

NAPOLI, 17-20 maggio 2017

# XXI CONGRESSO NAZIONALE

# AMD

# AMD

ASSOCIAZIONE  
MEDICI  
DIABETOLOGI

1974  
ANNO DI FONDAZIONE



PER UNA DIABETOLOGIA PREDITTIVA, PREVENTIVA, PERSONALIZZATA E PARTECIPATIVA

## Il trattamento intra-ospedaliero del paziente diabetico con Sindrome Coronarica Acuta

**Lelio Morviducci**

Az. Osp. S. Camillo-Forlanini  
Roma

## DISCLOSURE

Novo Nordisk

Eli-Lilly

Sanofi

Lifescan

Boehringer

Medtronic

CASO CLINICO



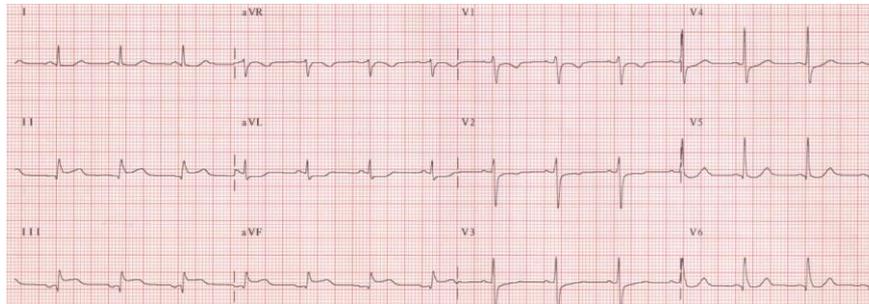
**Giorgio**  
**63 anni**  
**impiegato**

**Diabetico da 4 anni (iDPP-4 + metformina)**  
**Iperteso (sartano + HCT)**  
**Sovrappeso**

dolore epigastrico dal mattino

nel pomeriggio, dopo pranzo abbondante, peggioramento del quadro clinico con lieve difficoltà respiratoria

**+** PRONTO SOCCORSO



marcatori cardiaci elevati

**Glicemia 196 mg<dl**

- 1. Mantengo terapia domiciliare?**
- 2. Inizio insulina?**
- 3. Attendo?**

1. Mantengo terapia domiciliare?
- 2. Inizio insulina?**
3. Attendo?

- 1. Sliding scale?**
- 2. Basal-bolus?**
- 3. Insulina e.v.?**

1. Sliding scale?
2. Basal-bolus?
3. **Insulina e.v.?**

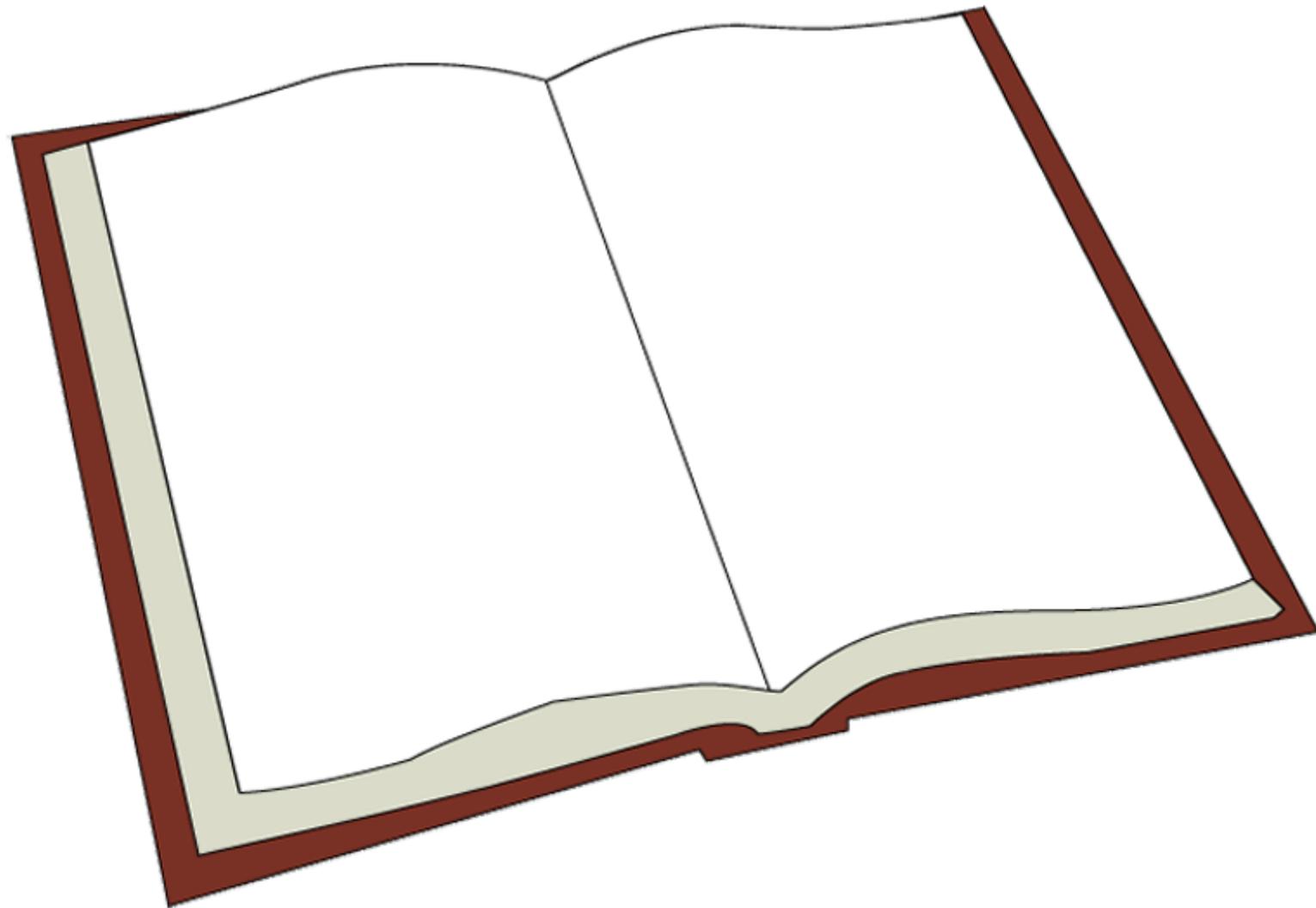
## Quale target glicemico

- 1. 110 - 160 mg/dl?**
- 2. 140 - 180 mg/dl?**
- 3. 140 - 200 mg/dl?**

## Quale target glicemico

1. 110 - 160 mg/dl?
- 2. 140 - 180 mg/dl?**
3. 140 - 200 mg/dl?





## In-hospital mortality

Bellodi  
Gasior  
ICONS  
JACCS  
Lewandowicz  
Nordin  
O'Sullivan  
Oswald  
Ravid  
Sewdarsen  
Shen  
Soler  
Stranders  
Worcester AHS

Overall

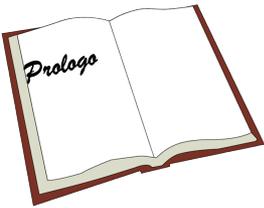
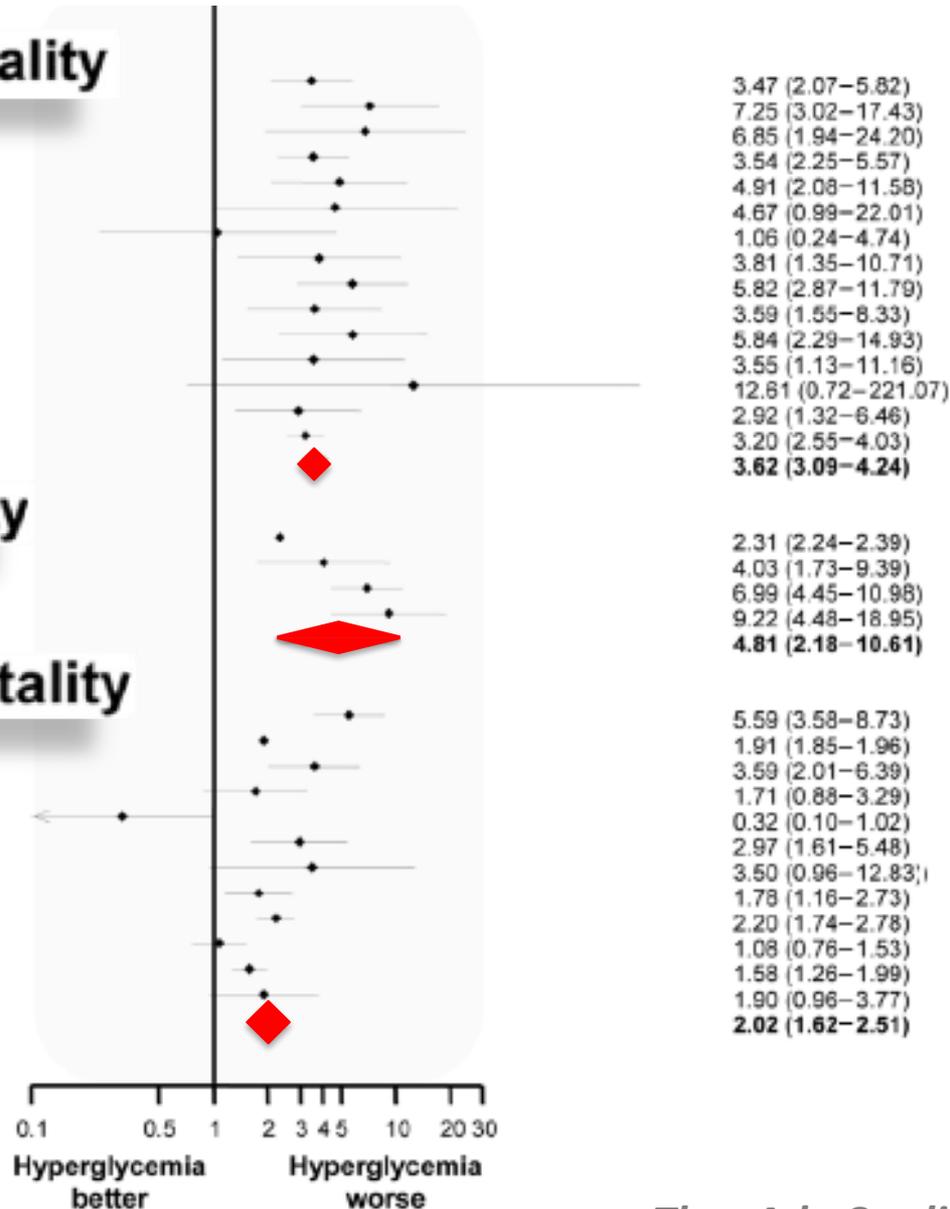
## 30-day mortality

Ishihara  
Petursen  
Suleiman

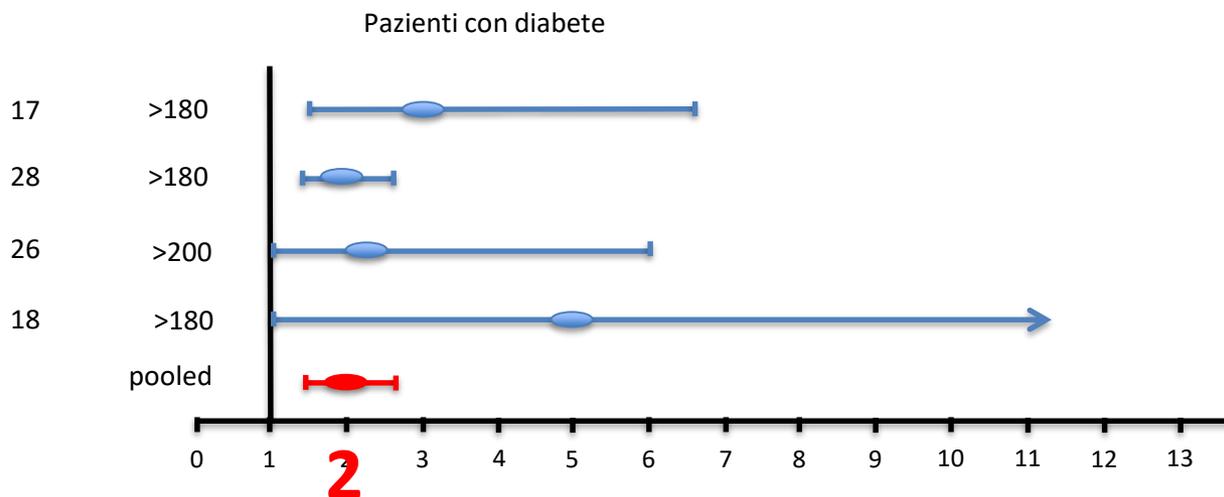
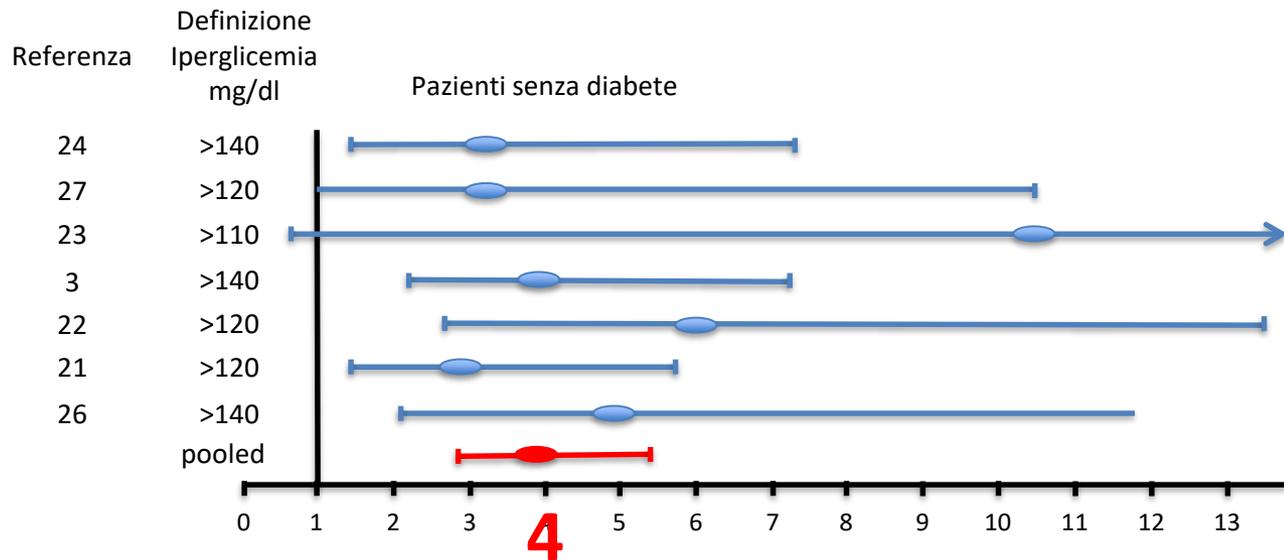
Overall

## Long-term mortality

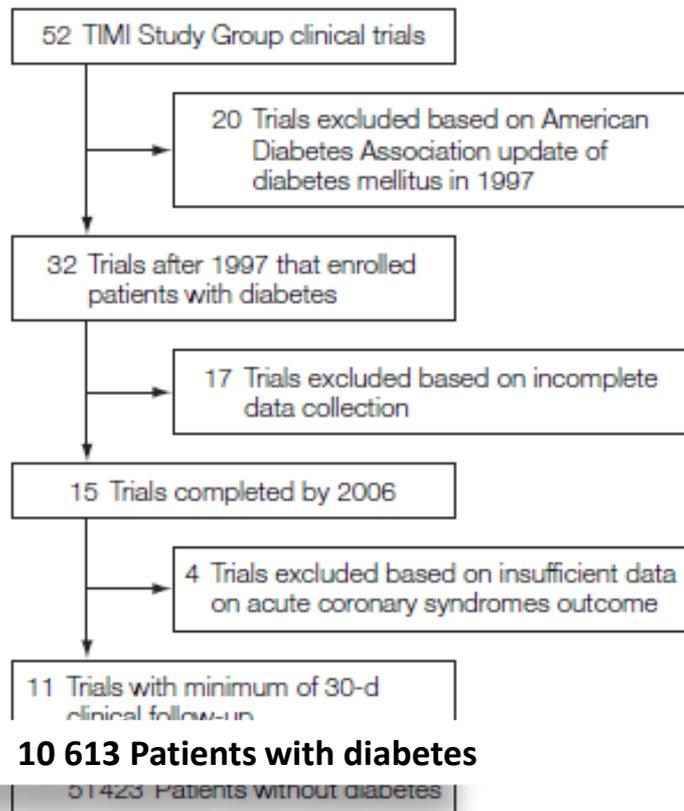
Amis  
CCP  
GRACE  
Gasior  
ICONS  
Ishihara  
Nordin  
Petursen  
Scott  
Stranders  
Valiant  
Zwolle  
Overall



# Mortality Rate



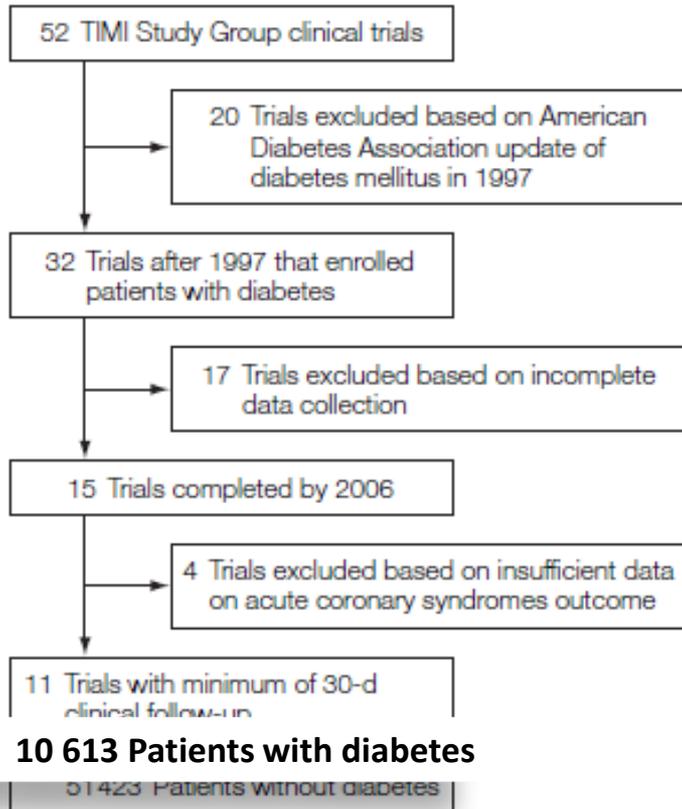
## Diabetes and Mortality Following Acute Coronary Syndromes JAMA 2007



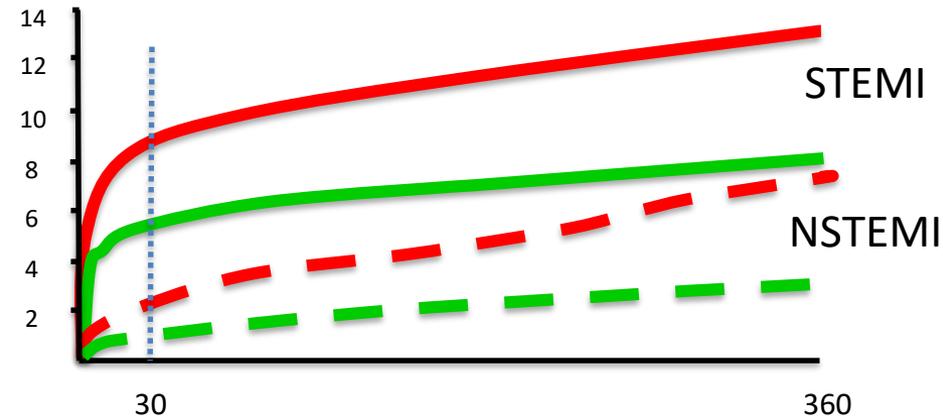
TIMI indicates Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction.

Variables	Incidence of Stent Thrombosis, No./Total (%)	Hazard Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)	P Value
<b>Categorical Variables</b>			
Premature antiplatelet therapy discontinuation	5/17 (29)	152 (52-442)	<.001
Prior brachytherapy	2/23 (8.7)	7.49 (1.78-31.49)	.006
Renal failure	8/127 (6.2)	11.67 (5.17-26.35)	<.001
Bifurcation with 2 stents	13/336 (3.9)	4.62 (2.22-9.62)	<.001
Bifurcation lesion	18/507 (3.6)	6.50 (3.02-13.98)	<.001
Unprotected left main artery	3/92 (3.3)	0.95 (0.67-1.36)	.81
<b>Hyperglycaemia</b>	<b>15/591 (2.5)</b>	<b>3.45 (1.66-7.18)</b>	<b>.001</b>
Thrombus	7/30 (2)	1.33 (0.27-11.00)	.00
Unstable angina	8/590 (1.4)	1.24 (0.56-2.73)	.58
Male sex	22/1907 (1.2)	0.80 (0.30-2.11)	.66
B2 or C type	21/1698 (1.2)	1.19 (0.48-2.94)	.69
Calcification	4/392 (1)	0.74 (0.26-2.14)	.58
Sirolimus-eluting stent	9/1062 (0.8)	0.50 (0.22-1.10)	0.09

# Diabetes and Mortality Following Acute Coronary Syndromes JAMA 2007



TIMI indicates Thrombolysis in Myocardial Infarction.



Variables	Incidence of Stent Thrombosis, No./Total (%)	Hazard Ratio (95% Confidence Interval)	P Value
<b>Categorical Variables</b>			
Premature antiplatelet therapy discontinuation	5/17 (29)	152 (52-442)	<.001
Prior brachytherapy	2/23 (8.7)	7.49 (1.78-31.49)	.006
Renal failure	8/127 (6.2)	11.67 (5.17-26.35)	<.001
Bifurcation with 2 stents	13/336 (3.9)	4.62 (2.22-9.62)	<.001
Bifurcation lesion	18/507 (3.6)	6.50 (3.02-13.98)	<.001
Unprotected left main artery	3/92 (3.3)	0.95 (0.67-1.36)	.81
<b>Hyperglycaemia</b>	<b>15/591 (2.5)</b>	<b>3.45 (1.66-7.18)</b>	<b>.001</b>
Unstable angina	8/590 (1.4)	1.24 (0.56-2.73)	.58
Male sex	22/1907 (1.2)	0.80 (0.30-2.11)	.66
B2 or C type	21/1698 (1.2)	1.19 (0.48-2.94)	.69
Calcification	4/392 (1)	0.74 (0.26-2.14)	.58
Sirolimus-eluting stent	9/1062 (0.8)	0.50 (0.22-1.10)	0.09

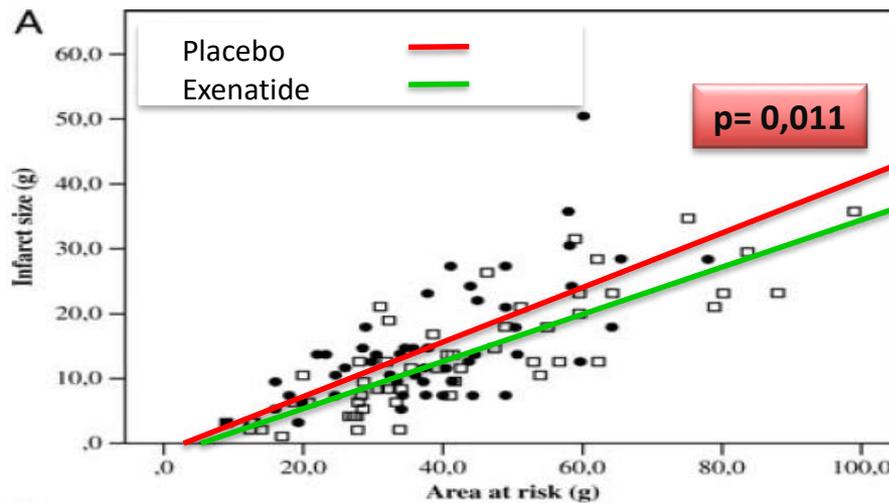


## Il trattamento

L'utilizzo dei principali farmaci ipoglicemizzanti orali o iniettivi diversi dall'insulina (secretagoghi, biguanidi, tiazolidinedioni, incretine, gliflozine) presenta notevoli limitazioni in caso di patologie acute

**.....La somministrazione di insulina e pertanto la terapia di scelta nel paziente diabetico ospedalizzato non stabilizzato.**

(Livello della prova VI, Forza della raccomandazione B)



## La terapia infusionale endovenosa trova una sua precisa indicazione nell'ambito dei reparti di terapia intensiva

	<b>soluzione</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>UI/h</b>
Markowitz (Trence)	100 UI Insulina In Fis 100 (1UI/1ml)	80 - 180	4 schemi
Leuven	50 UI insulina In Fis 50 (1UI/1ml)	80- 110	1- 4
Yale	50 UI insulina In Fis 50 (1UI/1ml)	110-140	0.5-25
Portland	125 UI insulina In Fis 250 (1UI/2ml)	100-150	0.5-8
Digami	80 UI insulina 500 ml Gluc	125-180	0.5->>
Van den Bergh	50 UI insulina In Fis 50 (1UI/1ml)	80-110	2-4

	<b>Sodio Cloruro</b>	<b>Destrosio</b>	<b>Stabilità</b>
<b>ASPART</b>	✓	✓	24h
<b>GLULISINE</b>	✓		48h
<b>LISPRO</b>	✓	✓	48h

## The Ideal IV Insulin Protocol

- ✓ Gli algoritmi vanno condivisi e validati nel proprio contesto assistenziale
- ✓ Devono essere **semplici e sicuri**
- ✓ A gestione Infermieristica

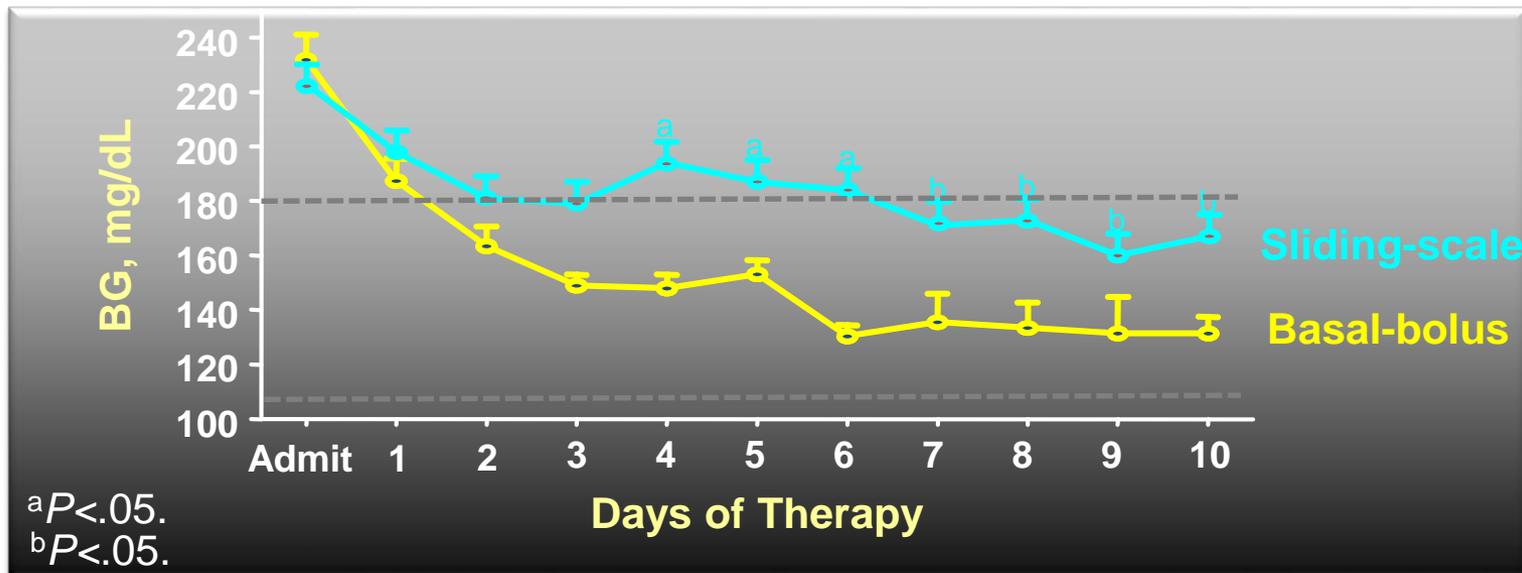
✓ Easily implemented

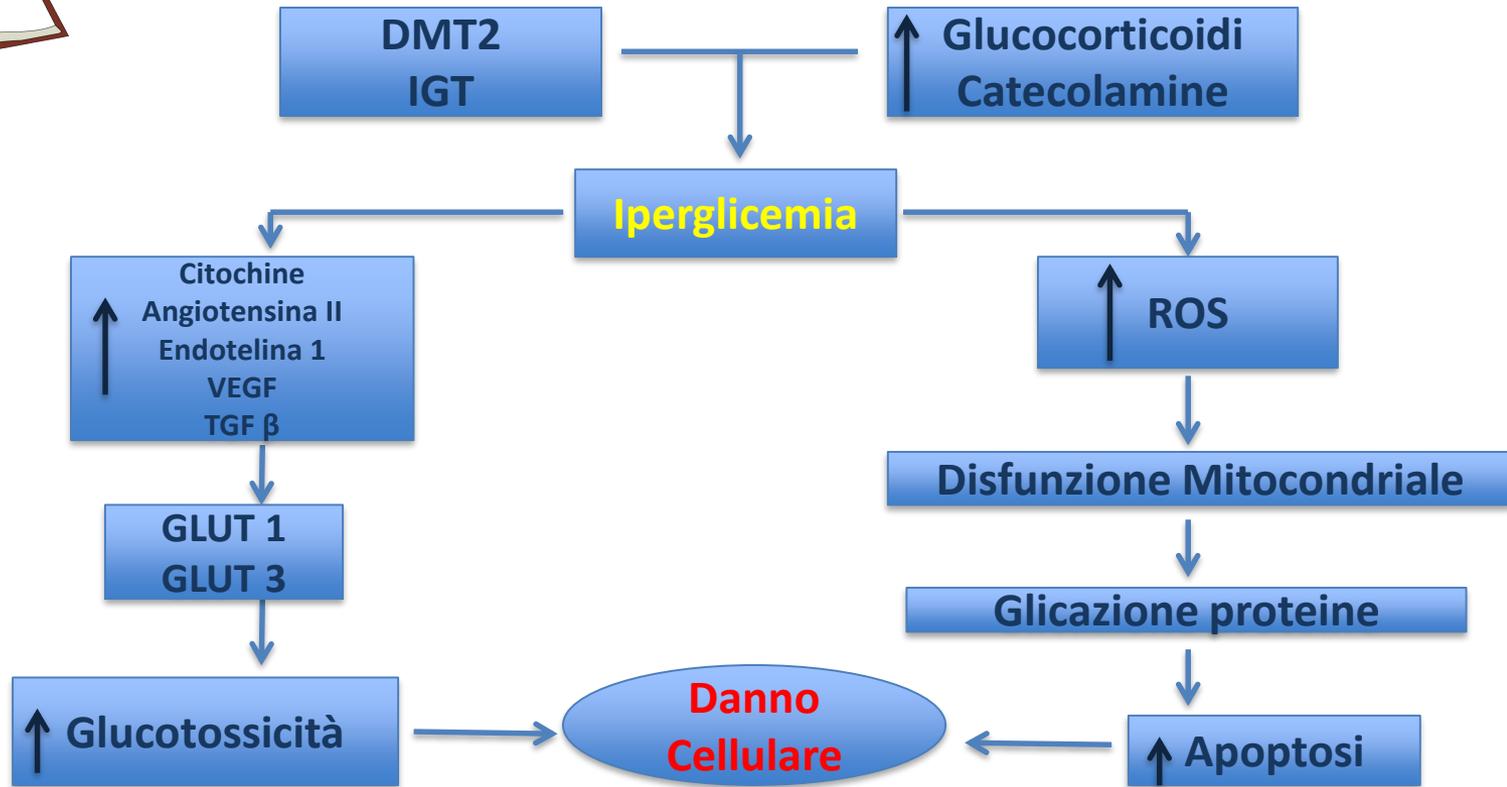
✓ Able to be used hospital wide

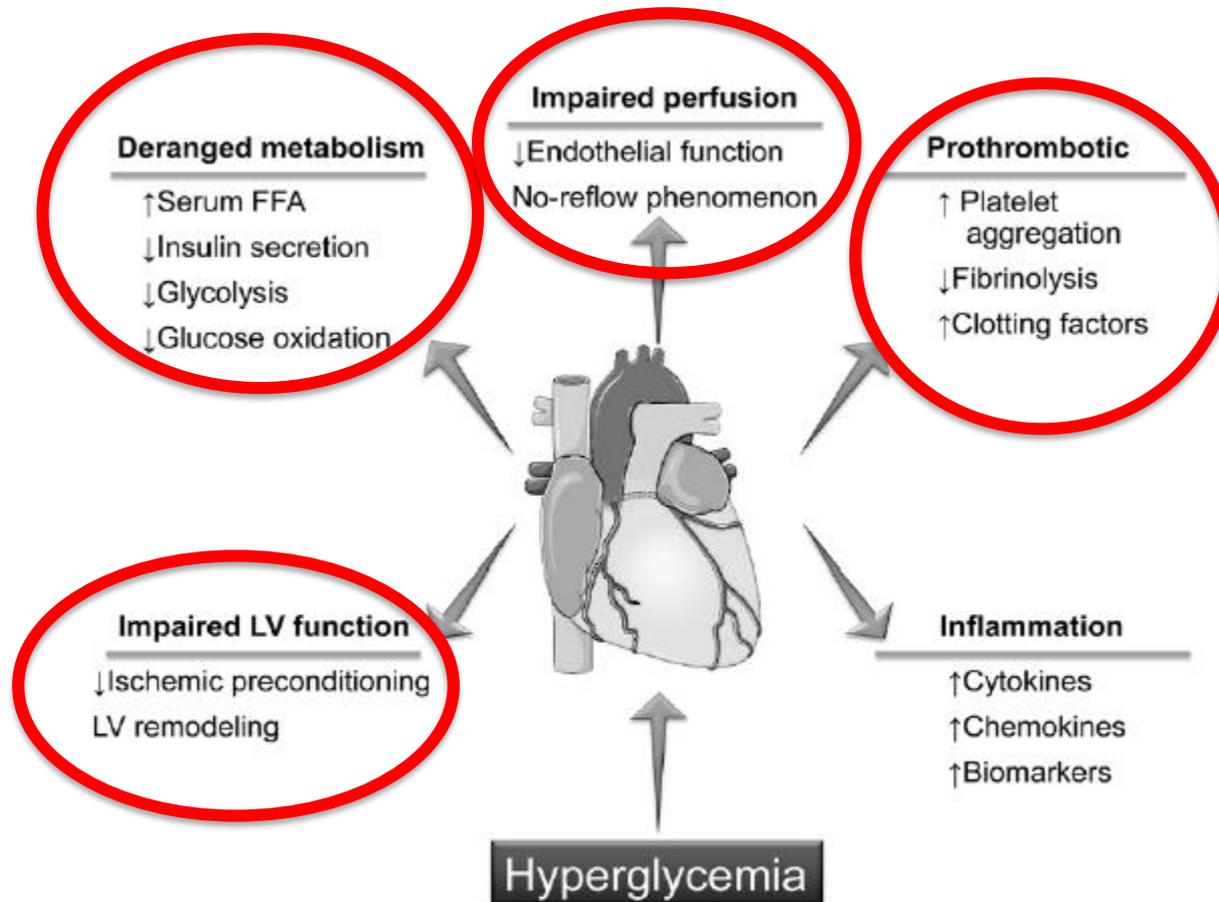
**ALGORITMI:** Digami - Clement – Portland -Markovitz –**Yale modificato** - Mayo Clinic - Van Den Berghe – Desio - **AMD-SID-OSDI**

La terapia insulinica per via sottocutanea deve seguire uno schema programmato che preveda l'uso di insulina basale. Questo schema deve essere integrato da un algoritmo di correzione basato sulla ..... Il metodo di praticare insulina solamente "al bisogno" (*sliding scale*) deve essere abbandonato.

(Livello della prova IV, Forza della raccomandazione B)

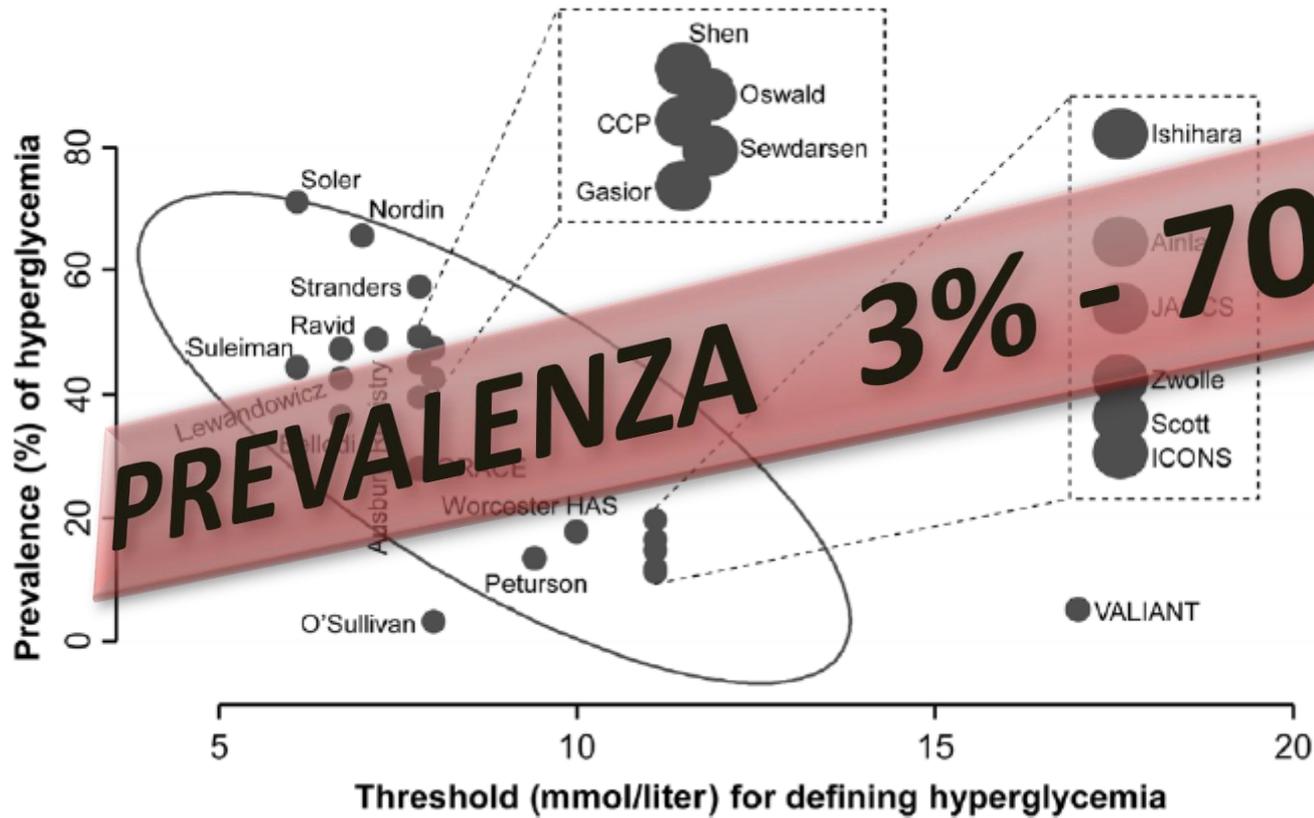


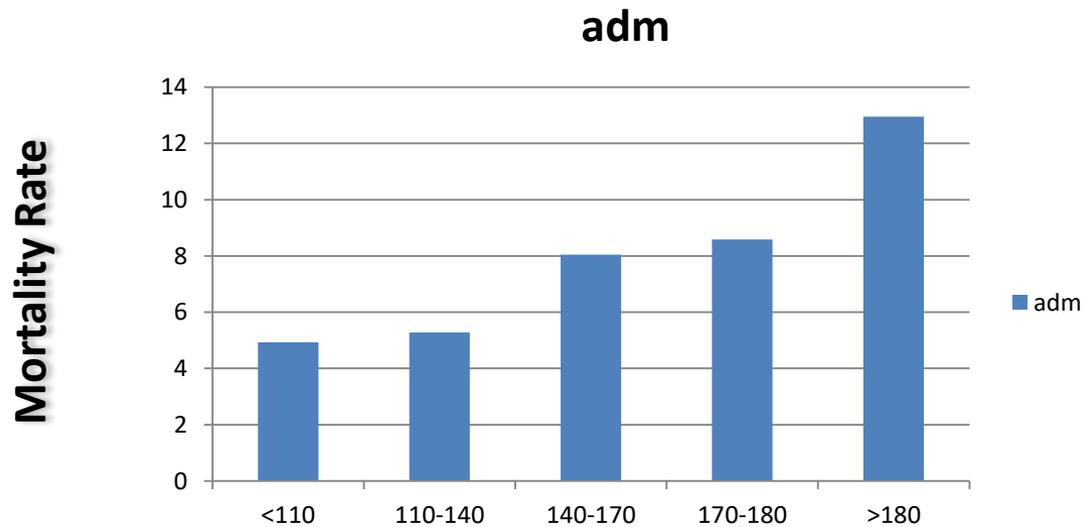
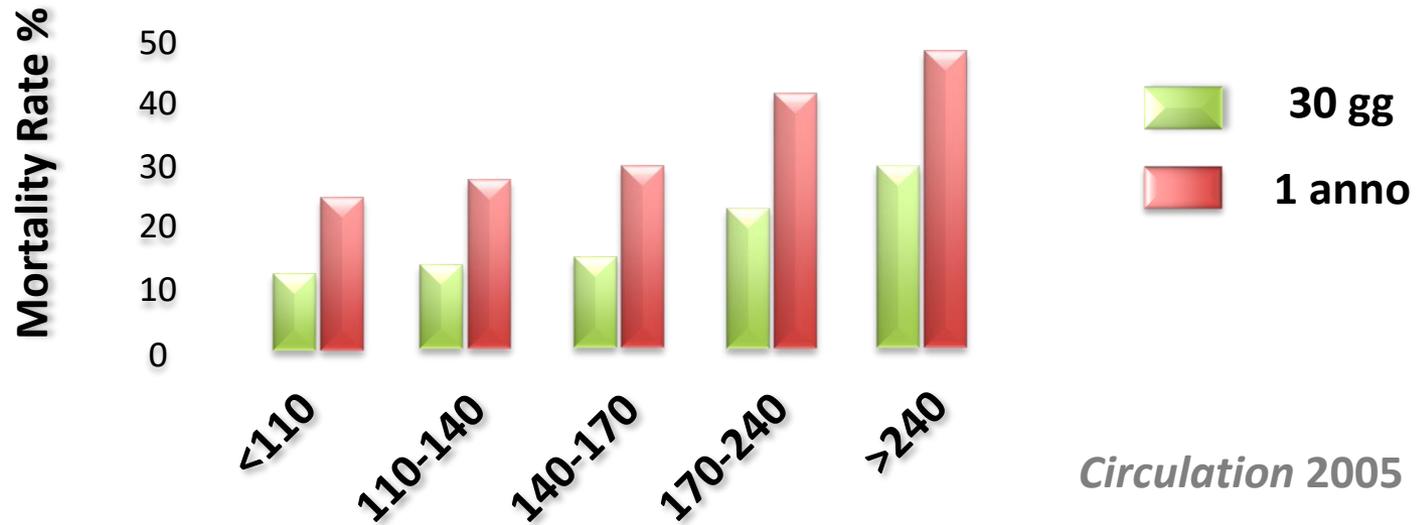


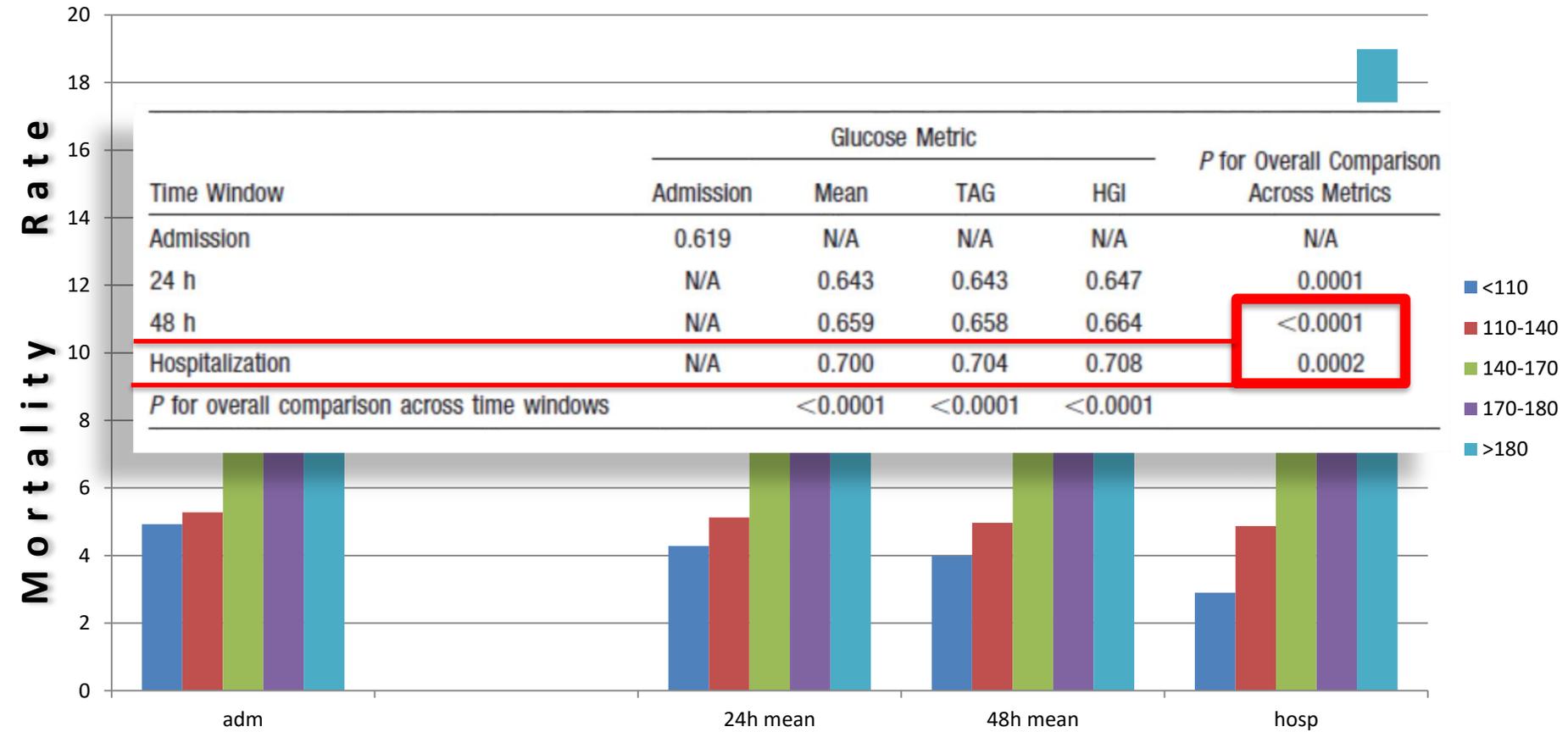


**Qual è il valore soglia di glicemia da usare come marker diagnostico di iperglicemia?**

Study	Setting	Threshold (mmol/liter)	r) Timing	Prevalence (%)
		$\geq 11.1$		
		$> 7.2$		
		$\geq 6.7$		
Ainla	ACS	$\geq 7.8$	adm	16.39
Ausburg Registry	ACS	$\geq 7.8$	adm	48.89
Bellodi	ACS	$\geq 7.8$	adm	36.39
CCP	ACS in elderly	$\geq 11.1$	adm	45.25
Gasior	ACS treated PCI	$\geq 11.1$	adm	39.5
GRACE	ACS	$\geq 11.1$	fasting $> 12$ h	28.05
ICONS	ACS	$\geq 11.1$	adm	11.13
Ishihara	ACS treated with PCI	$\geq 6.7$	adm	19.66
JACCS	ACS treated with PCI	$> 7$	adm	14.72
Lewandowicz	ACS	$\geq 8$	24h	42.50
Nordin	ACS treated with PCI	$\geq 8$	adm	65.57
O'Sullivan	ACS	$> 9.4$	after 8 h overnight	3.22
Oswald	ACS	$\geq 6.7$	adm (mean 9 h)	47.46
Peturson	ACS	$\geq 11.1$	adm	13.36
Ravid	ACS	$\geq 11.1$	within 72 h	47.34
Scott	ACS	$\geq 8$	adm	11.33
Sewdarsen	ACS	$\geq 7.8$	adm	42.60
Shen	ACS treated with PCI	$\geq 6.1$	adm	49.35
Soler	ACS	$\geq 7.8$	24 h	70.97
Stranders	ACS	$\geq 6.1$	adm	57.39
Suleiman	AMI		$\geq 8$ h fasting sample within 24 h	44.35
VALIANT	ACS (HR/LVSD)	$> 17$	adm/Rand (4, 9 days)	5.13
Worcester HAS	ACS	$\geq 10$	adm	17.7
Zwolle	ACS treated with PCI	$\geq 11.1$	adm	11.80





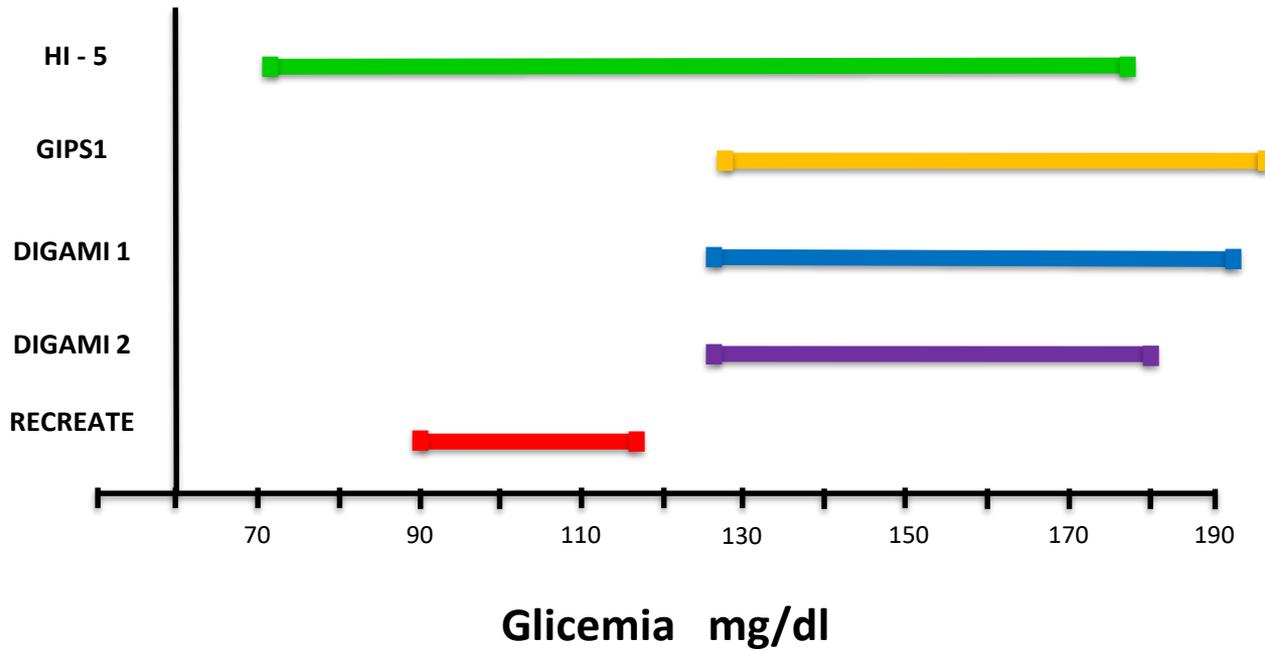


Kosiborod 2008

HI-5 study	24-h mean blood glucose level $\leq 8$ mmol/l	24-h mean blood glucose level $\geq 8.1$ mmol/l
Inpatient mortality	0%	7%
3-month mortality	2%	9%
6-month mortality	2%	11%

**Qual è il target glicemico  
da mantenere?**

# Target glicemico



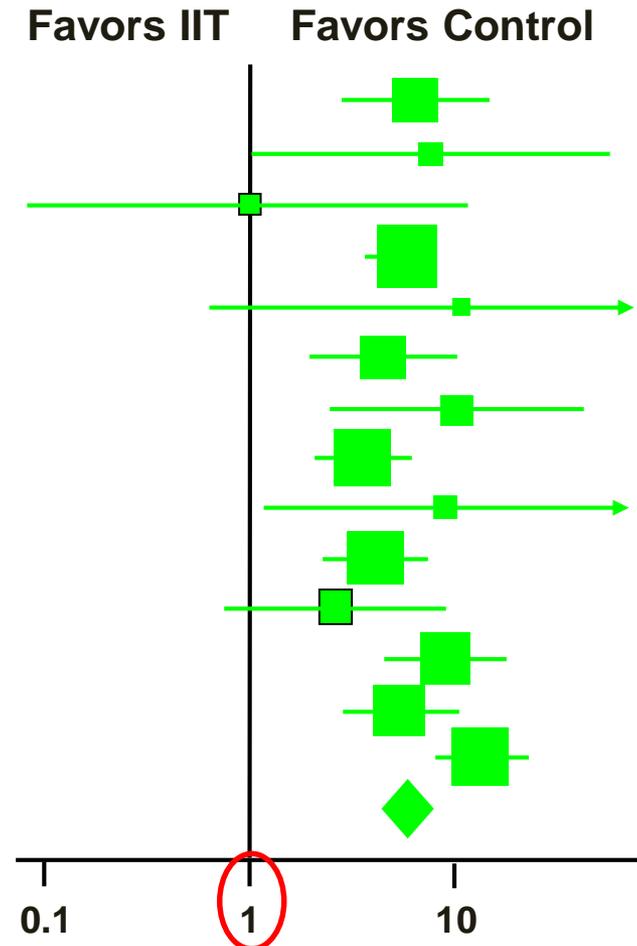
TRIALS	OUTCOMES	HYP0 %
DIGAMI (1997)	SI	15
ECLA-GIK (1998)	NO	n.r.
GIPS-1 (2003)	NO	0
KRLIJANAC (2005)	SI	2
POL-GIK (1999)	NO (forse peggiorativo?)	7,6
REVIVAL (2004)	NO (ma positivo salvage index)	n.r.
DIGAMI-2 (2005)	NO	11
CREATE-ECLA (2005)	NO	0,4
GIPS-II (2006)	NO	n.r.
Hi-5 (2006)	NO (ma meglio per reinfarto a 3 mesi)	10
OASIS-6 (2007)	NO	n.r.
OASIS-6 +CREATE ECLA (2007)	NO	n.r.
IMMEDIATE (2012)	NO	n.r.
RECREATE (2012)	NO	23

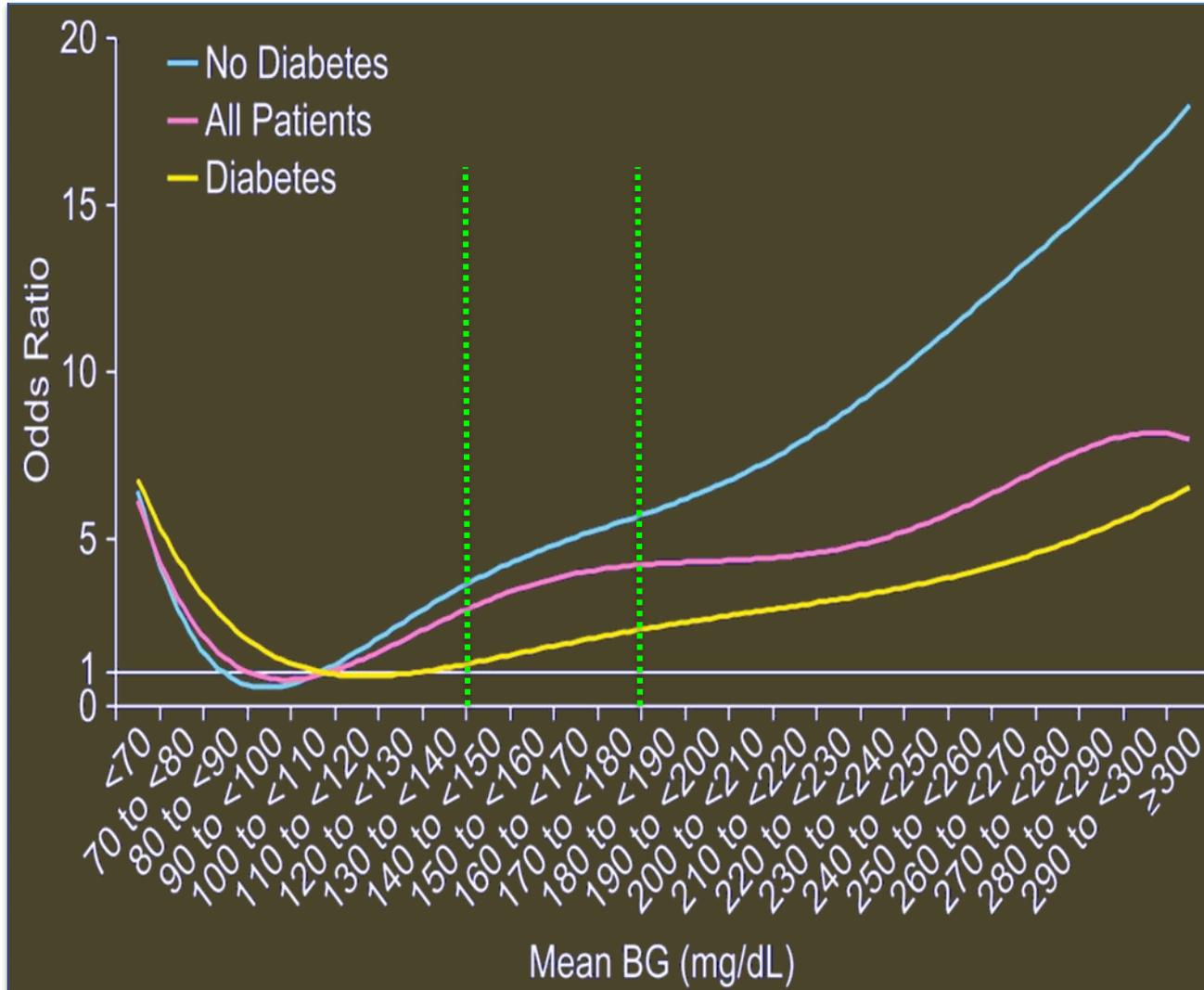
## Intensive Insulin Therapy and Hypoglycemic Events in Critically Ill Patients

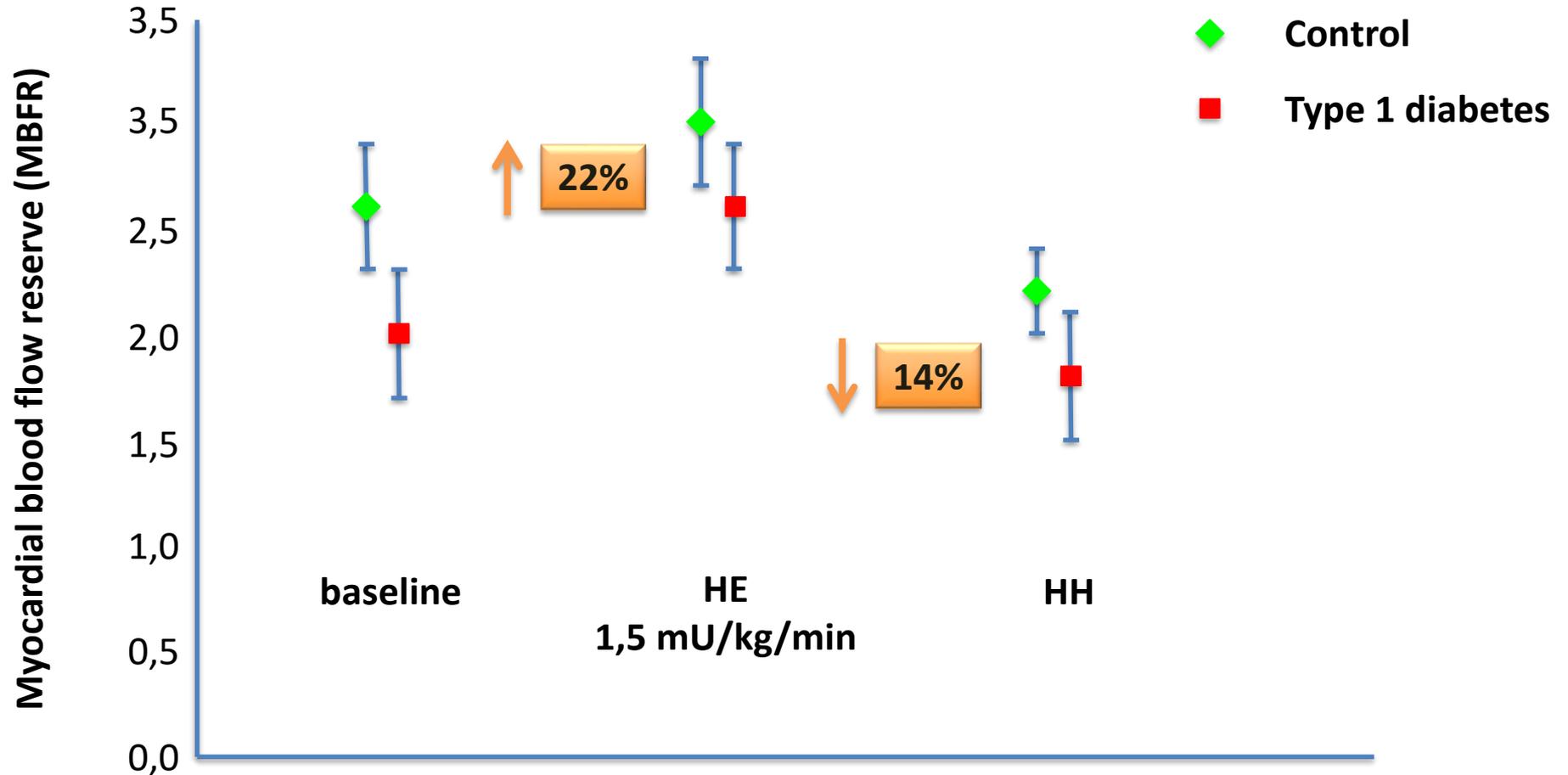
### No. Events/Total No. Patients

Study	IIT	Control	Risk ratio (95% CI)
Van den Berghe et al	39/765	6/783	6.65 (2.83-15.62)
Henderson et al	7/32	1/35	7.66 (1.00-58.86)
Bland et al	1/5	1/5	1.00 (0.08-11.93)
Van den Berghe et al	111/595	19/605	5.94 (3.70-9.54)
Mitchell et al	5/35	0/35	11.00 (0.63-191.69)
Azevedo et al	27/168	6/169	4.53 (1.92-10.68)
De La Rosa et al	21/254	2/250	10.33 (2.45-43.61)
Devos et al	54/550	15/551	3.61(2.06-6.31)
Oksanen et al	7/39	1/51	9.15 (1.17-71.35)
Brunkhorst et al	42/247	12/290	4.11(2.2-7.63)
Iapichino et al	8/45	3/45	2.67 (0.76-9.41)
Arabi et al	76/266	8/257	9.18 (4.52-18.63)
Mackenzie et al	50/121	9/119	5.46 (2.82-10.60)
NICE-SUGAR	206/3016	15/3014	13.72 (8.15-23.12)
<b>Overall</b>	<b>654/6138</b>	<b>98/6209</b>	<b>5.99 (4.47-8.03)</b>

### Hypoglycemic Events







<b>TRIALS</b>	<b>Insulin Dose mU/kg/min</b>
<b>DIGAMI (1997)</b>	1,2
<b>ECLA-GIK (1998)</b>	1,3
<b>GIPS-1 (2003)</b>	titrated on glucose
<b>KRLIJANAC (2005)</b>	0,8
<b>POL-GIK (1999)</b>	0,3
<b>REVIVAL (2004)</b>	1,2
<b>DIGAMI-2 (2005)</b>	1,2
<b>CREATE-ECLA (2005)</b>	1,3
<b>GIPS-II (2006)</b>	2,3
<b>Hi-5 (2006)</b>	0,5
<b>OASIS-6 (2007)</b>	1,3
<b>OASIS-6 +CREATE ECLA (2007)</b>	1,3
<b>IMMEDIATE (2012)</b>	1,3
<b>RECREATE (2012)</b>	titrated on glucose

Mortality  
AMI



Infarct Size

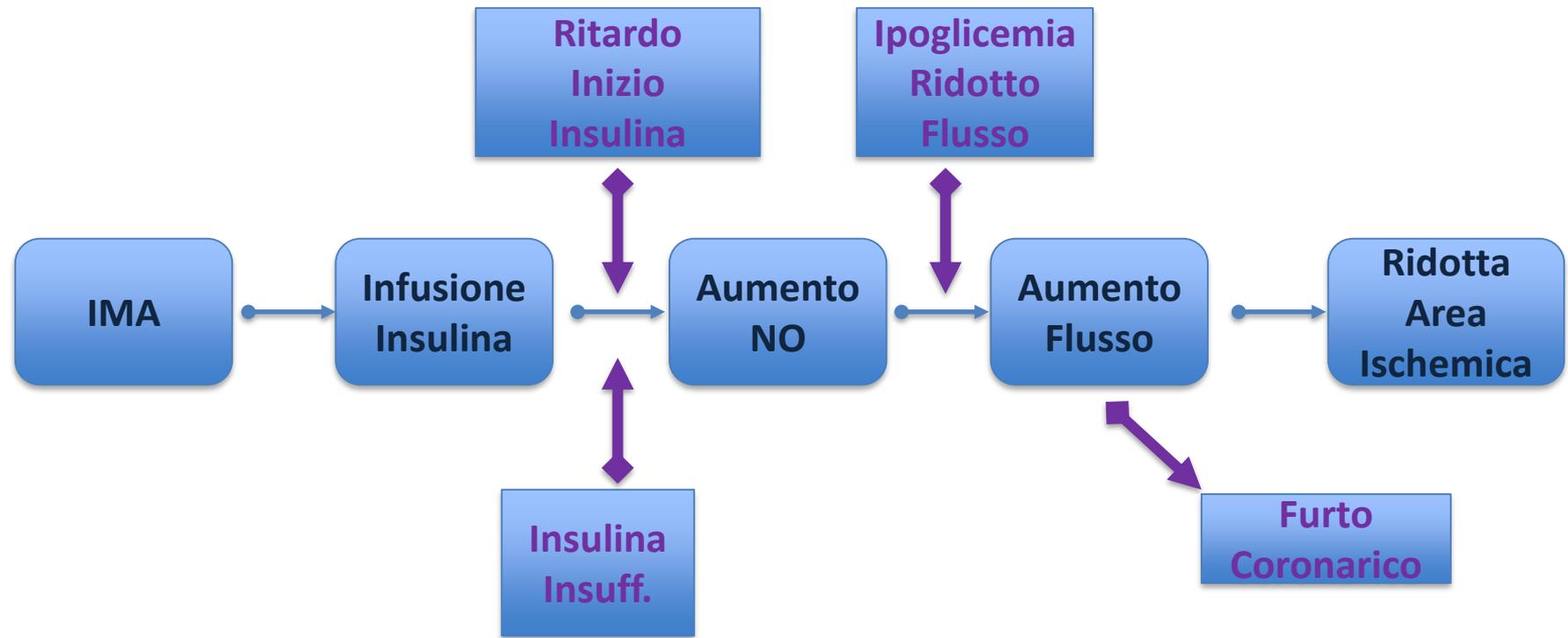


Ischemic Area  
Duration of Ischemia

55 min



19 h



## CONCLUSIONI

Standard italiani  
per la cura del  
diabete mellito  
2016



- ✓ **Esiste una relazione stretta fra iperglicemia ed esito finale in pazienti ricoverati in unita coronarica.**
- ✓ **La somministrazione di insulina è la terapia di scelta nel paziente diabetico ospedalizzato non stabilizzato.**
- ✓ **In pazienti critici, la terapia insulinica deve essere effettuata in infusione venosa continua, applicando algoritmi basati su frequenti controlli dei valori glicemici e validati nel contesto di applicazione.**



**<110 mg/dl non sicuri  
>180 mg/dl non accettabile**



**140-180 mg/dl**

**Iniziare insulina e.v. ad una soglia non superiore a 180 mg/dl.**

**Grazie**