Multicentric Study RENACED Diabetes Tipo 1: Metabolic differences between insulin pump users and those on basal bolus by injection.

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INTRODUCTION

There is limited information regarding the differences in metabolic control in patients with Type 1 Diabetes (T1D) treated with insulin pump therapy (CSII) or basal-bolus (BB) regime by injections in Mexico. We developed an online system, "RENACED Diabetes Tipo 1", to have a longitudinal registry of real life data of T1D patients. Our aim is to evaluate the differences in metabolic control between patients treated with CSII or BB.

METHODS

Multi-centric study where a bivariate analysis (alfa=0.05) was performed in 363 T1D patients, that use CSII or BB, registered in the RENACED DT1 system up to 10/5/2016. Registries without data were considered as lost.

RESULTS

Of the 363 patients, 121 are on CSII (33%) and 242 on BB (67%).

Patients on CSII had lower HbA1c levels (7.9; CI 95% 7.6-8.1) than those on BB (8.8; CI 95% 8.5-9.1) (p<0.05). The total insulin daily dose was lower on CSII (0.60 IU/kg; CI 95% 0.5-0.6), than on BB (0.76 IU/kg; CI 95% 0.7-0.8) (p<0.05) (TABLE 1).

| TABLE 1: Bivariate analysis of T1D patients that are on CSII vs Basal-Bolus therapy | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------|--|--|
| | CSII (CI 95%) | BB (CI 95%) | P | | |
| HbA1c (%) | 7.9 (7.6 – 8.1) | 8.8 (8.5 – 9.1) | < 0.01 | | |
| Mean daily insulin dose (kg/day) | 0.60 (0.54 - 0.66) | 0.76 (0.71 – 0.81) | < 0.01 | | |
| Age (years) | 27.4 (24.9 – 30.0) | 25.3 (23.7 – 26.9) | 0.15 | | |
| Age at diagnosis (years) | 13.5 (11.5 – 15.4) | 12.4 (11.3 – 13.4) | 0.32 | | |
| Time from diagnosis to 1st visit (years) | 8.8 (7.3 – 10.3) | 11.1 (9.9 – 12.2) | 0.02 | | |
| Lispro Insulin (%) | 34.7 (26.1 – 43.3) | 82.6 (77.8 – 87.5) | < 0.01 | | |
| Aspart Insulin (%) | 64.5 (55.8 – 73.1) | 13.2 (8.9 – 17.5) | < 0.01 | | |

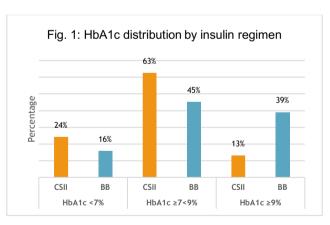
CSII was associated with higher SMBG (self-monitor of capillary blood glucose) per day, as well as use of continuous glucose monitor (CGM) (p<0.01) (TABLE 2).

| TABLE 2: Life style characteristics | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------|--|--|
| | CSII (CI 95%) | BB (CI 95%) | P | | |
| SMBG per day (times per day) | 3.8 (3.5 – 4.2) | 3.0 (2.8 – 3.2) | < 0.01 | | |
| HDL (mg/dl) | 60.0 (52.7 – 67.1) | 54.0 (50.0 – 58.1) | 0.12 | | |
| Exercise (%) | 75.0 (66.7 – 83.3) | 32.3 (26.2 – 38.4) | < 0.01 | | |
| Count carbohydrates (%) | 93.3 (88.7 – 97.8) | 66.3 (60.2 – 72.3) | < 0.01 | | |

A significantly higher event rate of mild/moderate hypoglycemia/week was observed in the CSII group (4.3 vs. 2.5; p = 0.02) (TABLE 3). An interesting finding is that the patients on CSII exercise more.

| TABLE 3: Complications | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|------|--|
| | CSII(CI 95%) | BB (CI 95%) | P | |
| Mild/Moderate hypoglycemia (%) | 71.1 (55.9 – 86.2) | 67.7 (59.5 – 75.8) | 0.7 | |
| Mild/Moderate hypoglycemia per week (events) | 4.3 (2.8 – 5.7) | 2.5 (2.4 – 2.7) | 0.02 | |
| Severe Hypoglycemia (%) | 13.2 (1.9 – 24.4) | 19.1 (11.8 – 26.4) | 0.4 | |
| Chronic Complications (%) | 5.8 (1.6 – 10.0) | 8.3 (4.8 – 11.8) | 0.4 | |

Figure 1 shows the HbA1c distribution by insulin regimen. All differences were statistically significant.



CONCLUSIONS

According to the literature, CSII use, higher number of SMBG/day and CGM is associated with better glycemic control.

It is interesting that those on CSII exercise more, a finding that will need to be confirmed with higher number of patients in the registry.