin versus Standard of Care (EXAMINE)],²⁹² sitagliptin [Trial Evaluating Cardiovascular Outcomes with Sitagliptin (TECOS)],²⁹³ and linagliptin [Cardiovascular and Renal Microvascular Outcome Study With Linagliptin in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes

Mellitus [CARMELINA]²⁹⁴ and CAROLINA²⁷⁷). Four of these trials confirmed statistical non-inferiority vs. placebo (which included alternative glucose-lowering medication to achieve glycaemic equipoise) for the primary composite CV outcome examined. However, none of the DPP4 inhibitors were associated with significant CV benefits in their trial populations, which comprised patients with a long history of DM and CVD, or clustered CVD risk factors. In the SAVOR-TIMI 53 trial, saxagliptin was associated with an increase in risk of hospitalization for HF,²⁹¹ compared with a numerical, non-significant increase with alogliptin in EXAMINE,²⁹² and no HF signal with sitagliptin in TECOS²⁹³ and with linagliptin in CARMELINA.^{294,295} Subgroup analyses of SAVOR-TIMI 53 suggested that high baseline NT-proBNP, pre-existing HF, or CKD conferred a greater risk of hospitalization for HF in saxagliptin-treated subjects.²⁹⁶ Only the CAROLINA study compared linagliptin vs. glimepiride as an active comparator and showed comparable CV safety of both drugs.²⁷⁷

7.1.2.2.2 Glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists. Seven CVOTs have examined the effects of GLP1-RAs on CV events in patients with DM and high CV risk. In the Evaluation of Lixisenatide in Acute Coronary Syndrome (ELIXA) trial, lixisenatide 10 or 20 µg o.d. was non-inferior to placebo, but did not significantly affect a four-point MACE (three-point MACE plus hospitalization for unstable angina) in patients with DM post-ACS.²⁹⁷ In the Exenatide Study of Cardiovascular Event Lowering (EXSCEL) study of a DM population in whom 73% had experienced a previous CV event, exenatide 2 mg once weekly showed non-inferiority vs. placebo and a numerical, but non-significant, 14% reduction of the primary three-point MACE.¹⁵⁸ The intention-to-treat analysis revealed a significant reduction in all-cause death by exenatide of 14% ($P=0.016$), but this result has to be considered exploratory given the hierarchical statistical testing. However, in the subgroup with known CVD, those treated with exenatide demonstrated a 10% relative risk reduction for MACE (HR 0.90, 95% CI, 0.816–0.999; nominal $P=0.047$).

In the LEADER trial, 9340 patients with DM at high CV risk (81% with previous CVD) were randomized to liraglutide 0.6–1.8 mg o.d. vs. placebo as add-on to other glucose-lowering drugs. All patients had a long history of DM and CVRFs that were well controlled. After a follow-up of 3.1 years, liraglutide significantly reduced the composite three-point primary endpoint (CV death, non-fatal MI, or non-fatal stroke) by 13%. In addition, liraglutide significantly reduced CV death and total death by 22 and 15%, respectively, and produced a non-significant numerical reduction in non-fatal MI and non-fatal stroke.¹⁷⁶ Pre-specified secondary analyses showed lower rates of development and progression of CKD with liraglutide compared with placebo.²⁹⁸ The Trial to Evaluate Cardiovascular and Other Long-term Outcomes with Semaglutide in Subjects with Type 2 Diabetes (SUSTAIN-6) was a phase III pre-approval study in which a smaller population of 3297 patients with DM and high CV risk (73% with CVD) were randomized to semaglutide 0.5–1.0 mg once weekly vs. placebo. After 2.1 years, semaglutide significantly reduced the three-point MACE by 26%, an effect driven mainly by a 39%

significant reduction of non-fatal stroke. Moreover, semaglutide led to a non-significant numerical reduction of non-fatal MI. Semaglutide also reduced the secondary endpoint of new or worsening nephropathy.²⁹⁹ The Peptide Innovation for Early Diabetes Treatment (PIONEER)-6 trial, also a phase III pre-approval CVOT, examined the effect of oral semaglutide o.d. (target dose 14 mg) vs. placebo on CV outcomes in patients with T2DM and high CV risk. Non-inferiority for CV safety of oral semaglutide was confirmed with an HR of 0.79 ($P < 0.001$) in favour of oral semaglutide compared with placebo over a median follow-up of 16 months. Moreover, semaglutide significantly reduced the risk for CV death [15 (0.9%) events with oral semaglutide vs. 30 (1.9%) events with placebo, HR 0.49, $P=0.03$] and all-cause death [23 (1.4%) events in the semaglutide vs. 45 (2.8%) events in the placebo group, HR 0.51, $P=0.008$].³⁰⁰ However, albeit low in absolute numbers, there was a significant increase in retinopathy complications, including vitreous haemorrhage, blindness, or requirement for intravitreal agent or photocoagulation, the implications of which require further study. In the Albiglutide and CV outcomes in patients with type 2 DM and CVD (Harmony Outcomes) trial, once weekly albiglutide, a no-longer marketed GLP1-RA, led to a significant 22% reduction of three-point MACE compared with placebo in patients with DM and manifest CVD. In addition, albiglutide significantly reduced MI by 25%.³⁰¹ A recent meta-analysis of five of these trials suggests that GLP-RAs reduce three-point MACE by 12% (HR 0.88, 95% CI 0.84–0.94; $P < 0.001$).³⁰² The Researching Cardiovascular Events With a Weekly Incretin in Diabetes (REWIND) trial assessed the effect of once weekly subcutaneous dulaglutide (1.5 mg) vs. placebo on three-point MACE in 9901 subjects with T2DM, who had either a previous CV event or CVRFs. During a median follow-up of 5.4 years, the primary composite outcome occurred in 594 (12.0%) participants in the dulaglutide group and in 663 (13.4%) participants in the placebo group (HR 0.88, 95% CI 0.79–0.99; $P=0.026$).³⁰³

Although the mechanisms through which some of these GLP-RAs reduced CV outcomes have not been established, their long half-lives may be contributing to their CV benefits. In addition, GLP1-RAs improve several CV parameters, including a small reduction in SBP and weight loss, and have direct vascular and cardiac effects that may contribute to the results.³⁰⁴ The gradual divergence of the event curves in the trials suggests that the CV benefit is mediated by a reduction in atherosclerosis-related events.

7.1.2.2.3 Sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 inhibitors. Four CVOTs with SGLT2 inhibitors [Empagliflozin Cardiovascular Outcome Event Trial in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients—Removing Excess Glucose (EMPA-REG OUTCOME), the Canagliflozin Cardiovascular Assessment Study (CANVAS) Program, Dapagliflozin Effect on Cardiovascular Events—Thrombolysis In Myocardial Infarction (DECLARE-TIMI 58), and the Canagliflozin and Renal Events in Diabetes with Established Nephropathy Clinical Evaluation (CREDENCE) trial] have been published. In EMPA-REG OUTCOME, 7020 patients with DM of long duration (57% >10 years)

and CVD were randomized to empagliflozin 10 or 25 mg o.d., or placebo; patients were followed for a mean of 3.1 years.³⁰⁵ The patient population was well treated with good management of risk factors (mean BP 135/77 mmHg and mean LDL-C 2.2 mmol/L). Empagliflozin significantly reduced the risk of the three-point composite primary outcome (CV death, non-fatal MI, or non-fatal stroke) by 14% compared with placebo. This reduction was driven mainly by a highly significant 38% reduction in CV death ($P < 0.0001$), with separation of the empagliflozin and placebo arms evident as early as 2 months into the trial. There was a non-significant 13% reduction of non-fatal MI ($P=0.30$) and a non-significant 24% increased risk of non-fatal stroke.³⁰⁶ In a secondary analysis, empagliflozin was associated with a 35% reduction in hospitalization for HF ($P < 0.002$), with separation of the empagliflozin and placebo groups evident almost immediately after treatment initiation, suggesting a very early effect on HF risk. Empagliflozin also reduced overall mortality by 32% ($P < 0.0001$), a highly significant effect, translating into a number needed to treat of 39 over 3 years to prevent one death. These findings were consistent in all subgroups. Additional analyses from EMPA-REG OUTCOME revealed that the CV benefit was gained by those with and without HF at baseline, the latter comprising ~10% of the study cohort.³⁰⁷

The CANVAS Program integrated data from two RCTs (CANVAS and CANVAS-R), in which 10 142 patients with DM at high CV risk were randomized to canagliflozin 100–300 mg o.d. vs. placebo.³⁰⁸ After 3.1 years, canagliflozin significantly reduced a composite three-point MACE by 14% ($P=0.02$), but did not significantly alter CV death or overall death.³⁰⁹ Similar to the findings in EMPA-REG OUTCOME, canagliflozin significantly reduced HF hospitalization. However, canagliflozin led to an unexplained increased incidence in lower limb fractures and amputations (albeit low numbers), a finding that was not replicated in a recent large cohort study.³¹⁰

DECLARE–TIMI 58 examined the effect of 10 mg dapagliflozin o.d. vs. placebo in 17 160 patients with DM and CVD, or multiple CVRFs, among them 10 186 without atherosclerotic CVD.³¹¹ After a median follow-up of 4.2 years, dapagliflozin met the pre-specified criterion for non-inferiority for the composite three-point MACE compared with placebo. In the two primary efficacy analyses, dapagliflozin did not significantly reduce MACE, but resulted in a lower rate of the combined endpoint of CV death or HF hospitalization (4.9 vs. 5.8%; HR 0.83, 95% CI 0.73–0.95; $P=0.005$). This was driven by a lower rate of HF hospitalizations (HR 0.73, 95% CI 0.61–0.88), but no between-group difference in CV death (HR 0.98, 95% CI 0.82–1.17). The benefit of dapagliflozin with respect to CV death or HF hospitalization was similar in the subgroup with CVD, as well as those with multiple risk factors only. A meta-analysis of the three trials suggested consistent benefits on reducing the composite of HF hospitalization or CV death, as well as on the progression of kidney disease, regardless of existing atherosclerotic CVD or a history of HF, while the reduction in MACE was only apparent in patients with established CVD.³¹² The CREDENCE trial³¹³ randomized 4401 patients with T2DM and albuminuric CKD (eGFR 30 to <90 mL/min/1.73 m²) to

canagliflozin or placebo, and showed a relative reduction of the primary renal outcome of 30% by canagliflozin after a median follow-up of 2.6 years. In addition, canagliflozin significantly reduced the pre-specified secondary CV outcomes of three-point MACE (HR 0.80, 95% CI 0.67–0.95; $P=0.01$) and hospitalization for HF (HR 0.61, 95% CI 0.47–0.80; $P < 0.001$) compared with placebo in this very high-CV risk group of patients (see section 11).³¹³

The CV benefits of SGLT2 inhibitors are mostly unrelated to the extent of glucose lowering and occur too early to be the result of weight reduction. The rapid separation of placebo and active arms in the four studies in terms of reduction in HF hospitalizations indicates that the beneficial effects achieved in these trials are more likely the result of a reduction in HF-associated events. They could involve effects on haemodynamic parameters, such as reduced plasma volume, direct effects on cardiac metabolism and function, or other CV effects.^{314–317}

7.1.2.3 Implications of recent cardiovascular outcome trials

For the first time in the history of DM, we have data from several CVOTs that indicate CV benefits from the use of glucose-lowering drugs in patients with CVD or at very high/high CV risk. The results obtained from these trials, using both GLP1-RAs (LEADER, SUSTAIN-6, Harmony Outcomes, REWIND, and PIONEER 6) and SGLT2 inhibitors (EMPA-REG OUTCOME, CANVAS, DECLARE-TIMI 58, and CREDENCE), strongly suggest that these drugs should be recommended in patients with T2DM with prevalent CVD or very high/high CV risk, such as those with target-organ damage or several CVRFs (see Table 7), whether they are treatment naïve or already on metformin. In addition, based on the mortality benefits seen in LEADER and EMPA-REG OUTCOME, liraglutide is recommended in patients with prevalent CVD or very high/high CV risk, and empagliflozin is recommended in patients with prevalent CVD, to reduce the risk of death. The recommendation for empagliflozin is supported by a recent meta-analysis which found high heterogeneity between CVOTs in mortality reduction.³¹² The benefits seen with GLP1-RAs are most likely derived through the reduction of atherosclerosis-related events, whereas SGLT2 inhibitors seem to reduce HF-related endpoints. Thus, SGLT2 inhibitors are potentially of particular benefit in patients who exhibit a high risk for HF. In subjects with newly diagnosed T2DM without CVD and at moderate risk, the results of UKPDS suggest a beneficial effect of metformin in primary prevention. Although the trial-based evidence for metformin monotherapy from UKPDS is not as strong as with the novel drugs tested in recent CVOTs, it is supported by extensive observations from everyday clinical practice. In the recent CVOTs, a majority of patients received metformin before and concurrently with the newer drug under test. However, because metformin was similarly present in the active and placebo groups, it is unlikely to explain the beneficial effects of the newer drugs under test. Thus, the choice of drug to reduce CV events in patients with T2DM should be prioritized based on the presence of CVD and CV risk (Figure 3).

Table 10 Patient characteristics of cardiovascular safety studies with glucose-lowering agents^a

	SGLT2 inhibitors				GLP1-RAs						DPP4 inhibitors					
Trial	EMPA-REG OUTCOME ¹⁰⁶	CANVAS ¹⁰⁹	DECLARE – TIMI 58 ¹¹¹	CREDENCE ¹¹³	ELIXA ²⁹⁷	LEADER ¹⁷⁶	SUSTAIN-6 ²⁹⁹	EXSCEL ¹⁵⁸	Harmony Outcomes ¹⁰¹	REWIND ¹⁰³	PIONEER 6 ¹⁰⁰	SAVOR – TIMI 53 ²⁹¹	EXAMINE ²⁹²	TECOS ²⁹³	CARMELINA ²⁹⁴	CAROLINA ²⁷⁷
Baseline	Empagliflozin vs. placebo	Canagliflozin vs. placebo	Dapagliflozin vs. placebo	Canagliflozin vs. placebo	Lixisenatide vs. placebo	Liraglutide vs. placebo	Semaglutide vs. placebo	Exenatide vs. placebo	Albiglutide vs. placebo	Dulaglutide vs. placebo	Oral Semaglutide vs. placebo	Saxagliptin vs. placebo	Alogliptin vs. placebo	Sitagliptin vs. placebo	Linagliptin vs. placebo	Linagliptin vs. glimeperide
n	7020	10 142	17 160	4401	6068	9340	3297	14 752	9463	9901	3182	16 492	5400	14 671	6979	6033
Age (years)	63	63	63	63	60	64	64	62	64	66	66	65	61	66	65	64
DM (years)	57% >10	13.5	11.8	15.8	9.3	12.8	13.9	12.0	14.1	10.5	14.9	10	7.2	9.4	14.7	6.2
Body mass Index (kg/m ²)	30.6	32.0	32.1	31.3	30.1	32.5	32.8	31.8	32	32.3	32.3	31	29	30	31.3	30.1
Insulin (%)	48	50	~40	65	39	44	58	46	60	24	61	41	30	23	58	0
HbA1c (%)	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.3	7.7	8.7	8.7	8.0	8.7	7.2	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.3	7.9	7.2
Previous CVD (%)	99	65	40	50.4	100	~81	~83	73	100	31	35	78	100	100	57	42
CV risk Inclusion criteria	MI, CHD, CVD, or PVD	MI, CHD, CVD, or PVD	CVD or at least one CVRF	CKD	ACS<180 days	Age ≥ 50 years and CVD, ^b or CKD, or age ≥ 60 years and at least one CVRF	Age ≥ 50 years and CVD, or CKD, or age ≥ 60 years and CVRFs	CHD, CVD, or PVD≥7% no previous CV event	MI, CHD, CVD, or PVD	Age ≥ 50 years and CVD or CVRFs	Age ≥ 50 years and CVD, or CKD, or age ≥ 60 years and CVRFs	Age ≥ 40 years and CVD (CHD, CVD, or PVD), or age ≥ 55 years and at least one CVRF	ACS <90 days	CHD, CVD, or PVD	CVD and/or CKD	CVD or evidence of vascular-related end-organ damage, or age ≥ 70 years, or at least two CVRFs
Hypertension (%)	94	89	89	96.8	76	92	92	90	86	93	94	81	83	86	95	90
Follow-up (years)	3.1	2.4	4.5	2.6	2.1	3.8	2.1	3.2	1.6	5.4	1.3	2.1	1.5	2.8	2.2	6.3

ACS = acute coronary syndromes; CANVAS = Canagliflozin Cardiovascular Assessment Study; CARMELINA = Cardiovascular and Renal Microvascular Outcome Study With Linagliptin in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus; CAROLINA = Cardiovascular Outcome Study of Linagliptin Versus Glimepiride in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes; CHD = coronary heart disease; CKD = chronic kidney disease > stage 3; CREDENCE = Canagliflozin and Renal Events in Diabetes with Established Nephropathy Clinical Evaluation trial; CV = cardiovascular; CVD = cardiovascular disease; CVRF = cardiovascular risk factor; DECLARE – TIMI 58 = Dapagliflozin Effect on Cardiovascular Events-Thrombolysis In Myocardial Infarction 58 trial; DM = diabetes mellitus; DPP4 = dipeptidyl peptidase-4; ELIXA = Evaluation of Lixisenatide in Acute Coronary Syndrome; EMPA-REG OUTCOME = Empagliflozin Cardiovascular Outcome Event Trial in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus Patients – Removing Excess Glucose; EXAMINE = Examination of Cardiovascular Outcomes with Alogliptin versus Standard of Care; EXSCEL = Exenatide Study of Cardiovascular Event Lowering; GLP1-RA = glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist; Harmony Outcomes = Albiglutide and cardiovascular outcomes in patients with type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular disease; HbA1c = haemoglobin A1c; HF = heart failure (New York Heart Association class II or III); LEADER = Liraglutide Effect and Action in Diabetes: Evaluation of Cardiovascular Outcome Results; MI = myocardial infarction; PIONEER 6 = A Trial Investigating the Cardiovascular Safety of Oral Semaglutide in Subjects With Type 2 Diabetes; PVD = peripheral vascular disease; REVIND = Researching Cardiovascular Events With a Weekly Incretin in Diabetes; SAVOR-TIMI 53 = Saxagliptin Assessment of Vascular Outcomes Recorded in Patients with Diabetes Mellitus-Thrombolysis In Myocardial Infarction 53; SGLT2 = sodium-glucose co-transporter 2; SUSTAIN-6 = Trial to Evaluate Cardiovascular and Other Long-term Outcomes with Semaglutide in Subjects with Type 2 Diabetes; TECOS = Trial Evaluating Cardiovascular Outcomes with Sitagliptin.

Follow-up is median years.

^aModified after: ³¹⁸

^bCVD in LEADER and SUSTAIN-6 included CHD, CVD, PVD and HF.

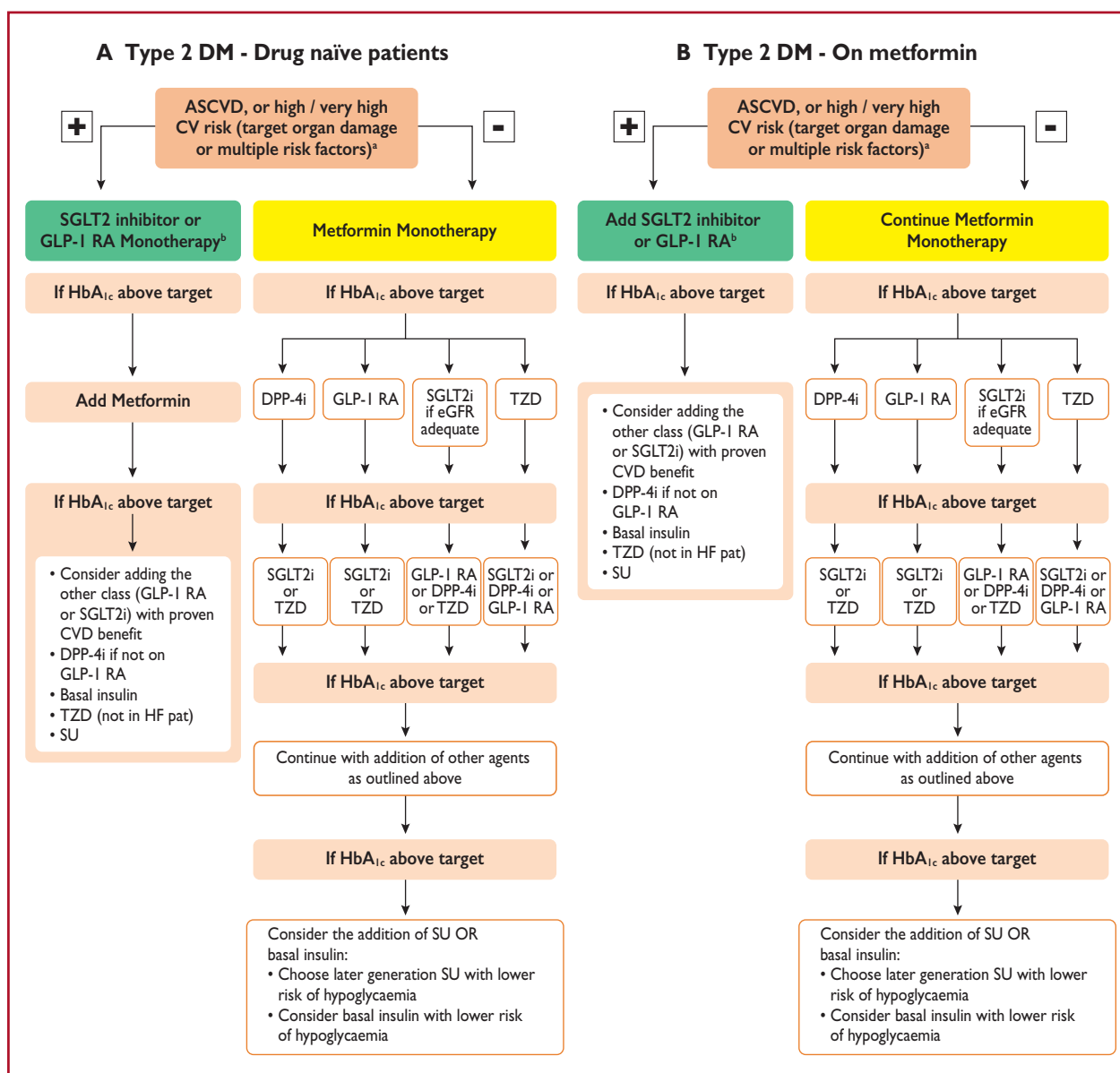


Figure 3 Treatment algorithm in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease, or high/very high CV risk Treatment algorithms for (A) drug-naïve and (B) metformin-treated patients with diabetes mellitus. ASCVD = atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease; CV = cardiovascular; CVD = cardiovascular disease; DM = diabetes mellitus; DPP4i = dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitor; eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate; GLP1-RA = glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist; HbA_{1c} = haemoglobin A1c; HF = heart failure; SGLT2i = sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 inhibitor; SU = sulphonylureas; T2DM = type 2 diabetes mellitus; TZD = thiazolidinedione. ^aSee Table 7. ^bUse drugs with proven CVD benefit.

Recommendations for glucose-lowering treatment for patients with diabetes

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
SGLT2 inhibitors		
Empagliflozin, canagliflozin, or dapagliflozin are recommended in patients with T2DM and CVD, or at very high/high CV risk, ^c to reduce CV events. ^{306,308,309,311}	I	A
Empagliflozin is recommended in patients with T2DM and CVD to reduce the risk of death. ³⁰⁶	I	B
GLP1-RAs		
Liraglutide, semaglutide, or dulaglutide are recommended in patients with T2DM and CVD, or at very high/high CV risk, ^c to reduce CV events. ^{176,299–300,302–303}	I	A
Liraglutide is recommended in patients with T2DM and CVD, or at very high/high CV risk, ^c to reduce the risk of death. ¹⁷⁶	I	B
Biguanides		
Metformin should be considered in overweight patients with T2DM without CVD and at moderate CV risk. ^{146,149}	IIa	C
Insulin		
Insulin-based glycaemic control should be considered in patients with ACS with significant hyperglycaemia (>10 mmol/L or >180 mg/dL), with the target adapted according to comorbidities. ^{260–262}	IIa	C
Thiazolidinediones		
Thiazolidinediones are not recommended in patients with HF.	III	A
DPP4 inhibitors		
Saxagliptin is not recommended in patients with T2DM and a high risk of HF. ²⁹¹	III	B

ACS = acute coronary syndromes; CV = cardiovascular; CVD = cardiovascular disease; DM = diabetes mellitus; DPP4 = dipeptidyl peptidase-4; GLP1-RA = glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist; HF = heart failure; SGLT2 = sodium-glucose co-transporter 2; T2DM = type 2 diabetes mellitus.

^aClass of recommendation.

^bLevel of evidence.

^cSee Table 7.

© ESC 2019

7.1.3 Specific cardiovascular therapies

7.1.3.1 Beta-blockers

In CCS, beta-blockers are effective at reducing both exercise-induced angina and asymptomatic ischaemic episodes, while improving exercise capacity.²⁵⁴ Their favourable impact on prognosis is questionable, and was not confirmed by a propensity score-matched analysis of patients included in a large observational study.³²⁰ Long-term beta-blocker administration in patients with DM has recently been questioned by a prospective observational study, as well as a *post hoc* analysis from the ACCORD study, suggesting increased all-cause death in DM patients treated with beta-blockers.^{321,322} Further assessment is needed in the future.

In contrast, the benefit of long-term administration of oral beta-blockers in the post-MI phase is established in patients with HF and LV ejection fraction (LVEF) <40%, as outlined in section 8.4.2.^{252,323} Carvedilol and nebivolol may be preferred because of their ability to improve insulin sensitivity, with no negative effects on glycaemic control.^{324,325}

7.1.3.2 Blockers of the renin–angiotensin–aldosterone system

Treatment with ACEIs is recommended to prevent major CV events, and HF, in all patients with CCS or ACS and systolic LV dysfunction, based on a systematic review of RCTs.³²⁶ An ARB should be administered in patients intolerant of ACEIs. Finally, mineralocorticoid receptor antagonists (MRA) are recommended in patients with LV systolic dysfunction or HF after MI.^{252,327}

7.1.3.3 Lipid-lowering drugs

Details of lipid-lowering drugs are outlined in section 6.4.1.

7.1.3.4 Nitrates and calcium channel blockers

Nitrates (preferably short-acting) and calcium channel blockers are indicated for relief of angina symptoms,²⁵⁵ and are frequently used when beta-blockers are contraindicated or not tolerated, or in addition to beta-blockers if patients remain symptomatic, but offer no prognostic benefit.²⁵⁵

7.1.3.5 Other anti-ischaemic drugs

Ranolazine is a selective inhibitor of the late sodium current, effective in the treatment of chronic angina.²⁵⁵ When added to one or more antianginal drugs in patients with DM, ranolazine further reduced the number of ischaemic episodes and the use of nitrates compared with placebo.³²⁸ Ranolazine also has metabolic effects and may lower HbA1c levels in patients with DM.³²⁹ Trimetazidine is an anti-ischaemic metabolic modulator that improves glucose control and cardiac function in patients with DM,^{330,331} as well as effort-induced myocardial ischaemia in patients with CCS.^{332,333} The drug was reviewed by the European Medicines Agency in 2012, and is contraindicated in Parkinson's disease and motion disorders.³³⁴ Ivabradine inhibits the I_f current—the primary modulator of spontaneous diastolic depolarization in the sinus node—resulting in heart rate lowering and antianginal effects. These drugs should be considered as second line treatment.^{255,335}

7.1.3.6 Antiplatelet and antithrombotic drugs

There is no evidence at the moment to support different antiplatelet strategies in patients with ACS or CCS with vs. without DM (see also section 6.5).^{72,252,253,336}

7.1.3.6.1 Aspirin. In secondary prevention, low-dose (75–160 mg) aspirin, alone or in combination (see section 7.1.3.6.2 below), remains the recommended drug in patients with DM.⁷²

7.1.3.6.2 P2Y₁₂ receptor blockers. Clopidogrel provides an alternative for aspirin-intolerant patients, and is combined with low-dose aspirin as dual antiplatelet therapy (DAPT) (clopidogrel 75 mg o.d. and aspirin 75–160 mg o.d.) in patients with ACS and those undergoing PCI, with unchanged evidence since the 2013 Guidelines.⁷² A *post hoc* analysis of the CHARISMA (Clopidogrel for High Atherothrombotic Risk and Ischemic Stabilization, Management and Avoidance) trial suggested that clopidogrel, added to background aspirin, may increase overall and CV death in DM patients with microalbuminuria (≥ 30 µg/mL).³³⁷ In patients with ACS, DAPT with prasugrel³³⁸ or ticagrelor³³⁹ on a background of low-dose aspirin was superior to DAPT with clopidogrel in the DM subgroup, with a benefit similar to that in the population without DM. Patients with DM tended to have a greater reduction in ischaemic events with prasugrel than clopidogrel,³³⁸ without an increase in major bleeding. The Prevention of Cardiovascular Events in Patients with Prior Heart Attack Using Ticagrelor Compared to Placebo on a Background of Aspirin-Thrombolysis In Myocardial Infarction 54 (PEGASUS-TIMI 54) trial compared adding ticagrelor 60 or 90 mg b.i.d. vs. placebo to a background of low-dose aspirin in patients who experienced an MI 1–3 years before recruitment into the study.³⁴⁰ The relative risk reduction of MACE with ticagrelor was similar in the DM and non-DM cohorts (HR 0.84, 95% CI 0.72–0.99 and HR 0.84, 95% CI 0.74–0.96, respectively). Ticagrelor was associated with an increase in major bleeding, which was similar in the two groups (HR 2.56, 95% CI 1.52–4.33 and HR 2.47, 95% CI 1.73–3.53 in DM vs. non-DM, respectively).³⁴⁰

7.1.3.6.3 Novel oral anticoagulant drugs. In the Anti-Xa Therapy to Lower cardiovascular events in Addition to Standard therapy in subjects with Acute Coronary Syndrome-TIMI 51 (ATLAS-ACS-TIMI 51) trial in patients with a recent ACS (32% DM), a low dose of the activated factor Xa blocker rivaroxaban (2.5 mg b.i.d.) added to DAPT significantly reduced CV death, MI, or stroke compared with placebo (9.1 vs. 10.7%; HR 0.84, 95% CI 0.72–0.97; $P=0.02$).³⁴¹ This benefit was associated with a significant increase in major, non-CABG-related bleeding (1.8 vs. 0.6%) and intracranial haemorrhage (0.4 vs. 0.2%) in the rivaroxaban arm, with no difference in fatal bleeding.³⁴¹ The Cardiovascular Outcomes for People Using Anticoagulation Strategies (COMPASS) trial recruited 27 395 patients with stable atherosclerotic disease and showed that low-dose aspirin (100 mg o.d.) combined with a low dose of rivaroxaban (2.5 mg b.i.d.) was superior to aspirin alone in preventing MI, stroke, or CV death (4.1 vs. 5.4%, respectively; HR 0.76, 95% CI 0.66–0.86; $P<0.001$).³⁴² Major bleeding, but not fatal or intracranial bleeding, was increased (HR 1.7, 95% CI 1.7–2.05; $P<0.001$). The net clinical benefit favoured the combination (HR 0.80, 95% CI 0.70–0.91; $P<0.001$ vs. aspirin alone). Approximately 38% of the overall COMPASS population had DM, and the proportional benefit–risk profile of the aspirin/rivaroxaban combination over aspirin alone was similar in both populations.³⁴³

Of potential major importance was the finding that in patients with lower extremity artery disease (LEAD), adverse limb events plus major amputations were reduced by 46% (see section 10.2.3). Of the patients enrolled in the COMPASS trial, 24 824 were specifically diagnosed with stable CAD (CCS).

7.1.3.6.4 Other anticoagulant strategies. A variety of antiplatelet and antithrombotic strategies have been used in patients with ACS undergoing PCI. These include glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitors, unfractionated heparin, and bivalirudin. The indications for their use are discussed in the 2018 ESC/European Association for Cardio-Thoracic Surgery (EACTS) Guidelines on myocardial revascularization.³⁴⁴

Recommendations for the management of patients with diabetes and acute or chronic coronary syndromes

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
ACEIs or ARBs are indicated in patients with DM and CAD to reduce the risk of CV events. ^{326,345–347}	I	A
Statin therapy is recommended in patients with DM and CAD to reduce the risk of CV events. ^{211,348}	I	A
Aspirin at a dose of 75–160 mg/day is recommended as secondary prevention in patients with DM. ³⁴⁹	I	A
Treatment with a P2Y ₁₂ receptor blocker ticagrelor or prasugrel is recommended in patients with DM and ACS for 1 year with aspirin, and in those who undergo PCI or CABG. ^{350,351}	I	A
Concomitant use of a proton pump inhibitor is recommended in patients receiving DAPT or oral anticoagulant monotherapy who are at high risk of gastrointestinal bleeding. ^{253,336,352}	I	A
Clopidogrel is recommended as an alternative antiplatelet therapy in case of aspirin intolerance. ³⁵³	I	B
Prolongation of DAPT beyond 12 months ^c should be considered, for up to 3 years, in patients with DM who have tolerated DAPT without major bleeding complications. ^{341,342,354–356}	IIa	A
The addition of a second antithrombotic drug on top of aspirin for long-term secondary prevention should be considered in patients without high bleeding risk. ^{d 341,342,354–356}	IIa	A
Beta-blockers may be considered in patients with DM and CAD. ^{320–322}	IIb	B

Recommendations on glucose targets are outlined in section 6.2.1. Recommendations on glucose-lowering drugs for DM are outlined in section 7.1.2.

ACEI = angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ACS = acute coronary syndromes; ARB = angiotensin receptor blocker; b.i.d. = twice daily (bis in die); CABG = coronary artery bypass graft; CAD = coronary artery disease; CCS = chronic coronary syndromes; CV = cardiovascular; DAPT = dual antiplatelet therapy; DM = diabetes mellitus; eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate; PCI = percutaneous coronary intervention.

^aClass of recommendation.

^bLevel of evidence.

^cFull-dose clopidogrel or reduced-dose ticagrelor (60 mg b.i.d.).

^dPrior history of intracerebral haemorrhage or ischaemic stroke, history of other intracranial pathology, recent gastrointestinal bleeding or anaemia due to possible gastrointestinal blood loss, other gastrointestinal pathology associated with increased bleeding risk, liver failure, bleeding diathesis or coagulopathy, extreme old age or frailty, or renal failure requiring dialysis or with eGFR <15 mL/min/1.73 m².

7.2 Revascularization

The anatomical pattern of CAD in patients with DM influences prognosis and the response to revascularization. Angiographic studies have shown that patients with DM are more likely to have left main CAD and multivessel CAD, and that coronary pathology is more frequently diffuse and involves the small vessels.³⁵⁷ In addition, DM frequently has comorbidities, such as CKD, cerebrovascular disease, and LEAD, which adversely affect outcomes after coronary revascularization. The indications for myocardial revascularization, for both symptomatic and prognostic reasons, are the same in patients with and without DM, and have been summarized in the 2018 ESC/EACTS Guidelines on myocardial revascularization.³⁴⁴ In the BARI 2D trial, patients with DM and stable CAD were randomized to optimal medical treatment alone or to revascularization (either PCI or CABG) plus optimal medical treatment.³⁵⁸ After 5 years, no significant differences were noted in the combined endpoint of death, MI, or stroke between groups. Paralleling the observation in non-DM, the negative impact of incomplete revascularization has also been documented in patients with DM.³⁵⁹ In the setting of chronic HF of ischaemic origin, only one RCT (involving 1212 patients) has compared revascularization (with CABG) plus optimal medical management vs. optimal medical management alone in patients with LVEF $\leq 35\%$, and found a significant survival benefit in patients allocated to revascularization at a mean follow-up of 9.8 years.³⁶⁰ The benefit observed among patients with DM was of the same degree, but did not reach statistical significance. In non-ST-segment elevation ACS, a meta-analysis of nine RCTs including 9904 patients suggested a similar benefit at 12 months in terms of death, non-fatal MI, or hospitalization for an ACS from an early invasive strategy compared with a conservative strategy in patients with and without DM.³⁶¹ Yet, because of higher baseline risk, the absolute risk reduction was more pronounced in those with DM. A recent meta-analysis of data from individual patients ($n=5324$) suggested that at a median follow-up of 6 months, an early invasive strategy compared with a delayed strategy was associated with reduced mortality in patients with DM (HR 0.67, 95% CI 0.45–0.99) in the absence of a reduction in recurrent MI.³⁶²

7.2.1 Percutaneous coronary intervention vs. coronary artery bypass graft surgery

DM should be considered as a distinct disease entity that is critical for the selection of myocardial revascularization strategies in multivessel disease.

Three RCTs have compared the two revascularization modalities in patients with DM, mostly in the setting of stable multivessel CAD using mainly first-generation drug-eluting stents (DES), but one of them was prematurely terminated and underpowered.³⁶³ In the Coronary Artery Revascularization in Diabetes (CARDia) trial, 510 patients with multivessel or complex single-vessel CAD were randomized to CABG or PCI, with a bare-metal stent (BMS) or a first-generation DES.³⁶⁴ There were no differences between the groups for the primary endpoint of 1 year death, MI, or stroke, but this trial was also underpowered. Repeat revascularization occurred

more frequently with PCI ($P < 0.001$). The Future Revascularization Evaluation in Patients with Diabetes Mellitus (FREEDOM) trial randomized 1900 patients with multivessel CAD, but no left main stenosis, to elective CABG or PCI with a first-generation DES.³⁶⁵ The primary endpoint of all-cause death, non-fatal MI, or stroke at 5 years occurred in 26.6% of patients in the PCI group and in 18.7% patients in the CABG group ($P=0.005$). The incidences of death (16.3 vs. 10.9%; $P=0.049$) and MI (13.9 vs. 6.0%; $P < 0.001$) were higher in the PCI group, while the incidence of stroke was lower (2.4 vs. 5.2%; $P=0.03$). While patients on insulin had higher event rates, no significant interaction for the primary endpoint was observed between insulin status and treatment effect.³⁶⁶ In addition, no interaction was observed between treatment effect and degree of coronary complexity, as assessed by the Synergy between Percutaneous Coronary Intervention with TAXUS and Cardiac Surgery (SYNTAX) score.

In the DM subgroup ($n=452$) enrolled in the SYNTAX trial, there were no differences between PCI with a first-generation DES and CABG in the composite endpoint of death, stroke, or MI at 5 years. However, the 5 year rates of major adverse CV and cerebrovascular events (MACCE) (PCI 46.5% vs. CABG 29.0%; $P < 0.001$), and the need for repeat revascularization (HR 2.75; $P < 0.001$) were higher in the PCI group.³⁶⁷

Overall, the meta-analysis of 3052 patients with DM randomized to PCI with mainly first-generation DES vs. CABG reported a higher risk of death or MI with PCI (relative risk 1.51; $P=0.01$), while the risk of stroke was lower (relative risk 0.59; $P=0.01$).³⁶⁸ A sensitivity analysis showed that the superiority of CABG over PCI in terms of MACCE was more pronounced with complex CAD (high SYNTAX score). The most recent meta-analysis of 11 RCTs, involving 11 518 patients allocated to PCI with stents (BMS or DES) or CABG, showed that 5 year all-cause mortality was 11.2% after PCI and 9.2% after CABG (HR 1.20, 95% CI 1.06–1.37; $P=0.0038$).³⁶⁹ Among patients with DM (38% of the cohort), the corresponding mortality rates were 15.7 and 10.1% (HR 1.44, 95% CI 1.20–1.74; $P=0.0001$), respectively, while no difference was observed among patients without DM ($P_{\text{interaction}}=0.0077$). These findings support a benefit for patients with DM from surgery compared with PCI.

With respect to newer-generation DES, a meta-analysis of RCTs including 8095 patients with DM showed a significant reduction in MI, stent thrombosis, and MACE in patients allocated to newer-generation everolimus-eluting stents compared with those receiving a first-generation DES.³⁷⁰ However, in the subset of patients with DM ($n=363$) enrolled in the Randomized Comparison of Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery and Everolimus-Eluting Stent Implantation in the Treatment of Patients with Multivessel Coronary Artery Disease (BEST) study, the rate of the primary endpoint of death, MI, or target vessel revascularization (TVR) at 2 years was significantly higher in the PCI than the CABG arm (19.2 vs. 9.1%; $P=0.007$).³⁷¹ Finally, among the 505 patients with DM in the Evaluation of XIENCE versus Coronary Artery Bypass Surgery for Effectiveness of Left Main Revascularization (EXCEL) trial, the primary endpoint of death, MI, or stroke at 3 years occurred in 21.2% of patients in the PCI arm and 19.4% in the CABG arm (HR 1.04, 95% CI 0.70–1.55).³⁷² It remains

to be determined whether the use of newer-generation DES will, at least in part, reduce the gap in outcomes favouring CABG in patients with DM and multivessel CAD, and whether the extended follow-up in the EXCEL trial will again show no statistically significant differences between PCI and CABG for left main disease. In non-ST-segment elevation ACS, limited data are available comparing PCI and CABG. In a registry of 2947 patients with DM and stabilized ACS, CABG was compared with PCI with DES.³⁷³ The primary outcome measure of the study was a composite of death, MI, and non-fatal stroke. The benefit of CABG over PCI was significant at 30 days (HR 0.49, 95% CI 0.34–0.71) and at a median follow-up of 3.3 years (HR 0.67, 95% CI 0.55–0.81). A recent observational study investigated outcomes with PCI or CABG for multivessel CAD and LV dysfunction in 1738 propensity-matched patients with DM. CABG compared with PCI was associated with significantly lower risks of MACE and mortality at a mean follow-up of 5.5 years.³⁷⁴ The survival advantage of CABG was observed in patients with LVEF 35–49% as well as in those with LVEF <35%.^{360,374,375}

The best surgical coronary revascularization strategy and graft selection in patients with DM is still subject to debate. The superior graft patency of the internal mammary artery, and its impact on survival when grafted to the left anterior descending (LAD) coronary artery, would make the use of bilateral internal mammary arteries the most logical and beneficial strategy.³⁷⁶ However, the superiority of bilateral internal mammary artery (BIMA) grafting over a single internal mammary artery (SIMA) in terms of mortality has been confirmed only by observational studies and respective meta-analysis.³⁷⁷ Factors not related to graft patency, such as the patient's general status and other unmeasured confounders, may have accounted for the survival benefit of BIMA grafting in the observational series.³⁷⁸ The Arterial Revascularization Trial (ART) compared BIMA with SIMA and additional veins in 1554 patients, and at 10 years showed no significant differences in the rate of death or the composite outcome of death, MI, or stroke.^{379,380} The radial artery may be the preferred second graft in view of better long-term patency of the radial artery compared with the saphenous vein, but further studies are needed³⁸¹ (see the 2018 ESC/EACTS Guidelines on myocardial revascularization for further information³⁴⁴).

The appropriate revascularization modality in patients with DM and multivessel disease should be discussed by the Heart Team, taking into consideration individual cardiac and extracardiac characteristics, as well as preferences of the well-informed patient. Overall, current evidence indicates that in stable patients with coronary anatomy suitable for both procedures and low predicted surgical mortality, CABG is superior to PCI in reducing the composite risk of death, MI, or stroke, as well as death. However, in patients with DM with low complexity of coronary anatomy (SYNTAX score ≤22), PCI has achieved similar outcomes to CABG with respect to death and the

composite of death, MI, or stroke. Therefore, PCI may represent an alternative to CABG for low complexity of the coronary anatomy, while CABG is recommended for intermediate-to-high anatomical complexity (SYNTAX score >22).

7.2.2 Adjunctive pharmacotherapy

As a general rule, adjunctive pharmacotherapy in the setting of myocardial revascularization does not differ between DM and non-DM (see section 7.1.3.6 for antithrombotic therapy and section 7.1.2 for glucose lowering). There are insufficient data to support the practice of stopping metformin 24–48 h before angiography or PCI, as the risk of lactic acidosis is negligible. In patients with CKD, metformin should be stopped before the procedure. Renal function should be carefully monitored after PCI in all patients with baseline renal impairment or on metformin. If renal function deteriorates in patients on metformin undergoing coronary angiography/PCI, metformin should be withheld for 48 h or until renal function has returned to its initial level.

Recommendations for coronary revascularization in patients with diabetes

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
It is recommended that the same revascularization techniques are implemented (e.g. the use of DES and the radial approach for PCI, and the use of the left internal mammary artery as the graft for CABG) in patients with and without DM. ³⁴⁴	I	A
It is recommended that renal function should be checked if patients have taken metformin immediately before angiography and that metformin should be withheld if renal function deteriorates.	I	C
Optimal medical therapy should be considered to be the preferred treatment in patients with CCS and DM unless there are uncontrolled ischaemic symptoms, large areas of ischaemia, or significant left main or proximal LAD lesions. ³⁵⁸	Ila	B

For details see 2018 ESC/EACTS Guidelines on myocardial revascularization.³⁴⁴

CABG = coronary artery bypass graft; CCS = chronic coronary syndromes; DES = drug-eluting stent; DM = diabetes mellitus; EACTS = European Association for Cardio-Thoracic Surgery; ESC = European Society of Cardiology; LAD = left anterior descending coronary artery; PCI = percutaneous coronary intervention.

^aClass of recommendation.

^bLevel of evidence.

Recommendations for the type of revascularization in patients with diabetes with stable coronary artery disease, suitable coronary anatomy for both procedures, and low predicted surgical mortality

Recommendations according to the extent of CAD (see Figure 4)	CABG		PCI	
	Class ^a	Level ^b	Class ^a	Level ^b
One-vessel CAD				
Without proximal LAD stenosis	IIb	C	I	C
With proximal LAD stenosis ^{382–389}	I	A	I	A
Two-vessel CAD				
Without proximal LAD stenosis	IIb	C	I	C
With proximal LAD stenosis ^{389–391}	I	B	I	C
Three-vessel CAD				
With low disease complexity (SYNTAX score ^c 0–22) ^{363–365,367–369,371,392–398}	I	A	IIb	A
With intermediate or high disease complexity (SYNTAX score ^c >22) ^{363–365,367–369,371,392–398}	I	A	III	A
Left main CAD				
With low disease complexity (SYNTAX score ^c 0–22) ^{369,397,399–404}	I	A	I	A
With intermediate disease complexity (SYNTAX score ^c 23–32) ^{369,397,399–404}	I	A	IIa	A
With high disease complexity (SYNTAX score ^c ≥33) ^{369,397,399–404}	I	A	III	B

CABG = coronary artery bypass graft; CAD = coronary artery disease; DM = diabetes mellitus; LAD = left anterior descending coronary artery; PCI = percutaneous coronary intervention; SYNTAX = Synergy between Percutaneous Coronary Intervention with TAXUS and Cardiac Surgery.

^aClass of recommendation.

^bLevel of evidence.

^cSYNTAX score calculation: <http://www.syntaxscore.com>.

© ESC 2019

Gaps in the evidence

- The pathophysiological mechanisms underlying the development of CAD and the worse prognosis in patients with DM need to be further elucidated.
- The effects of secondary preventive measures in patients with CAD and DM are mainly based on subgroup analyses of trials enrolling patients with and without DM.
- Studies comparing different antithrombotic strategies in patients with DM and CAD are lacking.
- Optimal glycaemic control for the outcomes of ACS and stable CAD, as well as after coronary revascularization, remain to be established.
- Mechanisms of CV event reduction by the newer therapies need to be determined.
- The role of hypoglycaemia in the occurrence of CV events/mortality needs to be established.
- Following revascularization, the rate of adverse events remains higher in patients with vs. without DM; specific preventive therapies should be investigated.
- Although newer-generation DES have improved outcomes in patients with DM, RCTs are needed to determine whether they can reduce the gap in outcomes between CABG and PCI.

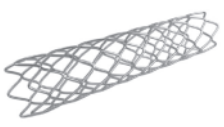
8 Heart failure and diabetes

Key messages

- Patients with pre-DM and DM are at increased risk of developing HF.
- Patients with DM are at greater risk of HF with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF) or HF with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF); conversely, HF increases the risk of DM.
- The coexistence of DM and HF imparts a higher risk of HF hospitalization, all-cause death, and CV death.
- Guideline-based medical and device therapies are equally effective in patients with and without DM; as renal dysfunction and hyperkalaemia are more prevalent in patients with DM, dose adjustments of some HF drugs (e.g. RAAS blockers) are advised.
- First-line treatment of DM in HF should include metformin and SGLT2 inhibitors; conversely, saxagliptin, pioglitazone, and rosiglitazone are not recommended for patients with DM and HF.

DM is an important risk factor for HF.^{405–407} In trials of glucose-lowering medications, HF was seen in 4–30% of participants.^{292,299,306,408} Unrecognized HF may also be frequent in patients with DM: observational data indicate that HF is present in 28% of patients

(~25% HFrEF and ~75% HFpEF).⁴⁰⁹ Patients with DM free of HF at baseline are ~2–5 times more likely to develop HF.^{410,411} The risk of HF is also increased in those with HbA1c levels in the pre-DM range (≥ 5.5 –6.4%), who have a 20–40% higher risk of HF.⁴¹² HF itself is associated with a greater prevalence of DM and other dysglycaemic states, and is considered a risk factor for the development of

CABG	PCI
	
I-vessel or 2-vessel CAD, no proximal LAD	
I-vessel or 2-vessel CAD, proximal LAD	
3-vessel CAD	
Low complexity	
Intermediate or high complexity	
Left main CAD	
Low complexity	
Intermediate complexity	
High complexity	
Class I	Class IIa
Class IIb	Class III

© ESC 2019

Figure 4 Recommendations for coronary revascularization. SYNTAX score calculation: <http://www.syntaxscore.com>. CABG = coronary artery bypass grafting; CAD = coronary artery disease; High complexity = SYNTAX score ≥ 33 ; Intermediate complexity = SYNTAX score 23–32; LAD = left anterior descending coronary artery; Low complexity = SYNTAX score 0–22; PCI = percutaneous coronary intervention; SYNTAX = Synergy between Percutaneous Coronary Intervention with TAXUS and Cardiac Surgery.

DM, most likely related to an insulin-resistant state.^{413–416} Available data indicate that the prevalence of DM in HF is similar, irrespective of LVEF category [HFpEF, HF with mid-range ejection fraction (HFmrEF) and HFrEF (see Table 11 below)].^{417–419} Indeed, ~30–40% of patients with HF have been reported to have pre-DM or DM in trials of HFrEF^{345,420,421} and HFpEF.^{422–425} Findings from a large pan-European registry indicated that ~36% of outpatients with stable HF had DM,⁴²⁶ while in patients hospitalized for acute HF, DM was present in $\leq 50\%$.⁴²⁷ Importantly, patients with HF without DM are at increased risk of DM,^{413,428} and the risk is aggravated by the severity of HF and the use of loop diuretics.⁴²⁸

8.1 Prognostic implications of diabetes mellitus in heart failure

A significant association exists between DM and adverse outcomes in HF, with the strongest predictive value of DM for outcomes seen in patients with HFrEF.^{421,423,426,429–432} CV mortality, including death caused by worsening HF, is also ~50–90% higher in patients with HF and DM, regardless of HF phenotype.^{421,432–434} Two trials have shown that pre-DM and undiagnosed DM in patients with HF are associated with a higher risk of death, and adverse clinical outcomes.^{421,431,435} In addition, in patients with worsening HFrEF, newly diagnosed pre-DM was independently associated with a higher long-term risk of all-cause and CV death, which underlies the importance of screening for pre-DM in this population.⁴³⁶ In acute HF, DM increases the risks of in-hospital death,⁴²⁷ 1 year all-cause death,⁴³⁷ and 1 year HF rehospitalization.⁴²⁷

8.2 Mechanisms of left ventricular dysfunction in diabetes mellitus

Major causes of HF in patients with DM are CAD, CKD (see section 11), hypertension, and direct effects of insulin resistance/hyperglycaemia on the myocardium.⁴³⁸ CAD is often accelerated, severe, diffuse, and silent, and increases the risk of MI and ischaemic myocardial dysfunction.^{411,439–441} Hypertension control is associated with a lower risk of HF development.⁴³⁹ Observational data have also identified LEAD, a longer duration of DM, ageing, increased body mass index, and CKD as predictors of HF in patients with DM.^{411,439–441} Complex pathophysiological mechanisms may be responsible for the development of myocardial dysfunction, even in the absence of CAD or hypertension.⁴⁴² The existence of diabetic cardiomyopathy has

Table 11 Heart failure phenotypes³²³

	HFpEF	HFmrEF	HFrEF
Criterion 1	Symptoms and/or signs ^a	Symptoms and/or signs ^a	Symptoms and/or signs ^a
Criterion 2	LVEF $\geq 50\%$	LVEF 40–49%	LVEF $< 40\%$
Criterion 3	1. Elevated natriuretic peptides ^b	1. Elevated natriuretic peptides ^b	None
	2. At least one additional criterion:	2. At least one additional criterion:	
	a) structural heart disease (i.e. LVH and/or LAE)	a) structural heart disease (i.e. LVH and/or LAE)	
	b) diastolic dysfunction ^c	b) diastolic dysfunction ^c	

© ESC 2019

HF = heart failure; HFmrEF = heart failure with mid-range ejection fraction; HFpEF = heart failure with preserved ejection fraction; HFrEF = heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; LAE = left atrial enlargement; LVEF = left ventricular ejection fraction; LVH = left ventricular hypertrophy; NT-proBNP = N-terminal pro-B-type natriuretic peptide.

^aSigns may not be present at an early stage or in patients receiving diuretics.

^bElevation of B-type natriuretic peptide ≥ 35 pg/mL and/or NT-proBNP ≥ 125 pg/mL.

^cFor example, E/e' ≥ 13 , and a mean e' septal and lateral wall < 9 cm/s on echocardiography.

not been confirmed.^{438,443} The body of evidence for diabetic cardiomyopathy mostly comes from experimental and smaller observational studies.^{438,444–448}

8.3 Phenotypes of left ventricular dysfunction in diabetes mellitus

LV dysfunction in patients with DM may present as HFpEF, HFmrEF, or HFrEF (Table 11). LV diastolic dysfunction is frequent in both pre-DM and overt DM, and severity correlates with insulin resistance and the degree of glucose dysregulation.^{449–453} DM and HFpEF are frequently seen together in older, hypertensive, and female patients with DM.⁴⁵⁴

8.4 Treatment of heart failure in diabetes mellitus

Treatment of HF encompasses pharmacological and device therapies with confirmed benefits in RCTs, in which ~30–40% of patients had DM. Treatment effects are consistent with and without DM, with the exception of aliskiren, which is not recommended in patients with DM due to the risk of serious adverse events.^{455,456}

8.4.1 Renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system and neprilysin inhibitors

ACEIs and ARBs have similar treatment effects in patients with HFrEF, with and without DM.^{457–462} RAAS blockers should be started at a low dose and up-titrated to the maximally tolerated dose.^{459,463} There is evidence for a positive effect of ACEIs and ARBs on the prevention of DM.⁴⁶⁴ MRAs reduce death and HF hospitalization in HFrEF.^{465,466} As RAAS blockers increase the risk of worsening renal function and hyperkalaemia in patients with DM, routine surveillance of serum creatinine and potassium levels is advised.^{467–470} The angiotensin receptor neprilysin inhibitor sacubitril/valsartan has shown superior efficacy to enalapril in the reduction of CV death and HF hospitalization in patients with HFrEF. However, the treatment effect was less pronounced in patients with baseline DM.⁴²¹ The beneficial effect of sacubitril/valsartan over enalapril is consistent across the spectrum of baseline HbA1c.^{421,471} Sacubitril/valsartan therapy has also resulted in a greater reduction in HbA1c levels and a lower rate of insulin initiation over 3 year follow-up compared with enalapril in patients with DM.⁴⁷²

8.4.2 Beta-blockers

Beta-blockers are effective at reducing all-cause death and hospitalization for HFrEF in patients with DM.^{473–476} Treatment benefits strongly support beta-blocker use in patients with HFrEF and DM.

8.4.3 Ivabradine

Ivabradine improves the treatment of HFrEF in sinus rhythm, particularly with regard to the reduction of HF hospitalization and the improvement of LV function.³³⁵

8.4.4 Digoxin

Digoxin may reduce the risk of HF hospitalization in HFrEF treated with ACEIs.⁴⁷⁷

8.4.5 Diuretics

Despite a lack of evidence for the efficacy of either thiazide or loop diuretics in the reduction of CV outcomes in patients with HF,

diuretics prevent and treat symptoms and signs of fluid congestion in patients with HF.⁴⁷⁸

8.4.6 Device therapy and surgery

Device therapies [implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD), cardiac resynchronization therapy (CRT), and CRT with an implantable defibrillator (CRT-D)] have similar efficacies and risks in patients with and without DM.^{479–481} These therapies should be considered according to treatment guidelines in the general population. In a clinical trial of CABG in HFrEF and two- or three-vessel CAD, there was no difference in the efficacy of surgical revascularization with or without DM.⁴⁸² Heart transplantation could be considered in end-stage HF, but a large, prospective study of transplanted patients indicated a decreased likelihood of 10 year survival of patients with DM.⁴⁸³

8.5 Effect of oral glucose-lowering agents on heart failure

8.5.1 Metformin

Metformin is safe at all stages of HF with preserved or stable moderately reduced renal function (i.e. eGFR >30 mL/min), and results in a lower risk of death and HF hospitalization compared with insulin and sulfonylureas.^{484,485} Concerns regarding lactic acidosis have not been substantiated.⁴⁸⁶

8.5.2 Sulfonylureas

Data on the effects of sulfonylureas on HF are inconsistent. A signal of an adverse safety profile showed an ~20–60% higher death rate and an ~20–30% increased risk of HF compared with metformin.^{487,488} Addition of a sulfonylurea to metformin was associated with a higher risk of adverse events and death, compared with the combination of metformin and a DPP4 inhibitor.⁴⁸⁹ However, in the UKPDS, NAVIGATOR, and ADOPT studies, there was no increased HF signal.^{145,278,490}

8.5.3 Thiazolidinediones

Thiazolidinediones are not recommended in patients with DM and symptomatic HF.^{279,491–494}

8.5.4 Dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors

Saxagliptin significantly increased the risk of HF hospitalization²⁹¹ and is not recommended in patients with DM with HF. Alogliptin was associated with a non-significant trend towards HF hospitalization.²⁹² Sitagliptin and linagliptin had a neutral effect.^{293,294} Vildagliptin had no significant effect of LVEF but led to an increase in LV volumes.⁴⁹⁵

8.5.5 Glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists

All GLP1-RAs had a neutral effect on the risk of HF hospitalization in their placebo-controlled RCTs, suggesting that they should be considered in patients with DM and HF.^{272–274}

8.5.6 Sodium-glucose co-transporter 2 inhibitors

Empagliflozin reduced the risk of HF hospitalization by 35% in patients with and without previous HF, while patients hospitalized for HF were at a lower risk of death.³⁰⁶ Canagliflozin also significantly reduced the risk of HF hospitalization by 32%.⁴⁹⁶ Dapagliflozin significantly reduced the combined endpoint of CV death and HF

hospitalization, a result driven mainly by lower rates of HF hospitalization.³¹¹ SGLT2 inhibitors are recommended for patients with DM at high risk of HF. See also section 7.1.2.2.3.

Recommendations for the treatment of heart failure in patients with diabetes

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
ACEIs and beta-blockers are indicated in symptomatic patients with HFrEF and DM, to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and death. ^{458,461,473–476,497}	I	A
MRAs are indicated in patients with HFrEF and DM who remain symptomatic, despite treatment with ACEIs and beta-blockers, to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and death. ^{465,466}	I	A
Device therapy with an ICD, CRT, or CRT-D is recommended in patients with DM, as in the general population with HF. ^{479–481}	I	A
ARBs are indicated in symptomatic patients with HFrEF and DM who do not tolerate ACEIs, to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and death. ^{457,459,460}	I	B
Sacubitril/valsartan is indicated instead of ACEIs to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and death in patients with HFrEF and DM who remain symptomatic, despite treatment with ACEIs, beta-blockers, and MRAs. ^{421,471}	I	B
Diuretics are recommended in patients with HFpEF, HFmrEF, or HFrEF with signs and/or symptoms of fluid congestion, to improve symptoms. ⁴⁷⁸	I	B
Cardiac revascularization with CABG surgery has shown similar benefits for the reduction of long-term risk of death in patients with HFrEF with and without DM, and is recommended for patients with two- or three-vessel CAD, including a significant LAD stenosis. ⁴⁸²	I	B
Ivabradine should be considered to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and death in patients with HFrEF and DM in sinus rhythm, with a resting heart rate ≥ 70 b.p.m., who remain symptomatic despite treatment with beta-blockers (maximal tolerated dose), ACEIs/ARBs, and MRAs. ³³⁵	IIa	B
Aliskiren (a direct renin inhibitor) is not recommended for patients with HFrEF and DM because of a higher risk of hypotension, worsening renal function, hyperkalaemia, and stroke. ⁴⁵⁵	III	B

ACEIs = angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors; ARBs = angiotensin receptor blockers; b.p.m. = beats per minute; CABG = coronary artery bypass graft; CAD = coronary artery disease; CRT = cardiac resynchronization therapy; CRT-D = cardiac resynchronization therapy with implantable defibrillator; DM = diabetes mellitus; HF = heart failure; HFmrEF = heart failure with mid-range ejection fraction; HFpEF = heart failure with preserved ejection fraction; HFrEF = heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; ICD = implantable cardioverter defibrillator; LAD = left anterior descending coronary artery; MRAs = mineralocorticoid receptor antagonists

^aClass of recommendation.

^bLevel of evidence.

Recommendations for the treatment of patients with diabetes to reduce heart failure risk

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
SGLT2 inhibitors (empagliflozin, canagliflozin, and dapagliflozin) are recommended to lower risk of HF hospitalization in patients with DM. ^{306,311,496}	I	A
Metformin should be considered for DM treatment in patients with HF, if the eGFR is stable and >30 mL/min/1.73 m ² . ^{484,485}	IIa	C
GLP1-RAs (lixisenatide, liraglutide, semaglutide, exenatide, and dulaglutide) have a neutral effect on the risk of HF hospitalization, and may be considered for DM treatment in patients with HF. ^{158,176,297,299,300,303,498,499}	IIb	A
The DPP4 inhibitors sitagliptin and linagliptin have a neutral effect on the risk of HF hospitalization, and may be considered for DM treatment in patients with HF. ^{293,294}	IIb	B
Insulin may be considered in patients with advanced systolic HFrEF. ⁵⁰⁰	IIb	C
Thiazolidinediones (pioglitazone and rosiglitazone) are associated with an increased risk of incident HF in patients with DM, and are not recommended for DM treatment in patients at risk of HF (or with previous HF). ^{279,491–493}	III	A
The DPP4 inhibitor saxagliptin is associated with an increased risk of HF hospitalization, and is not recommended for DM treatment in patients at risk of HF (or with previous HF). ²⁹¹	III	B

DM = diabetes mellitus; DPP4 = dipeptidyl peptidase-4; eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate; GLP1-RA = glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist; HF = heart failure; HFrEF = heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; SGLT2 = sodium-glucose co-transporter type 2; T2DM = type 2 diabetes mellitus.

^aClass of recommendation.

^bLevel of evidence.

Gaps in the evidence

- Studies are needed to better understand the bidirectional relationship between DM and HF, including the pathophysiology of diabetic cardiomyopathy.
- Considering the divergent evidence for an association between DPP4 inhibitors and HF risk, research is needed to further clarify this association.
- How do SGLT2 inhibitors improve HF outcomes?
- Research is needed to confirm whether SGLT2 inhibitors lower the risk of HF in non-DM (HF and pre-DM).

- Does the combination of a SGLT2 inhibitor and sacubitril/valsartan lead to excessive diuresis/hypotension?
- Future research should address the risks of polypharmacy, in terms of adherence, adverse reactions, and interactions, especially among vulnerable patients with HF and DM, such as those who are elderly and/or frail with multiple comorbidities.

9 Arrhythmias: atrial fibrillation, ventricular arrhythmias, and sudden cardiac death

Key messages

- Atrial fibrillation (AF) is common in patients with DM, and increases mortality and morbidity.
- Screening for AF should be recommended for patients with DM aged >65 years by pulse palpation or wearable devices. AF should always be confirmed by ECG.
- Anticoagulation is recommended in all patients with DM and AF.
- Sudden cardiac death is more common in patients with DM, especially in women.
- In HF patients with DM, QRS duration and LVEF should be measured regularly to determine eligibility for CRT ± ICD.

9.1 Atrial fibrillation

A recent study reported that DM is an independent risk factor for AF, especially in young patients.⁵⁰¹ Several factors, such as autonomic, electromechanical, and structural remodelling, and glycaemic fluctuations, seem to be implicated in AF pathophysiology in the setting of DM.⁵⁰² Atrial premature beats are also common in patients with DM and may predispose to the development of AF. Patients with DM have an increased risk of acute HF at the time of new-onset AF, as a result of loss of atrial kick and impaired LV filling.⁴²⁷

When DM and AF coexist, there is a substantially higher risk of all-cause death, CV death, stroke, and HF.⁵⁰² These findings suggest that AF identifies subjects with DM who are likely to obtain greater benefits from aggressive management of CVRFs. Because AF is asymptomatic or mildly symptomatic in a substantial proportion of patients, screening for AF can be recommended in patients with DM and AF must be confirmed by 12 lead ECG, Holter recordings, or event recorders demonstrating a duration of >30 s.

9.1.1 Diabetes and risk of stroke in atrial fibrillation

DM increases the risk of stroke in paroxysmal or permanent AF.⁵⁰³ Current Guidelines recommend that oral anticoagulant therapy, with non-vitamin K antagonist (VKA) oral anticoagulants (NOACs; dabigatran, apixaban, rivaroxaban, or edoxaban) or VKAs, should be considered.⁵⁰³ Kidney function should be carefully evaluated in patients with DM when prescribing a NOAC to avoid over-dosage due to reduced drug elimination.⁵⁰³

9.2 Ventricular arrhythmias and sudden cardiac death

9.2.1 Ventricular premature beats and paroxysmal ventricular tachycardia

Palpitations, premature ventricular beats, and non-sustained ventricular tachycardia (VT) are common in patients with DM. Diagnostic workup and treatment of ventricular arrhythmias does not differ between DM and non-DM patients.⁵⁰⁴ In patients with DM with frequent symptomatic premature ventricular beats or episodes of non-sustained VT, the presence of underlying structural heart disease should be examined by exercise ECG, echocardiography, coronary angiography, or magnetic resonance imaging. The risk of cardiac events is usually dictated by underlying heart disease rather than ectopic beats. In highly symptomatic patients with premature ventricular beats or non-sustained VT, beta-blockers, calcium antagonists, class Ic drugs (flecainide or propafenone), or catheter ablation (in cases of an absence of structural heart disease) can be used to suppress arrhythmias.⁵⁰⁵

9.2.2 Sustained ventricular arrhythmias

The diagnosis and treatment of sustained VT, or resuscitated ventricular fibrillation, is similar for patients with or without DM.⁵⁰⁴ Diagnosis of underlying structural heart disease with imaging techniques and coronary angiography is usually needed, if no obvious trigger factors such as electrolyte imbalance or acute infarction can be identified. Most patients with sustained VT or aborted cardiac arrest without a diagnosed trigger need an ICD to prevent sudden death.^{504,506}

9.2.3 Sudden cardiac death in diabetes

Epidemiological studies have shown that patients with DM or pre-DM are at increased risk of sudden cardiac death.^{507–509} Women at all ages have a lower risk for sudden cardiac death than men, but in the presence of DM the risk of sudden cardiac death in both men and women is quadrupled.⁵¹⁰ In the Candesartan in Heart Failure Assessment of Reduction in Mortality and Morbidity (CHARM) study programme, DM was an independent predictor of mortality, including sudden cardiac death, in HF irrespective of LVEF.⁴³² In post-MI patients, the incidence of sudden cardiac death was higher in those with DM.⁵¹¹ The incidence of sudden cardiac death was substantially increased in patients with DM with an LVEF <35%.⁵¹¹ After acute MI, LVEF should be measured in patients irrespective of DM to identify candidates for ICD implantation. In HF patients with DM, the QRS width and LVEF should be determined to identify candidates for CRT ± ICD.⁵⁰⁵ In HF patients with HFrEF, beta-blockers, RAAS blockers (including sacubitril/valsartan), and MRAs are recommended to reduce the risk of sudden cardiac death.

The causes underlying increased vulnerability to electrical instability in patients with DM are unclear and are likely to involve several factors. Simultaneous glucose and ambulatory ECG monitoring has shown that bradycardia, and atrial and ventricular ectopic beats, are more common during nocturnal hypoglycaemia in patients with DM.⁵¹² This observation suggests a possible mechanism for increased death rates (dead-in-bed syndrome) during intensive glycaemic control.

Nephropathy, autonomic neuropathy, prolonged QTc interval, hypoglycaemia, and comorbidities related to DM are thought to increase the risk of sudden cardiac death. On the basis of the available evidence, it seems that glucose intolerance, even in pre-DM, is

associated with the progressive development of a variety of abnormalities that adversely affect survival and predispose to sudden arrhythmic death. Apart from the measurement of LVEF, identification of independent predictors in patients with DM has not progressed to a point where it is possible to devise risk stratification for prevention.

Recommendations for the management of arrhythmias in patients with diabetes

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
Oral anticoagulation with a NOAC, which is preferred over a VKA, is recommended in patients with DM aged >65 years with AF and a CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc score ≥2, if not contraindicated. ⁵⁰³	I	A
i. ICD therapy is recommended in DM patients with symptomatic HF (New York Heart Association class II or III) and LVEF ≤35% after 3 months of optimal medical therapy, who are expected to survive for at least 1 year with good functional status.	I	A
ii. ICD therapy is recommended in DM patients with documented ventricular fibrillation or haemodynamically unstable VT in the absence of reversible causes, or within 48 hours of MI. ⁵⁰⁶	I	A
Beta-blockers are recommended for patients with DM with HF and after acute MI with LVEF <40%, to prevent sudden cardiac death. ⁵¹²	I	A
Screening for AF by pulse palpation should be considered in patients aged >65 years with DM and confirmed by ECG, if any suspicion of AF, as AF in patients with DM increases morbidity and mortality. ^{501,513–517}	IIa	C
Oral anticoagulation should be considered on an individual basis in patients aged <65 years with DM and AF without any other thrombo-embolic risk factors (CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc score <2). ⁵⁰³	IIa	C
Assessment of the risk of bleeding (i.e. HAS-BLED score) should be considered when prescribing antithrombotic therapy in patients with AF and DM. ⁵⁰³	IIa	C
Screening for risk factors for sudden cardiac death, especially measurement of LVEF, should be considered in patients with DM and previous MI or HF.	IIa	C
Ruling out structural heart disease should be considered in patients with DM and frequent premature ventricular contractions. ⁵⁰⁴	IIa	C
Hypoglycaemia should be avoided, as it can trigger arrhythmias. ^{512,518}	IIa	C

AF = atrial fibrillation; CHA₂DS₂-VASc = Congestive heart failure, Hypertension, Age ≥75 years (Doubled), Diabetes mellitus, Stroke or transient ischaemic attack (Doubled), Vascular disease, Age 65–74 years, Sex category; DM = diabetes mellitus; ECG = electrocardiogram; HAS-BLED = Hypertension, Abnormal renal/liver function, Stroke, Bleeding history or predisposition, Labile international normalized ratio, Elderly (>65 years), Drugs/alcohol concomitantly; HF = heart failure; ICD = implantable cardioverter defibrillator; LVEF = left ventricular ejection fraction; MI = myocardial infarction; NOAC = non-vitamin K antagonist oral anticoagulant; VKA = vitamin K antagonist; VT = ventricular tachycardia.

^aClass of recommendation.

^bLevel of evidence.

Gaps in the evidence

- The role of novel wearable gadgets is not well established in the home-based diagnosis of AF and should be tested in well-designed clinical trials.
- The roles of several non-invasive risk markers of sudden cardiac death—such as heart rate variability, QTc interval, albuminuria, hypoglycaemia, etc.—are not sufficiently well established to be used in clinical decision-making for the prevention of sudden unexpected death.
- The impact of novel antidiabetic drugs on sudden cardiac death is not known.
- Prophylactic ICD therapy in patients with DM is not well established.

10 Aortic and peripheral arterial diseases

Key messages

- LEAD is a common complication of DM, with increasing prevalence with duration and/or the coexistence of other CVD risk factors.
- At any stage of LEAD, the coexistence of DM is associated with poorer prognosis.
- Patients with DM are at higher risk of chronic limb-threatening ischaemia (CLTI) as the first clinical manifestation of LEAD, supporting regular screening with ABI measurement for early diagnosis.
- The management of, and indications for, different treatment strategies are similar in patients with LEAD with or without DM, although the options for revascularization may be poorer because of diffuse and distal lesions.
- The management of carotid artery disease is similar in DM and non-DM patients.

10.1 Aortic disease

Several studies have shown a decreased risk of abdominal aortic aneurysm in patients with DM, the reasons for which are unexplained.⁵¹⁹ In turn, short- and long-term outcomes after abdominal aortic aneurysm repair are poorer in patients with DM.⁵²⁰ However, in the absence of any specific study on abdominal aortic aneurysm screening and management in patients with DM, the recommendations on population screening for abdominal aortic aneurysm, as proposed in the 2014 Guidelines on the diagnosis and treatment of aortic diseases,⁵²¹ remain valid in patients with DM.

10.2 Lower extremity arterial disease

According to the 2017 ESC Guidelines on the diagnosis and treatment of PADs,⁵²² this term includes conditions affecting all arteries, except for the aorta, and the coronary and the intracranial arteries.

10.2.1 Epidemiology and natural history

LEAD is a frequent vascular complication of DM, with one-third of patients hospitalized for LEAD having DM.⁵²³ Prolonged DM duration, suboptimal glycaemic control, the coexistence of other CVRFs, and/or other end-organ damage (e.g. proteinuria) increase LEAD prevalence.⁵²³ LEAD in pre-DM is infrequent in the absence of other risk factors.⁵²⁴ In patients with DM, LEAD more frequently affects arteries below the knee; as a consequence, the revascularization options, as well as their chances of success, are reduced.⁵²³ In patients with DM, LEAD is often diagnosed at a later stage (e.g. a non-healing ulcer), because of concomitant neuropathy with decreased pain sensitivity. All of these factors increase the risk of limb infection.⁵²⁵

Clinically, patients with DM often have atypical forms of pain on exertion that do not meet the typical criteria for intermittent claudication.⁵²⁶ CLTI is the clinical presentation of advanced disease, characterized by ischaemic rest pain, but which may be absent in patients with DM. About 50–70% of all patients with CLTI have DM. The 2017 ESC Guidelines on the diagnosis and treatment of PADs proposed the Wound, Ischemia, and foot Infection (WIfI) classification to stratify amputation risk and the potential benefits of revascularization (Table 12).⁵²²

10.2.2 Screening and diagnosis

Screening and early diagnosis are of major importance in patients with DM. Clinical evaluation includes medical history, symptom assessment, and examination for neuropathy on a yearly basis. The ABI is the current method for LEAD screening. An ABI <0.90 is diagnostic for LEAD, with 80% sensitivity and 95% specificity in all populations.⁵²³ However, the accuracy of ABI is lower in patients with DM (see below).⁵²⁷ Beyond LEAD, an ABI <0.90 (or >1.40) is associated with an increased risk of death and CV events (Figure 5).⁵²⁸

If symptoms suggest LEAD but the ABI result is normal, sensitivity can be improved by post-exercise ABI or the toe–brachial index (TBI) at rest.^{522,529} With intermittent claudication, the treadmill test is helpful for the assessment of walking distance. An ABI >1.40 is mostly related to medial calcinosis but is associated with LEAD in 50% of cases.⁵³⁰ Other tests are useful for the diagnosis of LEAD in the presence of medial calcinosis, including Doppler waveform analysis of the ankle arteries or the TBI, which may be helpful because medial calcinosis barely affects digital arteries. A TBI <0.70 is diagnostic for LEAD.⁵²⁹

The value of duplex as first-line imaging for confirmation of LEAD,⁵²² CT angiography and/or magnetic resonance imaging in planned revascularization, and other more detailed imaging tests are

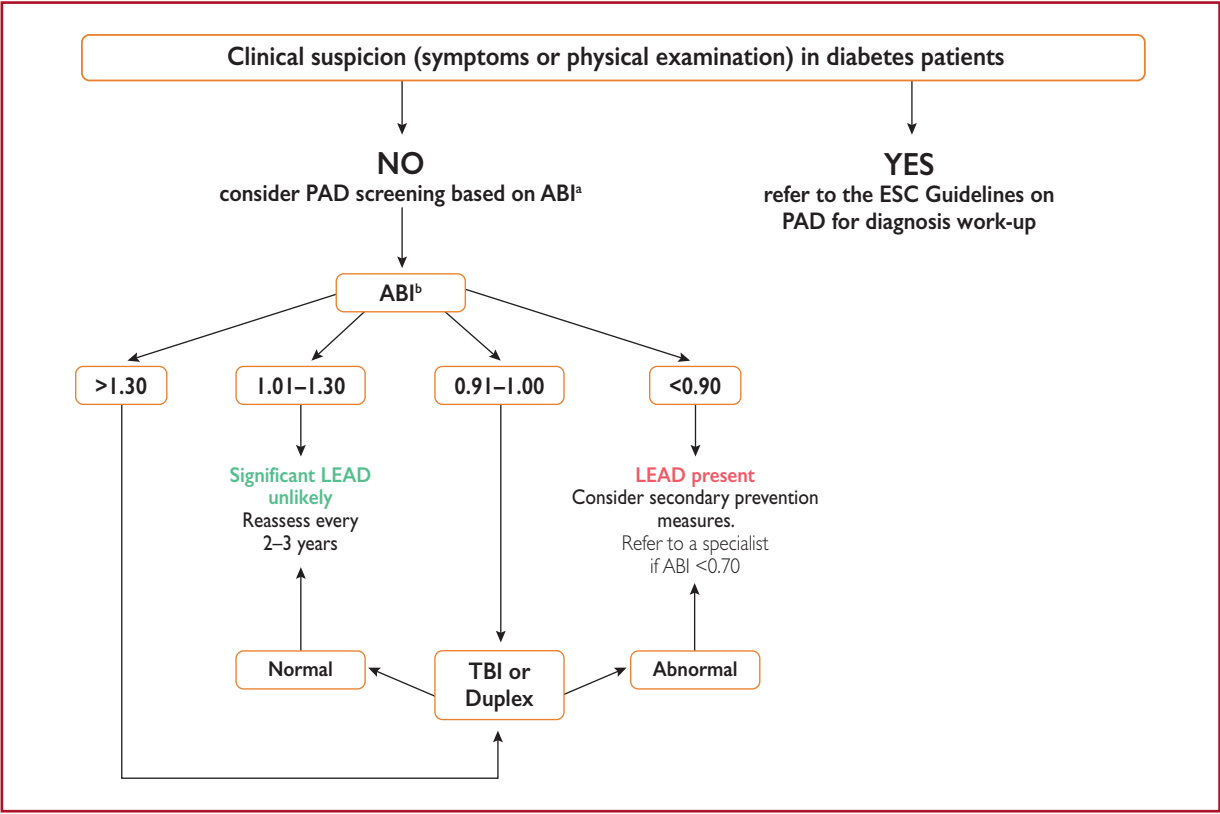


Figure 5 Screening for lower extremity artery disease in patients with diabetes. ABI = ankle–brachial index; DM = diabetes mellitus; ESC = European Society of Cardiology; LEAD = lower extremity artery disease; PAD = peripheral arterial disease; TBI = toe–brachial index. ^aABI-based screening should be performed once when DM is diagnosed, and then after 10 years of DM if the results from the initial examination were normal (can be considered after 5 years of diagnosis if other risk factors such as smoking exist). Patients should be assessed every year for symptoms and pulses should be checked. ABI-based screening is proposed in the absence of any clinical suspicion of PAD. ^bIn case of borderline results (e.g. 0.89), repeat the measurement and average the results to increase accuracy. If TBI is available, this can be done in conjunction with the ABI.

Table 12 Assessment of the risk of amputation: the Wound, Ischaemia, and foot Infection classification⁵²²

Score	Wound	Ischaemia			foot Infection
		ABI	Ankle pressure (mmHg)	Toe pressure or TcPO ₂	
0	No ulcer (ischaemic rest pain)	≥0.80	>100	≥60	No symptoms/signs of infection
1	Small, shallow ulcer (distal leg or foot), no gangrene	0.60–0.79	70–100	40–59	Local infection involving only skin and subcutaneous tissue
2	Deep ulcer (exposed bone, joint, or tendon) ± gangrenous changes limited to toes	0.40–0.59	50–70	30–39	Local infection involving deeper than skin/subcutaneous tissue
3	Extensive deep ulcer, full thickness heel ulcer ± extensive gangrene	<0.40	<50	<30	Systemic inflammatory response syndrome

One-year amputation risk																	
Estimated risk of amputation at 1 year for each combination																	
	Ischaemia – 0				Ischaemia – 1					Ischaemia – 2				Ischaemia – 3			
W-0	VL	VL	L	M	VL	L	M	H		L	L	M	H	L	M	M	H
W-1	VL	VL	L	H	VL	L	M	H		L	M	H	H	M	M	H	H
W-2	L	L	M	H	M	M	H	H		M	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
W-3	M	M	H	H	H	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
	fl-0	fl-1	fl-2	fl-3	fl-0	fl-1	fl-2	fl-3	fl-0	fl-1	fl-2	fl-3	fl-0	fl-1	fl-2	fl-3	

ABI = ankle–brachial index; DM = diabetes mellitus; fl = foot Infection, H = high risk, L = low risk, M = moderate risk; PAD = peripheral arterial disease; TcPO₂ = transcutaneous oxygen pressure; VL = very low risk, W = wound; Wfl = Wound, Ischaemia, and foot Infection.

fully described in 2017 ESC Guidelines on the diagnosis and treatment of PADs.⁵²²

10.2.3 Management of lower extremity artery disease in diabetes mellitus

The medical management of LEAD in patients with DM is not significantly different from that recommended for patients with CVD in general (see sections 5 and 6). The main COMPASS trial results reported the benefit of (i) rivaroxaban 2.5 mg b.i.d. plus aspirin 100 mg o.d. against (ii) rivaroxaban 5 mg b.i.d. or (iii) aspirin 100 mg o.d. in 27 395 patients with stable atherosclerotic vascular disease, indicating a significant reduction in the primary outcome of CV death, stroke, or MI, which led to early termination of the trial.³⁴² In a substudy of 7240 patients with CAD or LEAD with a mean follow-up of 23 months (44% with DM), major adverse limb events including amputation were significantly decreased with combination therapy (HR 0.54; $P=0.0037$).⁵³¹ These benefits were observed at the cost of major bleeding risk (HR 1.61; $P=0.0089$). The significant reduction in major adverse limb events in this COMPASS substudy raises the possibility of a novel therapeutic regimen in high-risk vascular patients to ameliorate the complications of LEAD.^{532,533}

Patients with intermittent claudication should take part in exercise training programmes (>30–45 min, at least three times per week) as regular intensive exercise improves walking distance, although with less pronounced benefits in patients with DM.⁵³⁴

In patients with CLTI, strict glycaemic control is associated with improved limb outcomes.^{535,536} However, revascularization must be attempted when possible, and amputation only considered when revascularization options fail.⁵²² Revascularization should also be considered

in severe/disabling claudication. With respect to the revascularization modality of choice, we refer the reader to dedicated Guidelines.⁵²² There has not been a specific trial on revascularization strategies in patients with DM; however, a review of 56 studies including patients with DM suggested higher limb salvage rates after revascularization (78–85% at 1 year) compared with conservative management.⁵³⁷

10.3 Carotid artery disease

Thromboembolism from a carotid artery stenosis is the mechanism underlying 10–15% of all strokes. In brief, carotid artery disease must be rapidly ruled out in all patients presenting with transient ischaemic attack or stroke. In patients with DM without a history of cerebrovascular disease, there is no evidence that carotid screening improves outcomes and systematic screening is not recommended.

Asymptomatic carotid disease is frequently treated conservatively, and the patient is followed-up with duplex ultrasound. Carotid revascularization should be considered in asymptomatic patients in the presence of one or more indicators of increased stroke risk (previous transient ischaemic attack/stroke, ipsilateral silent infarction, stenosis progression, or high-risk plaques), and if the estimated peri-operative stroke or death rate is <3% and the patient's life expectancy is >5 years.⁵²²

In symptomatic patients, carotid revascularization is indicated if the stenosis is >70%, and should be considered if the stenosis is >50%, assuming that the estimated peri-operative stroke or death rate is <6%.⁵²²

RCTs comparing carotid endarterectomy with carotid artery stenting in the peri-procedural period have shown an excess of minor strokes with carotid artery stenting, and more episodes of myocardial ischaemia and cranial nerve palsies with endarterectomy. Post-operatively, both

treatments offer similar protection from recurrent stroke and have similar rates of repeat interventions.⁵³⁸ Carotid endarterectomy remains the standard of care, while stenting may be considered as an alternative in patients at high risk of endarterectomy.⁵²²

With respect to the impact of DM on carotid revascularization, a meta-analysis of 14 observational studies involving 16 264 patients showed that those with DM had a higher risk of peri-operative stroke and death.⁵³⁹ Carotid Revascularization Endarterectomy versus Stenting Trial (CREST) was the only trial comparing carotid endarterectomy and carotid artery stenting to enrol enough patients with DM (n=759) for subgroup analysis. Although restenosis rates were low at 2 years after carotid stenting (6.0%) and carotid endarterectomy (6.3%), DM was a predictor of restenosis with both techniques.⁵⁴⁰

Gaps in the evidence

- The regularity and mode of vascular screening in patients with DM have not been adequately assessed.
- The use of antithrombotic therapies at different clinical stages has been poorly addressed.
- Specific trials are needed to help clinicians to choose different pharmacological strategies according to the presence of PAD.

Recommendations for the diagnosis and management of peripheral arterial disease in patients with diabetes

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
Carotid artery disease		
In patients with DM and carotid artery disease it is recommended to implement the same diagnostic workup and therapeutic options (conservative, surgical, or endovascular) as in patients without DM.	I	C
LEAD diagnosis		
Screening for LEAD is indicated on a yearly basis, with clinical assessment and/or ABI measurement.	I	C
Patient education about foot care is recommended in patients with DM, and especially those with LEAD, even if asymptomatic. Early recognition of tissue loss and/or infection, and referral to a multidisciplinary team, ^c is mandatory to improve limb salvage. ⁵²²	I	C
An ABI <0.90 is diagnostic for LEAD, irrespective of symptoms. In case of symptoms, further assessment, including duplex ultrasound, is indicated.	I	C
In case of elevated ABI (>1.40), other non-invasive tests, including TBI or duplex ultrasound, are indicated.	I	C
Duplex ultrasound is indicated as the first-line imaging method to assess the anatomy and haemodynamic status of lower extremity arteries.	I	C
CT angiography or magnetic resonance angiography is indicated in case of LEAD when revascularization is considered.	I	C
In case of symptoms suggestive of intermittent claudication with normal ABI, a treadmill test and post-exercise ABI should be considered. ⁵²²	IIa	C
In patients with DM with CLTI with below-the-knee lesions, angiography, including foot run-off, should be considered before revascularization.	IIa	C
LEAD management		
In patients with DM and symptomatic LEAD, antiplatelet therapy is recommended. ⁵⁴¹	I	A
As patients with DM and LEAD are at very high CV risk, ^d an LDL-C target of <1.4 mmol/L (<55 mg/dL), or an LDL-C reduction of at least 50% is recommended. ^{200,201,210}	I	B
In patients with DM with CLTI, the assessment of the risk of amputation is recommended; the Wifl score ^e is useful for this purpose. ^{494,522}	I	B
In case of CLTI, revascularization is indicated whenever feasible for limb salvage. ⁵⁴²	I	C
In patients with DM with CLTI, optimal glycaemic control should be considered to improve foot outcome.	IIa	C
In patients with DM and chronic symptomatic LEAD without high bleeding risk, a combination of low-dose rivaroxaban (2.5 mg b.i.d.) and aspirin (100 mg o.d.) should be considered. ^{f 531}	IIa	B

ABI = ankle-brachial index; b.i.d. = twice daily (bis in die); CLTI = chronic limb-threatening ischaemia; CT = computed tomography; CV = cardiovascular; DM = diabetes mellitus; eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate; LDL-C = low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LEAD = lower extremity artery disease; o.d. = once daily (omni die); PAD = peripheral arterial disease; TBI = toe-brachial index; Wifl = Wound, Ischaemia, and foot Infection.

^aClass of recommendation.

^bLevel of evidence.

^cIncluding a diabetologist and a vascular specialist.

^dSee Table 7.

^eSee Table 12.

^fHigh bleeding risk is defined as history of intracerebral haemorrhage or ischaemic stroke, history of other intracranial pathology, recent gastrointestinal bleeding or anaemia due to possible gastrointestinal blood loss, other gastrointestinal pathology associated with increased bleeding risk, liver failure, bleeding diathesis or coagulopathy, extreme old age or frailty, or renal failure requiring dialysis or with eGFR <15 mL/min/1.73 m².

11. Chronic kidney disease in diabetes

Key messages

- CKD is associated with a high prevalence of CVD and should be considered in the highest risk group for risk factor management.
- Screening for kidney disease in patients with DM requires serum creatinine measurement to enable the calculation of eGFR and urine tests of albumin excretion.
- Optimizing glycaemic and BP control may slow decline in kidney function.
- ACEIs and ARBs are the preferred antihypertensive drugs in patients with albuminuria.
- Therapeutic reductions in albuminuria are associated with 'renoprotection'.
- Data from recent CVOTs suggest that SGLT2 inhibitors and GLP1-RAs may confer renoprotection.
- In the CREDENCE trial, canagliflozin reduced the relative risk of the primary renal outcome by 30% compared with placebo.

CKD developing in the context of DM is a major health issue, which is associated with the highest risk of CVD²³ and should therefore be managed accordingly. CKD is defined as a reduction in eGFR to <60 mL/min/1.73m² and/or persistent proteinuria (e.g. urinary albumin:creatinine ratio >3 mg/mmol), sustained over ≥ 90 days. The most widely used classified system, developed by Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes, stratifies patients according to both their eGFR ('G' stage) and their urinary albumin excretion ('A' stage) in a two-dimensional manner (Table 13).⁵⁴³ Monitoring of DM should include the assessment of kidney function by both blood and urine testing to determine the eGFR and albumin:creatinine ratio, respectively. Approximately 30% of patients with T1DM and 40% with T2DM will develop CKD.⁵⁴⁴ A decline in eGFR makes glycaemic control more challenging and increases the risks of drug-induced adverse events such as hypoglycaemia.⁵⁴⁵

11.1 Management

11.1.1 Glycaemic control

Improving glycaemia may reduce the risk of progression of nephropathy,⁵⁴⁶ but is more complex in diabetic kidney disease because a fall in eGFR restricts the use of several oral glucose-lowering drugs.⁵⁴⁵ For example, although metformin is useful and possibly beneficial in stage 1–3 CKD, an observational study from Taiwan reported a 35% increase in death in metformin users with stage 5 CKD, a finding that was not replicated with other glucose-lowering agents. Metformin should therefore be used with caution as the eGFR drops towards 30 mL/min/1.73m². Accumulation of renally excreted sulfonylureas may increase the likelihood of hypoglycaemia.⁵⁴⁷ As kidney function deteriorates, the use of insulin in place of oral regimens is likely to assist in achieving better glycaemic control, particularly as patients near renal replacement therapy. The GLP1-RAs liraglutide, dulaglutide, and semaglutide can even be administered with an eGFR >15 mL/min/1.73 m².

11.1.2 New approaches to nephroprotection

Data on composite kidney endpoints from recent CVOTs suggest that some of the newer oral antihyperglycaemic drugs have beneficial renal effects. Nephroprotection has been observed in two GLP1-RA (liraglutide¹⁷⁶ and semaglutide²⁹⁹) and three SGLT2 inhibitor (empagliflozin,⁵⁴⁸ canagliflozin,³⁰⁹ dapagliflozin³¹¹) CVOTs. These trials did not include patients with advanced CKD and nephroprotection was not the adjudicated primary outcome. In response to these preliminary findings, several studies have been initiated to investigate renal outcomes [DAPA-CKD (clinicaltrials.gov ID: NCT03036150), EMPA-Kidney,⁵⁴⁹ and CREDENCE⁵⁵⁰]. The Canagliflozin and Renal Events in Diabetes with Established Nephropathy Clinical Evaluation trial³¹³ assigned patients with T2DM and eGFR 30 to <90 mL/min/1.73m² (urinary albumin:creatinine ratio 33.9–565 mg/mmol) to either canagliflozin 100 mg/day or placebo. The trial was stopped prematurely by the safety committee after an interim analysis demonstrated superiority. A total of 4401 patients were followed for 2.6 years and the relative risk of the primary outcome (a composite of end-stage renal disease, a doubling of serum creatinine levels, or renal or CV death) was reduced by 30% (43.2 vs. 61.2/1000 patient-years,

Table 13 Chronic kidney disease classification by estimated glomerular filtration rate and albuminuria⁵⁴³

eGFR (mL/min/1.73 m ²)	Albuminuria categories (albumin:creatinine ratio spot urine)			
	A1 (<3 mg/mmol)	A2 (3–30 mg/mmol)	A3 (>30 mg/mmol)	
G1 (≥ 90)	No CKD	G1 A2	G1 A3	Increasing risk↓
G2 (60–89)	No CKD	G2 A2	G2 A3	
G3a (45–59)	G3a A1	G3a A2	G3a A3	
G3b (30–44)	G3b A1	G3b A2	G3b A3	
G4 (15–29)	G4 A1	G4 A2	G4 A3	
G5 (<15)	G5 A1	G5 A2	G5 A3	
	Increasing risk→			

Green = low risk; yellow = medium risk; orange = high risk; red = very high risk.
CKD = chronic kidney disease; eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate.

$P=0.00001$). Secondary outcomes, including the composite of CV death or hospitalization for HF; the composite of CV death, MI, or stroke; and the analysis of hospitalization for HF alone, all demonstrated significant benefits with canagliflozin. These findings in a high-risk population of patients with T2DM and renal impairment validate the secondary outcome observations in the CVOTs, and confirm the importance of SGLT2 inhibitors in managing DM, CKD, and associated CVD. The CREDENCE trial also demonstrated that the SGLT2 inhibitor canagliflozin may be used with benefit down to an eGFR of 30 mL/min/1.73m².

Recommendations for the prevention and management of chronic kidney disease in patients with diabetes

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
It is recommended that patients with DM are screened annually for kidney disease by assessment of eGFR and urinary albumin:creatinine ratio. ⁵⁴³	I	A
Tight glucose control, targeting HbA1c (<7.0% or <53 mmol/mol) is recommended to decrease microvascular complications in patients with DM. ^{145–149}	I	A
It is recommended that patients with hypertension and DM are treated in an individualized manner, targeting a SBP to 130 mmHg and <130 mmHg if tolerated, but not <120 mmHg. In older people (aged >65 years) the SBP goal is to a range of 130–139 mmHg. ^{155,159,181–183}	I	A
A RAAS blocker (ACEI or ARB) is recommended for the treatment of hypertension in patients with DM, particularly in the presence of proteinuria, microalbuminuria, or LVH. ^{167–170}	I	A
Treatment with an SGLT2 inhibitor (empagliflozin, canagliflozin, or dapagliflozin) is associated with a lower risk of renal endpoints and is recommended if eGFR is 30 to <90 mL/min/1.73 m ² . ^{306,311,313,496}	I	B
Treatment with the GLP1-RAs liraglutide and semaglutide is associated with a lower risk of renal endpoints, and should be considered for DM treatment if eGFR is >30 mL/min/1.73m ² . ^{176,299}	IIa	B

ACEI = angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ARB = angiotensin receptor blocker; BP = blood pressure; CKD = chronic kidney disease; DM = diabetes mellitus; eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate; GLP1-RA = glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist; HbA1c = haemoglobin A1c; LVH = left ventricular hypertrophy; RAAS = renin–angiotensin–aldosterone system; SBP = systolic blood pressure; SGLT2 = sodium-glucose co-transporter 2.

^aClass of recommendation.

^bLevel of evidence.

Gaps in the evidence

- Lack of renal primary outcome trials with GLP1-RAs in patients with DM.
- Whether the nephroprotection shown in the CREDENCE trial is a class effect of SGLT2 inhibition or specific to canagliflozin remains to be determined.

12 Patient-centred care

Key message

- Group-based structured education programmes improve disease knowledge, glycaemic control, disease management, and empowerment in patients with DM.

12.1 General aspects

Supporting patients in achieving and sustaining lifestyle changes on an individualized basis, using defined therapeutic goals, continues to be a challenge.⁵⁵¹ For instance, 33–49% of patients with DM fail to meet targets for glycaemic, cholesterol, or BP control, and even fewer meet targets for all three measures.⁵⁵² Whereas a wide range of studies have documented the effects of self-management education and support programmes in patients with DM on DM outcomes, and in patients with CVD delivered separately, the evidence underpinning the best approach to deliver educational or self-management interventions targeted at both DM and CVD is limited. A patient-centred approach is considered an important way to help strengthen patients' capabilities for self-managing their conditions,⁵⁵³ and should also be the basis of healthcare professional-patient interactions in patients with DM and CVD.

Patient-centred care is an approach that facilitates shared control and decision-making between patient and provider. It emphasizes a focus on the whole person and their experiences of illness within social contexts, rather than a single disease or organ system, and it develops a therapeutic alliance between patient and provider.⁵⁵⁴ It is also a care strategy that is respectful and responsive to individual patient preferences, needs, and values,⁵⁵⁵ and it places the patient as an 'active drug' at the centre of care, working in collaboration with healthcare professionals. Different approaches on how to integrate patient-centred care in clinical practice exist. One such approach comprises six interactive components, including validating the patients' experiences, considering the broader context in which the illness is experienced, working towards mutual understandings between healthcare professionals and patients, engaging in health promotion, taking a partnership approach to the healthcare professional-patient relationship, and being realistic about goals.⁵⁵⁶ In addition, patients with low socio-economic status are more likely to have

DM⁵⁵⁷ and CVD.⁵⁵⁸ Limited health literacy is a major barrier to disease prevention, disease management, and positive outcomes. Attention to health literacy skills in healthcare provider-patient interactions are thus important in patients with DM and CVD.⁵⁵⁹

The effects of education and self-management strategies have been evaluated on both DM outcomes and CVD risk factors. A systematic review including patients with DM found that group-based, structured education programmes resulted in clinically relevant improvements in glycaemic control, DM knowledge, triglyceride levels, BP, medication reduction, and self-management for 12–14 months. Benefits for 2–4 years, including decreased DM-related retinopathy, were apparent when group classes were provided on an annual basis.⁵⁶⁰ A systematic review with meta-analysis showed that group-based, structured DM self-management patient education programmes reduced HbA1c, FPG, and body weight, and improved DM knowledge, self-management skills, and empowerment.⁵⁶¹ Another study compared the effectiveness of group-based structured interventions with individual structured interventions or usual care for patients with DM. Outcomes favoured reductions in HbA1c for group-based structured education programmes compared with controls.⁵⁶² Studies of self-management education programmes indicate that they are cost-effective in the long-term.⁵⁶³

Empowerment strategies including individual consultations, phone calls, web-based sessions, and the use of a booklet were evaluated across 11 studies. Outcomes included HbA1c levels, self-efficacy, levels of DM knowledge, and quality of life. In addition, some of the studies assessed secondary outcomes in the form of CVD risk factors. These studies were carried out in both T1DM and T2DM patients, in primary and secondary care. Improvements with individual empowerment strategies were shown in self-efficacy, levels of DM knowledge, and quality of life. However, no statistically significant improvement was found for HbA1c levels.⁵⁶⁴

Patients with pre-DM benefit from structured empowerment interventions and lifestyle education to reduce progression to DM,^{565–567} and beneficial effects on CVD risk factors, such as BP and total cholesterol, have been reported.^{82,568} The Diabetes Prevention Program provides the strongest evidence for DM prevention in individuals with pre-DM.⁵⁶⁹

In patients with DM after an ACS, four RCTs included in a systematic review evaluated the effectiveness of structured self-management interventions plus an intensified comprehensive cardiac rehabilitation programme. The review concluded that there is currently no evidence to support the effectiveness of combined interventions in promoting self-management behaviour with regard to clinical, psychological, or behavioural outcomes.⁵⁷⁰ In patients undergoing PCI, a retrospective study found that patients with DM benefited from cardiac rehabilitation, with regard to all-cause death, to a similar degree as those without DM.⁵⁷¹ However, several studies

have also indicated that cardiac rehabilitation uptake is low in patients with DM.^{571,572}

Recommendations for patient-centred care of patients with diabetes

Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
Group-based structured education programmes are recommended in patients with DM, to improve DM knowledge, glycaemic control, disease management, and patient empowerment. ^{560–562}	I	A
Patient-centred care is recommended to facilitate shared control and decision-making, within the context of patient priorities and goals. ^{553,554,573}	I	C
Provision of individual empowerment strategies should be considered to enhance self-efficacy, self-care, and motivation in patients with DM. ^{564,574–579}	IIa	B

DM = diabetes mellitus.

^aClass of recommendation.

^bLevel of evidence.

© ESC 2019

Gaps in the evidence

- Further research is required to determine the effects of group- and individual-based structured patient education programmes on CVD risk factors.
- The effects of patient-centred interventions on micro- and macrovascular complications are unknown.
- More research is needed to develop robust combined self-management interventions, including cost-effectiveness evaluations of joint DM and CVD interventions; future studies should compare different modes delivering individual empowerment strategies.
- In patients with CVD and concomitant DM, barriers to cardiac rehabilitation should be explored, and future prospective studies should investigate the benefit of cardiac rehabilitation programmes.
- Uptake of empowerment programmes in different ethnic groups requires evaluation.
- Possible differences between men and women with regards to optimal delivery of patient-centred care, structured education, and self-management programmes should be explored.

13 'What to do' and 'what not to do' messages from the Guidelines

Diagnosis of disorders of glucose metabolism		
Recommendations	Class ^a	Level ^b
It is recommended that screening for potential T2DM in patients with CVD is initiated with HbA1c and FPG, and that an OGTT is added if HbA1c and FPG are inconclusive. ^{13–18}	I	A
It is recommended that an OGTT is used to diagnose IGT. ^{2–4,16–22}	I	A
It is recommended that the diagnosis of DM is based on HbA1c and/or FPG, or on an OGTT if still in doubt. ^{1–4,9,10,16–22}	I	B
Use of laboratory, ECG, and imaging testing for CV risk assessment in asymptomatic patients with DM		
Routine assessment of microalbuminuria is indicated to identify patients at risk of developing renal dysfunction or at high risk of future CVD. ^{27,38}	I	B
A resting ECG is indicated in patients with DM diagnosed with hypertension or with suspected CVD. ^{38,39}	I	C
Carotid ultrasound intima–media thickness screening for CV risk assessment is not recommended. ^{62,73,78}	III	A
Routine assessment of circulating biomarkers is not recommended for CV risk stratification. ^{27,31,35–37}	III	B
Risk scores developed for the general population are not recommended for CV risk assessment in patients with DM.	III	C
Lifestyle modifications in DM and pre-DM		
Smoking cessation guided by structured advice is recommended in all individuals with DM and pre-DM. ^{27,117}	I	A
Lifestyle intervention is recommended to delay or prevent the conversion of pre-DM states, such as IGT, to T2DM. ^{85,86}	I	A
Reduced calorie intake is recommended for lowering excessive body weight in individuals with pre-DM and DM. ^{c 82,83,89,90}	I	A
Moderate-to-vigorous physical activity, notably a combination of aerobic and resistance exercise for ≥ 150 min/week, is recommended for the prevention and control of DM, unless contraindicated, such as when there are severe comorbidities or a limited life expectancy. ^{d 110,111–113,119}	I	A
Vitamin or micronutrient supplementation to reduce the risk of DM or CVD in patients with DM is not recommended. ^{79,120}	III	B
Glycaemic control in DM		
It is recommended to apply tight glucose control, targeting a near-normal HbA1c ($<7.0\%$ or <53 mmol/mol), to decrease microvascular complications in patients with DM. ^{145–149}	I	A
It is recommended that HbA1c targets are individualized according to the duration of DM, comorbidities, and age. ^{122,150}	I	C
Avoidance of hypoglycaemia is recommended. ^{136,139,140,151}	I	C
Management of blood pressure in patients with DM and pre-DM		
Treatment targets		
Antihypertensive drug treatment is recommended for people with DM when office BP is $>140/90$ mmHg. ^{155,178–180}	I	A
It is recommended that a patient with hypertension and DM is treated in an individualized manner. The BP goal is to target SBP to 130 mmHg and <130 mmHg if tolerated, but not <120 mmHg. In older people (aged >65 years), the SBP goal is to a range of 130–139 mmHg. ^{155,159,160,181–183}	I	A
It is recommended to target DBP to <80 mmHg, but not <70 mmHg. ¹⁶⁰	I	C
Treatment and evaluation		
Lifestyle changes [weight loss if overweight, physical activity, alcohol restriction, sodium restriction, and increased consumption of fruits (e.g. 2–3 servings), vegetables (e.g. 2–3 servings), and low-fat dairy products] are recommended in patients with DM and pre-DM with hypertension. ^{161–163,166}	I	A
A RAAS blocker (ACEI or ARB) is recommended in the treatment of hypertension in patients with DM, particularly in the presence of microalbuminuria, albuminuria, proteinuria, or LV hypertrophy. ^{167–170}	I	A
It is recommended that treatment is initiated with a combination of a RAAS blocker with a calcium channel blocker or a thiazide/thiazide-like diuretic. ^{167–171}	I	A
Management of dyslipidaemia with lipid-lowering agents		
Targets		
In patients with T2DM at moderate CV risk, ^e an LDL-C target of <2.6 mmol/L (<100 mg/dL) is recommended. ^{210–212}	I	A
In patients with T2DM at high CV risk, ^e an LDL-C target of <1.8 mmol/L (<70 mg/dL) and LDL-C reduction of at least 50% is recommended. ^{f 210–212}	I	A

Continued

In patients with T2DM at very high CV risk, ^e an LDL-C target of <1.4 mmol/L (<55 mg/dL) and LDL-C reduction of at least 50% is recommended. ^{f 200,201,210}	I	B
In patients with T2DM, a secondary goal of a non-HDL-C target of <2.2 mmol/L (<85 mg/dL) in very high-CV risk patients and <2.6 mmol/L (<100 mg/dL) in high-CV risk patients is recommended. ^{213,214}	I	B
Treatment		
Statins are recommended as the first-choice lipid-lowering treatment in patients with DM and high LDL-C levels: administration of statins is defined based on the CV risk profile of the patient ^e and the recommended LDL-C (or non-HDL-C) target levels. ¹⁸⁷	I	A
If the target LDL-C is not reached, combination therapy with ezetimibe is recommended. ^{200,201}	I	B
In patients at very high CV risk, with persistent high LDL-C despite treatment with maximal tolerated statin dose, in combination with ezetimibe, or in patients with statin intolerance, a PCSK9 inhibitor is recommended. ^{203–206}	I	A
Statins are not recommended in women of childbearing potential. ^{189,190}	III	A
Antiplatelet therapy in primary prevention in DM		
In patients with DM at moderate CV risk, ^e aspirin for primary prevention is not recommended	III	B
Glucose-lowering treatment in DM		
SGLT2 inhibitors		
Empagliflozin, canagliflozin, or dapagliflozin are recommended in patients with T2DM and CVD, or at very high/high CV risk, ^e to reduce CV events. ^{306,308,309,311}	I	A
Empagliflozin is recommended in patients with T2DM and CVD to reduce the risk of death. ³⁰⁶	I	B
GLP-1 RAs		
Liraglutide, semaglutide, or dulaglutide are recommended in patients with T2DM and CVD, or at very high/high CV risk, ^e to reduce CV events. ^{176,299–300,302–303}	I	A
Liraglutide is recommended in patients with T2DM and CVD, or at very high/high CV risk, ^e to reduce the risk of death. ¹⁷⁶	I	B
Thiazolidinediones		
Thiazolidinediones are not recommended in patients with HF.	III	A
DPP4 inhibitors		
Saxagliptin is not recommended in patients with T2DM and a high risk of HF. ²⁹¹	III	B
Management of patients with DM, and ACS or CCS		
ACEIs or ARBs are indicated in patients with DM and CAD to reduce the risk of CV events. ^{326,345–347}	I	A
Statin therapy is recommended in patients with DM and CAD to reduce the risk of CV events. ^{211,348}	I	A
Aspirin at a dose of 75–160 mg/day is recommended as secondary prevention in patients with DM. ³⁴⁹	I	A
Treatment with a P2Y ₁₂ receptor blocker, ticagrelor or prasugrel, is recommended in patients with DM and ACS for 1 year with aspirin, and in those who undergo PCI or CABG. ^{350,351}	I	A
Concomitant use of a proton pump inhibitor is recommended in patients receiving DAPT or oral anticoagulant monotherapy who are at high risk of gastrointestinal bleeding. ^{253,336,352}	I	A
Clopidogrel is recommended as an alternative antiplatelet therapy in case of aspirin intolerance. ³⁵³	I	B
Coronary revascularization in patients with DM		
It is recommended that the same revascularization techniques are implemented (e.g. the use of DES and the radial approach for PCI, and the use of the left internal mammary artery as the graft for CABG) in patients with and without DM. ³⁴⁴	I	A
It is recommended to check renal function if patients have taken metformin immediately before angiography and withhold metformin if renal function deteriorates.	I	C
Treatment of HF in patients with DM		
ACEIs and beta-blockers are indicated in symptomatic patients with HFrEF and DM, to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and death. ^{458,461,473–476,497}	I	A
MRAs are indicated in patients with HFrEF and DM who remain symptomatic despite treatment with ACEIs and beta-blockers, to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and death. ^{465,466}	I	A
Device therapy with an ICD, CRT, or CRT-D is recommended in patients with DM, as in the general population with HF. ^{479–481}	I	A
ARBs are indicated in symptomatic patients with HFrEF and DM who do not tolerate ACEIs, to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and death. ^{457,459,460}	I	B
Sacubitril/valsartan is indicated instead of ACEIs to reduce the risk of HF hospitalization and death in patients with HFrEF and DM who remain symptomatic, despite treatment with ACEIs, beta-blockers, and MRAs. ^{421,471}	I	B

Continued

Diuretics are recommended in patients with HFpEF, HFmrEF, or HFrEF with signs and/or symptoms of fluid congestion, to improve symptoms. ⁴⁷⁸	I	B
Cardiac revascularization with CABG surgery has shown similar benefits for the reduction of long-term risk of death in patients with HFrEF with and without DM, and is recommended for patients with two- or three-vessel CAD, including a significant LAD stenosis. ⁴⁸²	I	B
Aliskiren (a direct renin inhibitor) is not recommended for patients with HFrEF and DM because of a higher risk of hypotension, worsening renal function, hyperkalaemia, and stroke. ⁴⁵⁵	III	B
T2DM treatment to reduce HF risk		
Recommendations	Class^a	Level^b
SGLT2 inhibitors (empagliflozin, canagliflozin, and dapagliflozin) are recommended to lower risk of HF hospitalization in patients with DM. ^{306,311,496}	I	A
Thiazolidinediones (pioglitazone and rosiglitazone) are associated with an increased risk of incident HF in patients with DM, and are not recommended for DM treatment in patients at risk of HF (or with previous HF). ^{279,491–493}	III	A
The DPP4 inhibitor saxagliptin is associated with an increased risk of HF hospitalization, and is not recommended for DM treatment in patients at risk of HF (or with previous HF). ²⁹¹	III	B
Management of arrhythmias in patients with DM		
Oral anticoagulation with a NOAC, which is preferred over VKAs, is recommended in DM patients aged >65 years with AF and a CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc score ≥2, if not contraindicated. ⁵⁰³	I	A
a. ICD therapy is recommended in DM patients with symptomatic HF (New York Heart Association class II or III) and LVEF ≤35% after 3 months of optimal medical therapy, who are expected to survive for at least 1 year with good functional status.	I	A
b. ICD therapy is recommended in DM patients with documented ventricular fibrillation or haemodynamically unstable VT in the absence of reversible causes, or within 48 hours of MI. ⁵⁰⁶	I	A
Beta-blockers are recommended for patients with DM with HF and after acute MI with LVEF <40%, to prevent sudden cardiac death. ⁵¹²	I	A
Diagnosis and management of PAD in patients with DM		
Carotid artery disease		
In patients with DM and carotid artery disease it is recommended to implement the same diagnostic workup and therapeutic options (conservative, surgical, or endovascular) as in patients without DM.	I	C
LEAD diagnosis		
Screening for LEAD is indicated on a yearly basis, with clinical assessment and/or ABI measurement.	I	C
Patient education about foot care is recommended in patients with DM, and especially those with LEAD, even if asymptomatic. Early recognition of tissue loss and/or infection, and referral to a multidisciplinary team, ^g is mandatory to improve limb salvage. ⁵²²	I	C
An ABI <0.90 is diagnostic for LEAD, irrespective of symptoms. In case of symptoms, further assessment, including duplex ultrasound, is indicated.	I	C
In case of elevated ABI (>1.40), other non-invasive tests, including TBI or duplex ultrasound, are indicated.	I	C
Duplex ultrasound is indicated as the first-line imaging method to assess the anatomy and haemodynamic status of lower extremity arteries.	I	C
CT angiography or magnetic resonance angiography is indicated in case of LEAD when revascularization is considered.	I	C
LEAD management		
In patients with DM and symptomatic LEAD, antiplatelet therapy is recommended. ⁵⁴¹	I	A
As patients with DM and LEAD are at very high CV risk, ^d an LDL-C target of <1.4 mmol/L (<55 mg/dL) or an LDL-C reduction of at least 50% is recommended. ^{e 200,201,210}	I	B
In patients with DM with CLTI, the assessment of the risk of amputation is recommended; the Wifl score ^h is useful for this purpose. ^{494,522}	I	B
In case of CLTI, revascularization is indicated whenever feasible for limb salvage. ⁵⁴²	I	C
Prevention and management of CKD in patients with DM		
It is recommended that patients with DM are screened annually for kidney disease by assessment of eGFR and urinary albumin:creatinine ratio. ⁵⁴³	I	A
Tight glucose control, targeting HbA1c <7.0% (or <53 mmol/mol), is recommended to decrease microvascular complications in patients with DM. ^{145–149}	I	A

Continued

It is recommended that patients with hypertension and DM are treated in an individualized manner, SBP to 130 mmHg and <130 mmHg if tolerated, but not <120 mmHg. In older people (aged >65 years) the SBP goal is to a range of 130–139 mmHg. ^{155,159,181–183}	I	A
A RAAS blocker (ACEI or ARB) is recommended for the treatment of hypertension in patients with DM, particularly in the presence of proteinuria, microalbuminuria, or LVH. ^{167–170}	I	A
Treatment with an SGLT2 inhibitor (empagliflozin, canagliflozin, or dapagliflozin) is associated with a lower risk of renal endpoints and is recommended if eGFR is 30 to <90 mL/min/1.73 m ² . ^{306,311,313,496}	I	B
Patient-centred care in DM		
Group-based structured education programmes are recommended in patients with DM, to improve DM knowledge, glycaemic control, disease management, and patient empowerment. ^{560–562}	I	A
Patient-centred care is recommended to facilitate shared control and decision-making within the context of patient priorities and goals. ^{553,554,573}	I	C

© ESC 2019

ABI = ankle–brachial index; ACEI = angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor; ACS = acute coronary syndromes; AF = atrial fibrillation; ARB = angiotensin receptor blocker; BP = blood pressure; CABG = coronary artery bypass graft; CAD = coronary artery disease; CCS = chronic coronary syndromes; CHA₂DS₂-VASc = Congestive heart failure, Hypertension, Age ≥75 years (Doubled), Diabetes mellitus, Stroke or transient ischaemic attack (Doubled), Vascular disease, Age 65–74 years, Sex category; CKD = chronic kidney disease; CLTI = chronic limb-threatening ischaemia; CRT = cardiac resynchronization therapy; CRT-D = cardiac resynchronization therapy with implantable defibrillator; CT = computed tomography; CV = cardiovascular; CVD = cardiovascular disease; DAPT = dual antiplatelet therapy; DBP = diastolic blood pressure; DES = drug-eluting stent; DM = diabetes mellitus; DPP4 = dipeptidyl peptidase-4; EAS = European Atherosclerosis Society; ECG = electrocardiogram; eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate; ESC = European Society of Cardiology; FPG = fasting plasma glucose; GLP1-RA = glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist; HAS-BLED = Hypertension, Abnormal renal/liver function, Stroke, Bleeding history or predisposition, Labile international normalized ratio, Elderly (>65 years), Drugs/alcohol concomitantly; HbA1c = haemoglobin A1c; HDL-C = high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; HR = heart failure; HFmrEF = heart failure with mid-range ejection fraction; HFpEF = heart failure with preserved ejection fraction; HFrEF = heart failure with reduced ejection fraction; ICD = implantable cardioverter defibrillator; IGT = impaired glucose tolerance; LAD = left anterior descending coronary artery; LDL-C = low-density lipoprotein cholesterol; LEAD = lower extremity artery disease; LV = left ventricular; LVEF = left ventricular ejection fraction; LVH = left ventricular hypertrophy; MI = myocardial infarction; MRAs = mineralocorticoid receptor antagonists; NOAC = non-vitamin K antagonist oral anticoagulant; OGTT = oral glucose tolerance test; PAD = peripheral arterial disease; PCI = percutaneous coronary intervention; PCSK9 = proprotein convertase subtilisin/kexin type 9; RAAS = renin–angiotensin–aldosterone system; SBP = systolic blood pressure; SGLT2 = sodium-glucose co-transporter 2; T2DM = type 2 diabetes mellitus; TBI = toe–brachial index; VKA = vitamin K antagonist; VT = ventricular tachycardia; Wifl = Wound, Ischaemia, and foot Infection.

^aClass of recommendation.

^bLevel of evidence.

^cA commonly stated goal for obese patients with DM is to lose around 5% of baseline weight.

^dIt is recommended that all individuals reduce the amount of sedentary time by breaking up periods of sedentary activity with moderate-to-vigorous physical activity in bouts of ≥10 min (broadly equivalent to 1000 steps).

^eSee Table 7.

^fSee the 2019 ESC/EAS Guidelines for the management of dyslipidaemias for non-HDL-C and apolipoprotein B targets.

^gIncluding a diabetologist and a vascular specialist.

^hSee Table 12.

14 Appendix

Author/Task Force Member Affiliations:

Victor Aboyans, Department of Cardiology, Dupuytren University Hospital, Limoges, France; **Clifford J. Bailey**, Life and Health Sciences, Aston University, Birmingham, United Kingdom; **Antonio Ceriello**, Cardiovascular and Metabolic Diseases, IRCCS MultiMedica, Milan, Italy; **Victoria Delgado**, Cardiology, Leiden University Medical Center, Leiden, Netherlands; **Massimo Federici**, Department of Systems Medicine, University of Rome Tor Vergata, Rome, Italy; **Gerasimos Filippatos**, University of Athens, Athens, Greece and University of Cyprus, Nicosia, Cyprus; **Diederick E. Grobbee**, Julius Center for Health Sciences and Primary Care, University Medical Center, Utrecht, Netherlands; **Tina Birgitte Hansen**, Department of Cardiology, Zealand University Hospital, Roskilde, Denmark and Department of Regional Health Research, University of Southern Denmark, Odense, Denmark; **Heikki V. Huikuri**, Internal Medicine, University of Oulu, Oulu, Finland; **Isabelle Johansson**, Cardiology Unit, Department of Medicine K2,

Karolinska Institute and Karolinska University Stockholm, Sweden; **Peter Jüni**, Applied Health Research Centre, Li Ka Shing Knowledge Institute of St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, Canada; **Maddalena Lettino**, Cardiology, Cardiovascular Department, San Gerardo Hospital ASST Monza, Monza, Italy; **Nikolaus Marx**, Internal Medicine I, RWTH Aachen University, Aachen, Germany; **Linda G. Mellbin**, Cardiology Unit, Department of Medicine Solna, Karolinska Institute, Stockholm, Sweden; **Carl J. Östgren**, Department of Medical and Health Sciences, Linköping University, Linköping, Sweden; **Bianca Rocca**, Pharmacology, Catholic University School of Medicine, Rome, Italy; **Marco Roffi**, Cardiology, University Hospitals, Geneva, Switzerland; **Naveed Sattar**, Cardiovascular and Medical Sciences, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, United Kingdom; **Petar M. Seferović**, Heart Failure Center, Belgrade University Medical Center, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Medicine, Belgrade, Serbia; **Miguel Sousa-Uva**, Cardiac Surgery, Hospital Santa Cruz, Carnaxide, Portugal; **Paul Valensi**, Endocrinology Diabetology Nutrition, Jean Verdier Hospital, APHP, Paris Nord University, CINFO, CRNH-IdF, Bondy, France; **David C. Wheeler**, Department of Renal Medicine, University College London, London, United Kingdom.

ESC Committee for Practice Guidelines (CPG): Stephan Windecker (Chairperson) (Switzerland), Victor Aboyans (France), Colin Baigent (UK), Jean-Philippe Collet (France), Veronica Dean (France), Victoria Delgado (Netherlands), Donna Fitzsimons (United Kingdom), Chris P. Gale (United Kingdom), Diederick E. Grobbee (Netherlands), Sigrun Halvorsen (Norway), Gerhard Hindricks (Germany), Bernard Jung (France), Peter Juni (Canada), Hugo A. Katus (Germany), Ulf Landmesser (Germany), Christophe Leclercq (France), Maddalena Lettino (Italy), Basil S. Lewis (Israel), Bela Merkely (Hungary), Christian Mueller (Switzerland), Steffen E. Petersen (United Kingdom), Anna Sonia Petronio (Italy), Dimitrios J. Richter (Greece), Marco Roffi (Switzerland), Evgeny Shlyakhto (Russian Federation), Iain A. Simpson (United Kingdom), Miguel Sousa-Uva (Portugal), Rhian M. Touyz (United Kingdom).

ESC National Cardiac Societies actively involved in the review process of the 2019 ESC Guidelines on diabetes, pre-diabetes, and cardiovascular diseases developed in collaboration with the EASD.

Armenia: Armenian Cardiologists Association, Parounak H. Zelveian; **Austria:** Austrian Society of Cardiology, Daniel Scherr; **Azerbaijan:** Azerbaijan Society of Cardiology, Tofiq Jahangirov; **Belarus:** Belorussian Scientific Society of Cardiologists, Irina Lazareva; **Belgium:** Belgian Society of Cardiology, Bharati Shivalkar; **Bosnia and Herzegovina:** Association of Cardiologists of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Nabil Naser; **Bulgaria:** Bulgarian Society of Cardiology, Ivan Gruev; **Croatia:** Croatian Cardiac Society, Davor Milicic; **Cyprus:** Cyprus Society of Cardiology, Petros M. Petrou; **Czech Republic:** Czech Society of Cardiology, Aleš Linhart; **Denmark:** Danish Society of Cardiology, Per Hildebrandt; **Egypt:** Egyptian Society of Cardiology, Hosam Hasan-Ali; **Estonia:** Estonian Society of Cardiology, Toomas Marandi; **Finland:** Finnish Cardiac Society, Seppo Lehto; **France:** French Society of Cardiology, Jacques Mansourati; **Georgia:** Georgian Society of Cardiology, Ramaz Kurashvili; **Greece:** Hellenic Society of Cardiology, Gerasimos Siasos; **Hungary:** Hungarian Society of Cardiology, Csaba Lengyel; **Iceland:** Icelandic Society of Cardiology, Inga S. Thrainsdottir; **Israel:** Israel Heart Society, Doron Aronson; **Italy:** Italian Federation of Cardiology, Andrea Di Lenarda; **Kazakhstan:** Association of Cardiologists of Kazakhstan, Aigul Raissova; **Kosovo (Republic of):** Kosovo Society of Cardiology, Pranvera Ibrahim; **Kyrgyzstan:** Kyrgyz Society of Cardiology, Saamai Abilova; **Latvia:** Latvian Society of Cardiology, Karlis Trusinskis; **Lebanon:** Lebanese Society of Cardiology, Georges Saade; **Libya:** Libyan Cardiac Society, Hisham Benlamin; **Lithuania:** Lithuanian Society of Cardiology, Zaneta Petrulioniene; **Luxembourg:** Luxembourg Society of Cardiology, Cristiana Banu; **Malta:** Maltese Cardiac Society, Caroline Jane Magri; **Moldova (Republic of):** Moldavian Society of Cardiology, Lilia David; **Montenegro:** Montenegro Society of Cardiology, Aneta Boskovic; **Morocco:** Moroccan Society of Cardiology, Mohamed Alami; **Netherlands:** Netherlands Society of Cardiology, An Ho Liem; **North Macedonia:** North Macedonian Society of Cardiology, Marijan Bosevski; **Norway:** Norwegian Society of Cardiology, Gard Frodahl Tveitevaag Svingen; **Poland:** Polish Cardiac Society, Marianna Janion; **Portugal:** Portuguese Society of Cardiology, Cristina Gavina; **Romania:** Romanian Society of Cardiology, Dragos Vinereanu; **Russian Federation:** Russian

Society of Cardiology, Sergey Nedogoda; **San Marino:** San Marino Society of Cardiology, Tatiana Mancini; **Serbia:** Cardiology Society of Serbia, Marina Deljanin Ilic; **Slovakia:** Slovak Society of Cardiology, Lubomira Fabryova; **Slovenia:** Slovenian Society of Cardiology, Zlatko Fras; **Spain:** Spanish Society of Cardiology, Manuel F. Jiménez-Navarro; **Sweden:** Swedish Society of Cardiology, Anna Norhammar; **Switzerland:** Swiss Society of Cardiology, Roger Lehmann; **Tunisia:** Tunisian Society of Cardiology and Cardio-Vascular Surgery, Mohamed Sami Mourali; **Turkey:** Turkish Society of Cardiology, Dilek Ural; **Ukraine:** Ukrainian Association of Cardiology, Elena Nesukay; **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:** British Cardiovascular Society, Tahseen Ahmad Chowdhury.

15 References

1. International Diabetes Federation. IDF Diabetes Atlas - 8th Edition. <http://diabetesatlas.org/resources/2017-atlas.html> (June 14 2019).
2. American Diabetes Association. Diagnosis and classification of diabetes mellitus. *Diabetes Care* 2014;**37**:S81–S90.
3. World Health Organization. Definition and diagnosis of diabetes mellitus and intermediate and hyperglycaemia. Report of a WHO/IDF consultation. http://www.who.int/diabetes/publications/diagnosis_diabetes2006/en/ (June 14 2019).
4. World Health Organization. Use of Glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c) in the diagnosis of diabetes mellitus: abbreviated report of a WHO consultation. http://www.who.int/diabetes/publications/report-hba1c_2011.pdf (June 14 2019).
5. American Diabetes Association. 2. Classification and diagnosis of diabetes: *Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes-2019*. *Diabetes Care* 2019;**42**:S13–S28.
6. Barry E, Roberts S, Oke J, Vijayaraghavan S, Normansell R, Greenhalgh T. Efficacy and effectiveness of screen and treat policies in prevention of type 2 diabetes: systematic review and meta-analysis of screening tests and interventions. *BMJ* 2017;**356**:i6538.
7. Cosson E, Hamo-Tchatchouang E, Banu I, Nguyen MT, Chiheb S, Ba H, Valensi P. A large proportion of prediabetes and diabetes goes undiagnosed when only fasting plasma glucose and/or HbA1c are measured in overweight or obese patients. *Diabetes Metab* 2010;**36**:312–318.
8. Shahim B, Gyberg V, De Bacquer D, Kotseva K, De Backer G, Schnell O, Tuomilehto J, Wood D, Rydén L. Undetected dysglycaemia common in primary care patients treated for hypertension and/or dyslipidaemia: on the need for a screening strategy in clinical practice. A report from EUROASPIRE IV a registry from the EuroObservational Research Programme of the European Society of Cardiology. *Cardiovasc Diabetol* 2018;**17**:21.
9. Norhammar A, Tenerz A, Nilsson G, Hamsten A, Efendic S, Rydén L, Malmberg K. Glucose metabolism in patients with acute myocardial infarction and no previous diagnosis of diabetes mellitus: a prospective study. *Lancet* 2002;**359**:2140–2144.
10. Bartnik M, Rydén L, Malmberg K, Ohrvik J, Pyörälä K, Standl E, Ferrari R, Simoons M, Soler-Soler J; Euro Heart Survey Investigators. Oral glucose tolerance test is needed for appropriate classification of glucose regulation in patients with coronary artery disease: a report from the Euro Heart Survey on Diabetes and the Heart. *Heart* 2007;**93**:72–77.
11. Gyberg V, De Bacquer D, Kotseva K, De Backer G, Schnell O, Sundvall J, Tuomilehto J, Wood D, Rydén L; EUROASPIRE IV Investigators. Screening for dysglycaemia in patients with coronary artery disease as reflected by fasting glucose, oral glucose tolerance test, and HbA1c: a report from EUROASPIRE IV—a survey from the European Society of Cardiology. *Eur Heart J* 2015;**36**:1171–1177.
12. Doerr R, Hoffmann U, Otter W, Heinemann L, Hunger-Battefeld W, Kulzer B, Klinge A, Lodwig V, Amann-Zalan I, Sturm D, Tschoepe D, Spitzer SG, Stumpf J, Lohmann T, Schnell O. Oral glucose tolerance test and HbA1c for diagnosis of diabetes in patients undergoing coronary angiography: [corrected] the Silent Diabetes Study. *Diabetologia* 2011;**54**:2923–2930.
13. Opie LH. Metabolic management of acute myocardial infarction comes to the fore and extends beyond control of hyperglycemia. *Circulation* 2008;**117**:2172–2177.
14. Tenerz A, Norhammar A, Silveira A, Hamsten A, Nilsson G, Rydén L, Malmberg K. Diabetes, insulin resistance, and the metabolic syndrome in patients with acute myocardial infarction without previously known diabetes. *Diabetes Care* 2003;**26**:2770–2776.
15. Chatterton H, Younger T, Fischer A, Khunti K; Programme Development Group. Risk identification and interventions to prevent type 2 diabetes in adults at high risk: summary of NICE guidance. *BMJ* 2012;**345**:e4624.

16. Ritsinger V, Tanoglidi E, Malmberg K, Nasman P, Ryden L, Tenerz A, Norhammar A. Sustained prognostic implications of newly detected glucose abnormalities in patients with acute myocardial infarction: long-term follow-up of the Glucose Tolerance in Patients with Acute Myocardial Infarction cohort. *Diab Vasc Dis Res* 2015;**12**:23–32.
17. Roberts S, Barry E, Craig D, Airoidi M, Bevan G, Greenhalgh T. Preventing type 2 diabetes: systematic review of studies of cost-effectiveness of lifestyle programmes and metformin, with and without screening, for pre-diabetes. *BMJ Open* 2017;**7**:e017184.
18. Shahim B, De Bacquer D, De Backer G, Gyberg V, Kotseva K, Mellbin L, Schnell O, Tuomilehto J, Wood D, Ryden L. The prognostic value of fasting plasma glucose, two-hour postload glucose, and HbA1c in patients with coronary artery disease: a report from EUROASPIRE IV: a survey from the European Society of Cardiology. *Diabetes Care* 2017;**40**:1233–1240.
19. American Diabetes Association. 2. Classification and diagnosis of diabetes: *Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes-2018*. *Diabetes Care* 2018;**41**:S13–S27.
20. de Boer IH, Gao X, Cleary PA, Bebu I, Lachin JM, Molitch ME, Orchard T, Paterson AD, Perkins BA, Steffes MW, Zinman B, Diabetes C; Diabetes Control and Complications Trial/Epidemiology of Diabetes Interventions and Complications (DCCT/EDIC) Research Group. Albuminuria changes and cardiovascular and renal outcomes in type 1 diabetes: the DCCT/EDIC study. *Clin J Am Soc Nephrol* 2016;**11**:1969–1977.
21. Huelsmann M, Neuhold S, Resl M, Strunk G, Brath H, Francesconi C, Adlbrecht C, Prager R, Luger A, Pacher R, Clodi M. PONTIAC (NT-proBNP selected prevention of cardiac events in a population of diabetic patients without a history of cardiac disease): a prospective randomized controlled trial. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2013;**62**:1365–1372.
22. Price AH, Weir CJ, Welsh P, McLachlan S, Strachan MWJ, Sattar N, Price JF. Comparison of non-traditional biomarkers, and combinations of biomarkers, for vascular risk prediction in people with type 2 diabetes: the Edinburgh Type 2 Diabetes study. *Atherosclerosis* 2017;**264**:67–73.
23. Emerging Risk Factors Collaboration, Sarwar N, Gao P, Seshasai SR, Gobin R, Kaptoge S, Di Angelantonio E, Ingelsson E, Lawlor DA, Selvin E, Stampfer M, Stehouwer CD, Lewington S, Pennells L, Thompson A, Sattar N, White IR, Ray KK, Danesh J. Diabetes mellitus, fasting blood glucose concentration, and risk of vascular disease: a collaborative meta-analysis of 102 prospective studies. *Lancet* 2010;**375**:2215–2222.
24. Rawshani A, Sattar N, Franzen S, Rawshani A, Hattersley AT, Svensson AM, Eliasson B, Gudbjornsdottir S. Excess mortality and cardiovascular disease in young adults with type 1 diabetes in relation to age at onset: a nationwide, register-based cohort study. *Lancet* 2018;**392**:477–486.
25. Tancredi M, Rosengren A, Svensson AM, Kosiborod M, Pivodic A, Gudbjornsdottir S, Wedel H, Clements M, Dahlqvist S, Lind M. Excess mortality among persons with type 2 diabetes. *N Engl J Med* 2015;**373**:1720–1732.
26. Sattar N, Rawshani A, Franzen S, Rawshani A, Svensson AM, Rosengren A, McGuire DK, Eliasson B, Gudbjornsdottir S. Age at diagnosis of type 2 diabetes mellitus and associations with cardiovascular and mortality risks. *Circulation* 2019;**139**:2228–2237.
27. Piepoli MF, Hoes AW, Agewall S, Albus C, Brotons C, Catapano AL, Cooney MT, Corra U, Cosyns B, Deaton C, Graham I, Hall MS, Hobbs FDR, Lochen ML, Lollgen H, Marques-Vidal P, Perk J, Prescott E, Redon J, Richter DJ, Sattar N, Smulders Y, Tiberi M, van der Worp HB, van Dis I, Verschuren WMM, Binno S; ESC Scientific Document Group. 2016 European Guidelines on cardiovascular disease prevention in clinical practice: The Sixth Joint Task Force of the European Society of Cardiology and Other Societies on Cardiovascular Disease Prevention in Clinical Practice (constituted by representatives of 10 societies and by invited experts) Developed with the special contribution of the European Association for Cardiovascular Prevention & Rehabilitation (EACPR). *Eur Heart J* 2016;**37**:2315–2381.
28. Ritsinger V, Hero C, Svensson AM, Saleh N, Lagerqvist B, Eeg-Olofsson K, Norhammar A. Characteristics and prognosis in women and men with type 1 diabetes undergoing coronary angiography: a nationwide registry report. *Diabetes Care* 2018;**41**:876–883.
29. Prospective Studies Collaboration and Asia Pacific Cohort Studies Collaboration. Sex-specific relevance of diabetes to occlusive vascular and other mortality: a collaborative meta-analysis of individual data from 980 793 adults from 68 prospective studies. *Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol* 2018;**6**:538–546.
30. Vistisen D, Witte DR, Brunner EJ, Kivimaki M, Tabak A, Jorgensen ME, Faerch K. Risk of cardiovascular disease and death in individuals with prediabetes defined by different criteria: the Whitehall II study. *Diabetes Care* 2018;**41**:899–906.
31. Emerging Risk Factors Collaboration, Kaptoge S, Di Angelantonio E, Pennells L, Wood AM, White IR, Gao P, Walker M, Thompson A, Sarwar N, Caslake M, Butterworth AS, Amouyel P, Assmann G, Bakker SJ, Barr EL, Barrett-Connor E, Benjamin EJ, Bjorkelund C, Brenner H, Brunner E, Clarke R, Cooper JA, Cremer P, Cushman M, Dagenais GR, D'Agostino RB Sr, Dankner R, Davey-Smith G, Deeg D, Dekker JM, Engstrom G, Folsom AR, Fowkes FG, Gallacher J, Gaziano JM, Giampaoli S, Gillum RF, Hofman A, Howard BV, Ingelsson E, Iso H, Jorgensen T, Kiechl S, Kitamura A, Kiyohara Y, Koenig W, Kromhout D, Kuller LH, Lawlor DA, Meade TW, Nissinen A, Nordestgaard BG, Onat A, Panagiotakos DB, Psaty BM, Rodriguez B, Rosengren A, Salomaa V, Kauhanen J, Salonen JT, Shaffer JA, Shea S, Ford I, Stehouwer CD, Strandberg TE, Tipping RW, Tositto A, Wassertheil-Smoller S, Wennberg P, Westendorp RG, Whincup PH, Wilhelmsen L, Woodward M, Lowe GD, Wareham NJ, Khaw KT, Sattar N, Packard CJ, Gudnason V, Ridker PM, Pepys MB, Thompson SG, Danesh J. C-reactive protein, fibrinogen, and cardiovascular disease prediction. *N Engl J Med* 2012;**367**:1310–1320.
32. Hendriks SH, van Dijk PR, van Hateren KJ, van Pelt JL, Groenier KH, Bilo HJ, Bakker SJ, Landman GW, Kleefstra N. High-sensitive troponin T is associated with all-cause and cardiovascular mortality in stable outpatients with type 2 diabetes (ZODIAC-37). *Am Heart J* 2016;**174**:43–50.
33. Galsgaard J, Persson F, Hansen TW, Jorsal A, Tarnow L, Parving HH, Rossing P. Plasma high-sensitivity troponin T predicts end-stage renal disease and cardiovascular and all-cause mortality in patients with type 1 diabetes and diabetic nephropathy. *Kidney Int* 2017;**92**:1242–1248.
34. Huelsmann M, Neuhold S, Strunk G, Moertl D, Berger R, Prager R, Abrahamian H, Riedl M, Pacher R, Luger A, Clodi M. NT-proBNP has a high negative predictive value to rule-out short-term cardiovascular events in patients with diabetes mellitus. *Eur Heart J* 2008;**29**:2259–2264.
35. Perkovic V, Verdon C, Ninomiya T, Barzi F, Cass A, Patel A, Jardine M, Gallagher M, Turnbull F, Chalmers J, Craig J, Huxley R. The relationship between proteinuria and coronary risk: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *PLoS Med* 2008;**5**(10):e207.
36. Gaede P, Vedel P, Parving HH, Pedersen O. Intensified multifactorial intervention in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and microalbuminuria: the Steno type 2 randomised study. *Lancet* 1999;**353**:617–622.
37. Gaede P, Oelgaard J, Carstensen B, Rossing P, Lund-Andersen H, Parving HH, Pedersen O. Years of life gained by multifactorial intervention in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and microalbuminuria: 21 years follow-up on the Steno-2 randomised trial. *Diabetologia* 2016;**59**:2298–2307.
38. Valensi P, Lorgis L, Cottin Y. Prevalence, incidence, predictive factors and prognosis of silent myocardial infarction: a review of the literature. *Arch Cardiovasc Dis* 2011;**104**:178–188.
39. Hadaegh F, Ehteshami-Afshar S, Hajebrahimi MA, Hajsheikhholeslami F, Azizi F. Silent coronary artery disease and incidence of cardiovascular and mortality events at different levels of glucose regulation; results of greater than a decade follow-up. *Int J Cardiol* 2015;**182**:334–339.
40. Anselmino M, Ohrvik J, Ryden L; Euro Heart Survey Investigators. Resting heart rate in patients with stable coronary artery disease and diabetes: a report from the euro heart survey on diabetes and the heart. *Eur Heart J* 2010;**31**:3040–3045.
41. Stettler C, Bearth A, Allemann S, Zwahlen M, Zanchin L, Deplazes M, Christ ER, Teuscher A, Diem P. QTc interval and resting heart rate as long-term predictors of mortality in type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus: a 23-year follow-up. *Diabetologia* 2007;**50**:186–194.
42. Liao D, Carnethon M, Evans GW, Cascio WE, Heiss G. Lower heart rate variability is associated with the development of coronary heart disease in individuals with diabetes: the atherosclerosis risk in communities (ARIC) study. *Diabetes* 2002;**51**:3524–3531.
43. Pop-Busui R, Evans GW, Gerstein HC, Fonseca V, Fleg JL, Hoogwerf BJ, Genuth S, Grimm RH, Corson MA, Prineas R; ACCORD Study Group. Effects of cardiac autonomic dysfunction on mortality risk in the Action to Control Cardiovascular Risk in Diabetes (ACCORD) trial. *Diabetes Care* 2010;**33**:1578–1584.
44. Acampa W, Petretta M, Daniele S, Del Prete G, Assante R, Zampella E, Cuocolo A. Incremental prognostic value of stress myocardial perfusion imaging in asymptomatic diabetic patients. *Atherosclerosis* 2013;**227**:307–312.
45. Anand DV, Lim E, Hopkins D, Corder R, Shaw LJ, Sharp P, Lipkin D, Lahiri A. Risk stratification in uncomplicated type 2 diabetes: prospective evaluation of the combined use of coronary artery calcium imaging and selective myocardial perfusion scintigraphy. *Eur Heart J* 2006;**27**:713–721.
46. Scognamiglio R, Negut C, Ramondo A, Tiengo A, Avogaro A. Detection of coronary artery disease in asymptomatic patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2006;**47**:65–71.
47. Wackers FJ, Young LH, Inzucchi SE, Chyun DA, Davey JA, Barrett EJ, Taillefer R, Wittlin SD, Heller GV, Filipchuk N, Engel S, Ratner RE, Iskandrian AE; Detection of Ischemia in Asymptomatic Diabetics Investigators. Detection of silent myocardial ischemia in asymptomatic diabetic subjects: the DIAD study. *Diabetes Care* 2004;**27**:1954–1961.
48. Zellweger MJ, Maraun M, Osterhues HH, Keller U, Muller-Brand J, Jeger R, Pfister O, Burkard T, Eckstein F, von Felten S, Osswald S, Pfisterer M. Progression to overt or silent CAD in asymptomatic patients with diabetes mellitus at high coronary risk: main findings of the prospective multicenter BARDOT trial with a pilot randomized treatment substudy. *JACC Cardiovasc Imaging* 2014;**7**:1001–1010.

49. Lee DP, Fearon WF, Froelicher VF. Clinical utility of the exercise ECG in patients with diabetes and chest pain. *Chest* 2001;**119**:1576–1581.
50. Cosson E, Paycha F, Paries J, Cattani S, Ramadan A, Meddah D, Attali JR, Valensi P. Detecting silent coronary stenoses and stratifying cardiac risk in patients with diabetes: ECG stress test or exercise myocardial scintigraphy? *Diabet Med* 2004;**21**:342–348.
51. Marwick TH, Case C, Vasey C, Allen S, Short L, Thomas JD. Prediction of mortality by exercise echocardiography: a strategy for combination with the duke treadmill score. *Circulation* 2001;**103**:2566–2571.
52. Valensi P, Paries J, Brulport-Cerisier V, Torremocha F, Sachs RN, Vanzetto G, Cosson E, Lormeau B, Attali JR, Marechaud R, Estour B, Halimi S. Predictive value of silent myocardial ischemia for cardiac events in diabetic patients: influence of age in a French multicenter study. *Diabetes Care* 2005;**28**:2722–2727.
53. Ernande L, Audureau E, Jellis CL, Bergerot C, Henegar C, Sawaki D, Czibik G, Volpi C, Canoui-Poitrine F, Thibault H, Ternacle J, Moulin P, Marwick TH, Derumeaux G. Clinical implications of echocardiographic phenotypes of patients with diabetes mellitus. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2017;**70**:1704–1716.
54. From AM, Scott CG, Chen HH. The development of heart failure in patients with diabetes mellitus and pre-clinical diastolic dysfunction: a population-based study. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2010;**55**:300–305.
55. Jellis C, Wright J, Kennedy D, Sacre J, Jenkins C, Haluska B, Martin J, Fenwick J, Marwick TH. Association of imaging markers of myocardial fibrosis with metabolic and functional disturbances in early diabetic cardiomyopathy. *Circ Cardiovasc Imaging* 2011;**4**:693–702.
56. Ng AC, Delgado V, Bertini M, van der Meer RW, Rijzewijk LJ, Shanks M, Nucifora G, Smit JW, Diamant M, Romijn JA, de Roos A, Leung DY, Lamb HJ, Bax JJ. Findings from left ventricular strain and strain rate imaging in asymptomatic patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. *Am J Cardiol* 2009;**104**:1398–1401.
57. Nguyen MT, Cosson E, Valensi P, Poinard P, Nitenberg A, Pham I. Transthoracic echocardiographic abnormalities in asymptomatic diabetic patients: association with microalbuminuria and silent coronary artery disease. *Diabetes Metab* 2011;**37**:343–350.
58. Ng AC, Delgado V, Bertini M, van der Meer RW, Rijzewijk LJ, Hooi Ewe S, Siebelink HM, Smit JW, Diamant M, Romijn JA, de Roos A, Leung DY, Lamb HJ, Bax JJ. Myocardial steatosis and biventricular strain and strain rate imaging in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. *Circulation* 2010;**122**:2538–2544.
59. Ng ACT, Auger D, Delgado V, van Elderen SGC, Bertini M, Siebelink HM, van der Geest RJ, Bonetti C, van der Velde ET, de Roos A, Smit JWA, Leung DY, Bax JJ, Lamb HJ. Association between diffuse myocardial fibrosis by cardiac magnetic resonance contrast-enhanced T-1 mapping and subclinical myocardial dysfunction in diabetic patients: a pilot study. *Circ Cardiovasc Imaging* 2012;**5**:51–59.
60. Katakami N, Mita T, Goshio M, Takahara M, Irie Y, Yasuda T, Matsuoka TA, Osonoi T, Watada H, Shimomura I. Clinical utility of carotid ultrasonography in the prediction of cardiovascular events in patients with diabetes: a combined analysis of data obtained in five longitudinal studies. *J Atheroscler Thromb* 2018;**25**:1053–1066.
61. Kavousi M, Desai CS, Ayers C, Blumenthal RS, Budoff MJ, Mahabadi AA, Ikram MA, van der Lugt A, Hofman A, Erbel R, Khera A, Geisel MH, Jockel KH, Lehmann N, Hoffmann U, O'Donnell CJ, Massaro JM, Liu K, Mohlenkamp S, Ning H, Franco OH, Greenland P. Prevalence and prognostic implications of coronary artery calcification in low-risk women: a meta-analysis. *JAMA* 2016;**316**:2126–2134.
62. Lorenz MW, Polak JF, Kavousi M, Mathiesen EB, Volzke H, Tuomainen TP, Sander D, Plichtart M, Catapano AL, Robertson CM, Kiechl S, Rundek T, Desvarieux M, Lind L, Schmid C, DasMahapatra P, Gao L, Ziegelbauer K, Bots ML, Thompson SG, PROG-IMT Study Group. Carotid intima-media thickness progression to predict cardiovascular events in the general population (the PROG-IMT collaborative project): a meta-analysis of individual participant data. *Lancet* 2012;**379**:2053–2062.
63. Valenti V, Hartaigh BO, Cho I, Schulman-Marcus J, Gransar H, Heo R, Truong QA, Shaw LJ, Knapper J, Kelkar AA, Sciarretta S, Chang HJ, Callister TQ, Min JK. Absence of coronary artery calcium identifies asymptomatic diabetic individuals at low near-term but not long-term risk of mortality: a 15-year follow-up study of 9715 patients. *Circ Cardiovasc Imaging* 2016;**9**:e003528.
64. Lièvre MM, Moulin P, Thivolet C, Rodier M, Rigalleau V, Penfornis A, Pradignac A, Ovize M, DYNAMIT investigators. Detection of silent myocardial ischemia in asymptomatic patients with diabetes: results of a randomized trial and meta-analysis assessing the effectiveness of systematic screening. *Trials* 2011;**12**:23.
65. Clerc OF, Fuchs TA, Stehli J, Benz DC, Grani C, Messerli M, Giannopoulos AA, Buechel RR, Luscher TF, Pazhenkottal AP, Kaufmann PA, Gaemperli O. Non-invasive screening for coronary artery disease in asymptomatic diabetic patients: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials. *Eur Heart J Cardiovasc Imaging* 2018;**19**:838–846.
66. Cosson E, Guimack M, Paries J, Paycha F, Attali JR, Valensi P. Prognosis for coronary stenoses in patients with diabetes and silent myocardial ischemia. *Diabetes Care* 2003;**26**:1313–1314.
67. Muhlestein JB, Lappe DL, Lima JA, Rosen BD, May HT, Knight S, Bluemke DA, Towner SR, Le V, Bair TL, Vavere AL, Anderson JL. Effect of screening for coronary artery disease using CT angiography on mortality and cardiac events in high-risk patients with diabetes: the FACTOR-64 randomized clinical trial. *JAMA* 2014;**312**:2234–2243.
68. Young LH, Wackers FJ, Chyun DA, Davey JA, Barrett EJ, Taillefer R, Heller GV, Iskandrian AE, Wittlin SD, Filipchuk N, Ratner RE, Inzucchi SE, DIAD Investigators. Cardiac outcomes after screening for asymptomatic coronary artery disease in patients with type 2 diabetes: the DIAD study: a randomized controlled trial. *JAMA* 2009;**301**:1547–1555.
69. Faglia E, Manuela M, Antonella Q, Michela G, Vincenzo C, Maurizio C, Roberto M, Alberto M. Risk reduction of cardiac events by screening of unknown asymptomatic coronary artery disease in subjects with type 2 diabetes mellitus at high cardiovascular risk: an open-label randomized pilot study. *Am Heart J* 2005;**149**:e1–e6.
70. Turrini F, Scarlini S, Mannucci C, Messori R, Giovanardi P, Magnavacchi P, Cappelli C, Evandri V, Zanasi A, Romano S, Cavani R, Ghidoni I, Tondi S, Bondi M. Does coronary Atherosclerosis Deserve to be Diagnosed early in Diabetic patients? The DADDY-D trial. Screening diabetic patients for unknown coronary disease. *Eur J Intern Med* 2015;**26**:407–413.
71. Tandon S, Wackers FJ, Inzucchi SE, Bansal S, Staib LH, Chyun DA, Davey JA, Young LH; DIAD Investigators. Gender-based divergence of cardiovascular outcomes in asymptomatic patients with type 2 diabetes: results from the DIAD study. *Diab Vasc Dis Res* 2012;**9**:124–130.
72. Ryden L, Grant PJ, Anker SD, Berne C, Cosentino F, Danchin N, Deaton C, Escaned J, Hammes HP, Huikuri H, Marre M, Marx N, Mellbin L, Ostergren J, Patrono C, Seferovic P, Uva MS, Taskinen MR, Tendera M, Tuomilehto J, Valensi P, Zamorano JL, Achenbach S, Baumgartner H, Bax JJ, Bueno H, Dean V, Erol C, Fagard R, Ferrari R, Hasdai D, Hoes AW, Kirchhof P, Knuuti J, Kolh P, Lancellotti P, Linhart A, Nihoyannopoulos P, Piepoli MF, Ponikowski P, Sirnes PA, Tamargo JL, Torbicki A, Wijns W, Windecker S, De Backer G, Ezquerro EA, Avogaro A, Badimon L, Baranova E, Betteridge J, Ceriello A, Funck-Brentano C, Gulba DC, Kjekshus JK, Lev E, Mueller C, Neyses L, Nilsson PM, Perk J, Reiner Z, Sattar N, Schachinger V, Scheen A, Schirmer H, Stromberg A, Sudzhaeva S, Viigimaa M, Vlachopoulos C, Xuereb RG. ESC Guidelines on diabetes, pre-diabetes, and cardiovascular diseases developed in collaboration with the EASD: The Task Force on diabetes, pre-diabetes, and cardiovascular diseases of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) and developed in collaboration with the European Association for the Study of Diabetes (EASD). *Eur Heart J* 2013;**34**:3035–3087.
73. Malik S, Budoff MJ, Katz R, Blumenthal RS, Bertoni AG, Nasir K, Szklo M, Barr RG, Wong ND. Impact of subclinical atherosclerosis on cardiovascular disease events in individuals with metabolic syndrome and diabetes: the multi-ethnic study of atherosclerosis. *Diabetes Care* 2011;**34**:2285–2290.
74. Akazawa S, Tojikubo M, Nakano Y, Nakamura S, Tamai H, Yonemoto K, Sadasima E, Kawasaki T, Koga N. Usefulness of carotid plaque (sum and maximum of plaque thickness) in combination with intima-media thickness for the detection of coronary artery disease in asymptomatic patients with diabetes. *J Diabetes Investig* 2016;**7**:396–403.
75. Irie Y, Katakami N, Kaneto H, Takahara M, Nishio M, Kasami R, Sakamoto K, Umayahara Y, Sumitsui S, Ueda Y, Kosugi K, Shimomura I. The utility of ultrasonic tissue characterization of carotid plaque in the prediction of cardiovascular events in diabetic patients. *Atherosclerosis* 2013;**230**:399–405.
76. Hanssen NM, Huijberts MS, Schalkwijk CG, Nijpels G, Dekker JM, Stehouwer CD. Associations between the ankle-brachial index and cardiovascular and all-cause mortality are similar in individuals without and with type 2 diabetes: nineteen-year follow-up of a population-based cohort study. *Diabetes Care* 2012;**35**:1731–1735.
77. Vigili de Kreutzenberg S, Fadini GP, Guzzinati S, Mazzucato M, Volpi A, Coracina A, Avogaro A. Carotid plaque calcification predicts future cardiovascular events in type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes Care* 2015;**38**:1937–1944.
78. Den Ruijter HM, Peters SA, Anderson TJ, Britton AR, Dekker JM, Eijkemans MJ, Engstrom G, Evans GW, de Graaf J, Grobbee DE, Hedblad B, Hofman A, Holewijn S, Ikeda A, Kavousi M, Kitagawa K, Kitamura A, Koffijberg H, Lonn EM, Lorenz MW, Mathiesen EB, Nijpels G, Okazaki S, O'Leary DH, Polak JF, Price JF, Robertson C, Rembold CM, Rosvall M, Rundek T, Salonen JT, Sitzer M, Stehouwer CD, Witteman JC, Moons KG, Bots ML. Common carotid intima-media thickness measurements in cardiovascular risk prediction: a meta-analysis. *JAMA* 2012;**308**:796–803.
79. American Diabetes Association. 4. Lifestyle management: *Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes-2018*. *Diabetes Care* 2018;**41**:S38–S50.
80. Evert AB, Boucher JL, Cypress M, Dunbar SA, Franz MJ, Mayer-Davis EJ, Neumiller JJ, Nwankwo R, Verdi CL, Urbanski P, Yancy WS Jr. Nutrition therapy recommendations for the management of adults with diabetes. *Diabetes Care* 2014;**37**:S120–S143.
81. Inzucchi SE, Bergenstal RM, Buse JB, Diamant M, Ferrannini E, Nauck M, Peters AL, Tsapas A, Wender R, Matthews DR. Management of hyperglycaemia in type

- 2 diabetes, 2015: a patient-centred approach. Update to a position statement of the American Diabetes Association and the European Association for the Study of Diabetes. *Diabetologia* 2015;**58**:429–442.
82. Balk EM, Earley A, Raman G, Avendano EA, Pittas AG, Remington PL. Combined diet and physical activity promotion programs to prevent type 2 diabetes among persons at increased risk: a systematic review for the Community Preventive Services Task Force. *Ann Intern Med* 2015;**163**:437–451.
 83. MacLeod J, Franz MJ, Handu D, Gradwell E, Brown C, Evert A, Reppert A, Robinson M. Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics Nutrition Practice Guideline for Type 1 and Type 2 Diabetes in Adults: nutrition intervention evidence reviews and recommendations. *J Acad Nutr Diet* 2017;**117**:1637–1658.
 84. Galaviz KI, Weber MB, Straus A, Haw JS, Narayan KMV, Ali MK. Global diabetes prevention interventions: a systematic review and network meta-analysis of the real-world impact on incidence, weight, and glucose. *Diabetes Care* 2018;**41**:1526–1534.
 85. Tuomilehto J, Lindström J, Eriksson JG, Valle TT, Hämäläinen H, Ilanne-Parikka P, Keinänen-Kiukkaanniemi S, Laakso M, Louheranta A, Rastas M, Salminen V, Uusitupa M; Finnish Diabetes Prevention Study Group. Prevention of type 2 diabetes mellitus by changes in lifestyle among subjects with impaired glucose tolerance. *N Engl J Med* 2001;**344**:1343–1350.
 86. Li G, Zhang P, Wang J, An Y, Gong Q, Gregg EW, Yang W, Zhang B, Shuai Y, Hong J, Engelgau MM, Li H, Roglic G, Hu Y, Bennett PH. Cardiovascular mortality, all-cause mortality, and diabetes incidence after lifestyle intervention for people with impaired glucose tolerance in the Da Qing Diabetes Prevention Study: a 23-year follow-up study. *Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol* 2014;**2**:474–480.
 87. Gong Q, Zhang P, Wang J, Ma J, An Y, Chen Y, Zhang B, Feng X, Li H, Chen X, Cheng YJ, Gregg EW, Hu Y, Bennett PH, Li G; Da Qing Diabetes Prevention Study Group. Morbidity and mortality after lifestyle intervention for people with impaired glucose tolerance: 30-year results of the Da Qing Diabetes Prevention Outcome Study. *Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol* 2019;**7**:452–461.
 88. Diabetes Prevention Program Research Group. Long-term effects of lifestyle intervention or metformin on diabetes development and microvascular complications over 15-year follow-up: the Diabetes Prevention Program Outcomes Study. *Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol* 2015;**3**:866–875.
 89. Hamdy O, Mottalib A, Morsi A, El-Sayed N, Goebel-Fabbri A, Arathuzik G, Shahar J, Kirpich A, Zrebiec J. Long-term effect of intensive lifestyle intervention on cardiovascular risk factors in patients with diabetes in real-world clinical practice: a 5-year longitudinal study. *BMJ Open Diabetes Res Care* 2017;**5**:e000259.
 90. Franz MJ, Boucher JL, Rutten-Ramos S, VanWormer JJ. Lifestyle weight-loss intervention outcomes in overweight and obese adults with type 2 diabetes: a systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized clinical trials. *J Acad Nutr Diet* 2015;**115**:1447–1463.
 91. Look AHEAD Research Group, Wing RR, Bolin P, Brancati FL, Bray GA, Clark JM, Coday M, Crow RS, Curtis JM, Egan CM, Espeland MA, Evans M, Foreyt JP, Ghazarian S, Gregg EW, Harrison B, Hazuda HP, Hill JO, Horton ES, Hubbard VS, Jakicic JM, Jeffery RW, Johnson KC, Kahn SE, Kitabchi AE, Knowler WC, Lewis CE, Maschak-Carey BJ, Montez MG, Murillo A, Nathan DM, Patricio J, Peters A, Pi-Sunyer X, Pownall H, Reboussin D, Regensteiner JG, Rickman AD, Ryan DH, Safford M, Wadden TA, Wagenknecht LE, West DS, Williamson DF, Yanovski SZ. Cardiovascular effects of intensive lifestyle intervention in type 2 diabetes. *N Engl J Med* 2013;**369**:145–154.
 92. Lean ME, Leslie WS, Barnes AC, Brosnahan N, Thom G, McCombie L, Peters C, Zhyzhneuskaya S, Al-Mrabeh A, Hollingsworth KG, Rodrigues AM, Rehackova L, Adamson AJ, Snihotta FF, Mathers JC, Ross HM, McIlvenna Y, Stefanetti R, Trenell M, Welsh P, Kean S, Ford I, McConnachie A, Sattar N, Taylor R. Primary care-led weight management for remission of type 2 diabetes (DiRECT): an open-label, cluster-randomised trial. *Lancet* 2018;**391**:541–551.
 93. Lean MEJ, Leslie WS, Barnes AC, Brosnahan N, Thom G, McCombie L, Peters C, Zhyzhneuskaya S, Al-Mrabeh A, Hollingsworth KG, Rodrigues AM, Rehackova L, Adamson AJ, Snihotta FF, Mathers JC, Ross HM, McIlvenna Y, Welsh P, Kean S, Ford I, McConnachie A, Messow CM, Sattar N, Taylor R. Durability of a primary care-led weight-management intervention for remission of type 2 diabetes: 2-year results of the DiRECT open-label, cluster-randomised trial. *Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol* 2019;**7**:344–355.
 94. Sjöström L, Lindroos AK, Peltonen M, Torgerson J, Bouchard C, Carlsson B, Dahlgren S, Larsson B, Narbro K, Sjöström CD, Sullivan M, Wedel H; Swedish Obese Subjects Study Scientific Group. Lifestyle, diabetes, and cardiovascular risk factors 10 years after bariatric surgery. *N Engl J Med* 2004;**351**:2683–2693.
 95. Ikramuddin S, Korner J, Lee WJ, Thomas AJ, Connett JE, Bantle JP, Leslie DB, Wang Q, Inabnet WB III, Jeffery RW, Chong K, Chuang LM, Jensen MD, Vella A, Ahmed L, Belani K, Billington CJ. Lifestyle intervention and medical management with vs without Roux-en-Y gastric bypass and control of hemoglobin A1c, LDL cholesterol, and systolic blood pressure at 5 years in the Diabetes Surgery Study. *JAMA* 2018;**319**:266–278.
 96. Estruch R, Ros E, Salas-Salvadó J, Covas MI, Corella D, Arós F, Gómez-Gracia E, Ruiz-Gutiérrez V, Fiol M, Lapetra J, Lamuela-Raventós RM, Serra-Majem L, Pinto X, Basora J, Muñoz MA, Sorlí JV, Martínez JA, Fitó M, Gea A, Hernán MA, Martínez-González MA; PREDIMED Study Investigators. Primary prevention of cardiovascular disease with a Mediterranean diet supplemented with extra-virgin olive oil or nuts. *N Engl J Med* 2018;**378**:e34.
 97. Snorgaard O, Poulsen GM, Andersen HK, Astrup A. Systematic review and meta-analysis of dietary carbohydrate restriction in patients with type 2 diabetes. *BMJ Open Diabetes Res Care* 2017;**5**:e000354.
 98. Bloomfield HE, Koeller E, Greer N, MacDonald R, Kane R, Wilt TJ. Effects on health outcomes of a Mediterranean diet with no restriction on fat intake: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Ann Intern Med* 2016;**165**:491–500.
 99. Sacks FM, Lichtenstein AH, Wu JHY, Appel LJ, Creager MA, Kris-Etherton PM, Miller M, Rimm EB, Rudel LL, Robinson JG, Stone NJ, Van Horn LV; American Heart Association. Dietary fats and cardiovascular disease: a Presidential Advisory from the American Heart Association. *Circulation* 2017;**136**:e1–e23.
 100. Wheeler ML, Dunbar SA, Jaacks LM, Karmally W, Mayer-Davis EJ, Wylie-Rosett J, Yancy WS Jr. Macronutrients, food groups, and eating patterns in the management of diabetes: a systematic review of the literature, 2010. *Diabetes Care* 2012;**35**:434–445.
 101. ORIGIN Trial Investigators, Bosch J, Gerstein HC, Dagenais GR, Díaz R, Dyal L, Jung H, Maggiono AP, Probstfeld J, Ramachandran A, Riddle MC, Rydén LE, Yusuf S. n-3 fatty acids and cardiovascular outcomes in patients with dysglycemia. *N Engl J Med* 2012;**367**:309–318.
 102. ASCEND Study Collaborative Group, Bowman L, Mafham M, Wallendszus K, Stevens W, Buck G, Barton J, Murphy K, Aung T, Haynes R, Cox J, Murawska A, Young A, Lay M, Chen F, Sammons E, Waters E, Adler A, Bodansky J, Farmer A, McPherson R, Neil A, Simpson D, Peto R, Baigent C, Collins R, Parish S, Armitage J. Effects of n-3 fatty acid supplements in diabetes mellitus. *N Engl J Med* 2018;**379**:1540–1550.
 103. Bhatt DL, Steg PG, Miller M, Brinton EA, Jacobson TA, Ketchum SB, Doyle RT Jr, Juliano RA, Jiao L, Granowitz C, Tardif JC, Ballantyne CM; REDUCE-IT Investigators. Cardiovascular risk reduction with icosapent ethyl for hypertriglyceridemia. *N Engl J Med* 2019;**380**:11–22.
 104. Locke A, Schneiderhan J, Zick SM. Diets for health: goals and guidelines. *Am Fam Physician* 2018;**97**:721–728.
 105. Wood AM, Kaptoge S, Butterworth AS, Willeit P, Warnakula S, Bolton T, Paige E, Paul DS, Sweeting M, Burgess S, Bell S, Astle W, Stevens D, Koulman A, Selmer RM, Verschuren WMM, Sato S, Njolstad I, Woodward M, Salomaa V, Nordestgaard BG, Yeap BB, Fletcher A, Melander O, Kuller LH, Balkau B, Marmot M, Koenig W, Casiglia E, Cooper C, Arndt V, Franco OH, Wennberg P, Gallacher J, de la Cámara AG, Volzke H, Dahm CC, Dale CE, Bergmann MM, Crespo CJ, van der Schouw YT, Kaaks R, Simons LA, Laggiou P, Schoufour JD, Boer JMA, Key TJ, Rodríguez B, Moreno-Iribas C, Davidon KW, Taylor JO, Sacerdote C, Wallace RB, Quiros JR, Tumino R, Blazer DG II, Linneberg A, Daimon M, Panico S, Howard B, Skeie G, Strandberg T, Weiderpass E, Nietert PJ, Psaty BM, Kromhout D, Salamanca-Fernandez E, Kiechl S, Krumholz HM, Grioni S, Palli D, Huerta JM, Price J, Sundström J, Arriola L, Arima H, Travis RC, Panagiotakos DB, Karakatsani A, Trichopoulos A, Kuhn T, Grobbee DE, Barrett-Connor E, van Schoor N, Boeing H, Overvad K, Kahvanen J, Wareham N, Langenberg C, Forouhi N, Wennberg M, Despres JP, Cushman M, Cooper JA, Rodríguez CJ, Sakurai M, Shaw JE, Knuijman M, Voortman T, Meisinger C, Tjønneland A, Brenner H, Palmieri L, Dallongeville J, Brunner EJ, Assmann G, Trevisan M, Gillum RF, Ford I, Sattar N, Lazo M, Thompson SG, Ferrari P, Leon DA, Smith GD, Peto R, Jackson R, Banks E, Di Angelantonio E, Danesh J; Emerging Risk Factors Collaboration/EPIC-CVD/UK Biobank Alcohol Study Group. Risk thresholds for alcohol consumption: combined analysis of individual-participant data for 599 912 current drinkers in 83 prospective studies. *Lancet* 2018;**391**:1513–1523.
 106. Bidel S, Hu G, Qiao Q, Jousilahti P, Antikainen R, Tuomilehto J. Coffee consumption and risk of total and cardiovascular mortality among patients with type 2 diabetes. *Diabetologia* 2006;**49**:2618–2626.
 107. Bak AA, Grobbee DE. The effect on serum cholesterol levels of coffee brewed by filtering or boiling. *N Engl J Med* 1989;**321**:1432–1437.
 108. Huxley R, Lee CM, Barzi F, Timmermeister L, Czernichow S, Perkovic V, Grobbee DE, Batty D, Woodward M. Coffee, decaffeinated coffee, and tea consumption in relation to incident type 2 diabetes mellitus: a systematic review with meta-analysis. *Arch Intern Med* 2009;**169**:2053–2063.
 109. Sluik D, Buijsse B, Muckelbauer R, Kaaks R, Teucher B, Johnsen NF, Tjønneland A, Overvad K, Ostergaard JN, Amiano P, Ardanaz E, Bendinelli B, Pala V, Tumino R, Ricceri F, Mattiello A, Spijkerman AM, Monnikhof EM, May AM, Franks PW, Nilsson PM, Wennberg P, Rolandsson O, Fagherazzi G, Boutron-Ruault MC, Clavel-Chapelon F, Castano JM, Gallo V, Boeing H, Nothlings U. Physical activity and mortality in individuals with diabetes mellitus: a prospective study and meta-analysis. *Arch Intern Med* 2012;**172**:1285–1295.
 110. Vanhees L, Geladas N, Hansen D, Kouidi E, Niebauer J, Reiner Z, Cornelissen V, Adamopoulos S, Prescott E, Borjesson M, Bjarnason-Wehrens B, Bjornstad HH, Cohen-Solal A, Conraads V, Corrado D, De Sutter J, Doherty P, Doyle F,

- Dugmore D, Ellingsen O, Fagard R, Giada F, Gielen S, Hager A, Halle M, Heidbuchel H, Jegier A, Mazic S, McGee H, Mellwig KP, Mendes M, Mezzani A, Pattyn N, Pelliccia A, Piepoli M, Rauch B, Schmidt-Trucksass A, Takken T, van Buuren F, Vanuzzo D. Importance of characteristics and modalities of physical activity and exercise in the management of cardiovascular health in individuals with cardiovascular risk factors: recommendations from the EACPR. Part II. *Eur J Prev Cardiol* 2012;**19**:1005–1033.
111. Umpierre D, Ribeiro PA, Kramer CK, Leitao CB, Zucatti AT, Azevedo MJ, Gross JL, Ribeiro JP, Schaan BD. Physical activity advice only or structured exercise training and association with HbA1c levels in type 2 diabetes: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *JAMA* 2011;**305**:1790–1799.
 112. Church TS, Blair SN, Cocroham S, Johannsen N, Johnson W, Kramer K, Mikus CR, Myers V, Nauta M, Rodarte RQ, Sparks L, Thompson A, Earnest CP. Effects of aerobic and resistance training on hemoglobin A1c levels in patients with type 2 diabetes: a randomized controlled trial. *JAMA* 2010;**304**:2253–2262.
 113. Colberg SR, Sigal RJ, Yardley JE, Riddell MC, Dunstan DW, Dempsey PC, Horton ES, Castorino K, Tate DF. Physical activity/exercise and diabetes: a position statement of the American Diabetes Association. *Diabetes Care* 2016;**39**:2065–2079.
 114. Willi C, Bodenmann P, Ghali WA, Faris PD, Cornuz J. Active smoking and the risk of type 2 diabetes: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *JAMA* 2007;**298**:2654–2664.
 115. GBD 2015 Tobacco Collaborators. Smoking prevalence and attributable disease burden in 195 countries and territories, 1990–2015: a systematic analysis from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. *Lancet* 2017;**389**:1885–1906.
 116. Cao S, Yang C, Gan Y, Lu Z. The health effects of passive smoking: an overview of systematic reviews based on observational epidemiological evidence. *PLoS One* 2015;**10**:e0139907.
 117. Jennings C, Kotseva K, De Bacquer D, Hoes A, de Velasco J, Brusaferrero S, Mead A, Jones J, Tonstad S, Wood D; EUROACTION PLUS Study Group. Effectiveness of a preventive cardiology programme for high CVD risk persistent smokers: the EUROACTION PLUS varenicline trial. *Eur Heart J* 2014;**35**:1411–1420.
 118. Franck C, Filion KB, Eisenberg MJ. Smoking cessation in patients with acute coronary syndrome. *Am J Cardiol* 2018;**121**:1105–1111.
 119. Beulens JW, van der Schouw YT, Bergmann MM, Rohrmann S, Schulze MB, Buijsse B, Grobbee DE, Arriola L, Cauchi S, Tormo MJ, Allen NE, van der AD, Balkau B, Boeing H, Clavel-Chapelon F, de Lauzon-Guillan B, Franks P, Froguel P, Gonzales C, Halkjaer J, Huerta JM, Kaaks R, Key TJ, Khaw KT, Krogh V, Molina-Montes E, Nilsson P, Overvad K, Palli D, Panico S, Ramon Quirios J, Rolandsson O, Romieu I, Romaguera D, Sacerdote C, Sanchez MJ, Spijkerman AM, Teucher B, Tjonneland A, Tumino R, Sharp S, Forouhi NG, Langenberg C, Feskens EJ, Riboli E, Wareham NJ; InterAct Consortium. Alcohol consumption and risk of type 2 diabetes in European men and women: influence of beverage type and body size The EPIC-InterAct study. *J Intern Med* 2012;**272**:358–370.
 120. Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network. Risk estimation and the prevention of cardiovascular disease. <http://www.sign.ac.uk/sign-149-risk-estimation-and-the-prevention-of-cardiovascular-disease.html> (July 3 2018).
 121. Ray KK, Seshasai SR, Wijesuriya S, Sivakumaran R, Nethercott S, Preiss D, Erqou S, Sattar N. Effect of intensive control of glucose on cardiovascular outcomes and death in patients with diabetes mellitus: a meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials. *Lancet* 2009;**373**:1765–1772.
 122. Control Group, Turnbull FM, Abraira C, Anderson RP, Byington RP, Chalmers JP, Duckworth WC, Evans GW, Gerstein HC, Holman RR, Moritz TE, Neal BC, Ninomiya T, Patel AA, Paul SK, Travert F, Woodward M. Intensive glucose control and macrovascular outcomes in type 2 diabetes. *Diabetologia* 2009;**52**:2288–2298.
 123. Laiteerapong N, Ham SA, Gao Y, Moffet HH, Liu JY, Huang ES, Karter AJ. The legacy effect in type 2 diabetes: impact of early glycemic control on future complications (the Diabetes & Aging Study). *Diabetes Care* 2019;**42**:416–426.
 124. The DECODE study group on behalf of the European Diabetes Epidemiology Group. Glucose tolerance and mortality: comparison of WHO and American Diabetes Association diagnostic criteria. *Lancet* 1999;**354**:617–621.
 125. Ceriello A, Colagiuri S, Gerich J, Tuomilehto J; Guideline Development Group. Guideline for management of postmeal glucose. *Nutr Metab Cardiovasc Dis* 2008;**18**:S17–S33.
 126. Zhou JJ, Schwenke DC, Bahn G, Reaven P; VADT Investigators. Glycemic variation and cardiovascular risk in the veterans affairs diabetes trial. *Diabetes Care* 2018;**41**:2187–2194.
 127. Raz I, Wilson PW, Strojek K, Kowalska I, Bizikov V, Gitt AK, Jermendy G, Campaigne BN, Kerr L, Milicevic Z, Jacober SJ. Effects of prandial versus fasting glycemia on cardiovascular outcomes in type 2 diabetes: the HEART2D trial. *Diabetes Care* 2009;**32**:381–386.
 128. Raz I, Ceriello A, Wilson PW, Battiou C, Su EW, Kerr L, Jones CA, Milicevic Z, Jacober SJ. Post hoc subgroup analysis of the HEART2D trial demonstrates lower cardiovascular risk in older patients targeting postprandial versus fasting/premeal glycemia. *Diabetes Care* 2011;**34**:1511–1513.
 129. Holman RR, Coleman RL, Chan JCN, Chasson JL, Feng H, Ge J, Gerstein HC, Gray R, Huo Y, Lang Z, McMurray JJ, Ryden L, Schroder S, Sun Y, Theodorakis MJ, Tendera M, Tucker L, Tuomilehto J, Wei Y, Yang W, Wang D, Hu D, Pan C; ACE Study Group. Effects of acarbose on cardiovascular and diabetes outcomes in patients with coronary heart disease and impaired glucose tolerance (ACE): a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. *Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol* 2017;**5**:877–886.
 130. Lin CC, Li CI, Yang SY, Liu CS, Chen CC, Fuh MM, Chen W, Li TC. Variation of fasting plasma glucose: a predictor of mortality in patients with type 2 diabetes. *Am J Med* 2012;**125**:416 e9–e18.
 131. Hirakawa Y, Arima H, Zoungas S, Ninomiya T, Cooper M, Hamet P, Mancia G, Poulter N, Harrap S, Woodward M, Chalmers J. Impact of visit-to-visit glycemic variability on the risks of macrovascular and microvascular events and all-cause mortality in type 2 diabetes: the ADVANCE trial. *Diabetes Care* 2014;**37**:2359–2365.
 132. Zinman B, Marso SP, Poulter NR, Emerson SS, Pieber TR, Pratley RE, Lange M, Brown-Frandsen K, Moses A, Ocampo Francisco AM, Barner Lekdorf J, Kvist K, Buse JB; DEVOTE Study Group. Day-to-day fasting glycaemic variability in DEVOTE: associations with severe hypoglycaemia and cardiovascular outcomes (DEVOTE 2). *Diabetologia* 2018;**61**:48–57.
 133. Fysekidis M, Cosson E, Banu I, Duteil R, Cyrille C, Valensi P. Increased glycemic variability and decrease of the postprandial glucose contribution to HbA1c in obese subjects across the glycemic continuum from normal glycemia to first time diagnosed diabetes. *Metabolism* 2014;**63**:1553–1561.
 134. Borg R, Kuenen JC, Carstensen B, Zheng H, Nathan DM, Heine RJ, Nerup J, Borch-Johnsen K, Witte DR; ADAG Study Group. HbA(1c) and mean blood glucose show stronger associations with cardiovascular disease risk factors than do postprandial glycaemia or glucose variability in persons with diabetes: the A1C-Derived Average Glucose (ADAG) study. *Diabetologia* 2011;**54**:69–72.
 135. Ceriello A, Monnier L, Owens D. Glycaemic variability in diabetes: clinical and therapeutic implications. *Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol* 2019;**7**:221–230.
 136. Iqbal A, Heller S. Managing hypoglycaemia. *Best Pract Res Clin Endocrinol Metab* 2016;**30**:413–430.
 137. Mellbin LG, Malmberg K, Waldenström A, Wedel H, Rydén L; DIGAMI Investigators. Prognostic implications of hypoglycaemic episodes during hospitalisation for myocardial infarction in patients with type 2 diabetes: a report from the DIGAMI 2 trial. *Heart* 2009;**95**:721–727.
 138. ADVANCE Collaborative Group, Patel A, MacMahon S, Chalmers J, Neal B, Billot L, Woodward M, Marre M, Cooper M, Glasziou P, Grobbee D, Hamet P, Harrap S, Heller S, Mancia G, Liu L, Mogensen, CE, Pan, N, Poulter, C, Rodgers, A, Williams, B, Bompoint, S, de Zeeuw, D, Joshi, R, Travert, F. Intensive blood glucose control and vascular outcomes in patients with type 2 diabetes. *N Engl J Med* 2008;**358**:2560–2572.
 139. ORIGIN Trial Investigators, Mellbin LG, Ryden L, Riddle MC, Probstfield J, Rosenstock J, Diaz R, Yusuf S, Gerstein HC. Does hypoglycaemia increase the risk of cardiovascular events? A report from the ORIGIN trial. *Eur Heart J* 2013;**34**:3137–3144.
 140. Pieber TR, Marso SP, McGuire DK, Zinman B, Poulter NR, Emerson SS, Pratley RE, Woo V, Heller S, Lange M, Brown-Frandsen K, Moses A, Barner Lekdorf J, Lehmann L, Kvist K, Buse JB; DEVOTE Study Group. DEVOTE 3: temporal relationships between severe hypoglycaemia, cardiovascular outcomes and mortality. *Diabetologia* 2018;**61**:58–65.
 141. Bosi E, Scavini M, Ceriello A, Cucinotta D, Tiengo A, Marino R, Bonizzoni E, Giorgino F; PRISMA Study Group. Intensive structured self-monitoring of blood glucose and glycemic control in noninsulin-treated type 2 diabetes: the PRISMA randomized trial. *Diabetes Care* 2013;**36**:2887–2894.
 142. Danne T, Nimri R, Battelino T, Bergenstal RM, Close KL, DeVries JH, Garg S, Heinemann L, Hirsch I, Amiel SA, Beck R, Bosi E, Buckingham B, Cobelli C, Dassau E, Doyle FJ III, Heller S, Hovorka R, Jia W, Jones T, Kordonouri O, Kovatchev B, Kowalski A, Laffel L, Maahs D, Murphy HR, Norgaard K, Parkin CG, Renard E, Saboo B, Scharf M, Tamborlane WV, Weinzimer SA, Phillip M. International consensus on use of continuous glucose monitoring. *Diabetes Care* 2017;**40**:1631–1640.
 143. Bolinder J, Antuna R, Geelhoed-Duijvestijn P, Kroger J, Weitgasser R. Novel glucose-sensing technology and hypoglycaemia in type 1 diabetes: a multicentre, non-masked, randomised controlled trial. *Lancet* 2016;**388**:2254–2263.
 144. Haak T, Hanaire H, Ajan R, Hermanns N, Riveline JP, Rayman G. Flash glucose-sensing technology as a replacement for blood glucose monitoring for the management of insulin-treated type 2 diabetes: a multicenter, open-label randomized controlled trial. *Diabetes Ther* 2017;**8**:55–73.
 145. UK Prospective Diabetes Study (UKPDS) Group. Intensive blood-glucose control with sulphonylureas or insulin compared with conventional treatment and risk of complications in patients with type 2 diabetes (UKPDS 33). *Lancet* 1998;**352**:837–853.

146. UK Prospective Diabetes Study (UKPDS) Group. Effect of intensive blood-glucose control with metformin on complications in overweight patients with type 2 diabetes (UKPDS 34). *Lancet* 1998;**352**:854–865.
147. Diabetes Control and Complications Trial (DCCT)/Epidemiology of Diabetes Interventions and Complications (EDIC) Research Group, Lachin JM, White NH, Hainsworth DP, Sun W, Cleary PA, Nathan DM. Effect of intensive diabetes therapy on the progression of diabetic retinopathy in patients with type 1 diabetes: 18 years of follow-up in the DCCT/EDIC. *Diabetes* 2015;**64**:631–642.
148. Diabetes Control and Complications Trial Research Group, Nathan DM, Genuth S, Lachin J, Cleary P, Crofford O, Davis M, Rand L, Siebert C. The effect of intensive treatment of diabetes on the development and progression of long-term complications in insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. *N Engl J Med* 1993;**329**:977–986.
149. Holman RR, Paul SK, Bethel MA, Matthews DR, Neil HA. 10-year follow-up of intensive glucose control in type 2 diabetes. *N Engl J Med* 2008;**359**:1577–1589.
150. Doucet J, Verny C, Balkau B, Scheen AJ, Bauduceau B. Haemoglobin A1c and 5-year all-cause mortality in French type 2 diabetic patients aged 70 years and older: the GERODIAB observational cohort. *Diabetes Metab* 2018;**44**:465–472.
151. ORIGIN Trial Investigators. Predictors of nonsevere and severe hypoglycemia during glucose-lowering treatment with insulin glargine or standard drugs in the ORIGIN trial. *Diabetes Care* 2015;**38**:22–28.
152. Nathan DM, Bayless M, Cleary P, Genuth S, Gubitosi-Klug R, Lachin JM, Lorenzi G, Zinman B; DCCT/EDIC Research Group. Diabetes control and complications trial/epidemiology of diabetes interventions and complications study at 30 years: advances and contributions. *Diabetes* 2013;**62**:3976–3986.
153. Hall JE, do Carmo JM, da Silva AA, Wang Z, Hall ME. Obesity-induced hypertension: interaction of neurohumoral and renal mechanisms. *Circ Res* 2015;**116**:991–1006.
154. Bangalore S, Kumar S, Lobach I, Messerli FH. Blood pressure targets in subjects with type 2 diabetes mellitus/impaired fasting glucose: observations from traditional and bayesian random-effects meta-analyses of randomized trials. *Circulation* 2011;**123**:2799–2810, 9 p following 810.
155. Emdin CA, Rahimi K, Neal B, Callender T, Perkovic V, Patel A. Blood pressure lowering in type 2 diabetes: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *JAMA* 2015;**313**:603–615.
156. Arima H, Anderson C, Omai T, Woodward M, MacMahon S, Mancia G, Bousser MG, Tzourio C, Harrap S, Liu L, Neal B, Chalmers J; PROGRESS Collaborative Group. Degree of blood pressure reduction and recurrent stroke: the PROGRESS trial. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 2014;**85**:1284–1285.
157. Mancia G, Grassi G. Blood pressure targets in type 2 diabetes. Evidence against or in favour of an aggressive approach. *Diabetologia* 2018;**61**:517–525.
158. Holman RR, Bethel MA, Mentz RJ, Thompson VP, Lokhnygina Y, Buse JB, Chan JC, Choi J, Gustavson SM, Iqbal N, Maggioni AP, Marso SP, Ohman P, Pagidipati NJ, Poulter N, Ramachandran A, Zinman B, Hernandez AF; EXSCEL Study Group. Effects of once-weekly exenatide on cardiovascular outcomes in type 2 diabetes. *N Engl J Med* 2017;**377**:1228–1239.
159. Zoungas S, Chalmers J, Neal B, Billot L, Li Q, Hirakawa Y, Arima H, Monaghan H, Joshi R, Colagiuri S, Cooper ME, Glasziou P, Grobbee D, Hamet P, Harrap S, Heller S, Lisheng L, Mancia G, Marre M, Matthews DR, Mogensen CE, Perkovic V, Poulter N, Rodgers A, Williams B, MacMahon S, Patel A, Woodward M; ADVANCE-ON Collaborative Group. Follow-up of blood-pressure lowering and glucose control in type 2 diabetes. *N Engl J Med* 2014;**371**:1392–1406.
160. Williams B, Mancia G, Spiering W, Agabiti Rosei E, Azizi M, Burnier M, Clement DL, Coca A, de Simone G, Dominiczak A, Kahan T, Mahfoud F, Redon J, Ruilope L, Zanchetti A, Kerins M, Kjeldsen SE, Kreutz R, Laurent S, Lip GYH, McManus R, Narkiewicz K, Ruschitzka F, Schmieder RE, Shlyakhto E, Tsioufis C, Aboyans V, Desormais I; ESC Scientific Document Group. 2018 ESC/ESH Guidelines for the management of arterial hypertension. *Eur Heart J* 2018;**39**:3021–3104.
161. Sacks FM, Svetkey LP, Vollmer WM, Appel LJ, Bray GA, Harsha D, Obarzanek E, Conlin PR, Miller ER III, Simons-Morton DG, Karanja N, Lin PH; DASH-Sodium Collaborative Research Group. Effects on blood pressure of reduced dietary sodium and the Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH) diet. *N Engl J Med* 2001;**344**:3–10.
162. Kastorini CM, Milionis HJ, Esposito K, Giugliano D, Goudevenos JA, Panagiotakos DB. The effect of Mediterranean diet on metabolic syndrome and its components: a meta-analysis of 50 studies and 534,906 individuals. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2011;**57**:1299–1313.
163. Toledo E, Hu FB, Estruch R, Buil-Cosiales P, Corella D, Salas-Salvado J, Covas MI, Aros F, Gomez-Gracia E, Fiol M, Lapetra J, Serra-Majem L, Pinto X, Lamuela-Raventos RM, Saez G, Bullo M, Ruiz-Gutierrez V, Ros E, Sorli JV, Martinez-Gonzalez MA. Effect of the Mediterranean diet on blood pressure in the PREDIMED trial: results from a randomized controlled trial. *BMC Med* 2013;**11**:207.
164. Hansen D, Niebauer J, Cornelissen V, Barna O, Neunhauserer D, Stettler C, Tonoli C, Greco E, Fagard R, Coninx K, Vanhees L, Piepoli MF, Pedretti R, Ruiz GR, Corra U, Schmid JP, Davos CH, Edelmann F, Abreu A, Rauch B, Ambrosetti M, Braga SS, Beckers P, Bussotti M, Faggiano P, Garcia-Porrero E, Koudi E, Lamotte M, Reibis R, Spruit MA, Takken T, Vigorito C, Voller H, Doherty P, Dendale P. Exercise prescription in patients with different combinations of cardiovascular disease risk factors: a consensus statement from the EXPERT Working Group. *Sports Med* 2018;**48**:1781–1797.
165. Beamish AJ, Olbers T, Kelly AS, Inge TH. Cardiovascular effects of bariatric surgery. *Nat Rev Cardiol* 2016;**13**:730–743.
166. Wing RR, Lang W, Wadden TA, Safford M, Knowler WC, Bertoni AG, Hill JO, Brancati FL, Peters A, Wagenknecht L; Look AHEAD Research Group. Benefits of modest weight loss in improving cardiovascular risk factors in overweight and obese individuals with type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes Care* 2011;**34**:1481–1486.
167. Lindholm LH, Ibsen H, Dahlöf B, Devereux RB, Beevers G, de Faire U, Fyhrquist F, Julius S, Kjeldsen SE, Kristiansson K, Lederballe-Pedersen O, Nieminen MS, Omvik P, Oparil S, Wedel H, Aurup P, Edelman J, Snapinn S; LIFE Study Group. Cardiovascular morbidity and mortality in hypertension study (LIFE): a randomised trial against atenolol. *Lancet* 2002;**359**:1004–1010.
168. Niskanen L, Hedner T, Hansson L, Lanke J, Niklason A; CAPPP Study Group. Reduced cardiovascular morbidity and mortality in hypertensive diabetic patients on first-line therapy with an ACE inhibitor compared with a diuretic/beta-blocker-based treatment regimen: a subanalysis of the Captopril Prevention Project. *Diabetes Care* 2001;**24**:2091–2096.
169. Ostergren J, Poulter NR, Sever PS, Dahlöf B, Wedel H, Beevers G, Caulfield M, Collins R, Kjeldsen SE, Kristinsson A, McInnes GT, Mehlsen J, Nieminen M, O'Brien E; ASCOT Investigators. The Anglo-Scandinavian Cardiac Outcomes Trial: blood pressure-lowering limb: effects in patients with type II diabetes. *J Hypertens* 2008;**26**:2103–2111.
170. Weber MA, Bakris GL, Jamerson K, Weir M, Kjeldsen SE, Devereux RB, Velazquez EJ, Dahlöf B, Kelly RY, Hua TA, Hester A, Pitt B; ACCOMPLISH Investigators. Cardiovascular events during differing hypertension therapies in patients with diabetes. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2010;**56**:77–85.
171. Wald DS, Law M, Morris JK, Bestwick JP, Wald NJ. Combination therapy versus monotherapy in reducing blood pressure: meta-analysis on 11,000 participants from 42 trials. *Am J Med* 2009;**122**:290–300.
172. Ayers K, Byrne LM, DeMatteo A, Brown NJ. Differential effects of nebivolol and metoprolol on insulin sensitivity and plasminogen activator inhibitor in the metabolic syndrome. *Hypertension* 2012;**59**:893–898.
173. Tocci G, Paneni F, Palano F, Sciarretta S, Ferrucci A, Kurtz T, Mancia G, Volpe M. Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor blockers and diabetes: a meta-analysis of placebo-controlled clinical trials. *Am J Hypertens* 2011;**24**:582–590.
174. DREAM Trial Investigators, Bosch J, Yusuf S, Gerstein HC, Pogue J, Sheridan P, Dagenais G, Diaz R, Avezum A, Lanus F, Probstfield J, Fodor G, Holman RR. Effect of ramipril on the incidence of diabetes. *N Engl J Med* 2006;**355**:1551–1562.
175. NAVIGATOR Study Group, McMurray JJ, Holman RR, Haffner SM, Bethel MA, Holzhauser B, Hua TA, Belenkov Y, Boolell M, Buse JB, Buckley BM, Chacra AR, Chiang FT, Charbonnel B, Chow CC, Davies MJ, Deedwania P, Diem P, Einhorn D, Fonseca V, Fulcher GR, Gaciong Z, Gaztambide S, Giles T, Horton E, Ilkova H, Janssen T, Kahn SE, Krum H, Laakso M, Leiter LA, Levitt NS, Mareev V, Martinez F, Masson C, Mazzone T, Meaney E, Nesto R, Pan C, Prager R, Raptis SA, Rutten GE, Sandstroem H, Schaper F, Scheen A, Schmitz O, Sinay I, Soska V, Stender S, Tamas G, Tognoni G, Tuomilehto J, Villamil AS, Vozar J, Califf RM. Effect of valsartan on the incidence of diabetes and cardiovascular events. *N Engl J Med* 2010;**362**:1477–1490.
176. Marso SP, Daniels GH, Brown-Frandsen K, Kristensen P, Mann JF, Nauck MA, Nissen SE, Pocock S, Poulter NR, Ravn LS, Steinberg WM, Stockner M, Zinman B, Bergenstal RM, Buse JB; LEADER Steering Committee; LEADER Trial Investigators. Liraglutide and cardiovascular outcomes in type 2 diabetes. *N Engl J Med* 2016;**375**:311–322.
177. Mazidi M, Rezaie P, Gao HK, Kengne AP. Effect of sodium-glucose cotransport-2 inhibitors on blood pressure in people with type 2 diabetes mellitus: a systematic review and meta-analysis of 43 randomized control trials with 22 528 patients. *J Am Heart Assoc* 2017;**6**:e00407.
178. Thomopoulos C, Parati G, Zanchetti A. Effects of blood pressure lowering on outcome incidence in hypertension: 7. Effects of more vs. less intensive blood pressure lowering and different achieved blood pressure levels - updated overview and meta-analyses of randomized trials. *J Hypertens* 2016;**34**:613–622.
179. Thomopoulos C, Parati G, Zanchetti A. Effects of blood-pressure-lowering treatment on outcome incidence in hypertension: 10 - Should blood pressure management differ in hypertensive patients with and without diabetes mellitus? Overview and meta-analyses of randomized trials. *J Hypertens* 2017;**35**:922–944.

180. Thomopoulos C, Parati G, Zanchetti A. Effects of blood pressure lowering on outcome incidence in hypertension: 2. Effects at different baseline and achieved blood pressure levels—overview and meta-analyses of randomized trials. *J Hypertens* 2014;**32**:2296–2304.
181. Holman RR, Paul SK, Bethel MA, Neil HA, Matthews DR. Long-term follow-up after tight control of blood pressure in type 2 diabetes. *N Engl J Med* 2008;**359**:1565–1576.
182. McBrien K, Rabi DM, Campbell N, Barnieh L, Clement F, Hemmelgarn BR, Tonelli M, Leiter LA, Klarenbach SW, Manns BJ. Intensive and standard blood pressure targets in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Arch Intern Med* 2012;**172**:1296–1303.
183. Xie X, Atkins E, Lv J, Bennett A, Neal B, Ninomiya T, Woodward M, MacMahon S, Turnbull F, Hillis GS, Chalmers J, Mant J, Salam A, Rahimi K, Perkovic V, Rodgers A. Effects of intensive blood pressure lowering on cardiovascular and renal outcomes: updated systematic review and meta-analysis. *Lancet* 2016;**387**:435–443.
184. McManus RJ, Mant J, Franssen M, Nickless A, Schwartz C, Hodgkinson J, Bradburn P, Farmer A, Grant S, Greenfield SM, Heneghan C, Jowett S, Martin U, Milner S, Monahan M, Mort S, Ogburn E, Perera-Salazar R, Shah SA, Yu LM, Tarassenko L, Hobbs FDR; TASMINH Investigators. Efficacy of self-monitored blood pressure, with or without telemonitoring, for titration of antihypertensive medication (TASMINH4): an unmasked randomised controlled trial. *Lancet* 2018;**391**:949–959.
185. Mancia G, Facchetti R, Bombelli M, Grassi G, Sega R. Long-term risk of mortality associated with selective and combined elevation in office, home, and ambulatory blood pressure. *Hypertension* 2006;**47**:846–853.
186. Chait A, Goldberg I. Treatment of dyslipidemia in diabetes: recent advances and remaining questions. *Curr Diab Rep* 2017;**17**:112.
187. Cholesterol Treatment Trialists' (CTT) Collaborators, Mihaylova B, Emberson J, Blackwell L, Keech A, Simes J, Barnes EH, Voysey M, Gray A, Collins R, Baigent C. The effects of lowering LDL cholesterol with statin therapy in people at low risk of vascular disease: meta-analysis of individual data from 27 randomised trials. *Lancet* 2012;**380**:581–590.
188. Nicholls SJ, Tuzcu EM, Kalidindi S, Woloski K, Moon KW, Sipahi I, Schoenhagen P, Nissen SE. Effect of diabetes on progression of coronary atherosclerosis and arterial remodeling: a pooled analysis of 5 intravascular ultrasound trials. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2008;**52**:255–262.
189. Kusters DM, Hassani Lahsinoui H, van de Post JA, Wiegman A, Wijburg FA, Kastelein JJ, Hutten BA. Statin use during pregnancy: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Expert Rev Cardiovasc Ther* 2012;**10**:363–378.
190. Bateman BT, Hernandez-Diaz S, Fischer MA, Seely EW, Ecker JL, Franklin JM, Desai RJ, Allen-Coleman C, Mogun H, Avorn J, Huybrechts KF. Statins and congenital malformations: cohort study. *BMJ* 2015;**350**:h1035.
191. ACCORD Study Group, Ginsberg HN, Elam MB, Lovato LC, Crouse JR III, Leiter LA, Linz P, Friedewald WT, Buse JB, Gerstein HC, Probstfield J, Grimm RH, Ismail-Beigi F, Biggar JT, Goff DC Jr, Cushman WC, Simons-Morton DG, Byington RP. Effects of combination lipid therapy in type 2 diabetes mellitus. *N Engl J Med* 2010;**362**:1563–1574.
192. Catapano AL, Graham I, De Backer G, Wiklund O, Chapman MJ, Drexel H, Hoes AV, Jennings CS, Landmesser U, Pedersen TR, Reiner Z, Riccardi G, Taskinen MR, Tokgozoglu L, Verschuren WMM, Vlachopoulos C, Wood DA, Zamorano JL, Cooney MT; ESC Scientific Document Group. 2016 ESC/EAS Guidelines for the management of dyslipidaemias. *Eur Heart J* 2016;**37**:2999–3058.
193. Halbert SC, French B, Gordon RY, Farrar JT, Schmitz K, Morris PB, Thompson PD, Rader DJ, Becker DJ. Tolerability of red yeast rice (2,400 mg twice daily) versus pravastatin (20 mg twice daily) in patients with previous statin intolerance. *Am J Cardiol* 2010;**105**:198–204.
194. Mampuya WM, Frid D, Rocco M, Huang J, Brennan DM, Hazen SL, Cho L. Treatment strategies in patients with statin intolerance: the Cleveland Clinic experience. *Am Heart J* 2013;**166**:597–603.
195. Zhang H, Plutzky J, Skentzos S, Morrison F, Mar P, Shubina M, Turchin A. Discontinuation of statins in routine care settings: a cohort study. *Ann Intern Med* 2013;**158**:526–534.
196. Nissen SE, Stroes E, Dent-Acosta RE, Rosenson RS, Lehman SJ, Sattar N, Preiss D, Bruckert E, Ceska R, Lepor N, Ballantyne CM, Gouni-Berthold I, Elliott M, Brennan DM, Wasserman SM, Somaratne R, Scott R, Stein EA; GAUSS-3 Investigators. Efficacy and tolerability of evolocumab vs ezetimibe in patients with muscle-related statin intolerance: the GAUSS-3 randomized clinical trial. *JAMA* 2016;**315**:1580–1590.
197. Preiss D, Seshasai SR, Welsh P, Murphy SA, Ho JE, Waters DD, DeMicco DA, Barter P, Cannon CP, Sabatine MS, Braunwald E, Kastelein JJ, de Lemos JA, Blazing MA, Pedersen TR, Tikkanen MJ, Sattar N, Ray KK. Risk of incident diabetes with intensive-dose compared with moderate-dose statin therapy: a meta-analysis. *JAMA* 2011;**305**:2556–2564.
198. Sattar N, Preiss D, Murray HM, Welsh P, Buckley BM, de Craen AJ, Seshasai SR, McMurray JJ, Freeman DJ, Jukema JW, Macfarlane PW, Packard CJ, Stott DJ, Westendorp RG, Shepherd J, Davis BR, Pressel SL, Marchioli R, Marfisi RM, Maggioni AP, Tavazzi L, Tognoni G, Kjekshus J, Pedersen TR, Cook TJ, Gotto AM, Clearfield MB, Downs JR, Nakamura H, Ohashi Y, Mizuno K, Ray KK, Ford I. Statins and risk of incident diabetes: a collaborative meta-analysis of randomised statin trials. *Lancet* 2010;**375**:735–742.
199. Crandall JP, Mather K, Rajpathak SN, Goldberg RB, Watson K, Foo S, Ratner R, Barrett-Connor E, Temprosa M. Statin use and risk of developing diabetes: results from the Diabetes Prevention Program. *BMJ Open Diabetes Res Care* 2017;**5**:e000438.
200. Cannon CP, Blazing MA, Giugliano RP, McCagg A, White JA, Theroux P, Darius H, Lewis BS, Ophuis TO, Jukema JW, De Ferrari GM, Ruzyllo W, De Lucca P, Im K, Bohula EA, Reist C, Wiviott SD, Tershakovec AM, Musliner TA, Braunwald E, Claff RM; IMPROVE-IT Investigators. Ezetimibe added to statin therapy after acute coronary syndromes. *N Engl J Med* 2015;**372**:2387–2397.
201. Giugliano RP, Cannon CP, Blazing MA, Nicolau JC, Corbalan R, Spinar J, Park JG, White JA, Bohula EA, Braunwald E; IMPROVE-IT Investigators. Benefit of adding ezetimibe to statin therapy on cardiovascular outcomes and safety in patients with versus without diabetes mellitus: results from IMPROVE-IT (Improved Reduction of Outcomes: Vytorin Efficacy International Trial). *Circulation* 2018;**137**:1571–1582.
202. Leiter LA, Cariou B, Muller-Wieland D, Colhoun HM, Del Prato S, Tinahones FJ, Ray KK, Bujas-Bobanovic M, Domenger C, Mandel J, Samuel R, Henry RR. Efficacy and safety of alirocumab in insulin-treated individuals with type 1 or type 2 diabetes and high cardiovascular risk: The ODYSSEY DM-INSULIN randomized trial. *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2017;**19**:1781–1792.
203. Sabatine MS, Giugliano RP, Keech AC, Honarpour N, Wiviott SD, Murphy SA, Kuder JF, Wang H, Liu T, Wasserman SM, Sever PS, Pedersen TR; Fourier Steering Committee and Investigators. Evolocumab and clinical outcomes in patients with cardiovascular disease. *N Engl J Med* 2017;**376**:1713–1722.
204. Sabatine MS, Leiter LA, Wiviott SD, Giugliano RP, Deedwania P, De Ferrari GM, Murphy SA, Kuder JF, Gouni-Berthold I, Lewis BS, Handelsman Y, Pineda AL, Honarpour N, Keech AC, Sever PS, Pedersen TR. Cardiovascular safety and efficacy of the PCSK9 inhibitor evolocumab in patients with and without diabetes and the effect of evolocumab on glycaemia and risk of new-onset diabetes: a prespecified analysis of the FOURIER randomised controlled trial. *Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol* 2017;**5**:941–950.
205. Schwartz GG, Steg PG, Szarek M, Bhatt DL, Bittner VA, Diaz R, Edelberg JM, Goodman SG, Hanotin C, Harrington RA, Jukema JW, Lecerps G, Mahaffey KW, Moryusef A, Pordy R, Quintero K, Roe MT, Sasiela WJ, Tamby JF, Tricoci P, White HD, Zeiher AM; Odyssey Outcomes Committees and Investigators. Alirocumab and cardiovascular outcomes after acute coronary syndrome. *N Engl J Med* 2018;**379**:2097–2107.
206. Ray KK, Colhoun HM, Szarek M, Baccara-Dinet M, Bhatt DL, Bittner VA, Budaj AJ, Diaz R, Goodman SG, Hanotin C, Harrington RA, Jukema JW, Loizeau V, Lopes RD, Moryusef A, Murin J, Pordy R, Ristic AD, Roe MT, Tunon J, White HD, Zeiher AM, Schwartz GG, Steg PG, Committees OO, Investigators. Effects of alirocumab on cardiovascular and metabolic outcomes after acute coronary syndrome in patients with or without diabetes: a prespecified analysis of the ODYSSEY OUTCOMES randomised controlled trial. *Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol* 2019;**7**:618–628.
207. Scott R, O'Brien R, Fulcher G, Pardy C, D'Emden M, Tse D, Taskinen MR, Ehnholm C, Keech A; FIELD Study Investigators. Effects of fenofibrate treatment on cardiovascular disease risk in 9,795 individuals with type 2 diabetes and various components of the metabolic syndrome: the Fenofibrate Intervention and Event Lowering in Diabetes (FIELD) study. *Diabetes Care* 2009;**32**:493–498.
208. Saha SA, Arora RR. Fibrates in the prevention of cardiovascular disease in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus—a pooled meta-analysis of randomized placebo-controlled clinical trials. *Int J Cardiol* 2010;**141**:157–166.
209. Fruchart JC, Sacks FM, Hermans MP, Assmann G, Brown WV, Ceska R, Chapman MJ, Dodson PM, Fioretto P, Ginsberg HN, Kadowaki T, Lablanche JM, Marx N, Plutzky J, Reiner Z, Rosenson RS, Staels B, Stock JK, Sy R, Wanner C, Zamboni A, Zimmet P; Residual Risk Reduction Initiative. The Residual Risk Reduction Initiative: a call to action to reduce residual vascular risk in dyslipidaemic patient. *Diab Vasc Dis Res* 2008;**5**:319–335.
210. Cholesterol Treatment Trialists' (CTT) Collaboration, Fulcher J, O'Connell R, Voysey M, Emberson J, Blackwell L, Mihaylova B, Simes J, Collins R, Kirby A, Colhoun H, Braunwald E, La Rosa J, Pedersen TR, Tonkin A, Davis B, Sleight P, Franzosi MG, Baigent C, Keech A. Efficacy and safety of LDL-lowering therapy among men and women: meta-analysis of individual data from 174,000 participants in 27 randomised trials. *Lancet* 2015;**385**:1397–1405.
211. Cholesterol Treatment Trialists' (CTT) Collaboration, Baigent C, Blackwell L, Emberson J, Holland LE, Reith C, Bhalra N, Peto R, Barnes EH, Keech A, Simes J, Collins R. Efficacy and safety of more intensive lowering of LDL cholesterol: a meta-analysis of data from 170,000 participants in 26 randomised trials. *Lancet* 2010;**376**:1670–1681.

212. Cholesterol Treatment Trialists' (CTT) Collaborators, Kearney PM, Blackwell L, Collins R, Keech A, Simes J, Peto R, Armitage J, Baigent C. Efficacy of cholesterol-lowering therapy in 18,686 people with diabetes in 14 randomised trials of statins: a meta-analysis. *Lancet* 2008;**371**:117–125.
213. Charlton-Menys V, Betteridge DJ, Colhoun H, Fuller J, France M, Hitman PN, Livingstone SJ, Neil HA, Newman CB, Szarek M, DeMicco DA, Durrington PN. Targets of statin therapy: LDL cholesterol, non-HDL cholesterol, and apolipoprotein B in type 2 diabetes in the Collaborative Atorvastatin Diabetes Study (CARDS). *Clin Chem* 2009;**55**:473–480.
214. Thanassoulis G, Williams K, Ye K, Brook R, Couture P, Lawler PR, de Graaf J, Furberg CD, Sniderman A. Relations of change in plasma levels of LDL-C, non-HDL-C and apoB with risk reduction from statin therapy: a meta-analysis of randomized trials. *J Am Heart Assoc* 2014;**3**:e000759.
215. Laing SP, Sverdlow AJ, Slater SD, Burden AC, Morris A, Waugh NR, Gatling W, Bingley PJ, Patterson CC. Mortality from heart disease in a cohort of 23,000 patients with insulin-treated diabetes. *Diabetologia* 2003;**46**:760–765.
216. Davi G, Catalano I, Aversa M, Notarbartolo A, Strano A, Ciabattini G, Patrono C. Thromboxane biosynthesis and platelet function in type II diabetes mellitus. *N Engl J Med* 1990;**322**:1769–1774.
217. Hess K, Grant PJ. Inflammation and thrombosis in diabetes. *Thromb Haemost* 2011;**105**:S43–S54.
218. Bethel MA, Harrison P, Sourij H, Sun Y, Tucker L, Kennedy I, White S, Hill L, Oulhaj A, Coleman RL, Holman RR. Randomized controlled trial comparing impact on platelet reactivity of twice-daily with once-daily aspirin in people with Type 2 diabetes. *Diabet Med* 2016;**33**:224–230.
219. Rocca B, Santilli F, Pitocco D, Mucci L, Petrucci G, Vitacolonna E, Lattanzio S, Mattoscio D, Zaccardi F, Liani R, Vazzana N, Del Ponte A, Ferrante E, Martini F, Cardillo C, Morosetti R, Mirabella M, Ghirlanda G, Davi G, Patrono C. The recovery of platelet cyclooxygenase activity explains interindividual variability in responsiveness to low-dose aspirin in patients with and without diabetes. *J Thromb Haemost* 2012;**10**:1220–1230.
220. Spectre G, Arnetz L, Ostenson CG, Brismar K, Li N, Hjerdahl P. Twice daily dosing of aspirin improves platelet inhibition in whole blood in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and micro- or macrovascular complications. *Thromb Haemost* 2011;**106**:491–499.
221. Zaccardi F, Rocca B, Rizzi A, Ciminello A, Teofili L, Ghirlanda G, De Stefano V, Pitocco D. Platelet indices and glucose control in type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus: a case-control study. *Nutr Metab Cardiovasc Dis* 2017;**27**:902–909.
222. Zaccardi F, Rocca B, Pitocco D, Tanese L, Rizzi A, Ghirlanda G. Platelet mean volume, distribution width, and count in type 2 diabetes, impaired fasting glucose, and metabolic syndrome: a meta-analysis. *Diabetes Metab Res Rev* 2015;**31**:402–410.
223. Brown AS, Hong Y, de Belder A, Beacon H, Beeso J, Sherwood R, Edmonds M, Martin JF, Erusalimsky JD. Megakaryocyte ploidy and platelet changes in human diabetes and atherosclerosis. *Arterioscler Thromb Vasc Biol* 1997;**17**:802–807.
224. Kearney K, Tomlinson D, Smith K, Ajjan R. Hypofibrinolysis in diabetes: a therapeutic target for the reduction of cardiovascular risk. *Cardiovasc Diabetol* 2017;**16**:34.
225. Patrono C, Morais J, Baigent C, Collet JP, Fitzgerald D, Halvorsen S, Rocca B, Siegbahn A, Storey RF, Vilahur G. Antiplatelet agents for the treatment and prevention of coronary atherothrombosis. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2017;**70**:1760–1776.
226. Dillinger JG, Drissa A, Sideris G, Bal dit Sollier C, Voicu S, Manzo Silberman S, Logeart D, Drouet L, Henry P. Biological efficacy of twice daily aspirin in type 2 diabetic patients with coronary artery disease. *Am Heart J* 2012;**164**:600–606.e1.
227. Antithrombotic Trialists' Collaboration, Baigent C, Blackwell L, Collins R, Emberson J, Godwin J, Peto R, Buring J, Hennekens C, Kearney P, Meade T, Patrono C, Roncaglioni MC, Zanchetti A. Aspirin in the primary and secondary prevention of vascular disease: collaborative meta-analysis of individual participant data from randomised trials. *Lancet* 2009;**373**:1849–1860.
228. Saito Y, Okada S, Ogawa H, Soejima H, Sakuma M, Nakayama M, Doi N, Jinnouchi H, Waki M, Masuda I, Morimoto T; JPAD Trial Investigators. Low-dose aspirin for primary prevention of cardiovascular events in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus: 10-year follow-up of a randomized controlled trial. *Circulation* 2017;**135**:659–670.
229. Berger JS, Roncaglioni MC, Avanzini F, Pangrazzi I, Tognoni G, Brown DL. Aspirin for the primary prevention of cardiovascular events in women and men: a sex-specific meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *JAMA* 2006;**295**:306–313.
230. Gaziano JM, Brotons C, Coppolecchia R, Cricelli C, Darius H, Gorelick PB, Howard G, Pearson TA, Rothwell PM, Ruilope LM, Tenders M, Tognoni G; ARRIVE Executive Committee. Use of aspirin to reduce risk of initial vascular events in patients at moderate risk of cardiovascular disease (ARRIVE): a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. *Lancet* 2018;**392**:1036–1046.
231. ASCEND Study Collaborative Group, Bowman L, Mafham M, Wallendszus K, Stevens W, Buck G, Barton J, Murphy K, Aung T, Haynes R, Cox J, Murawska A, Young A, Lay M, Chen F, Sammons E, Waters E, Adler A, Bodansky J, Farmer A, McPherson R, Neil A, Simpson D, Peto R, Baigent C, Collins R, Parish S, Armitage J. Effects of aspirin for primary prevention in persons with diabetes mellitus. *N Engl J Med* 2018;**379**:1529–1539.
232. Scally B, Emberson JR, Spata E, Reith C, Davies K, Halls H, Holland L, Wilson K, Bhala N, Hawkey C, Hochberg M, Hunt R, Laine L, Lanus A, Patrono C, Baigent C. Effects of gastroprotectant drugs for the prevention and treatment of peptic ulcer disease and its complications: a meta-analysis of randomised trials. *Lancet Gastroenterol Hepatol* 2018;**3**:231–241.
233. Rothwell PM, Cook NR, Gaziano JM, Price JF, Belch JFF, Roncaglioni MC, Morimoto T, Mehta Z. Effects of aspirin on risks of vascular events and cancer according to bodyweight and dose: analysis of individual patient data from randomised trials. *Lancet* 2018;**392**:387–399.
234. Rocca B, Fox KAA, Ajjan RA, Andreotti F, Baigent C, Collet JP, Grove EL, Halvorsen S, Huber K, Morais J, Patrono C, Rubboli A, Seljeflot I, Sibbing D, Siegbahn A, Ten Berg J, Vilahur G, Verheugt FWA, Wallentin L, Weiss TW, Wojta J, Storey RF. Antithrombotic therapy and body mass: an expert position paper of the ESC Working Group on Thrombosis. *Eur Heart J* 2018;**39**:1672–1686f.
235. Moukarbel GV, Bhatt DL. Antiplatelet therapy and proton pump inhibition: clinician update. *Circulation* 2012;**125**:375–380.
236. Zaccardi F, Rizzi A, Petrucci G, Ciuffardini F, Tanese L, Pagliaccia F, Cavalca V, Ciminello A, Habib A, Squellero I, Rizzo P, Tremoli E, Rocca B, Pitocco D, Patrono C. In vivo platelet activation and aspirin responsiveness in type 1 diabetes. *Diabetes* 2016;**65**:503–509.
237. Ng AC, Delgado V, Djaberi R, Schuijff JD, Boogers MJ, Auger D, Bertini M, de Roos A, van der Meer RW, Lamb HJ, Bax JJ. Multimodality imaging in diabetic heart disease. *Curr Probl Cardiol* 2011;**36**:9–47.
238. Gyberg V, De Bacquer D, De Backer G, Jennings C, Kotseva K, Mellbin L, Schnell O, Tuomilehto J, Wood D, Ryden L, Amouyel P, Bruthans J, Conde AC, Cifkova R, Deckers JW, De Sutter J, Dilic M, Dolzhenko M, Erglis A, Fras Z, Gaita D, Gotcheva N, Goudevenos J, Heuschmann P, Laucevicius A, Lehto S, Lovic D, Milicic D, Moore D, Nicolaidis E, Oganov R, Pajak A, Pogoseva N, Reiner Z, Stagno M, Stork S, Tokgozoglu L, Vulic D; EUROASPIRE Investigators. Patients with coronary artery disease and diabetes need improved management: a report from the EUROASPIRE IV survey: a registry from the EuroObservational Research Programme of the European Society of Cardiology. *Cardiovasc Diabetol* 2015;**14**:133.
239. Rawshani A, Rawshani A, Franzen S, Sattar N, Eliasson B, Svensson AM, Zethelius B, Miftaraj M, McGuire DK, Rosengren A, Gudbjornsdottir S. Risk factors, mortality, and cardiovascular outcomes in patients with type 2 diabetes. *N Engl J Med* 2018;**379**:633–644.
240. Janssen PG, Gorter KJ, Stolk RP, Rutten GE. Randomised controlled trial of intensive multifactorial treatment for cardiovascular risk in patients with screen-detected type 2 diabetes: 1-year data from the ADDITION Netherlands study. *Br J Gen Pract* 2009;**59**:43–48.
241. Sandbaek A, Griffin SJ, Sharp SJ, Simmons RK, Borch-Johnsen K, Rutten GE, van den Donk M, Wareham NJ, Lauritzen T, Davies MJ, Khunti K. Effect of early multifactorial therapy compared with routine care on microvascular outcomes at 5 years in people with screen-detected diabetes: a randomized controlled trial: the ADDITION-Europe Study. *Diabetes Care* 2014;**37**:2015–2023.
242. Simmons RK, Sharp SJ, Sandbaek A, Borch-Johnsen K, Davies MJ, Khunti K, Lauritzen T, Rutten GE, van den Donk M, Wareham NJ, Griffin SJ. Does early intensive multifactorial treatment reduce total cardiovascular burden in individuals with screen-detected diabetes? Findings from the ADDITION-Europe cluster-randomized trial. *Diabet Med* 2012;**29**:e409–e416.
243. Black JA, Sharp SJ, Wareham NJ, Sandbaek A, Rutten GE, Lauritzen T, Khunti K, Davies MJ, Borch-Johnsen K, Griffin SJ, Simmons RK. Does early intensive multifactorial therapy reduce modelled cardiovascular risk in individuals with screen-detected diabetes? Results from the ADDITION-Europe cluster randomized trial. *Diabet Med* 2014;**31**:647–656.
244. Oellgaard J, Gaede P, Rossing P, Persson F, Parving HH, Pedersen O. Intensified multifactorial intervention in type 2 diabetics with microalbuminuria leads to long-term renal benefits. *Kidney Int* 2017;**91**:982–988.
245. Oellgaard J, Gaede P, Rossing P, Rorth R, Kober L, Parving HH, Pedersen O. Reduced risk of heart failure with intensified multifactorial intervention in individuals with type 2 diabetes and microalbuminuria: 21 years of follow-up in the randomised Steno-2 study. *Diabetologia* 2018;**61**:1724–1733.
246. Ueki K, Sasako T, Okazaki Y, Kato M, Okahata S, Katsuyama H, Haraguchi M, Morita A, Ohashi K, Hara K, Morise A, Izumi K, Ishizuka N, Ohashi Y, Noda M, Kadowaki T; J-DOIT Study Group. Effect of an intensified multifactorial intervention on cardiovascular outcomes and mortality in type 2 diabetes (J-DOIT3): an open-label, randomised controlled trial. *Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol* 2017;**5**:951–964.
247. Anselmino M, Malmberg K, Ohrvik J, Rydén L; Euro Heart Survey Investigators. Evidence-based medication and revascularization: powerful tools in the management of patients with diabetes and coronary artery disease: a report from the

- Euro Heart Survey on diabetes and the heart. *Eur J Cardiovasc Prev Rehabil* 2008;**15**:216–223.
248. Gaede P, Lund-Andersen H, Parving HH, Pedersen O. Effect of a multi-factorial intervention on mortality in type 2 diabetes. *N Engl J Med* 2008;**358**:580–591.
 249. Lenzen M, Ryden L, Ohrvik J, Bartnik M, Malmberg K, Scholte Op Reimer W, Simoons ML; Euro Heart Survey Investigators. Diabetes known or newly detected, but not impaired glucose regulation, has a negative influence on 1-year outcome in patients with coronary artery disease: a report from the Euro Heart Survey on diabetes and the heart. *Eur Heart J* 2006;**27**:2969–2974.
 250. Arnold SV, Lipska KJ, Li Y, McGuire DK, Goyal A, Spertus JA, Kosiborod M. Prevalence of glucose abnormalities among patients presenting with an acute myocardial infarction. *Am Heart J* 2014;**168**:466–470.e1.
 251. Bartnik M, Ryden L, Ferrari R, Malmberg K, Pyorala K, Simoons M, Standl E, Soler-Soler J, Ohrvik J; Euro Heart Survey Investigators. The prevalence of abnormal glucose regulation in patients with coronary artery disease across Europe. The Euro Heart Survey on diabetes and the heart. *Eur Heart J* 2004;**25**:1880–1890.
 252. Ibanez B, James S, Agewall S, Antunes MJ, Bucciarelli-Ducci C, Bueno H, Caforio ALP, Crea F, Goudevans JA, Halvorsen S, Hindricks G, Kastrati A, Lenzen MJ, Prescott E, Roffi M, Valgimigli M, Varenhorst C, Vranckx P, Widimsky P; ESC Scientific Document Group. 2017 ESC Guidelines for the management of acute myocardial infarction in patients presenting with ST-segment elevation: the Task Force for the management of acute myocardial infarction in patients presenting with ST-segment elevation of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC). *Eur Heart J* 2018;**39**:119–177.
 253. Roffi M, Patrono C, Collet JP, Mueller C, Valgimigli M, Andreotti F, Bax JJ, Borger MA, Brotons C, Chew DP, Gencer B, Hasenfuss G, Kjeldsen S, Lancellotti P, Landmesser U, Mehilli J, Mukherjee D, Storey RF, Windecker S, Baumgartner H, Gaemperli O, Achenbach S, Agewall S, Badimon L, Baigent C, Bueno H, Bugiardini R, Carerj S, Casselman F, Cuisset T, Erol C, Fitzsimons D, Halle M, Hamm C, Hildick-Smith D, Huber K, Iliodromitis E, James S, Lewis BS, Lip GY, Piepoli MF, Richter D, Rosemann T, Sechtem U, Steg PG, Vrints C, Luis Zamorano J. 2015 ESC Guidelines for the management of acute coronary syndromes in patients presenting without persistent ST-segment elevation: Task Force for the Management of Acute Coronary Syndromes in Patients Presenting without Persistent ST-Segment Elevation of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC). *Eur Heart J* 2016;**37**:267–315.
 254. The Task Force on the management of stable coronary artery disease of the European Society of Cardiology, Montalescot G, Sechtem U, Achenbach S, Andreotti F, Arden C, Budaj A, Bugiardini R, Crea F, Cuisset T, Di Mario C, Ferreira JR, Gersh BJ, Gitt AK, Hulot JS, Marx N, Opie LH, Pfisterer M, Prescott E, Ruschitzka F, Sabate M, Senior R, Taggart DP, van der Wall EE, Vrints CJ. 2013 ESC guidelines on the management of stable coronary artery disease: the Task Force on the management of stable coronary artery disease of the European Society of Cardiology. *Eur Heart J* 2013;**34**:2949–3003.
 255. Knuuti J, Wijns W, Saraste A, Capodanno D, Barbato E, Funck-Brentano C, Prescott E, Storey RF, Deaton C, Cuisset T, Agewall S, Dickstein K, Edvardsen T, Escaned J, Gersh BJ, Svtil P, Gilard M, Hasdai D, Hatala R, Mahfoud F, Masip J, Muneretto C, Valgimigli M, Achenbach S, Bax JJ. 2019 ESC Guidelines for the diagnosis and management of chronic coronary syndromes. *Eur Heart J* 2019;doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehz425.
 256. ACCORD Study Group, Cushman WC, Evans GW, Byington RP, Goff DC Jr, Grimm RH Jr, Cutler JA, Simons-Morton DG, Basile JN, Corson MA, Probstfield JL, Katz L, Peterson KA, Friedewald WT, Buse JB, Bigger JT, Gerstein HC, Ismail-Beigi F. Effects of intensive blood-pressure control in type 2 diabetes mellitus. *N Engl J Med* 2010;**362**:1575–1585.
 257. Action to Control Cardiovascular Risk in Diabetes Study Group, Gerstein HC, Miller ME, Byington RP, Goff DC Jr, Bigger JT, Buse JB, Cushman WC, Genuth S, Ismail-Beigi F, Grimm RH Jr, Probstfield JL, Simons-Morton DG, Friedewald WT. Effects of intensive glucose lowering in type 2 diabetes. *N Engl J Med* 2008;**358**:2545–2559.
 258. Duckworth W, Abraira C, Moritz T, Reda D, Emanuele N, Reaven PD, Zieve FJ, Marks J, Davis SN, Hayward R, Warren SR, Goldman S, McCarren M, Vitek ME, Henderson WG, Huang GD; VADT Investigators. Glucose control and vascular complications in veterans with type 2 diabetes. *N Engl J Med* 2009;**360**:129–139.
 259. Riddle MC, Ambrosius WT, Brill DJ, Buse JB, Byington RP, Cohen RM, Goff DC Jr, Malozowski S, Margolis KL, Probstfield JL, Schnall A, Seaquist ER; ACCORD Investigators. Epidemiologic relationships between A1C and all-cause mortality during a median 3.4-year follow-up of glycemic treatment in the ACCORD trial. *Diabetes Care* 2010;**33**:983–990.
 260. Malmberg K, Ryden L, Efendic S, Herlitz J, Nicol P, Waldenström A, Wedel H, Welin L. Randomized trial of insulin-glucose infusion followed by subcutaneous insulin treatment in diabetic patients with acute myocardial infarction (DIGAMI study): effects on mortality at 1 year. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 1995;**26**:57–65.
 261. Malmberg K. Prospective randomised study of intensive insulin treatment on long term survival after acute myocardial infarction in patients with diabetes mellitus. DIGAMI (Diabetes Mellitus, Insulin Glucose Infusion in Acute Myocardial Infarction) Study Group. *BMJ* 1997;**314**:1512–1515.
 262. Ritsinger V, Malmberg K, Martensson A, Ryden L, Wedel H, Norhammar A. Intensified insulin-based glycaemic control after myocardial infarction: mortality during 20 year follow-up of the randomised Diabetes Mellitus Insulin Glucose Infusion in Acute Myocardial Infarction (DIGAMI 1) trial. *Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol* 2014;**2**:627–633.
 263. Malmberg K, Ryden L, Wedel H, Birkeland K, Bootsma A, Dickstein K, Efendic S, Fisher M, Hamsten A, Herlitz J, Hildebrandt P, MacLeod K, Laakso M, Torp-Pedersen C, Waldenström A; DIGAMI Investigators. Intense metabolic control by means of insulin in patients with diabetes mellitus and acute myocardial infarction (DIGAMI 2): effects on mortality and morbidity. *Eur Heart J* 2005;**26**:650–661.
 264. Zhao YT, Weng CL, Chen ML, Li KB, Ge YG, Lin XM, Zhao WS, Chen J, Zhang L, Yin JX, Yang XC. Comparison of glucose-insulin-potassium and insulin-glucose as adjunctive therapy in acute myocardial infarction: a contemporary meta-analysis of randomised controlled trials. *Heart* 2010;**96**:1622–1626.
 265. Pinto DS, Skolnick AH, Kirtane AJ, Murphy SA, Barron HV, Giugliano RP, Cannon CP, Braunwald E, Gibson CM; TIMI Study Group. U-shaped relationship of blood glucose with adverse outcomes among patients with ST-segment elevation myocardial infarction. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2005;**46**:178–180.
 266. Svensson AM, McGuire DK, Abrahamsson P, Dellborg M. Association between hyper- and hypoglycaemia and 2 year all-cause mortality risk in diabetic patients with acute coronary events. *Eur Heart J* 2005;**26**:1255–1261.
 267. Kloner RA, Nesto RW. Glucose-insulin-potassium for acute myocardial infarction: continuing controversy over cardioprotection. *Circulation* 2008;**117**:2523–2533.
 268. Selker HP, Udelson JE, Massaro JM, Ruthazer R, D'Agostino RB, Griffith JL, Sheehan PR, Desvigne-Nickens P, Rosenberg Y, Tian X, Vickery EM, Atkins JM, Aufderheide TP, Sayah AJ, Pirralo RG, Levy MK, Richards ME, Braude DA, Doyle DD, Frascione RJ, Kosiak DJ, Leaming JM, Van Gelder CM, Walter GP, Wayne MA, Woolard RH, Beshansky JR. One-year outcomes of out-of-hospital administration of intravenous glucose, insulin, and potassium (GIK) in patients with suspected acute coronary syndromes (from the IMMEDIATE [Immediate Myocardial Metabolic Enhancement During Initial Assessment and Treatment in Emergency Care] Trial). *Am J Cardiol* 2014;**113**:1599–1605.
 269. Sousa-Uva M, Head SJ, Milojevic M, Collet JP, Landoni G, Castella M, Dunning J, Gudbjartsson T, Linker NJ, Sandoval E, Thielmann M, Jeppsson A, Landmesser U. 2017 EACTS Guidelines on perioperative medication in adult cardiac surgery. *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg* 2018;**53**:5–33.
 270. Bhamidipati CM, LaPar DJ, Stukenberg GJ, Morrison CC, Kern JA, Kron IL, Ailawadi G. Superiority of moderate control of hyperglycemia to tight control in patients undergoing coronary artery bypass grafting. *J Thorac Cardiovasc Surg* 2011;**141**:543–551.
 271. Chaitman BR, Hardison RM, Adler D, Gebhart S, Grogan M, Ocampo S, Sopko G, Ramires JA, Schneider D, Frye RL; Bypass Angioplasty Revascularization Investigation 2 Diabetes Study Group. The Bypass Angioplasty Revascularization Investigation 2 Diabetes randomized trial of different treatment strategies in type 2 diabetes mellitus with stable ischemic heart disease: impact of treatment strategy on cardiac mortality and myocardial infarction. *Circulation* 2009;**120**:2529–2540.
 272. Maruthur NM, Tseng E, Hutfless S, Wilson LM, Suarez-Cuervo C, Berger Z, Chu Y, Iyoha E, Segal JB, Bolen S. Diabetes medications as monotherapy or metformin-based combination therapy for type 2 diabetes: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Ann Intern Med* 2016;**164**:740–751.
 273. Scheen AJ, Paquot N. Metformin revisited: a critical review of the benefit-risk balance in at-risk patients with type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes Metab* 2013;**39**:179–190.
 274. Bain S, Druyts E, Balijepalli C, Baxter CA, Currie CJ, Das R, Donnelly R, Khunti K, Langerman H, Leigh P, Silman G, Thorlund K, Toor K, Vora J, Mills EJ. Cardiovascular events and all-cause mortality associated with sulphonylureas compared with other antihyperglycaemic drugs: a Bayesian meta-analysis of survival data. *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2017;**19**:329–335.
 275. Phung OJ, Schwartzman E, Allen RW, Engel SS, Rajpathak SN. Sulphonylureas and risk of cardiovascular disease: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Diabet Med* 2013;**30**:1160–1171.
 276. Rados DV, Pinto LC, Remonti LR, Leitao CB, Gross JL. Correction: the association between sulfonylurea use and all-cause and cardiovascular mortality: a meta-analysis with trial sequential analysis of randomized clinical trials. *PLoS Med* 2016;**13**:e1002091.
 277. Rosenstock J, Kahn SE, Johansen OE, Zinman B, Espeland MA, Woerle HJ, Pfarr E, Keller A, Mattheus M, Baanstra B, Meinicke T, George JT, von Eynatten M, McGuire DK, Marx N, for the CAROLINA® investigators. Effect of linagliptin vs glimepiride on major adverse cardiovascular outcomes in patients with type 2 diabetes: the CAROLINA randomized clinical trial. *JAMA* 2019 in press.

278. NAVIGATOR Study Group, Holman RR, Haffner SM, McMurray JJ, Bethel MA, Holzhauser B, Hua TA, Belenkov Y, Boolell M, Buse JB, Buckley BM, Chacra AR, Chiang FT, Charbonnel B, Chow CC, Davies MJ, Deedwania P, Diem P, Einhorn D, Fonseca V, Fulcher GR, Gaciong Z, Gaztambide S, Giles T, Horton E, Ilkova H, Jenssen T, Kahn SE, Krum H, Laakso M, Leiter LA, Levitt NS, Mareev V, Martinez F, Masson C, Mazzone T, Meaney E, Nesto R, Pan C, Prager R, Raptis SA, Rutten GE, Sandstroem H, Schaper F, Scheen A, Schmitz O, Sinay I, Soska V, Stender S, Tamas G, Tognoni G, Tuomilehto J, Villamil AS, Vozar J, Califf RM. Effect of nateglinide on the incidence of diabetes and cardiovascular events. *N Engl J Med* 2010;**362**:1463–1476.
279. Dormandy JA, Charbonnel B, Eckland DJ, Erdmann E, Massi-Benedetti M, Moules IK, Skene AM, Tan MH, Lefebvre PJ, Murray GD, Standl E, Wilcox RG, Wilhelmsen L, Betteridge J, Birkeland K, Gølay A, Heine RJ, Koranyi L, Laakso M, Møkan M, Norkus A, Pirags V, Podar T, Scheen A, Scherbaum W, Scherthaner G, Schmitz O, Skirha J, Smith U, Taton J; PROactive investigators. Secondary prevention of macrovascular events in patients with type 2 diabetes in the PROactive Study (PROspective pioglitAzone Clinical Trial In macroVascular Events): a randomised controlled trial. *Lancet* 2005;**366**:1279–1289.
280. Erdmann E, Dormandy JA, Charbonnel B, Massi-Benedetti M, Moules IK, Skene AM; PROactive Investigators. The effect of pioglitazone on recurrent myocardial infarction in 2,445 patients with type 2 diabetes and previous myocardial infarction: results from the PROactive (PROactive 05) Study. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2007;**49**:1772–1780.
281. Wilcox R, Bousser MG, Betteridge DJ, Scherthaner G, Pirags V, Kupfer S, Dormandy J; PROactive Investigators. Effects of pioglitazone in patients with type 2 diabetes with or without previous stroke: results from PROactive (PROspective pioglitAzone Clinical Trial In macroVascular Events 04). *Stroke* 2007;**38**:865–873.
282. Kernan WN, Viscoli CM, Furie KL, Young LH, Inzucchi SE, Gorman M, Guarino PD, Lovejoy AM, Peduzzi PN, Conwit R, Brass LM, Schwartz GG, Adams HP Jr, Berger L, Carolei A, Clark W, Coull B, Ford GA, Kleindorfer D, O'Leary JR, Parsons MW, Ringleb P, Sen S, Spence JD, Tanne D, Wang D, Winder TR; IRIS Trial Investigators. Pioglitazone after ischemic stroke or transient ischemic attack. *N Engl J Med* 2016;**374**:1321–1331.
283. Erdmann E, Charbonnel B, Wilcox RG, Skene AM, Massi-Benedetti M, Yates J, Tan M, Spanheimer R, Standl E, Dormandy JA; PROactive Investigators. Pioglitazone use and heart failure in patients with type 2 diabetes and preexisting cardiovascular disease: data from the PROactive study (PROactive 08). *Diabetes Care* 2007;**30**:2773–2778.
284. Vaccaro O, Masulli M, Nicolucci A, Bonora E, Del Prato S, Maggioni AP, Rivellesse AA, Squatrito S, Giorda CB, Sesti G, Mocarelli P, Lucisano G, Sacco M, Signorini S, Cappellini F, Perriello G, Babini AC, Lapolla A, Gregori G, Giordano C, Corsi L, Buzzetti R, Clemente G, Di Cianni G, Iannarelli R, Cordera R, La Macchia O, Zamboni C, Scaranna C, Boemi M, Iovine C, Lauro D, Leotta S, Dall'Aglio E, Cannarsa E, Tonutti L, Pugliese G, Bossi AC, Anichini R, Dotta F, Di Benedetto A, Citro G, Antenucci D, Ricci L, Giorgino F, Santini C, Gnasso A, De Cosmo S, Zavaroni D, Vedovato M, Consoli A, Calabrese M, di Bartolo P, Fornengo P, Riccardi G; Thiazolidinediones Or Sulfonylureas Cardiovascular Complications Intervention Trial (TOSCA.IT) study group; Italian Diabetes Society. Effects on the incidence of cardiovascular events of the addition of pioglitazone versus sulfonylureas in patients with type 2 diabetes inadequately controlled with metformin (TOSCA.IT): a randomised, multicentre trial. *Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol* 2017;**5**:887–897.
285. Nissen SE, Wolski K. Effect of rosiglitazone on the risk of myocardial infarction and death from cardiovascular causes. *N Engl J Med* 2007;**356**:2457–2471.
286. Hwang TJ, Franklin JM, Kesselheim AS. Effect of US Food and Drug Administration's cardiovascular safety guidance on diabetes drug development. *Clin Pharmacol Ther* 2017;**102**:290–296.
287. Cefalu WT, Kaul S, Gerstein HC, Holman RR, Zinman B, Skyler JS, Green JB, Buse JB, Inzucchi SE, Leiter LA, Raz I, Rosenstock J, Riddle MC. Cardiovascular outcomes trials in type 2 diabetes: where do we go from here? Reflections from a *Diabetes Care* Editors' Expert Forum. *Diabetes Care* 2018;**41**:14–31.
288. Herbs R, Bolton W, Shariff A, Green JB. Cardiovascular outcome trial update in diabetes: new evidence, remaining questions. *Curr Diab Rep* 2017;**17**:67.
289. ORIGIN Trial Investigators, Gerstein HC, Bosch J, Dagenais GR, Diaz R, Jung H, Maggioni AP, Pogue J, Probstfeld J, Ramachandran A, Riddle MC, Rydén LE, Yusuf S. Basal insulin and cardiovascular and other outcomes in dysglycemia. *N Engl J Med* 2012;**367**:319–328.
290. Marso SP, McGuire DK, Zinman B, Poulter NR, Emerson SS, Pieber TR, Pratley RE, Haahr PM, Lange M, Brown-Frandsen K, Moses A, Skibsted S, Kvist K, Buse JB; DEVOTE Study Group. Efficacy and safety of degludec versus glargine in type 2 diabetes. *N Engl J Med* 2017;**377**:723–732.
291. Scirica BM, Bhatt DL, Braunwald E, Steg PG, Davidson J, Hirshberg B, Ohman P, Frederich R, Wiviott SD, Hoffman EB, Cavender MA, Udell JA, Desai NR, Mosenzon O, McGuire DK, Ray KK, Leiter LA, Raz I; SAVOR-TIMI 53 Steering Committee and Investigators. Saxagliptin and cardiovascular outcomes in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. *N Engl J Med* 2013;**369**:1317–1326.
292. White WB, Cannon CP, Heller SR, Nissen SE, Bergenstal RM, Bakris GL, Perez AT, Fleck PR, Mehta CR, Kupfer S, Wilson C, Cushman WC, Zannad F; EXAMINE Investigators. Alogliptin after acute coronary syndrome in patients with type 2 diabetes. *N Engl J Med* 2013;**369**:1327–1335.
293. Green JB, Bethel MA, Armstrong PW, Buse JB, Englund SS, Garg J, Josse R, Kaufman KD, Koglin J, Korn S, Lachin JM, McGuire DK, Pencina MJ, Standl E, Stein PP, Suryawanshi S, Van de Werf F, Peterson ED, Holman RR; TECOS Study Group. Effect of sitagliptin on cardiovascular outcomes in type 2 diabetes. *N Engl J Med* 2015;**373**:232–242.
294. Rosenstock J, Perkovic V, Johansen OE, Cooper ME, Kahn SE, Marx N, Alexander JH, Pencina M, Toto RD, Wanner C, Zinman B, Woerle HJ, Baanstra D, Pfarr E, Schnaidt S, Meinicke T, George JT, von Eynatten M, McGuire DK; CARMELINA Investigators. Effect of linagliptin vs placebo on major cardiovascular events in adults with type 2 diabetes and high cardiovascular and renal risk: the CARMELINA randomized clinical trial. *JAMA* 2019;**321**:69–79.
295. McGuire DK, Alexander JH, Johansen OE, Perkovic V, Rosenstock J, Cooper ME, Wanner C, Kahn SE, Toto RD, Zinman B, Baanstra D, Pfarr E, Schnaidt S, Meinicke T, George JT, von Eynatten M, Marx N; CARMELINA Investigators. Linagliptin effects on heart failure and related outcomes in individuals with type 2 diabetes mellitus at high cardiovascular and renal risk in CARMELINA. *Circulation* 2019;**139**:351–361.
296. Scirica BM, Braunwald E, Raz I, Cavender MA, Morrow DA, Jarolim P, Udell JA, Mosenzon O, Im K, Umez-Eronini AA, Pollack PS, Hirshberg B, Frederich R, Lewis BS, McGuire DK, Davidson J, Steg PG, Bhatt DL; SAVOR-TIMI 53 Steering Committee and Investigators. Heart failure, saxagliptin, and diabetes mellitus: observations from the SAVOR-TIMI 53 randomized trial. *Circulation* 2014;**130**:1579–1588.
297. Pfeffer MA, Claggett B, Diaz R, Dickstein K, Gerstein HC, Kober LV, Lawson FC, Ping L, Wei X, Lewis EF, Maggioni AP, McMurray JJ, Probstfeld JL, Riddle MC, Solomon SD, Tardif JC; ELIXA Investigators. Lixisenatide in patients with type 2 diabetes and acute coronary syndrome. *N Engl J Med* 2015;**373**:2247–2257.
298. Mann JFE, Orsted DD, Brown-Frandsen K, Marso SP, Poulter NR, Rasmussen S, Tornøe K, Zinman B, Buse JB; LEADER Steering Committee and Investigators. Liraglutide and renal outcomes in type 2 diabetes. *N Engl J Med* 2017;**377**:839–848.
299. Marso SP, Bain SC, Consoli A, Eliaschewitz FG, Jodar E, Leiter LA, Lingvay I, Rosenstock J, Seufert J, Warren ML, Woo V, Hansen O, Holst AG, Pettersson J, Vilsboll T; SUSTAIN-6 Investigators. Semaglutide and cardiovascular outcomes in patients with type 2 diabetes. *N Engl J Med* 2016;**375**:1834–1844.
300. Husain M, Birkenfeld AL, Donsmark M, Dungan K, Eliaschewitz FG, Franco DR, Jeppesen OK, Lingvay I, Mosenzon O, Pedersen SD, Tack CJ, Thomsen M, Vilsboll T, Warren ML, Bain SC; PIONEER 6 Investigators. Oral semaglutide and cardiovascular outcomes in patients with type 2 diabetes. *N Engl J Med*; doi:10.1056/NEJMoa1901118. Published online ahead of print 11 June 2019.
301. Hernandez AF, Green JB, Janmohamed S, D'Agostino RB Sr, Granger CB, Jones NP, Leiter LA, Rosenberg AE, Sigmon KN, Somerville MC, Thorpe KM, McMurray JJV, Del Prato S; Harmony Outcomes committees and investigators. Albiglutide and cardiovascular outcomes in patients with type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular disease (Harmony Outcomes): a double-blind, randomised placebo-controlled trial. *Lancet* 2018;**392**:1519–1529.
302. Zelniker TA, Wiviott SD, Raz I, Im K, Goodrich EL, Furtado RHM, Bonaca MP, Mosenzon O, Kato ET, Cahn A, Bhatt DL, Leiter LA, McGuire DK, Wilding JPH, Sabatine MS. Comparison of the effects of glucagon-like peptide receptor agonists and sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 inhibitors for prevention of major adverse cardiovascular and renal outcomes in type 2 diabetes mellitus. *Circulation* 2019;**139**:2022–2031.
303. Gerstein HC, Colhoun HM, Dagenais GR, Diaz R, Lakshmanan M, Pais P, Probstfeld J, Riesmeyer JS, Riddle MC, Ryden L, Xavier D, Atisno CM, Dyal L, Hall S, Rao-Melacini P, Wong F, Avezum A, Basile J, Chung N, Conget I, Cushman WC, Franek E, Hancu N, Hanefeld M, Holt S, Jansky P, Keltai M, Lanus F, Leiter LA, Lopez-Jaramillo P, Cardona Munoz EG, Pirags V, Pogosova N, Raubenheimer PJ, Shaw JE, Sheu WH, Temelkova-Kurktschiev T; REWIND Investigators. Dulaglutide and cardiovascular outcomes in type 2 diabetes (REWIND): a double-blind, randomised placebo-controlled trial. *Lancet* 2019;**394**:121–130.
304. Nauck MA, Meier JJ, Cavender MA, Abd El Aziz M, Drucker DJ. Cardiovascular actions and clinical outcomes with glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists and dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitors. *Circulation* 2017;**136**:849–870.
305. Zinman B, Inzucchi SE, Lachin JM, Wanner C, Ferrari R, Fitchett D, Bluhmki E, Hantel S, Kempthorne-Rawson J, Newman J, Johansen OE, Woerle HJ, Broedl UC. Rationale, design, and baseline characteristics of a randomized, placebo-controlled cardiovascular outcome trial of empagliflozin (EMPA-REG OUTCOME). *Cardiovasc Diabetol* 2014;**13**:102.

306. Zinman B, Wanner C, Lachin JM, Fitchett D, Bluhmki E, Hantel S, Mattheus M, Devins T, Johansen OE, Woerle HJ, Broedl UC, Inzucchi SE; EMPA-REG OUTCOME Investigators. Empagliflozin, cardiovascular outcomes, and mortality in type 2 diabetes. *N Engl J Med* 2015;**373**:2117–2128.
307. Fitchett D, Zinman B, Wanner C, Lachin JM, Hantel S, Salsali A, Johansen OE, Woerle HJ, Broedl UC, Inzucchi SE; EMPA-REG OUTCOME[®] trial investigators. Heart failure outcomes with empagliflozin in patients with type 2 diabetes at high cardiovascular risk: results of the EMPA-REG OUTCOME[®] trial. *Eur Heart J* 2016;**37**:1526–1534.
308. Neal B, Perkovic V, Matthews DR, Mahaffey KW, Fulcher G, Meininger G, Erondur N, Desai M, Shaw W, Vercruysse F, Yee J, Deng H, de Zeeuw D; CANVAS-R Trial Collaborative Group. Rationale, design and baseline characteristics of the Canagliflozin cardioVascular Assessment Study-Renal (CANVAS-R): a randomized, placebo-controlled trial. *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2017;**19**:387–393.
309. Neal B, Perkovic V, Mahaffey KW, de Zeeuw D, Fulcher G, Erondur N, Shaw W, Law G, Desai M, Matthews DR; CANVAS Program Collaborative Group. Canagliflozin and cardiovascular and renal events in type 2 diabetes. *N Engl J Med* 2017;**377**:644–657.
310. Fralick M, Kim SC, Schneeweiss S, Kim D, Redelmeier DA, Paterno E. Fracture Risk After Initiation of Use of Canagliflozin. *Ann Intern Med* 2019;**171**:80.
311. Wiviott SD, Raz I, Bonaca MP, Mosenzon O, Kato ET, Cahn A, Silverman MG, Zelniker TA, Kuder JF, Murphy SA, Bhatt DL, Leiter LA, McGuire DK, Wilding JPH, Ruff CT, Gause-Nilsson IAM, Fredriksson M, Johansson PA, Langkilde AM, Sabatine MS; DECLARE–TIMI 58 Investigators. Dapagliflozin and cardiovascular outcomes in type 2 diabetes. *N Engl J Med* 2019;**380**:347–357.
312. Zelniker TA, Wiviott SD, Raz I, Im K, Goodrich EL, Bonaca MP, Mosenzon O, Kato ET, Cahn A, Furtado RHM, Bhatt DL, Leiter LA, McGuire DK, Wilding JPH, Sabatine MS. SGLT2 inhibitors for primary and secondary prevention of cardiovascular and renal outcomes in type 2 diabetes: a systematic review and meta-analysis of cardiovascular outcome trials. *Lancet* 2019;**393**:31–39.
313. Perkovic V, Jardine MJ, Neal B, Bompoint S, Heerspink HJL, Charytan DM, Edwards R, Agarwal R, Bakris G, Bull S, Cannon CP, Capuano G, Chu PL, de Zeeuw D, Greene T, Levin A, Pollock C, Wheeler DC, Yavin Y, Zhang H, Zinman B, Meininger G, Brenner BM, Mahaffey KW; CREDESCENCE Trial Investigators. Canagliflozin and renal outcomes in type 2 diabetes and nephropathy. *N Engl J Med* 2019;**380**:2295–2306.
314. Marx N, McGuire DK. Sodium-glucose cotransporter-2 inhibition for the reduction of cardiovascular events in high-risk patients with diabetes mellitus. *Eur Heart J* 2016;**37**:3192–3200.
315. Sattar N, McLaren J, Kristensen SL, Preiss D, McMurray JJ. SGLT2 inhibition and cardiovascular events: why did EMPA-REG Outcomes surprise and what were the likely mechanisms? *Diabetologia* 2016;**59**:1333–1339.
316. Vallon V, Thomson SC. Targeting renal glucose reabsorption to treat hyperglycaemia: the pleiotropic effects of SGLT2 inhibition. *Diabetologia* 2017;**60**:215–225.
317. Verma S, McMurray JJV, Cherney DZL. The metabolodiuretic promise of sodium-dependent glucose cotransporter 2 inhibition: the search for the sweet spot in heart failure. *JAMA Cardiol* 2017;**2**:939–940.
318. Bailey CJ, Marx N. Cardiovascular protection in type 2 diabetes: insights from recent outcome trials. *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2019;**21**:3–14.
319. Zelniker TA, Wiviott SD, Raz I, Im K, Goodrich EL, Bonaca MP, Mosenzon O, Kato ET, Cahn A, Furtado RHM, Bhatt DL, Leiter LA, McGuire DK, Wilding JPH, Sabatine MS. SGLT2 inhibitors for primary and secondary prevention of cardiovascular and renal outcomes in type 2 diabetes: a systematic review and meta-analysis of cardiovascular outcome trials. *Lancet* 2019;**393**:3139.
320. Bangalore S, Steg G, Deedwania P, Crowley K, Eagle KA, Goto S, Ohman EM, Cannon CP, Smith SC, Zeymer U, Hoffman EB, Messerli FH, Bhatt DL; REACH Registry Investigators. Beta-blocker use and clinical outcomes in stable outpatients with and without coronary artery disease. *JAMA* 2012;**308**:1340–1349.
321. Tsujimoto T, Sugiyama T, Shapiro MF, Noda M, Kajio H. Risk of cardiovascular events in patients with diabetes mellitus on beta-blockers. *Hypertension* 2017;**70**:103–110.
322. Tsujimoto T, Kajio H, Shapiro MF, Sugiyama T. Risk of all-cause mortality in diabetic patients taking beta-blockers. *Mayo Clin Proc* 2018;**93**:409–418.
323. Ponikowski P, Voors AA, Anker SD, Bueno H, Cleland JG, Coats AJ, Falk V, González-Juanatey JR, Harjola VP, Jankowska EA, Jessup M, Linde C, Nihoyannopoulos P, Parissis JT, Pieske B, Riley JP, Rosano GM, Ruilope LM, Ruschitzka F, Rutten FH, van der Meer P; ESC Scientific Document Group. 2016 ESC Guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic heart failure: The Task Force for the diagnosis and treatment of acute and chronic heart failure of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC). Developed with the special contribution of the Heart Failure Association (HFA) of the ESC. *Eur Heart J* 2016;**37**:2129–2200.
324. Bakris GL, Fonseca V, Katholi RE, McGill JB, Messerli FH, Phillips RA, Raskin P, Wright JT Jr, Oakes R, Lukas MA, Anderson KM, Bell DS; GEMINI Investigators. Metabolic effects of carvedilol vs metoprolol in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and hypertension: a randomized controlled trial. *JAMA* 2004;**292**:2227–2236.
325. Ozyildiz AG, Eroglu S, Bal U, Atar I, Okyay K, Muderrisoglu H. Effects of carvedilol compared to nebivolol on insulin resistance and lipid profile in patients with essential hypertension. *J Cardiovasc Pharmacol Ther* 2016;**22**:65–70.
326. ACE Inhibitor Myocardial Infarction Collaborative Group. Indications for ACE inhibitors in the early treatment of acute myocardial infarction: systematic overview of individual data from 100,000 patients in randomized trials. *Circulation* 1998;**97**:2202–2212.
327. Pitt B, Remme W, Zannad F, Neaton J, Martinez F, Roniker B, Bittman R, Hurley S, Kleiman J, Gatlin M; Eplerenone Post-Acute Myocardial Infarction Heart Failure Efficacy and Survival Study Investigators. Eplerenone, a selective aldosterone blocker, in patients with left ventricular dysfunction after myocardial infarction. *N Engl J Med* 2003;**348**:1309–1321.
328. Kosiborod M, Arnold SV, Spertus JA, McGuire DK, Li Y, Yue P, Ben-Yehuda O, Katz A, Jones PG, Olmsted A, Belardinelli L, Chaitman BR. Evaluation of ranolazine in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and chronic stable angina: results from the TERISA randomized clinical trial (Type 2 Diabetes Evaluation of Ranolazine in Subjects With Chronic Stable Angina). *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2013;**61**:2038–2045.
329. Gilbert BW, Sherard M, Little L, Branstetter J, Meister A, Huffman J. Anthihyperglycemic and metabolic effects of ranolazine in patients with diabetes mellitus. *Am J Cardiol* 2018;**121**:509–512.
330. Fragasso G, Piatti Md PM, Monti L, Palloschi A, Setola E, Puccetti P, Calori G, Lopaschuk GD, Margonato A. Short- and long-term beneficial effects of trimetazidine in patients with diabetes and ischemic cardiomyopathy. *Am Heart J* 2003;**146**:E18.
331. Li R, Tang X, Jing Q, Wang Q, Yang M, Han X, Zhao J, Yu X. The effect of trimetazidine treatment in patients with type 2 diabetes undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention for AMI. *Am J Emerg Med* 2017;**35**:1657–1661.
332. Detry JM, Sellier P, Pennaforte S, Cokinos D, Dargie H, Mathes P. Trimetazidine: a new concept in the treatment of angina. Comparison with propranolol in patients with stable angina. Trimetazidine European Multicenter Study Group. *Br J Clin Pharmacol* 1994;**37**:279–288.
333. Meiszterics Z, Konyi A, Hild G, Sarszegi Z, Gaszner B. Effectiveness and safety of anti-ischemic trimetazidine in patients with stable angina pectoris and Type 2 diabetes. *J Comp Eff Res* 2017;**6**:649–657.
334. European Medicines Agency. Questions and answers on the review of medicines containing trimetazidine (20 mg tablets, 35 mg modified release tablet and 20 mg/ml oral solution). http://www.ema.europa.eu/docs/en_GB/document_library/Referrals_document/Trimetazidine_31/WC500129195.pdf (June 14 2019).
335. Komajda M, Tavazzi L, Francq BG, Bohm M, Borer JS, Ford I, Swedberg K; SHIFT Investigators. Efficacy and safety of ivabradine in patients with chronic systolic heart failure and diabetes: an analysis from the SHIFT trial. *Eur J Heart Fail* 2015;**17**:1294–1301.
336. Valgimigli M, Bueno H, Byrne RA, Collet JP, Costa F, Jørgensen A, Juni P, Kastrati A, Kolh P, Mauri L, Montalescot G, Neumann FJ, Petricevic M, Roffi M, Steg PG, Windecker S, Zamorano JL, Levine GN; ESC Scientific Document Group; ESC Committee for Practice Guidelines (CPG); ESC National Cardiac Societies. 2017 ESC focused update on dual antiplatelet therapy in coronary artery disease developed in collaboration with EACTS: The Task Force for dual antiplatelet therapy in coronary artery disease of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) and of the European Association for Cardio-Thoracic Surgery (EACTS). *Eur Heart J* 2018;**39**:213–260.
337. Dasgupta A, Steinhubl SR, Bhatt DL, Berger PB, Shao M, Mak KH, Fox KA, Montalescot G, Weber MA, Haffner SM, Dimas AP, Steg PG, Topol EJ; CHARISMA Investigators. Clinical outcomes of patients with diabetic nephropathy randomized to clopidogrel plus aspirin versus aspirin alone (a post hoc analysis of the clopidogrel for high atherothrombotic risk and ischemic stabilization, management, and avoidance [CHARISMA] trial). *Am J Cardiol* 2009;**103**:1359–1363.
338. Wiviott SD, Braunwald E, Angiolillo DJ, Meisel S, Dalby AJ, Verheugt FW, Goodman SG, Corbalan R, Purdy DA, Murphy SA, McCabe CH, Antman EM; TRITON-TIMI 38 Investigators. Greater clinical benefit of more intensive oral antiplatelet therapy with prasugrel in patients with diabetes mellitus in the trial to assess improvement in therapeutic outcomes by optimizing platelet inhibition with prasugrel-Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction 38. *Circulation* 2008;**118**:1626–1636.
339. James S, Angiolillo DJ, Cornel JH, Erlinge D, Husted S, Kontny F, Maya J, Nicolau JC, Spinar J, Storey RF, Stevens SR, Wallentin L; PLATO Study Group. Ticagrelor vs. clopidogrel in patients with acute coronary syndromes and diabetes: a substudy from the PLATElet inhibition and patient Outcomes (PLATO) trial. *Eur Heart J* 2010;**31**:3006–3016.
340. Bhatt DL, Bonaca MP, Bansilal S, Angiolillo DJ, Cohen M, Storey RF, Im K, Murphy SA, Held P, Braunwald E, Sabatine MS, Steg PG. Reduction in ischemic

- events with ticagrelor in diabetic patients with prior myocardial infarction in PEGASUS-TIMI 54. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2016;**67**:2732–2740.
341. Mega JL, Braunwald E, Wiwiot SD, Bassand JP, Bhatt DL, Bode C, Burton P, Cohen M, Cook-Bruns N, Fox KA, Goto S, Murphy SA, Plotnikov AN, Schneider D, Sun X, Verheugt FW, Gibson CM; ATLAS ACS 2-TIMI 51 Investigators. Rivaroxaban in patients with a recent acute coronary syndrome. *N Engl J Med* 2012;**366**:9–19.
 342. Eikelboom JW, Connolly SJ, Bosch J, Dagenais GR, Hart RG, Shestakovsky O, Diaz R, Alings M, Lonn EM, Anand SS, Widimsky P, Hori M, Avezum A, Piegas LS, Branch KRH, Probstfield J, Bhatt DL, Zhu J, Liang Y, Maggioni AP, Lopez-Jaramillo P, O'Donnell M, Kakkav AK, Fox KAA, Parkhomenko AN, Ertl G, Stork S, Keltai M, Ryden L, Pogossova N, Dans AL, Lanus F, Commerford PJ, Torp-Pedersen C, Guzik TJ, Verhamme PB, Vinereanu D, Kim JH, Tonkin AM, Lewis BS, Felix C, Yusuf K, Steg PG, Metsarinne KP, Cook Bruns N, Misselwitz F, Chen E, Leong D, Yusuf S; COMPASS Investigators. Rivaroxaban with or without aspirin in stable cardiovascular disease. *N Engl J Med* 2017;**377**:1319–1330.
 343. Connolly SJ, Eikelboom JW, Bosch J, Dagenais G, Dyal L, Lanus F, Metsarinne K, O'Donnell M, Dans AL, Ha JW, Parkhomenko AN, Avezum AA, Lonn E, Lisheng L, Torp-Pedersen C, Widimsky P, Maggioni AP, Felix C, Keltai K, Hori M, Yusuf K, Guzik TJ, Bhatt DL, Branch KRH, Cook Bruns N, Berkowitz SD, Anand SS, Varigos JD, Fox KAA, Yusuf S; COMPASS investigators. Rivaroxaban with or without aspirin in patients with stable coronary artery disease: an international, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. *Lancet* 2018;**391**:205–218.
 344. Neumann FJ, Sousa-Uva M, Ahlsson A, Alfonso F, Banning AP, Benedetto U, Byrne RA, Collet JP, Falk V, Head SJ, Juni P, Kastrati A, Koller A, Kristensen SD, Niebauer J, Richter DJ, Seferovic PM, Sibbing D, Stefanini GG, Windecker S, Yadav R, Zembala MO; ESC Scientific Document Group. 2018 ESC/EACTS Guidelines on myocardial revascularization. *Eur Heart J* 2019;**40**:87–165.
 345. SOLVD Investigators, Yusuf S, Pitt B, Davis CE, Hood WB, Cohn JN. Effect of enalapril on survival in patients with reduced left ventricular ejection fractions and congestive heart failure. *N Engl J Med* 1991;**325**:293–302.
 346. Pfeffer MA, Braunwald E, Moyé LA, Basta L, Brown EJ Jr, Cuddy TE, Davis BR, Geltman EM, Goldman S, Flaker GC, Klein M, Lamas GA, Packer M, Rouleau J, Rouleau JL, Rutherford J, Wertheimer JH, Hawkins CM. Effect of captopril on mortality and morbidity in patients with left ventricular dysfunction after myocardial infarction. Results of the survival and ventricular enlargement trial. The SAVE Investigators. *N Engl J Med* 1992;**327**:669–677.
 347. Flather MD, Yusuf S, Kober L, Pfeffer M, Hall A, Murray G, Torp-Pedersen C, Ball S, Pogue J, Moyé L, Braunwald E. Long-term ACE-inhibitor therapy in patients with heart failure or left-ventricular dysfunction: a systematic overview of data from individual patients. ACE-Inhibitor Myocardial Infarction Collaborative Group. *Lancet* 2000;**355**:1575–1581.
 348. Mills EJ, O'Regan C, Eyawo O, Wu P, Mills F, Berwanger O, Briel M. Intensive statin therapy compared with moderate dosing for prevention of cardiovascular events: a meta-analysis of >40 000 patients. *Eur Heart J* 2011;**32**:1409–1415.
 349. Antiplatelet Trialists' Collaboration. Collaborative overview of randomised trials of antiplatelet therapy—I: Prevention of death, myocardial infarction, and stroke by prolonged antiplatelet therapy in various categories of patients. *BMJ* 1994;**308**:81–106.
 350. Wallentin L, Becker RC, Budaj A, Cannon CP, Emanuelsson H, Held C, Horrow J, Husted S, James S, Katus H, Mahaffey KW, Scirica BM, Skene A, Steg PG, Storey RF, Harrington RA; PLATO Investigators. Ticagrelor versus clopidogrel in patients with acute coronary syndromes. *N Engl J Med* 2009;**361**:1045–1057.
 351. Wiwiot SD, Braunwald E, McCabe CH, Montalescot G, Ruzyllo W, Gottlieb S, Neumann FJ, Ardissino D, De Servi S, Murphy SA, Riesmeyer J, Weerakkody G, Gibson CM, Antman EM; TRITON-TIMI 38 Investigators. Prasugrel versus clopidogrel in patients with acute coronary syndromes. *N Engl J Med* 2007;**357**:2001–2015.
 352. Antithrombotic Trialists' Collaboration. Collaborative meta-analysis of randomised trials of antiplatelet therapy for prevention of death, myocardial infarction, and stroke in high risk patients. *BMJ* 2002;**324**:71–86.
 353. CAPRIE Steering Committee. A randomised, blinded, trial of clopidogrel versus aspirin in patients at risk of ischaemic events (CAPRIE). *Lancet* 1996;**348**:1329–1339.
 354. Wallentin L, Lindholm D, Siegbahn A, Wernroth L, Becker RC, Cannon CP, Cornel JH, Himmelmann A, Giannitsis E, Harrington RA, Held C, Husted S, Katus HA, Mahaffey KW, Steg PG, Storey RF, James SK; PLATO study group. Biomarkers in relation to the effects of ticagrelor in comparison with clopidogrel in non-ST-elevation acute coronary syndrome patients managed with or without in-hospital revascularization: a substudy from the Prospective Randomized Platelet Inhibition and Patient Outcomes (PLATO) trial. *Circulation* 2014;**129**:293–303.
 355. Mauri L, Kereiakes DJ, Yeh RW, Driscoll-Shempp P, Cutlip DE, Steg PG, Normand SL, Braunwald E, Wiwiot SD, Cohen DJ, Holmes DR, Jr., Krucoff MW, Hermiller J, Dauerman HL, Simon DI, Kandzari DE, Garratt KN, Lee DP, Pow TK, Ver Lee P, Rinaldi MJ, Massaro JM; DAPT Study Investigators. Twelve or 30 months of dual antiplatelet therapy after drug-eluting stents. *N Engl J Med* 2014;**371**:2155–2166.
 356. Bonaca MP, Bhatt DL, Cohen M, Steg PG, Storey RF, Jensen EC, Magnani G, Bansilal S, Fish MP, Im K, Bengtsson O, Oude Ophuis T, Budaj A, Theroux P, Ruda M, Hamm C, Goto S, Spinar J, Nicolau JC, Kiss RG, Murphy SA, Wiwiot SD, Held P, Braunwald E, Sabatine MS; PEGASUS-TIMI 54 Steering Committee and Investigators. Long-term use of ticagrelor in patients with prior myocardial infarction. *N Engl J Med* 2015;**372**:1791–1800.
 357. Ledru F, Ducimetiere P, Battaglia S, Courbon D, Beverelli F, Guize L, Guernonprez JL, Diebold B. New diagnostic criteria for diabetes and coronary artery disease: insights from an angiographic study. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2001;**37**:1543–1550.
 358. BARI 2D Study Group, Frye RL, August P, Brooks MM, Hardison RM, Kelsey SF, MacGregor JM, Orchard TJ, Chaitman BR, Genuth SM, Goldberg SH, Hlatky MA, Jones TL, Molitch ME, Nesto RW, Sako EY, Sobel BE. A randomized trial of therapies for type 2 diabetes and coronary artery disease. *N Engl J Med* 2009;**360**:2503–2515.
 359. Schwartz L, Bertolo M, Feit F, Fuentes F, Sako EY, Toosi MS, Davidson CJ, Ikeno F, King SB III. Impact of completeness of revascularization on long-term cardiovascular outcomes in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus: results from the Bypass Angioplasty Revascularization Investigation 2 Diabetes (BARI 2D). *Circ Cardiovasc Interv* 2012;**5**:166–173.
 360. Velazquez EJ, Lee KL, Jones RH, Al-Khalidi HR, Hill JA, Panza JA, Michler RE, Bonow RO, Doenst T, Petrie MC, Oh JK, She L, Moore VL, Desvigne-Nickens P, Sopko G, Rouleau JL; STICHES Investigators. Coronary-artery bypass surgery in patients with ischemic cardiomyopathy. *N Engl J Med* 2016;**374**:1511–1520.
 361. O'Donoghue ML, Vaidya A, Afsal R, Alfredsson J, Boden WE, Braunwald E, Cannon CP, Clayton TC, de Winter RJ, Fox KA, Lagerqvist B, McCullough PA, Murphy SA, Spacek R, Swahn E, Windhausen F, Sabatine MS. An invasive or conservative strategy in patients with diabetes mellitus and non-ST-segment elevation acute coronary syndromes: a collaborative meta-analysis of randomized trials. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2012;**60**:106–111.
 362. Jobs A, Mehta SR, Montalescot G, Vicaut E, Van't Hof AWJ, Badings EA, Neumann FJ, Kastrati A, Sciahbasi A, Reuter PG, Lapostolle F, Milosevic A, Stankovic G, Milasinovic D, Vonthein R, Desch S, Thiele H. Optimal timing of an invasive strategy in patients with non-ST-elevation acute coronary syndrome: a meta-analysis of randomised trials. *Lancet* 2017;**390**:737–746.
 363. Kamalesh M, Sharp TG, Tang XC, Shunk K, Ward HB, Walsh J, King S III, Colling C, Moritz T, Stroupe K, Reda D; VA CARDS Investigators. Percutaneous coronary intervention versus coronary bypass surgery in United States veterans with diabetes. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2013;**61**:808–816.
 364. Kapur A, Hall RJ, Malik IS, Qureshi AC, Butts J, de Belder M, Baumbach A, Angelini G, de Belder A, Oldroyd KG, Flather M, Roughton M, Nihoyannopoulos P, Bagger JP, Morgan K, Beatt KJ. Randomized comparison of percutaneous coronary intervention with coronary artery bypass grafting in diabetic patients. 1-year results of the CARDia (Coronary Artery Revascularization in Diabetes) trial. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2010;**55**:432–440.
 365. Farkouh ME, Domanski M, Sleeper LA, Siami FS, Dangas G, Mack M, Yang M, Cohen DJ, Rosenberg Y, Solomon SD, Desai AS, Gersh BJ, Magnuson EA, Lansky A, Boineau R, Weinberger J, Ramanathan K, Sousa JE, Rankin J, Bhargava B, Buse J, Hueb W, Smith CR, Muratov V, Bansilal S, King S III, Bertrand M, Fuster V; FREEDOM Trial Investigators. Strategies for multivessel revascularization in patients with diabetes. *N Engl J Med* 2012;**367**:2375–2384.
 366. Dangas GD, Farkouh ME, Sleeper LA, Yang M, Schoos MM, Macaya C, Abizaid A, Buller CE, Devlin G, Rodriguez AE, Lansky AJ, Siami FS, Domanski M, Fuster V; FREEDOM Investigators. Long-term outcome of PCI versus CABG in insulin and non-insulin-treated diabetic patients: results from the FREEDOM trial. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2014;**64**:1189–1197.
 367. Kappetein AP, Head SJ, Morice MC, Banning AP, Serruys PW, Mohr FW, Dawkins KD, Mack MJ; SYNTAX Investigators. Treatment of complex coronary artery disease in patients with diabetes: 5-year results comparing outcomes of bypass surgery and percutaneous coronary intervention in the SYNTAX trial. *Eur J Cardiothorac Surg* 2013;**43**:1006–1013.
 368. Hakeem A, Garg N, Bhatti S, Rajpurohit N, Ahmed Z, Uretsky BF. Effectiveness of percutaneous coronary intervention with drug-eluting stents compared with bypass surgery in diabetics with multivessel coronary disease: comprehensive systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized clinical data. *J Am Heart Assoc* 2013;**2**:e000354.
 369. Head SJ, Milojevic M, Daemen J, Ahn JM, Boersma E, Christiansen EH, Domanski MJ, Farkouh ME, Flather M, Fuster V, Hlatky MA, Holm NR, Hueb WA, Kamalesh M, Kim YH, Makikallio T, Mohr FW, Papageorgiou G, Park SJ, Rodriguez AE, Sabik JF III, Stables RH, Stone GW, Serruys PW, Kappetein AP. Mortality after coronary artery bypass grafting versus percutaneous coronary intervention with stenting for coronary artery disease: a pooled analysis of individual patient data. *Lancet* 2018;**391**:939–948.

370. Bavishi C, Baber U, Panwar S, Pirrotta S, Dangas GD, Moreno P, Tamis-Holland J, Kini AS, Sharma SK. Efficacy and safety of everolimus and zotarolimus-eluting stents versus first-generation drug-eluting stents in patients with diabetes: a meta-analysis of randomized trials. *Int J Cardiol* 2017;**230**:310–318.
371. Park SJ, Ahn JM, Kim YH, Park DW, Yun SC, Lee JY, Kang SJ, Lee SW, Lee CW, Park SW, Choo SJ, Chung CH, Lee JW, Cohen DJ, Yeung AC, Hur SH, Seung KB, Ahn TH, Kwon HM, Lim DS, Rha SW, Jeong MH, Lee BK, Tresukosol D, Fu GS, Ong TK; BEST Trial Investigators. Trial of everolimus-eluting stents or bypass surgery for coronary disease. *N Engl J Med* 2015;**372**:1204–1212.
372. Stone GW, Sabik JF, Serruys PW, Simonton CA, Genereux P, Puskas J, Kandzari DE, Morice MC, Lembo N, Brown WM III, Taggart DP, Banning A, Merkely B, Horkay F, Boonstra PW, van Boven AJ, Ungi I, Bogats G, Mansour S, Noiseux N, Sabate M, Pomar J, Hickey M, Gershlick A, Buszman P, Bochenek A, Schampaert E, Page P, Dressler O, Kosmidou I, Mehran R, Pocock SJ, Kappetein AP; EXCEL Trial Investigators. Everolimus-eluting stents or bypass surgery for left main coronary artery disease. *N Engl J Med* 2016;**375**:2223–2235.
373. Ramanathan K, Abel JG, Park JE, Fung A, Mathew V, Taylor CM, Mancini GBJ, Gao M, Ding L, Verma S, Humphries KH, Farkouh ME. Surgical versus percutaneous coronary revascularization in patients with diabetes and acute coronary syndromes. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2017;**70**:2995–3006.
374. Nagendran J, Bozso SJ, Norris CM, McAlister FA, Appoo JJ, Moon MC, Freed DH, Nagendran J. Coronary artery bypass surgery improves outcomes in patients with diabetes and left ventricular dysfunction. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2018;**71**:819–827.
375. Seferovic PM, Petrie MC, Filippatos GS, Anker SD, Rosano G, Bauersachs J, Paulus WJ, Komajda M, Cosentino F, de Boer RA, Farmakis D, Doehner W, Lambrinou E, Lopatin Y, Piepoli MF, Theodorakis MJ, Wiggers H, Lekakis J, Mebazaza A, Mamas MA, Tschope C, Hoes AW, Seferovic JP, Logue J, McDonagh T, Riley JP, Milinkovic I, Polovina M, van Veldhuisen DJ, Lainscak M, Maggioni AP, Ruschitzka F, McMurray JJV. Type 2 diabetes mellitus and heart failure: a position statement from the Heart Failure Association of the European Society of Cardiology. *Eur J Heart Fail* 2018;**20**:853–872.
376. Raza S, Blackstone EH, Houghtaling PL, Rajeswaran J, Riaz H, Bakaeen FG, Lincoff AM, Sabik JF III. Influence of diabetes on long-term coronary artery bypass graft patency. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2017;**70**:515–524.
377. Yi G, Shine B, Rehman SM, Altman DG, Taggart DP. Effect of bilateral internal mammary artery grafts on long-term survival: a meta-analysis approach. *Circulation* 2014;**130**:539–545.
378. Gaudino M, Di Franco A, Rahouma M, Tam DY, Iannaccone M, Deb S, D'Ascenzo F, Abouarab AA, Girardi LN, Taggart DP, Fremes SE. Unmeasured Confounders in Observational Studies Comparing Bilateral Versus Single Internal Thoracic Artery for Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting: A Meta-Analysis. *J Am Heart Assoc* 2018;**7**(1).
379. Taggart DP, Altman DG, Gray AM, Lees B, Gerry S, Benedetto U, Flather M; ART Investigators. Randomized trial of bilateral versus single internal-thoracic-artery grafts. *N Engl J Med* 2016;**375**:2540–2549.
380. Taggart DP, Benedetto U, Gerry S, Altman DG, Gray AM, Lees B, Gaudino M, Zamvar V, Bochenek A, Buxton B, Choong C, Clark S, Deja M, Desai J, Hasan R, Jasinski M, O'Keefe P, Moraes F, Pepper J, Seevanayagam S, Sudarshan C, Trivedi U, Wos S, Puskas J, Flather M; Arterial Revascularization Trial Investigators. Bilateral versus single internal-thoracic-artery grafts at 10 years. *N Engl J Med* 2019;**380**:437–446.
381. Gaudino M, Benedetto U, Fremes S, Biondi-Zoccai G, Sedrakyan A, Puskas JD, Angelini GD, Buxton B, Frati G, Hare DL, Hayward P, Nasso G, Moat N, Peric M, Yoo KJ, Speziale G, Girardi LN, Taggart DP; RADIAL Investigators. Radial-artery or saphenous-vein grafts in coronary-artery bypass surgery. *N Engl J Med* 2018;**378**:2069–2077.
382. Aziz O, Rao C, Panesar SS, Jones C, Morris S, Darzi A, Athanasiou T. Meta-analysis of minimally invasive internal thoracic artery bypass versus percutaneous revascularisation for isolated lesions of the left anterior descending artery. *BMJ* 2007;**334**:617.
383. Blazek S, Holzhey D, Jungert C, Borger MA, Fuernau G, Desch S, Eitel I, de Waha S, Lurz P, Schuler G, Mohr FW, Thiele H. Comparison of bare-metal stenting with minimally invasive bypass surgery for stenosis of the left anterior descending coronary artery: 10-year follow-up of a randomized trial. *JACC Cardiovasc Interv* 2013;**6**:20–26.
384. Blazek S, Rossbach C, Borger MA, Fuernau G, Desch S, Eitel I, Stiermaier T, Lurz P, Holzhey D, Schuler G, Mohr FW, Thiele H. Comparison of sirolimus-eluting stenting with minimally invasive bypass surgery for stenosis of the left anterior descending coronary artery: 7-year follow-up of a randomized trial. *JACC Cardiovasc Interv* 2015;**8**:30–38.
385. Hannan EL, Zhong Y, Walford G, Holmes DR Jr, Venditti FJ, Berger PB, Jacobs AK, Stamato NJ, Curtis JP, Sharma S, King SB III. Coronary artery bypass graft surgery versus drug-eluting stents for patients with isolated proximal left anterior descending disease. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2014;**64**:2717–2726.
386. Jeremias A, Kaul S, Rosengart TK, Gruberg L, Brown DL. The impact of revascularization on mortality in patients with nonacute coronary artery disease. *Am J Med* 2009;**122**:152–161.
387. Kapoor JR, Gienger AL, Ardehali R, Varghese R, Perez MV, Sundaram V, McDonald KM, Owens DK, Hlatky MA, Bravata DM. Isolated disease of the proximal left anterior descending artery comparing the effectiveness of percutaneous coronary interventions and coronary artery bypass surgery. *JACC Cardiovasc Interv* 2008;**1**:483–491.
388. Thiele H, Neumann-Schneider P, Jacobs S, Boudriot E, Walther T, Mohr FW, Schuler G, Falk V. Randomized comparison of minimally invasive direct coronary artery bypass surgery versus sirolimus-eluting stenting in isolated proximal left anterior descending coronary artery stenosis. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2009;**53**:2324–2331.
389. Yusuf S, Zucker D, Peduzzi P, Fisher LD, Takaro T, Kennedy JW, Davis K, Killip T, Passamani E, Norris R, Morris C, Mathur V, Varnauskas E, Chalmers TC. Effect of coronary artery bypass graft surgery on survival: overview of 10-year results from randomised trials by the Coronary Artery Bypass Graft Surgery Trialists Collaboration. *Lancet* 1994;**344**:563–570.
390. Dzavik V, Ghali WA, Norris C, Mitchell LB, Koshal A, Saunders LD, Galbraith PD, Hui W, Faris P, Knudtson ML; Alberta Provincial Project for Outcome Assessment in Coronary Heart Disease (APPROACH) Investigators. Long-term survival in 11,661 patients with multivessel coronary artery disease in the era of stenting: a report from the Alberta Provincial Project for Outcome Assessment in Coronary Heart Disease (APPROACH) Investigators. *Am Heart J* 2001;**142**:119–126.
391. Hannan EL, Wu C, Walford G, Culliford AT, Gold JP, Smith CR, Higgins RS, Carlson RE, Jones RH. Drug-eluting stents vs. coronary-artery bypass grafting in multivessel coronary disease. *N Engl J Med* 2008;**358**:331–341.
392. Bangalore S, Guo Y, Samadashvili Z, Blecker S, Xu J, Hannan EL. Everolimus-eluting stents or bypass surgery for multivessel coronary disease. *N Engl J Med* 2015;**372**:1213–1222.
393. Bangalore S, Guo Y, Samadashvili Z, Blecker S, Xu J, Hannan EL. Everolimus eluting stents versus coronary artery bypass graft surgery for patients with diabetes mellitus and multivessel disease. *Circ Cardiovasc Interv* 2015;**8**:e002626.
394. Head SJ, Davierwala PM, Serruys PW, Redwood SR, Colombo A, Mack MJ, Morice MC, Holmes DR Jr, Feldman TE, Stahle E, Underwood P, Dawkins KD, Kappetein AP, Mohr FW. Coronary artery bypass grafting vs. percutaneous coronary intervention for patients with three-vessel disease: final five-year follow-up of the SYNTAX trial. *Eur Heart J* 2014;**35**:2821–2830.
395. Heribson P, Wong CK. Has the difference in mortality between percutaneous coronary intervention and coronary artery bypass grafting in people with heart disease and diabetes changed over the years? A systematic review and meta-regression. *BMJ Open* 2015;**5**:e010055.
396. Koskinas KC, Siontis GC, Piccolo R, Franzone A, Haynes A, Rat-Wirtzler J, Silber S, Serruys PW, Pilgrim T, Raber L, Heg D, Juni P, Windecker S. Impact of diabetic status on outcomes after revascularization with drug-eluting stents in relation to coronary artery disease complexity: patient-level pooled analysis of 6081 patients. *Circ Cardiovasc Interv* 2016;**9**:e003255.
397. Mohr FW, Morice MC, Kappetein AP, Feldman TE, Stahle E, Colombo A, Mack MJ, Holmes DR Jr, Morel MA, Van Dyck N, Houle VM, Dawkins KD, Serruys PW. Coronary artery bypass graft surgery versus percutaneous coronary intervention in patients with three-vessel disease and left main coronary disease: 5-year follow-up of the randomised, clinical SYNTAX trial. *Lancet* 2013;**381**:629–38.
398. Serruys PW, Morice MC, Kappetein AP, Colombo A, Holmes DR, Mack MJ, Stahle E, Feldman TE, van den Brand M, Bass EJ, Van Dyck N, Leadley K, Dawkins KD, Mohr FW; SYNTAX Investigators. Percutaneous coronary intervention versus coronary-artery bypass grafting for severe coronary artery disease. *N Engl J Med* 2009;**360**:961–972.
399. Ahn JM, Roh JH, Kim YH, Park DW, Yun SC, Lee PH, Chang M, Park HW, Lee SW, Lee CW, Park SW, Choo SJ, Chung C, Lee J, Lim DS, Rha SW, Lee SG, Gwon HC, Kim HS, Chae IH, Jang Y, Jeong MH, Tahk SJ, Seung KB, Park SJ. Randomized trial of stents versus bypass surgery for left main coronary artery disease: 5-year outcomes of the PRECOMBAT study. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2015;**65**:2198–2206.
400. Bittl JA, He Y, Jacobs AK, Yancy CW, Normand SL; American College of Cardiology Foundation/American Heart Association Task Force on Practice Guidelines. Bayesian methods affirm the use of percutaneous coronary intervention to improve survival in patients with unprotected left main coronary artery disease. *Circulation* 2013;**127**:2177–2185.
401. Capodanno D, Stone GW, Morice MC, Bass TA, Tamburino C. Percutaneous coronary intervention versus coronary artery bypass graft surgery in left main coronary artery disease: a meta-analysis of randomized clinical data. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2011;**58**:1426–1432.
402. Cavalcante R, Sotomi Y, Lee CW, Ahn JM, Farooq V, Tateishi H, Tenekcioglu E, Zeng Y, Suwannasom P, Collet C, Albuquerque FN, Onuma Y, Park SJ,

- Serruys PW. Outcomes after percutaneous coronary intervention or bypass surgery in patients with unprotected left main disease. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2016;**68**:999–1009.
403. Giaccoppo D, Collieran R, Cassese S, Frangieh AH, Wiebe J, Joner M, Schunkert H, Kastrati A, Byrne RA. Percutaneous coronary intervention vs coronary artery bypass grafting in patients with left main coronary artery stenosis: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *JAMA Cardiol* 2017;**2**:1079–1088.
 404. Morice MC, Serruys PW, Kappetein AP, Feldman TE, Stahle E, Colombo A, Mack MJ, Holmes DR, Choi JW, Ruzyllo W, Religa G, Huang J, Roy K, Dawkins KD, Mohr F. Five-year outcomes in patients with left main disease treated with either percutaneous coronary intervention or coronary artery bypass grafting in the synergy between percutaneous coronary intervention with taxus and cardiac surgery trial. *Circulation* 2014;**129**:2388–2394.
 405. Aronow WS, Ahn C, Kronzon I. Comparison of incidences of congestive heart failure in older African-Americans, Hispanics, and whites. *Am J Cardiol* 1999;**84**:611–612, A9.
 406. Chen YT, Vaccarino V, Williams CS, Butler J, Berkman LF, Krumholz HM. Risk factors for heart failure in the elderly: a prospective community-based study. *Am J Med* 1999;**106**:605–612.
 407. Gottdiener JS, Arnold AM, Aurigemma GP, Polak JF, Tracy RP, Kitzman DW, Gardin JM, Rutledge JE, Boineau RC. Predictors of congestive heart failure in the elderly: the Cardiovascular Health Study. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2000;**35**:1628–1637.
 408. Castagno D, Baird-Gunning J, Jhund PS, Biondi-Zoccai G, MacDonald MR, Petrie MC, Gaita F, McMurray JJ. Intensive glycemic control has no impact on the risk of heart failure in type 2 diabetic patients: evidence from a 37,229 patient meta-analysis. *Am Heart J* 2011;**162**:938–948.e2.
 409. Boonman-de Winter LJ, Rutten FH, Cramer MJ, Landman MJ, Liem AH, Rutten GE, Hoes AW. High prevalence of previously unknown heart failure and left ventricular dysfunction in patients with type 2 diabetes. *Diabetologia* 2012;**55**:2154–2162.
 410. Nichols GA, Gullion CM, Koro CE, Ephross SA, Brown JB. The incidence of congestive heart failure in type 2 diabetes: an update. *Diabetes Care* 2004;**27**:1879–1884.
 411. Nichols GA, Hillier TA, Erbey JR, Brown JB. Congestive heart failure in type 2 diabetes: prevalence, incidence, and risk factors. *Diabetes Care* 2001;**24**:1614–1619.
 412. Matsushita K, Blecker S, Pazin-Filho A, Bertoni A, Chang PP, Coresh J, Selvin E. The association of hemoglobin a1c with incident heart failure among people without diabetes: the atherosclerosis risk in communities study. *Diabetes* 2010;**59**:2020–2026.
 413. Amato L, Paolisso G, Cacciatore F, Ferrara N, Ferrara P, Canonico S, Varricchio M, Rengo F. Congestive heart failure predicts the development of non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus in the elderly. The Osservatorio Geriatrico Regione Campania Group. *Diabetes Metab* 1997;**23**:213–218.
 414. Egstrup M, Kistorp CN, Schou M, Hofsten DE, Moller JE, Tuxen CD, Gustafsson I. Abnormal glucose metabolism is associated with reduced left ventricular contractile reserve and exercise intolerance in patients with chronic heart failure. *Eur Heart J Cardiovasc Imaging* 2013;**14**:349–357.
 415. Kistorp C, Galatius S, Gustafsson F, Faber J, Corell P, Hildebrandt P. Prevalence and characteristics of diabetic patients in a chronic heart failure population. *Int J Cardiol* 2005;**100**:281–287.
 416. Thrainsdottir IS, Aspelund T, Thorgeirsson G, Gudnason V, Hardarson T, Malmberg K, Sigurdsson G, Rydén L. The association between glucose abnormalities and heart failure in the population-based Reykjavik study. *Diabetes Care* 2005;**28**:612–616.
 417. Chioncel O, Lainscak M, Seferovic PM, Anker SD, Crespo-Leiro MG, Harjola VP, Parissis J, Laroche C, Piepoli MF, Fonseca C, Mebazaa A, Lund L, Ambrosio GA, Coats AJ, Ferrari R, Ruschitzka F, Maggioni AP, Filippatos G. Epidemiology and one-year outcomes in patients with chronic heart failure and preserved, mid-range and reduced ejection fraction: an analysis of the ESC Heart Failure Long-Term Registry. *Eur J Heart Fail* 2017;**19**:1574–1585.
 418. Johansson I, Dahlstrom U, Edner M, Nasman P, Ryden L, Norhammar A. Type 2 diabetes and heart failure: characteristics and prognosis in preserved, mid-range and reduced ventricular function. *Diab Vasc Dis Res* 2018;**15**:494–503.
 419. Digital Investigation Group. The effect of digoxin on mortality and morbidity in patients with heart failure. *N Engl J Med* 1997;**336**:525–533.
 420. McMurray JJ, Ostergren J, Swedberg K, Granger CB, Held P, Michelson EL, Olofsson B, Yusuf S, Pfeffer MA; CHARM Investigators and Committees. Effects of candesartan in patients with chronic heart failure and reduced left-ventricular systolic function taking angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors: the CHARM-Added trial. *Lancet* 2003;**362**:767–771.
 421. McMurray JJ, Packer M, Desai AS, Gong J, Lefkowitz MP, Rizkala AR, Rouleau JL, Shi VC, Solomon SD, Swedberg K, Zile MR; PARADIGM-HF Investigators and Committees. Angiotensin-neprilysin inhibition versus enalapril in heart failure. *N Engl J Med* 2014;**371**:993–1004.
 422. Ahmed A, Rich MW, Fleg JL, Zile MR, Young JB, Kitzman DW, Love TE, Aronow WS, Adams KF Jr, Gheorghiadu M. Effects of digoxin on morbidity and mortality in diastolic heart failure: the ancillary digitalis investigation group trial. *Circulation* 2006;**114**:397–403.
 423. Dauriz M, Targher G, Temporelli PL, Lucci D, Gonzini L, Nicolosi GL, Marchioli R, Tognoni G, Latini R, Cosmi F, Tavazzi L, Maggioni AP; GISSI-HF Investigators. Prognostic impact of diabetes and prediabetes on survival outcomes in patients with chronic heart failure: a post-hoc analysis of the GISSI-HF (Gruppo Italiano per lo Studio della Sopravvivenza nella Insufficienza Cardiaca-Heart Failure) trial. *J Am Heart Assoc* 2017;**6**:e005156.
 424. Packer M, O'Connor C, McMurray JJV, Wittes J, Abraham WT, Anker SD, Dickstein K, Filippatos G, Holcomb R, Krum H, Maggioni AP, Mebazaa A, Peacock WF, Petrie MC, Ponikowski P, Ruschitzka F, van Veldhuisen DJ, Kowarski LS, Schactman M, Holzmeister J; TRUE-AHF Investigators. Effect of ularitide on cardiovascular mortality in acute heart failure. *N Engl J Med* 2017;**376**:1956–1964.
 425. Pfeffer MA, Swedberg K, Granger CB, Held P, McMurray JJ, Michelson EL, Olofsson B, Ostergren J, Yusuf S, Pocock S; CHARM Investigators and Committees. Effects of candesartan on mortality and morbidity in patients with chronic heart failure: the CHARM-Overall programme. *Lancet* 2003;**362**:759–766.
 426. Dauriz M, Targher G, Laroche C, Temporelli PL, Ferrari R, Anker S, Coats A, Filippatos G, Crespo-Leiro M, Mebazaa A, Piepoli MF, Maggioni AP, Tavazzi L; ESC-HFA Heart Failure Long-Term Registry. Association between diabetes and 1-year adverse clinical outcomes in a multinational cohort of ambulatory patients with chronic heart failure: results from the ESC-HFA Heart Failure Long-Term Registry. *Diabetes Care* 2017;**40**:671–678.
 427. Targher G, Dauriz M, Laroche C, Temporelli PL, Hassanein M, Seferovic PM, Drozd J, Ferrari R, Anker S, Coats A, Filippatos G, Crespo-Leiro MG, Mebazaa A, Piepoli MF, Maggioni AP, Tavazzi L; ESC-HFA HF Long-Term Registry Investigators. In-hospital and 1-year mortality associated with diabetes in patients with acute heart failure: results from the ESC-HFA Heart Failure Long-Term Registry. *Eur J Heart Fail* 2017;**19**:54–65.
 428. Demant MN, Gislason GH, Kober L, Vaag A, Torp-Pedersen C, Andersson C. Association of heart failure severity with risk of diabetes: a Danish nationwide cohort study. *Diabetologia* 2014;**57**:1595–1600.
 429. Cavender MA, Steg PG, Smith SC Jr, Eagle K, Ohman EM, Goto S, Kuder J, Im K, Wilson PW, Bhatt DL; REACH REGISTRY Investigators. Impact of diabetes mellitus on hospitalization for heart failure, cardiovascular events, and death: outcomes at 4 years from the Reduction of Atherothrombosis for Continued Health (REACH) Registry. *Circulation* 2015;**132**:923–931.
 430. Johansson I, Dahlstrom U, Edner M, Nasman P, Ryden L, Norhammar A. Prognostic implications of type 2 diabetes mellitus in ischemic and nonischemic heart failure. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2016;**68**:1404–1416.
 431. Kristensen SL, Jhund PS, Lee MMY, Kober L, Solomon SD, Granger CB, Yusuf S, Pfeffer MA, Swedberg K, McMurray JJV; CHARM Investigators and Committees. Prevalence of prediabetes and undiagnosed diabetes in patients with HFrEF and HFpEF and associated clinical outcomes. *Cardiovasc Drugs Ther* 2017;**31**:545–549.
 432. MacDonald MR, Petrie MC, Varyani F, Ostergren J, Michelson EL, Young JB, Solomon SD, Granger CB, Swedberg K, Yusuf S, Pfeffer MA, McMurray JJ. Impact of diabetes on outcomes in patients with low and preserved ejection fraction heart failure: an analysis of the Candesartan in Heart failure: Assessment of Reduction in Mortality and morbidity (CHARM) programme. *Eur Heart J* 2008;**29**:1377–1385.
 433. Kristensen SL, Mogensen UM, Jhund PS, Petrie MC, Preiss D, Win S, Kober L, McKelvie RS, Zile MR, Anand IS, Komajda M, Gottdiener JS, Carson PE, McMurray JJ. Clinical and echocardiographic characteristics and cardiovascular outcomes according to diabetes status in patients with heart failure and preserved ejection fraction: a report from the I-Preserve trial (Irbesartan in Heart Failure With Preserved Ejection Fraction). *Circulation* 2017;**135**:724–735.
 434. Yusuf S, Pfeffer MA, Swedberg K, Granger CB, Held P, McMurray JJ, Michelson EL, Olofsson B, Ostergren J; CHARM Investigators and Committees. Effects of candesartan in patients with chronic heart failure and preserved left-ventricular ejection fraction: the CHARM-Preserved trial. *Lancet* 2003;**362**:777–781.
 435. Triposkiadis F, Giamouzis G, Parissis J, Starling RC, Boudoulas H, Skoularigis J, Butler J, Filippatos G. Reframing the association and significance of comorbidities in heart failure. *Eur J Heart Fail* 2016;**18**:744–758.
 436. Pavlovic A, Polovina M, Ristic A, Seferovic JP, Veljic I, Simeunovic D, Milinkovic I, Krljanac G, Asanin M, Ostic-Pavlovic I, Seferovic PM. Long-term mortality is increased in patients with undetected prediabetes and type-2 diabetes hospitalized for worsening heart failure and reduced ejection fraction. *Eur J Prev Cardiol* 2019;**26**:72–82.

437. Crespo-Leiro MG, Anker SD, Maggioni AP, Coats AJ, Filippatos G, Ruschitzka F, Ferrari R, Piepoli MF, Delgado Jimenez JF, Metra M, Fonseca C, Hradec J, Amir O, Logeart D, Dahlstrom U, Merkely B, Drozdz J, Goncalvesova E, Hassanein M, Chioncel O, Lainscak M, Seferovic PM, Tousoulis D, Kavaliuniene A, Fruhwald F, Fazlibegovic E, Temizhan A, Gatzov P, Erglis A, Laroche C, Mebazaa A; Heart Failure Association (HFA) of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC). European Society of Cardiology Heart Failure Long-Term Registry (ESC-HF-LT): 1-year follow-up outcomes and differences across regions. *Eur J Heart Fail* 2016;**18**:613–625.
438. Seferovic PM, Paulus WJ. Clinical diabetic cardiomyopathy: a two-faced disease with restrictive and dilated phenotypes. *Eur Heart J* 2015;**36**:1718–1727.
439. Adler AI, Stratton IM, Neil HA, Yudkin JS, Matthews DR, Cull CA, Wright AD, Turner RC, Holman RR. Association of systolic blood pressure with macrovascular and microvascular complications of type 2 diabetes (UKPDS 36): prospective observational study. *BMJ* 2000;**321**:412–419.
440. Bertoni AG, Hundley WG, Massing MW, Bonds DE, Burke GL, Goff DC Jr. Heart failure prevalence, incidence, and mortality in the elderly with diabetes. *Diabetes Care* 2004;**27**:699–703.
441. Carr AA, Kowey PR, Devereux RB, Brenner BM, Dahlof B, Ibsen H, Lindholm LH, Lyle PA, Snapinn SM, Zhang Z, Edelman JM, Shahinfar S. Hospitalizations for new heart failure among subjects with diabetes mellitus in the RENAAL and LIFE studies. *Am J Cardiol* 2005;**96**:1530–1536.
442. Maack C, Lehrke M, Backs J, Heinzel FR, Hulot JS, Marx N, Paulus WJ, Rossignol P, Taegtmeyer H, Bauersachs J, Bayes-Genis A, Brutsaert D, Bugger H, Clarke K, Cosentino F, De Keulenaer G, Dei Cas A, Gonzalez A, Huelsmann M, Iaccarino G, Lunde IG, Lyon AR, Pollesello P, Rena G, Rixen NP, Rosano G, Staels B, van Laake LW, Wannan C, Farmakis D, Filippatos G, Ruschitzka F, Seferovic P, de Boer RA, Heymans S. Heart failure and diabetes: metabolic alterations and therapeutic interventions: a state-of-the-art review from the Translational Research Committee of the Heart Failure Association-European Society of Cardiology. *Eur Heart J* 2018;**39**:4243–4254.
443. Pham I, Cosson E, Nguyen MT, Banu I, Genevois I, Poignard P, Valensi P. Evidence for a specific diabetic cardiomyopathy: an observational retrospective echocardiographic study in 656 asymptomatic type 2 diabetic patients. *Int J Endocrinol* 2015;**2015**:743503.
444. The Diabetes Control and Complications Trial Research Group. The effect of intensive diabetes therapy on measures of autonomic nervous system function in the Diabetes Control and Complications Trial (DCCT). *Diabetologia* 1998;**41**:416–423.
445. Berg TJ, Snorgaard O, Faber J, Torjesen PA, Hildebrandt P, Mehlsen J, Hanssen KF. Serum levels of advanced glycation end products are associated with left ventricular diastolic function in patients with type 1 diabetes. *Diabetes Care* 1999;**22**:1186–1190.
446. Hartog JW, Voors AA, Bakker SJ, Smit AJ, van Veldhuisen DJ. Advanced glycation end-products (AGEs) and heart failure: pathophysiology and clinical implications. *Eur J Heart Fail* 2007;**9**:1146–1155.
447. Rijzewijk LJ, van der Meer RW, Smit JW, Diamant M, Bax JJ, Hammer S, Romijn JA, de Roos A, Lamb HJ. Myocardial steatosis is an independent predictor of diastolic dysfunction in type 2 diabetes mellitus. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2008;**52**:1793–1799.
448. Shenouda SM, Widlansky ME, Chen K, Xu G, Holbrook M, Tabit CE, Hamburg NM, Frame AA, Caiano TL, Kluge MA, Duess MA, Levit A, Kim B, Hartman ML, Joseph L, Shirihai OS, Vita JA. Altered mitochondrial dynamics contributes to endothelial dysfunction in diabetes mellitus. *Circulation* 2011;**124**:444–453.
449. Boyer JK, Thanigaraj S, Schechtman KB, Perez JE. Prevalence of ventricular diastolic dysfunction in asymptomatic, normotensive patients with diabetes mellitus. *Am J Cardiol* 2004;**93**:870–875.
450. Dinh W, Lankisch M, Nickl W, Scheyer D, Scheffold T, Kramer F, Krahn T, Klein RM, Barroso MC, Futh R. Insulin resistance and glycemic abnormalities are associated with deterioration of left ventricular diastolic function: a cross-sectional study. *Cardiovasc Diabetol* 2010;**9**:63.
451. Ingelsson E, Sundstrom J, Arnlov J, Zethelius B, Lind L. Insulin resistance and risk of congestive heart failure. *JAMA* 2005;**294**:334–341.
452. Liu JE, Palmieri V, Roman MJ, Bella JN, Fabsitz R, Howard BV, Welty TK, Lee ET, Devereux RB. The impact of diabetes on left ventricular filling pattern in normotensive and hypertensive adults: the Strong Heart Study. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2001;**37**:1943–1949.
453. Stahrenberg R, Edelmann F, Mende M, Kockskamper A, Dungen HD, Scherer M, Kochen MM, Binder L, Herrmann-Lingen C, Schonbrunn L, Gelbrich G, Hasenfuss G, Pieske B, Wachter R. Association of glucose metabolism with diastolic function along the diabetic continuum. *Diabetologia* 2010;**53**:1331–1340.
454. Aguilar D, Deswal A, Ramasubbu K, Mann DL, Bozkurt B. Comparison of patients with heart failure and preserved left ventricular ejection fraction among those with versus without diabetes mellitus. *Am J Cardiol* 2010;**105**:373–377.
455. Gheorghiadu M, Bohm M, Greene SJ, Fonarow GC, Lewis EF, Zannad F, Solomon SD, Baschiera F, Botha J, Hua TA, Gimpelewicz CR, Jaumont X, Lesogor A, Maggioni AP; ASTRONAUT Investigators and Coordinators. Effect of aliskiren on postdischarge mortality and heart failure readmissions among patients hospitalized for heart failure: the ASTRONAUT randomized trial. *JAMA* 2013;**309**:1125–35.
456. Rosano GMC, Seferovic P, Farmakis D, Filippatos G. Renin inhibition in heart failure and diabetes: the real story. *Eur J Heart Fail* 2018;**20**:149–151.
457. Granger CB, McMurray JJ, Yusuf S, Held P, Michelson EL, Olofsson B, Ostergren J, Pfeffer MA, Swedberg K; CHARM Investigators and Committees. Effects of candesartan in patients with chronic heart failure and reduced left-ventricular systolic function intolerant to angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors: the CHARM-Alternative trial. *Lancet* 2003;**362**:772–776.
458. Gustafsson I, Torp-Pedersen C, Kober L, Gustafsson F, Hildebrandt P. Effect of the angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor trandolapril on mortality and morbidity in diabetic patients with left ventricular dysfunction after acute myocardial infarction. *Trace Study Group. J Am Coll Cardiol* 1999;**34**:83–89.
459. Konstam MA, Neaton JD, Dickstein K, Drexler H, Komajda M, Martinez FA, Riegger GA, Malbecq W, Smith RD, Guptha S, Poole-Wilson PA; HEAAL Investigators. Effects of high-dose versus low-dose losartan on clinical outcomes in patients with heart failure (HEAAL study): a randomised, double-blind trial. *Lancet* 2009;**374**:1840–1848.
460. Maggioni AP, Anand I, Gottlieb SO, Latini R, Tognoni G, Cohn JN; Val-HeFT Investigators. Effects of valsartan on morbidity and mortality in patients with heart failure not receiving angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2002;**40**:1414–1421.
461. Moye LA, Pfeffer MA, Wun CC, Davis BR, Geltman E, Hayes D, Farnham DJ, Randall OS, Dinh H, Arnold JM, Kupersmith J, Hager D, Glasser SP, Biddle T, Hawkins CM, Braunwald E, SAVE Investigators. Uniformity of captopril benefit in the SAVE Study: subgroup analysis. Survival and Ventricular Enlargement Study. *Eur Heart J* 1994;**15**:2–8; discussion 26–30.
462. Shekelle PG, Rich MW, Morton SC, Atkinson CS, Tu W, Maglione M, Rhodes S, Barrett M, Fonarow GC, Greenberg B, Heidenreich PA, Knebel T, Konstam MA, Steimle A, Warner Stevenson L. Efficacy of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors and beta-blockers in the management of left ventricular systolic dysfunction according to race, gender, and diabetic status: a meta-analysis of major clinical trials. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2003;**41**:1529–1538.
463. Ryden L, Armstrong PW, Cleland JG, Horowitz JD, Massie BM, Packer M, Poole-Wilson PA. Efficacy and safety of high-dose lisinopril in chronic heart failure patients at high cardiovascular risk, including those with diabetes mellitus. Results from the ATLAS trial. *Eur Heart J* 2000;**21**:1967–1978.
464. Abuissa H, Jones PG, Marso SP, O'Keefe JH Jr. Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors or angiotensin receptor blockers for prevention of type 2 diabetes: a meta-analysis of randomized clinical trials. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2005;**46**:821–826.
465. Pitt B, Zannad F, Remme WJ, Cody R, Castaigne A, Perez A, Palensky J, Wittes J; Randomized Aldactone Evaluation Study Investigators. The effect of spironolactone on morbidity and mortality in patients with severe heart failure. *N Engl J Med* 1999;**341**:709–717.
466. Zannad F, McMurray JJ, Krum H, van Veldhuisen DJ, Swedberg K, Shi H, Vincent J, Pocock SJ, Pitt B; EMPHASIS-HF Study Group. Eplerenone in patients with systolic heart failure and mild symptoms. *N Engl J Med* 2011;**364**:11–21.
467. Filippatos G, Anker SD, Bohm M, Gheorghiadu M, Kober L, Krum H, Maggioni AP, Ponikowski P, Voors AA, Zannad F, Kim SY, Nowack C, Palombo G, Kolkhof P, Kimmekamp-Kirschbaum N, Pieper A, Pitt B. A randomized controlled study of finerenone vs. eplerenone in patients with worsening chronic heart failure and diabetes mellitus and/or chronic kidney disease. *Eur Heart J* 2016;**37**:2105–2114.
468. Kolkhof P, Jaissner F, Kim SY, Filippatos G, Nowack C, Pitt B. Steroidal and novel non-steroidal mineralocorticoid receptor antagonists in heart failure and cardiovascular diseases: comparison at bench and bedside. *Handb Exp Pharmacol* 2017;**243**:271–305.
469. Vardeny O, Claggett B, Anand I, Rossignol P, Desai AS, Zannad F, Pitt B, Solomon SD; Randomized Aldactone Evaluation Study Investigators. Incidence, predictors, and outcomes related to hypo- and hyperkalemia in patients with severe heart failure treated with a mineralocorticoid receptor antagonist. *Circ Heart Fail* 2014;**7**:573–579.
470. Young JB. The global epidemiology of heart failure. *Med Clin North Am* 2004;**88**:1135–1143, ix.
471. Kristensen SL, Preiss D, Jhund PS, Squire I, Cardoso JS, Merkely B, Martinez F, Starling RC, Desai AS, Lefkowitz MP, Rizkala AR, Rouleau JL, Shi VC, Solomon SD, Swedberg K, Zile MR, McMurray JJ, Packer M, Investigators P-H, Committees. Risk Related to Pre-Diabetes Mellitus and Diabetes Mellitus in Heart Failure With Reduced Ejection Fraction: Insights From Prospective Comparison of ARNI With ACEI to Determine Impact on Global Mortality and Morbidity in Heart Failure Trial. *Circ Heart Fail* 2016;**9**(1).
472. Seferovic JP, Claggett B, Seidelmann SB, Seely EW, Packer M, Zile MR, Rouleau JL, Swedberg K, Lefkowitz M, Shi VC, Desai AS, McMurray JJV, Solomon SD. Effect of sacubitril/valsartan versus enalapril on glycaemic control in patients

- with heart failure and diabetes: a post-hoc analysis from the PARADIGM-HF trial. *Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol* 2017;**5**:333–340.
473. Bobbio M, Ferrua S, Opassich C, Porcu M, Lucci D, Scherillo M, Tavazzi L, Maggioni AP; BRING-UP Investigators. Survival and hospitalization in heart failure patients with or without diabetes treated with beta-blockers. *J Card Fail* 2003;**9**:192–202.
 474. Deedwania PC, Giles TD, Klibaner M, Ghali JK, Herlitz J, Hildebrandt P, Kjekshus J, Spinar J, Vitovec J, Stanbrook H, Wikstrand J; MERIT-HF Study Group. Efficacy, safety and tolerability of metoprolol CR/XL in patients with diabetes and chronic heart failure: experiences from MERIT-HF. *Am Heart J* 2005;**149**:159–167.
 475. Erdmann E, Lechat P, Verkenne P, Wiemann H. Results from post-hoc analyses of the CIBIS II trial: effect of bisoprolol in high-risk patient groups with chronic heart failure. *Eur J Heart Fail* 2001;**3**:469–479.
 476. Packer M, Fowler MB, Roecker EB, Coats AJ, Katus HA, Krum H, Mohacs P, Rouleau JL, Tendera M, Staiger C, Holcslaw TL, Amann-Zalan I, DeMets DL; COPENICUS Study Group. Effect of carvedilol on the morbidity of patients with severe chronic heart failure: results of the carvedilol prospective randomized cumulative survival (COPENICUS) study. *Circulation* 2002;**106**:2194–2199.
 477. Abdul-Rahim AH, MacIsaac RL, Jhund PS, Petrie MC, Lees KR, McMurray JJ; VICCTA-Heart Failure Collaborators. Efficacy and safety of digoxin in patients with heart failure and reduced ejection fraction according to diabetes status: an analysis of the Digitalis Investigation Group (DIG) trial. *Int J Cardiol* 2016;**209**:310–316.
 478. Faris RF, Flather M, Purcell H, Poole-Wilson PA, Coats AJ. Diuretics for heart failure. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2012;**2**:CD003838.
 479. Bristow MR, Saxon LA, Boehmer J, Krueger S, Kass DA, De Marco T, Carson P, DiCarlo L, DeMets D, White BG, DeVries DW, Feldman AM; Comparison of Medical Therapy, Pacing, and Defibrillation in Heart Failure (COMPANION) Investigators. Cardiac-resynchronization therapy with or without an implantable defibrillator in advanced chronic heart failure. *N Engl J Med* 2004;**350**:2140–2150.
 480. Ghali JK, Boehmer J, Feldman AM, Saxon LA, Demarco T, Carson P, Yong P, Galle EG, Leigh J, Ecklund FL, Bristow MR. Influence of diabetes on cardiac resynchronization therapy with or without defibrillator in patients with advanced heart failure. *J Card Fail* 2007;**13**:769–773.
 481. Kober L, Thune JJ, Nielsen JC, Haarlo J, Videbaek L, Korup E, Jensen G, Hildebrandt P, Steffensen FH, Bruun NE, Eiskjaer H, Brandes A, Thogersen AM, Gustafsson F, Egstrup K, Videbaek R, Hassager C, Svendsen JH, Hofsten DE, Torp-Pedersen C, Pehrson S; DANISH Investigators. Defibrillator implantation in patients with nonischemic systolic heart failure. *N Engl J Med* 2016;**375**:1221–1230.
 482. MacDonald MR, She L, Doenst T, Binkley PF, Rouleau JL, Tan RS, Lee KL, Miller AB, Sopko G, Szalewska D, Wacławski MA, Dabrowski R, Castelvécchio S, Adlbrecht C, Michler RE, Oh JK, Velazquez EJ, Petrie MC. Clinical characteristics and outcomes of patients with and without diabetes in the Surgical Treatment for Ischemic Heart Failure (STICH) trial. *Eur J Heart Fail* 2015;**17**:725–734.
 483. Kilic A, Weiss ES, George TJ, Arnaoutakis GJ, Yuh DD, Shah AS, Conte JV. What predicts long-term survival after heart transplantation? An analysis of 9,400 ten-year survivors. *Ann Thorac Surg* 2012;**93**:699–704.
 484. Eurich DT, Majumdar SR, McAlister FA, Tsuyuki RT, Johnson JA. Improved clinical outcomes associated with metformin in patients with diabetes and heart failure. *Diabetes Care* 2005;**28**:2345–2351.
 485. Masoudi FA, Inzucchi SE, Wang Y, Havranek EP, Foody JM, Krumholz HM. Thiazolidinediones, metformin, and outcomes in older patients with diabetes and heart failure: an observational study. *Circulation* 2005;**111**:583–590.
 486. Eurich DT, Weir DL, Majumdar SR, Tsuyuki RT, Johnson JA, Tjosvold L, Vanderloo SE, McAlister FA. Comparative safety and effectiveness of metformin in patients with diabetes mellitus and heart failure: systematic review of observational studies involving 34,000 patients. *Circ Heart Fail* 2013;**6**:395–402.
 487. Pantalone KM, Kattan MW, Yu C, Wells BJ, Arrigain S, Jain A, Atreja A, Zimmerman RS. The risk of developing coronary artery disease or congestive heart failure, and overall mortality, in type 2 diabetic patients receiving rosiglitazone, pioglitazone, metformin, or sulfonylureas: a retrospective analysis. *Acta Diabetol* 2009;**46**:145–154.
 488. Tzoulaki I, Molokhia M, Curcin V, Little MP, Millett CJ, Ng A, Hughes RI, Khunti K, Wilkins MR, Majeed A, Elliott P. Risk of cardiovascular disease and all cause mortality among patients with type 2 diabetes prescribed oral antidiabetes drugs: retrospective cohort study using UK general practice research database. *BMJ* 2009;**339**:b4731.
 489. Eriksson JW, Bodegard J, Nathanson D, Thuresson M, Nystrom T, Norhammar A. Sulphonylurea compared to DPP-4 inhibitors in combination with metformin carries increased risk of severe hypoglycemia, cardiovascular events, and all-cause mortality. *Diabetes Res Clin Pract* 2016;**117**:39–47.
 490. Viberti G, Kahn SE, Greene DA, Herman WH, Zinman B, Holman RR, Haffner SM, Levy D, Lachin JM, Berry RA, Heise MA, Jones NP, Freed MI. A diabetes outcome progression trial (ADOPT): an international multicenter study of the comparative efficacy of rosiglitazone, glyburide, and metformin in recently diagnosed type 2 diabetes. *Diabetes Care* 2002;**25**:1737–1743.
 491. DREAM (Diabetes REduction Assessment with ramipril and rosiglitazone Medication) Trial Investigators, Gerstein HC, Yusuf S, Bosch J, Pogue J, Sheridan P, Dinccag N, Hanefeld M, Hoogwerf B, Laakso M, Mohan V, Shaw J, Zinman B, Holman RR. Effect of rosiglitazone on the frequency of diabetes in patients with impaired glucose tolerance or impaired fasting glucose: a randomised controlled trial. *Lancet* 2006;**368**:1096–1105.
 492. Hernandez AV, Usmani A, Rajamanickam A, Moheet A. Thiazolidinediones and risk of heart failure in patients with or at high risk of type 2 diabetes mellitus: a meta-analysis and meta-regression analysis of placebo-controlled randomized clinical trials. *Am J Cardiovasc Drugs* 2011;**11**:115–128.
 493. Home PD, Pocock SJ, Beck-Nielsen R, Curtis PS, Gomis R, Hanefeld M, Jones NP, Komajda M, McMurray JJ; RECORD Study Team. Rosiglitazone evaluated for cardiovascular outcomes in oral agent combination therapy for type 2 diabetes (RECORD): a multicentre, randomised, open-label trial. *Lancet* 2009;**373**:2125–2135.
 494. American Diabetes Association. 9. Cardiovascular disease and risk management: standards of medical care in diabetes-2018. *Diabetes Care* 2018;**41**:S86–S104.
 495. McMurray JJV, Ponikowski P, Bollt GB, Lukashevich V, Kozlovski P, Kothny W, Lewsey JD, Krum H; VIVID Trial Committees and Investigators. Effects of vildagliptin on ventricular function in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and heart failure: a randomized placebo-controlled trial. *JACC Heart Fail* 2018;**6**:8–17.
 496. Mahaffey KW, Neal B, Perkovic V, de Zeeuw D, Fulcher G, Erond N, Shaw W, Fabbrini E, Sun T, Li Q, Desai M, Matthews DR; CANVAS Program Collaborative Group. Canagliflozin for primary and secondary prevention of cardiovascular events: results from the CANVAS program (Canagliflozin Cardiovascular Assessment Study). *Circulation* 2018;**137**:323–334.
 497. Domanski M, Krause-Steinrauf H, Deedwania P, Follmann D, Ghali JK, Gilbert E, Haffner S, Katz R, Lindenfeld J, Lowes BD, Martin W, McGrew F, Bristow MR; BEST Investigators. The effect of diabetes on outcomes of patients with advanced heart failure in the BEST trial. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2003;**42**:914–922.
 498. Jorsal A, Kistorp C, Holmager P, Tougaard RS, Nielsen R, Hanselmann A, Nilsson B, Moller JE, Hjort J, Rasmussen J, Boesgaard TW, Schou M, Videbaek L, Gustafsson I, Flyvbjerg A, Wiggers H, Tarnow L. Effect of liraglutide, a glucagon-like peptide-1 analogue, on left ventricular function in stable chronic heart failure patients with and without diabetes (LIVE)-a multicentre, double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled trial. *Eur J Heart Fail* 2017;**19**:69–77.
 499. Margulies KB, Hernandez AF, Redfield MM, Givertz MM, Oliveira GH, Cole R, Mann DL, Whellan DJ, Kiernan MS, Felker GM, McNulty SE, Anstrom KJ, Shah MR, Braunwald E, Cappola TP; NHLBI Heart Failure Clinical Research Network. Effects of liraglutide on clinical stability among patients with advanced heart failure and reduced ejection fraction: a randomized clinical trial. *JAMA* 2016;**316**:500–508.
 500. Smooke S, Horwich TB, Fonarow GC. Insulin-treated diabetes is associated with a marked increase in mortality in patients with advanced heart failure. *Am Heart J* 2005;**149**:168–174.
 501. Pallsgaard JL, Schjerning AM, Lindhardt TB, Procidia K, Hansen ML, Torp-Pedersen C, Gislason GH. Risk of atrial fibrillation in diabetes mellitus: a nationwide cohort study. *Eur J Prev Cardiol* 2016;**23**:621–627.
 502. Du X, Ninomiya T, de Galan B, Abadir E, Chalmers J, Pillai A, Woodward M, Cooper M, Harrap S, Hamet P, Poulter N, Lip GY, Patel A; ADVANCE Collaborative Group. Risks of cardiovascular events and effects of routine blood pressure lowering among patients with type 2 diabetes and atrial fibrillation: results of the ADVANCE study. *Eur Heart J* 2009;**30**:1128–1135.
 503. Kirchhof P, Benussi S, Kotecha D, Ahlsson A, Atar D, Casadei B, Castella M, Diener HC, Heidbuchel H, Hendriks J, Hindricks G, Manolis AS, Oldgren J, Popescu BA, Schotten U, Van Putte B, Vardas P, Agewall S, Camm J, Baron Esquivias G, Budts W, Carerj S, Casselman F, Coca A, De Caterina R, Deftereos S, Dobrev D, Ferro JM, Filippatos G, Fitzsimons D, Gorennek B, Guenoun M, Hohnloser SH, Kolh P, Lip GY, Manolis A, McMurray J, Ponikowski P, Rosenhek R, Ruschitzka F, Savelieva I, Sharma S, Suwalski P, Tamargo JL, Taylor CJ, Van Gelder IC, Voors AA, Windecker S, Zamorano JL, Zeppenfeld K. 2016 ESC Guidelines for the management of atrial fibrillation developed in collaboration with EACTS. *Eur Heart J* 2016;**37**:2893–2962.
 504. Pedersen CT, Kay GN, Kalman J, Borggrefe M, Della-Bella P, Dickfeld T, Dorian P, Huikuri H, Kim YH, Knight B, Marchlinski F, Ross D, Sacher F, Sapp J, Shivkumar K, Soejima K, Tada H, Alexander ME, Triedman JK, Yamada T, Kirchhof P, Lip GY, Kuck KH, Mont L, Haines D, Indik J, Dimarco J, Exner D, Ilesaka Y, Savelieva I. EHRA/HRS/APHS expert consensus on ventricular arrhythmias. *Europace* 2014;**16**:1257–1283.
 505. Brignole M, Auricchio A, Baron-Esquivias G, Bordachar P, Boriani G, Breithardt OA, Cleland J, Deharo JC, Delgado V, Elliott PM, Gorennek B, Israel CW, Leclercq C, Linde C, Mont L, Padeletti L, Sutton R, Vardas PE. 2013 ESC Guidelines on cardiac pacing and cardiac resynchronization therapy: the Task Force on cardiac pacing and resynchronization therapy of the European Society

- of Cardiology (ESC). Developed in collaboration with the European Heart Rhythm Association (EHRA). *Eur Heart J* 2013;**34**:2281–2329.
506. Priori SG, Blomstrom-Lundqvist C, Mazzanti A, Blom N, Borggrefe M, Camm J, Elliott PM, Fitzsimons D, Hatala R, Hindricks G, Kirchhof P, Kjeldsen K, Kuck KH, Hernandez-Madrid A, Nikolaou N, Norekval TM, Spaulding C, Van Veldhuisen DJ; ESC Scientific Document Group. 2015 ESC Guidelines for the management of patients with ventricular arrhythmias and the prevention of sudden cardiac death: The Task Force for the Management of Patients with Ventricular Arrhythmias and the Prevention of Sudden Cardiac Death of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC). Endorsed by: Association for European Paediatric and Congenital Cardiology (AEPC). *Eur Heart J* 2015;**36**:2793–2867.
 507. Jouven X, Lemaître RN, Rea TD, Sotoodehnia N, Empana JP, Siscovick DS. Diabetes, glucose level, and risk of sudden cardiac death. *Eur Heart J* 2005;**26**:2142–2147.
 508. Curb JD, Rodriguez BL, Burchfiel CM, Abbott RD, Chiu D, Yano K. Sudden death, impaired glucose tolerance, and diabetes in Japanese American men. *Circulation* 1995;**91**:2591–2595.
 509. Kucharska-Newton AM, Couper DJ, Pankow JS, Prineas RJ, Rea TD, Sotoodehnia N, Chakravarti A, Folsom AR, Siscovick DS, Rosamond WD. Diabetes and the risk of sudden cardiac death, the Atherosclerosis Risk in Communities study. *Acta Diabetol* 2010;**47**:161–168.
 510. Kannel WB, Wilson PW, D'Agostino RB, Cobb J. Sudden coronary death in women. *Am Heart J* 1998;**136**:205–212.
 511. Junttila MJ, Barthel P, Myerburg RJ, Makikallio TH, Bauer A, Ulm K, Kiviniemi A, Tulppo M, Perkiomaki JS, Schmidt G, Huikuri HV. Sudden cardiac death after myocardial infarction in patients with type 2 diabetes. *Heart Rhythm* 2010;**7**:1396–1403.
 512. Chow E, Bernjak A, Williams S, Fawdry RA, Hibbert S, Freeman J, Sheridan PJ, Heller SR. Risk of cardiac arrhythmias during hypoglycemia in patients with type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular risk. *Diabetes* 2014;**63**:1738–1747.
 513. Benjamin EJ, Levy D, Vaziri SM, D'Agostino RB, Belanger AJ, Wolf PA. Independent risk factors for atrial fibrillation in a population-based cohort. The Framingham Heart Study. *JAMA* 1994;**271**:840–844.
 514. Go AS, Hylek EM, Phillips KA, Chang Y, Henault LE, Selby JV, Singer DE. Prevalence of diagnosed atrial fibrillation in adults: national implications for rhythm management and stroke prevention: the AnTicoagulation and Risk Factors in Atrial Fibrillation (ATRIA) Study. *JAMA* 2001;**285**:2370–2375.
 515. Krahn AD, Manfreda J, Tate RB, Mathewson FA, Cuddy TE. The natural history of atrial fibrillation: incidence, risk factors, and prognosis in the Manitoba Follow-Up Study. *Am J Med* 1995;**98**:476–484.
 516. Nichols GA, Reinier K, Chugh SS. Independent contribution of diabetes to increased prevalence and incidence of atrial fibrillation. *Diabetes Care* 2009;**32**:1851–1856.
 517. Psaty BM, Manolio TA, Kuller LH, Kronmal RA, Cushman M, Fried LP, White R, Furberg CD, Rautaharju PM. Incidence of and risk factors for atrial fibrillation in older adults. *Circulation* 1997;**96**:2455–2461.
 518. Fitzpatrick C, Chatterjee S, Seidu S, Bodicoat DH, Ng GA, Davies MJ, Khunti K. Association of hypoglycaemia and risk of cardiac arrhythmia in patients with diabetes mellitus: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Diabetes Obes Metab* 2018;**20**:2169–2178.
 519. Pafili K, Gouni-Berthold I, Papanas N, Mikhailidis DP. Abdominal aortic aneurysms and diabetes mellitus. *J Diabetes Complications* 2015;**29**:1330–1336.
 520. De Rango P, Farchioni L, Fiorucci B, Lenti M. Diabetes and abdominal aortic aneurysms. *Eur J Vasc Endovasc Surg* 2014;**47**:243–61.
 521. Erbel R, Aboyans V, Boileau C, Bossone E, Bartolomeo RD, Eggebrecht H, Evangelista A, Falk V, Frank H, Gaemperli O, Grabenwoger M, Haverich A, Iung B, Manolis AJ, Meijboom F, Nienaber CA, Roffi M, Rousseau H, Sechtem U, Sirnes PA, Allmen RS, Vrints CJ; ESC Committee for Practice Guidelines. 2014 ESC Guidelines on the diagnosis and treatment of aortic diseases: document covering acute and chronic aortic diseases of the thoracic and abdominal aorta of the adult. The Task Force for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Aortic Diseases of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC). *Eur Heart J* 2014;**35**:2873–2926.
 522. Aboyans V, Ricco JB, Bartelink MEL, Björck M, Brodmann M, Cohnert T, Collet JP, Czerny M, De Carlo M, Debus S, Espinola-Klein C, Kahan T, Kownator S, Mazzolai L, Naylor AR, Roffi M, Rother J, Sprynger M, Tendera M, Tepe G, Venermo M, Vlachopoulos C, Desormais I; ESC Scientific Document Group. 2017 ESC Guidelines on the Diagnosis and Treatment of Peripheral Arterial Diseases, in collaboration with the European Society for Vascular Surgery (ESVS): document covering atherosclerotic disease of extracranial carotid and vertebral, mesenteric, renal, upper and lower extremity arteries. Endorsed by: the European Stroke Organization (ESO) The Task Force for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Peripheral Arterial Diseases of the European Society of Cardiology (ESC) and of the European Society for Vascular Surgery (ESVS). *Eur Heart J* 2018;**39**:763–816.
 523. Criqui MH, Aboyans V. Epidemiology of peripheral artery disease. *Circ Res* 2015;**116**:1509–1526.
 524. Lamparter J, Raum P, Pfeiffer N, Peto T, Hohn R, Elflein H, Wild P, Schulz A, Schneider A, Mirshahi A. Prevalence and associations of diabetic retinopathy in a large cohort of prediabetic subjects: the Gutenberg Health Study. *J Diabetes Complications* 2014;**28**:482–487.
 525. Uccioli L, Gandini R, Giurato L, Fabiano S, Pampana E, Spallone V, Vainieri E, Simonetti G. Long-term outcomes of diabetic patients with critical limb ischemia followed in a tertiary referral diabetic foot clinic. *Diabetes Care* 2010;**33**:977–982.
 526. Wang JC, Criqui MH, Denenberg JO, McDermott MM, Golomb BA, Fronck A. Exertional leg pain in patients with and without peripheral arterial disease. *Circulation* 2005;**112**:3501–3508.
 527. Teahan PE, Barwick AL, Sebastian M, Chuter VH. Diagnostic accuracy of the postexercise ankle-brachial index for detecting peripheral artery disease in suspected claudicants with and without diabetes. *Vasc Med* 2018;**23**:116–125.
 528. Ankle Brachial Index Collaboration, Fowkes FG, Murray GD, Butcher I, Heald CL, Lee RJ, Chambless LE, Folsom AR, Hirsch AT, Dramaix M, deBacker G, Wautrecht JC, Kornitzer M, Newman AB, Cushman M, Sutton-Tyrrell K, Fowkes FG, Lee AJ, Price JF, d'Agostino RB, Murabito JM, Norman PE, Jamrozik K, Curb JD, Masaki KH, Rodriguez BL, Dekker JM, Bouter LM, Heine RJ, Nijpels G, Stehouwer CD, Ferrucci L, McDermott MM, Stoffers HE, Hooi JD, Knottnerus JA, Ogren M, Hedblad B, Witteman JC, Breteler MM, Hunink MG, Hofman A, Criqui MH, Langer RD, Fronck A, Hiatt WR, Hamman R, Resnick HE, Guralnik J, McDermott MM. Ankle brachial index combined with Framingham Risk Score to predict cardiovascular events and mortality: a meta-analysis. *JAMA* 2008;**300**:197–208.
 529. Aboyans V, Criqui MH, Abraham P, Allison MA, Creager MA, Diehm C, Fowkes FG, Hiatt WR, Jonsson B, Lacroix P, Marin B, McDermott MM, Norgren L, Pande RL, Preux PM, Stoffers HE, Treat-Jacobson D; American Heart Association Council on Peripheral Vascular Disease; Council on Epidemiology and Prevention; Council on Clinical Cardiology; Council on Cardiovascular Nursing; Council on Cardiovascular Radiology and Intervention; Council on Cardiovascular Surgery and Anesthesia. Measurement and interpretation of the ankle-brachial index: a scientific statement from the American Heart Association. *Circulation* 2012;**126**:2890–2909.
 530. Aboyans V, Ho E, Denenberg JO, Ho LA, Natarajan L, Criqui MH. The association between elevated ankle systolic pressures and peripheral occlusive arterial disease in diabetic and nondiabetic subjects. *J Vasc Surg* 2008;**48**:1197–1203.
 531. Anand SS, Bosch J, Eikelboom JW, Connolly SJ, Diaz R, Widimsky P, Aboyans V, Alings M, Kakkar AK, Keltai K, Maggioni AP, Lewis BS, Stork S, Zhu J, Lopez-Jaramillo P, O'Donnell M, Commerford PJ, Vinereanu D, Pogorova N, Ryden L, Fox KAA, Bhatt DL, Misselwitz F, Varigos JD, Vanassche T, Avezum AA, Chen E, Branch K, Leong DP, Bangdiwala SI, Hart RG, Yusuf S; COMPASS Investigators. Rivaroxaban with or without aspirin in patients with stable peripheral or carotid artery disease: an international, randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. *Lancet* 2018;**391**:219–229.
 532. Belch J, MacCuish A, Campbell I, Cobbe S, Taylor R, Prescott R, Lee R, Bancroft J, MacEwan S, Shepherd J, Macfarlane P, Morris A, Jung R, Kelly C, Connacher A, Peden N, Jamieson A, Matthews D, Leese G, McKnight J, O'Brien I, Semple C, Petrie J, Gordon D, Pringle S, MacWalter R; Prevention of Progression of Arterial Disease and Diabetes Study Group; Diabetes Registry Group, Royal College of Physicians Edinburgh. The prevention of progression of arterial disease and diabetes (POPAD) trial: factorial randomised placebo controlled trial of aspirin and antioxidants in patients with diabetes and asymptomatic peripheral arterial disease. *BMJ* 2008;**337**:a1840.
 533. Bowman L, Mafham M, Stevens W, Haynes R, Aung T, Chen F, Buck G, Collins R, Armitage J; ASCEND Study Collaborative Group. ASCEND: A Study of Cardiovascular Events in Diabetes: characteristics of a randomized trial of aspirin and of omega-3 fatty acid supplementation in 15,480 people with diabetes. *Am Heart J* 2018;**198**:135–144.
 534. Lyu X, Li S, Peng S, Cai H, Liu G, Ran X. Intensive walking exercise for lower extremity peripheral arterial disease: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *J Diabetes* 2016;**8**:363–377.
 535. Singh S, Armstrong EJ, Sherif W, Alviandi B, Westin GG, Singh GD, Amsterdam EA, Laird JR. Association of elevated fasting glucose with lower patency and increased major adverse limb events among patients with diabetes undergoing infrapopliteal balloon angioplasty. *Vasc Med* 2014;**19**:307–314.
 536. Takahara M, Kaneto H, Iida O, Gorogawa S, Katagami N, Matsuoka TA, Ikeda M, Shimomura I. The influence of glycemic control on the prognosis of Japanese patients undergoing percutaneous transluminal angioplasty for critical limb ischemia. *Diabetes Care* 2010;**33**:2538–2542.
 537. Hinchliffe RJ, Brownrigg JR, Andros G, Apelqvist J, Boyko EJ, Fridridge R, Mills JL, Reekers J, Shearman CP, Zierler RE, Schaper NC; International Working Group on the Diabetic Foot. Effectiveness of revascularization of the ulcerated foot in patients with diabetes and peripheral artery disease: a systematic review. *Diabetes Metab Res Rev* 2016;**32**:136–144.
 538. Li Y, Yang JJ, Zhu SH, Xu B, Wang L. Long-term efficacy and safety of carotid artery stenting versus endarterectomy: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *PLoS One* 2017;**12**:e0180804.

539. Hussain MA, Bin-Ayeed SA, Saeed OQ, Verma S, Al-Omran M. Impact of diabetes on carotid artery revascularization. *J Vasc Surg* 2016;**63**:1099–1107.e4.
540. Lal BK, Beach KW, Roubin GS, Lutsep HL, Moore WS, Malas MB, Chiu D, Gonzales NR, Burke JL, Rinaldi M, Elmore JR, Weaver FA, Narins CR, Foster M, Hodgson KJ, Shepard AD, Meschia JF, Bergelin RO, Voeks JH, Howard G, Brott TG; CREST Investigators. Restenosis after carotid artery stenting and endarterectomy: a secondary analysis of CREST, a randomised controlled trial. *Lancet Neurol* 2012;**11**:755–763.
541. Bedenis R, Lethaby A, Maxwell H, Acosta S, Prins MH. Antiplatelet agents for preventing thrombosis after peripheral arterial bypass surgery. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2015;**2**:CD000535.
542. Bradbury AW, Adam DJ, Bell J, Forbes JF, Fowkes FG, Gillespie I, Ruckley CV, Raab GM; BASIL trial Participants. Bypass versus Angioplasty in Severe Ischaemia of the Leg (BASIL) trial: a description of the severity and extent of disease using the Bollinger angiogram scoring method and the TransAtlantic Inter-Society Consensus II classification. *J Vasc Surg* 2010;**51**:325–425.
543. Kidney Disease: Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) CKD Work Group. KDIGO 2012 Clinical Practice Guideline for the evaluation and management of chronic kidney disease. *Kidney Int Suppl* 2013;**3**:1–150.
544. Saran R, Li Y, Robinson B, Abbott KC, Agodoa LY, Ayanian J, Bragg-Gresham J, Balkrishnan R, Chen JL, Cope E, Eggers PW, Gillen D, Gipson D, Hailpern SM, Hall YN, He K, Herman W, Heung M, Hirth RA, Hutton D, Jacobsen SJ, Kalantar-Zadeh K, Kovacs P, Lu Y, Molnar MZ, Morgenstern H, Nallamothu B, Nguyen DV, O'Hare AM, Plattner B, Pisoni R, Port FK, Rao P, Rhee CM, Sakhuja A, Schaubel DE, Selewski DT, Shahinian V, Sim JJ, Song P, Streja E, Kurella Tamura M, Tentori F, White S, Woodside K, Hirth RA. US Renal Data System 2015 Annual Data Report: epidemiology of kidney disease in the United States. *Am J Kidney Dis* 2016;**67**:Svii, S1–S305.
545. Roussel R, Lorraine J, Rodriguez A, Salaun-Martin C. Overview of data concerning the safe use of antihyperglycemic medications in type 2 diabetes mellitus and chronic kidney disease. *Adv Ther* 2015;**32**:1029–1064.
546. Wong MG, Perkovic V, Chalmers J, Woodward M, Li Q, Cooper ME, Hamet P, Harrap S, Heller S, MacMahon S, Mancia G, Marre M, Matthews D, Neal B, Poulter N, Rodgers A, Williams B, Zoungas S; ADVANCE-ON Collaborative Group. Long-term benefits of intensive glucose control for preventing end-stage kidney disease: ADVANCE-ON. *Diabetes Care* 2016;**39**:694–700.
547. Scheen AJ. Pharmacokinetic considerations for the treatment of diabetes in patients with chronic kidney disease. *Expert Opin Drug Metab Toxicol* 2013;**9**:529–550.
548. Wanner C, Inzucchi SE, Lachin JM, Fitchett D, von Eynatten M, Matthews M, Johansen OE, Woerle HJ, Broedl UC, Zinman B; EMPA-REG OUTCOME Investigators. Empagliflozin and progression of kidney disease in type 2 diabetes. *N Engl J Med* 2016;**375**:323–334.
549. Herrington WG, Preiss D, Haynes R, von Eynatten M, Staplin N, Hauske SJ, George JT, Green JB, Landray MJ, Baigent C, Wanner C. The potential for improving cardio-renal outcomes by sodium-glucose co-transporter-2 inhibition in people with chronic kidney disease: a rationale for the EMPA-KIDNEY study. *Clin Kidney J* 2018;**11**:749–761.
550. Jardine MJ, Mahaffey KW, Neal B, Agarwal R, Bakris GL, Brenner BM, Bull S, Cannon CP, Charytan DM, de Zeeuw D, Edwards R, Greene T, Heerspink HJL, Levin A, Pollock C, Wheeler DC, Xie J, Zhang H, Zinman B, Desai M, Perkovic V; CREDENCE study investigators. The Canagliflozin and Renal Endpoints in Diabetes with Established Nephropathy Clinical Evaluation (CREDENCE) study rationale, design, and baseline characteristics. *Am J Nephrol* 2017;**46**:462–472.
551. Diabetes Prevention Program Research Group, Knowler WC, Fowler SE, Hamman RF, Christophi CA, Hoffman HJ, Brenneman AT, Brown-Friday JO, Goldberg R, Venditti E, Nathan DM. 10-year follow-up of diabetes incidence and weight loss in the Diabetes Prevention Program Outcomes Study. *Lancet* 2009;**374**:1677–1686.
552. Ali MK, Bullard KM, Saaddine JB, Cowie CC, Imperatore G, Gregg EW. Achievement of goals in U.S. diabetes care, 1999–2010. *N Engl J Med* 2013;**368**:1613–1624.
553. Coulter A, Entwistle VA, Eccles A, Ryan S, Shepperd S, Perera R. Personalised care planning for adults with chronic or long-term health conditions. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2015;**3**:CD010523.
554. Lewin SA, Skea ZC, Entwistle V, Zwarenstein M, Dick J. Interventions for providers to promote a patient-centred approach in clinical consultations. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2001;**4**:CD003267.
555. Institute of Medicine (US) Committee on Quality of Health Care in America. *Crossing the Quality Chasm: A New Health System for the 21st Century*. Washington (DC): National Academies Press (US); 2001.
556. Stewart M, Belle Brown J, Weston WW, McWhinney IR, McWilliam CL, Freeman TR. *Patient-Centered Medicine - Transforming the Clinical Method*. 2nd ed. Oxford: Radcliffe Medical Press; 2003.
557. Agardh E, Allebeck P, Hallqvist J, Moradi T, Sidorchuk A. Type 2 diabetes incidence and socio-economic position: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Int J Epidemiol* 2011;**40**:804–818.
558. Schultz WM, Kelli HM, Lisko JC, Varghese T, Shen J, Sandesara P, Quyyumi AA, Taylor HA, Gulati M, Harold JG, Mieres JH, Ferdinand KC, Mensah GA, Sperling LS. Socioeconomic status and cardiovascular outcomes: challenges and interventions. *Circulation* 2018;**137**:2166–2178.
559. Magnani JW, Mujahid MS, Aronow HD, Cene CW, Dickson VV, Havranek E, Morgenstern LB, Paasche-Orlow MK, Pollak A, Willey JZ; American Heart Association Council on Epidemiology and Prevention; Council on Cardiovascular Disease in the Young; Council on Cardiovascular and Stroke Nursing; Council on Peripheral Vascular Disease; Council on Quality of Care and Outcomes Research; Stroke Council. Health literacy and cardiovascular disease: fundamental relevance to primary and secondary prevention: a scientific statement from the American Heart Association. *Circulation* 2018;**138**:e48–e74.
560. Deakin T, McShane CE, Cade JE, Williams RD. Group based training for self-management strategies in people with type 2 diabetes mellitus. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2005;**2**:CD003417.
561. Steinsbekk A, Rygg LO, Lisulo M, Rise MB, Fretheim A. Group based diabetes self-management education compared to routine treatment for people with type 2 diabetes mellitus. A systematic review with meta-analysis. *BMC Health Serv Res* 2012;**12**:213.
562. Odgers-Jewell K, Ball LE, Kelly JT, Isenring EA, Reidlinger DP, Thomas R. Effectiveness of group-based self-management education for individuals with Type 2 diabetes: a systematic review with meta-analyses and meta-regression. *Diabet Med* 2017;**34**:1027–1039.
563. Lian JX, McGhee SM, Chau J, Wong CKH, Lam CLK, Wong WCW. Systematic review on the cost-effectiveness of self-management education programme for type 2 diabetes mellitus. *Diabetes Res Clin Pract* 2017;**127**:21–34.
564. Aquino JA, Baldoni NR, Flor CR, Sanches C, Di Lorenzo Oliveira C, Alves GCS, Fabbro ALD, Baldoni AO. Effectiveness of individual strategies for the empowerment of patients with diabetes mellitus: a systematic review with meta-analysis. *Prim Care Diabetes* 2018;**12**:97–110.
565. Chen MF, Hung SL, Chen SL. Empowerment program for people with prediabetes: a randomized controlled trial. *J Nurs Res* 2017;**25**:99–111.
566. Coppola A, Sasso L, Bagnasco A, Giustina A, Gazzaruso C. The role of patient education in the prevention and management of type 2 diabetes: an overview. *Endocrine* 2016;**53**:18–27.
567. Kerrison G, Gillis RB, Jiawani SI, Alzahrani Q, Kok S, Harding SE, Shaw I, Adams GG. The effectiveness of lifestyle adaptation for the prevention of prediabetes in adults: a systematic review. *J Diabetes Res* 2017;**2017**:8493145.
568. Chen L, Pei JH, Kuang J, Chen HM, Chen Z, Li ZW, Yang HZ. Effect of lifestyle intervention in patients with type 2 diabetes: a meta-analysis. *Metabolism* 2015;**64**:338–47.
569. Knowler WC, Barrett-Connor E, Fowler SE, Hamman RF, Lachin JM, Walker EA, Nathan DM; Diabetes Prevention Program Research Group. Reduction in the incidence of type 2 diabetes with lifestyle intervention or metformin. *N Engl J Med* 2002;**346**:393–403.
570. Tanash MI, Fitzsimons D, Coates V, Deaton C. An evaluation of the effectiveness of self-management interventions for people with type 2 diabetes after an acute coronary syndrome: a systematic review. *J Clin Nurs* 2017;**26**:1458–1472.
571. Jimenez-Navarro MF, Lopez-Jimenez F, Perez-Belmonte LM, Lennon RJ, Diaz-Meleán C, Rodriguez-Escudero JP, Goel K, Crusan D, Prasad A, Squires RW, Thomas RJ. Benefits of Cardiac Rehabilitation on Cardiovascular Outcomes in Patients With Diabetes Mellitus After Percutaneous Coronary Intervention. *J Am Heart Assoc* 2017;**6**(10).
572. Harrison AS, Doherty P, Phillips A. An analysis of barriers to entry of cardiac rehabilitation in patients with diabetes: using data from the National Audit of Cardiac Rehabilitation. *Diab Vasc Dis Res* 2018;**15**:145–149.
573. Ekman I, Swedberg K, Taft C, Lindseth A, Norberg A, Brink E, Carlsson J, Dahlin-Ivanoff S, Johansson IL, Kjellgren K, Liden E, Ohlén J, Olsson LE, Rosen H, Rydmark M, Sunnerhagen KS. Person-centered care—ready for prime time. *Eur J Cardiovasc Nurs* 2011;**10**:248–251.
574. Cox DJ, Taylor AG, Singh H, Moncrief M, Diamond A, Yancy WS Jr, Hegde S, McCall AL. Glycemic load, exercise, and monitoring blood glucose (GEM): a paradigm shift in the treatment of type 2 diabetes mellitus. *Diabetes Res Clin Pract* 2016;**111**:28–35.
575. Greenwood DA, Blozis SA, Young HM, Nesbitt TS, Quinn CC. Overcoming clinical inertia: a randomized clinical trial of a telehealth remote monitoring intervention using paired glucose testing in adults with type 2 diabetes. *J Med Internet Res* 2015;**17**:e178.
576. Husted GR, Thorsteinsson B, Esbensen BA, Gluud C, Winkel P, Hommel E, Zoffmann V. Effect of guided self-determination youth intervention integrated into outpatient visits versus treatment as usual on glycemic control and life skills: a randomized clinical trial in adolescents with type 1 diabetes. *Trials* 2014;**15**:321.
577. McCarrier KP, Ralston JD, Hirsch IB, Lewis G, Martin DP, Zimmerman FJ, Goldberg HI. Web-based collaborative care for type 1 diabetes: a pilot randomized trial. *Diabetes Technol Ther* 2009;**11**:211–217.
578. Sigurdardottir AK, Benediktsson R, Jonsdottir H. Instruments to tailor care of people with type 2 diabetes. *J Adv Nurs* 2009;**65**:2118–2130.
579. Wu HC, Tan SE, Yeh CH, Wu SM. A study on efficacy of empowerment training among diabetes patients. *Life Science J* 2011;**8**:215–219.

