



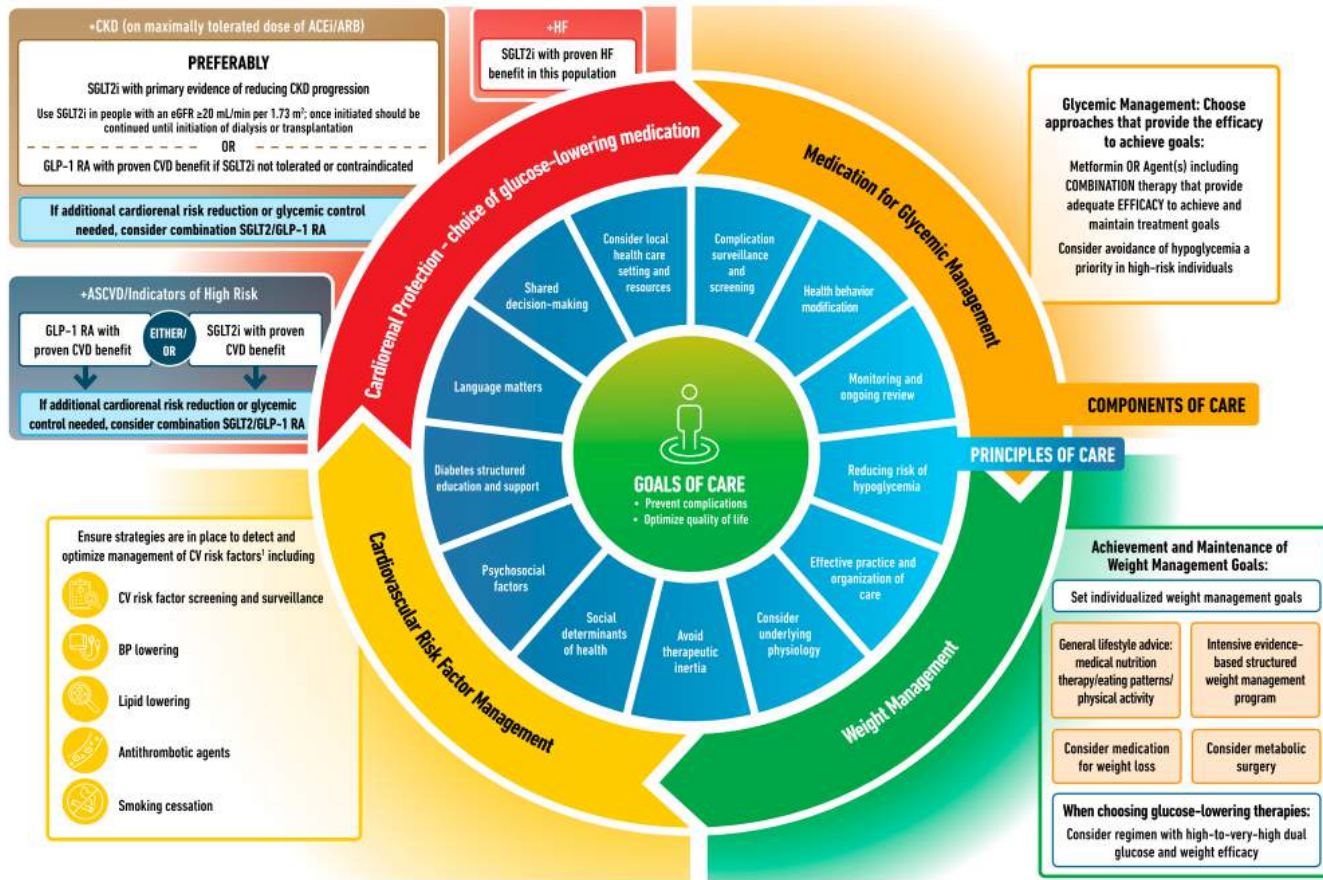
De bredere aanpak van diabetes type 2:
Wat legt het meeste gewicht in de schaal?

Erik-Jan Verburg
internist-endocrinoloog

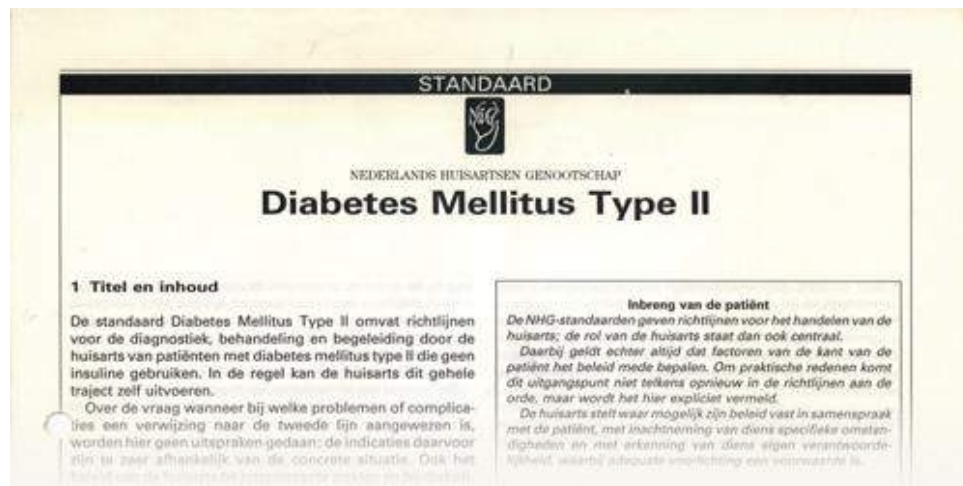
Disclosures Erik-Jan Verburg

Potentiële belangenverstrengeling	Zie hieronder
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Honorarium t.b.v. adviesraad, presentatie, artikel, studie-deelname	Honorarium voor presentaties over diabetes mellitus aan huisartsen, diabetesverpleegkundigen en POH's (NovoNordis, Lilly, Sanofi)

HOLISTIC PERSON-CENTERED APPROACH TO T2DM MANAGEMENT



NHG-standaarden



NHG-standaarden

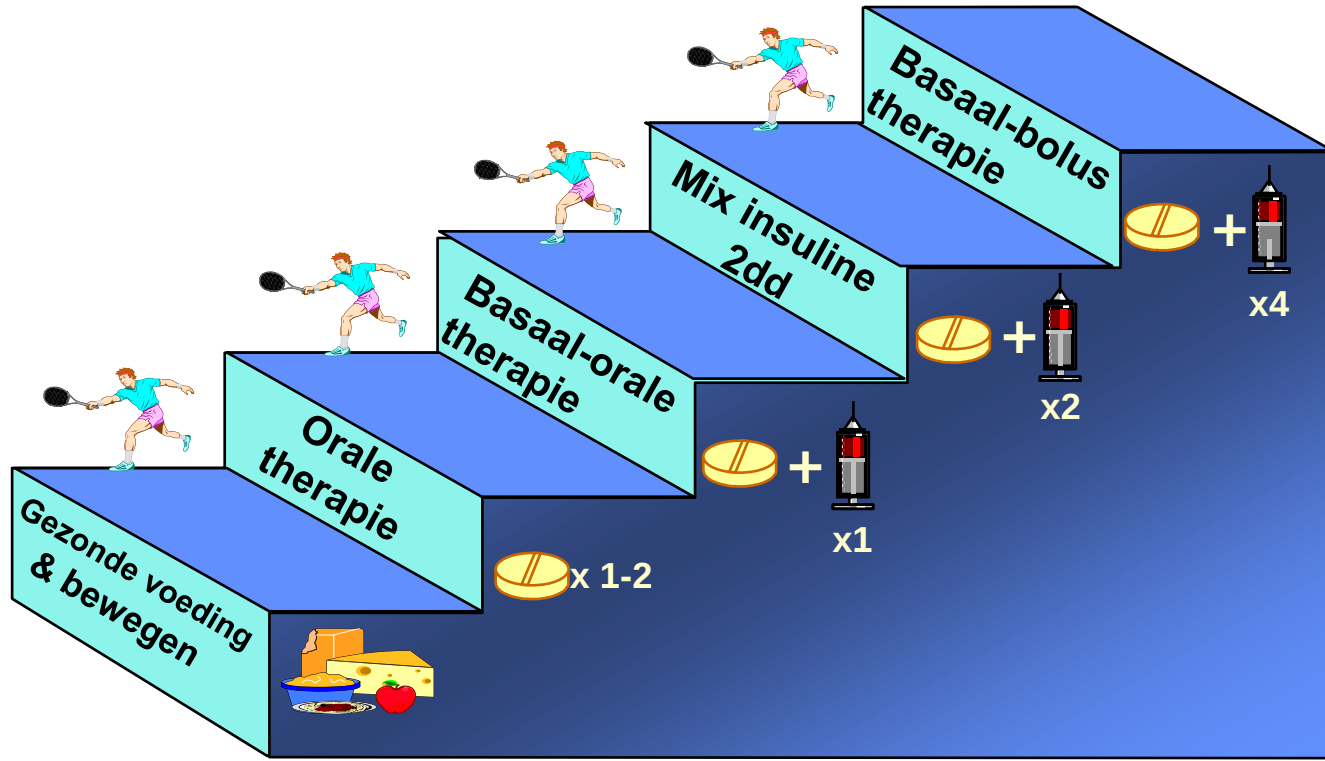
1999 eerste herziening

- implementatie ADA-classification
- aandacht voor screening
- aandacht voor cardiovasculair risicomanagement

2006 tweede herziening

- metformine onbetwiste eerste keus
- beperkte indicatie voor pioglitazon
- nadruk op bescherming van nierfunctie

NHGG-standaard 2006





NHG-standaard 2013 - *aandacht voor comorbiditeit*

depressie

cognitieve stoornissen

schizofrenie

seksuele dysfunctie

infecties

kanker



Stappenplan medicamenteuze therapie

Tabel 5 Stappenplan bloedglucoseverlagende middelen

Stap 1	Start met metformine.
Stap 2	Voeg een sulfonylureumderivaat aan metformine toe.*
Stap 3	Voeg NPH-insuline eenmaal daags toe aan orale bloedglucoseverlagende middelen.†

* Van de sulfonylureumderivaten gaat de voorkeur uit naar gliclazide.

† Bij nachtelijke hypoglykemieën kan worden overgestapt op een langwerkend analoog. Zie Behandeling met insuline.

CONSENSUS REPORT



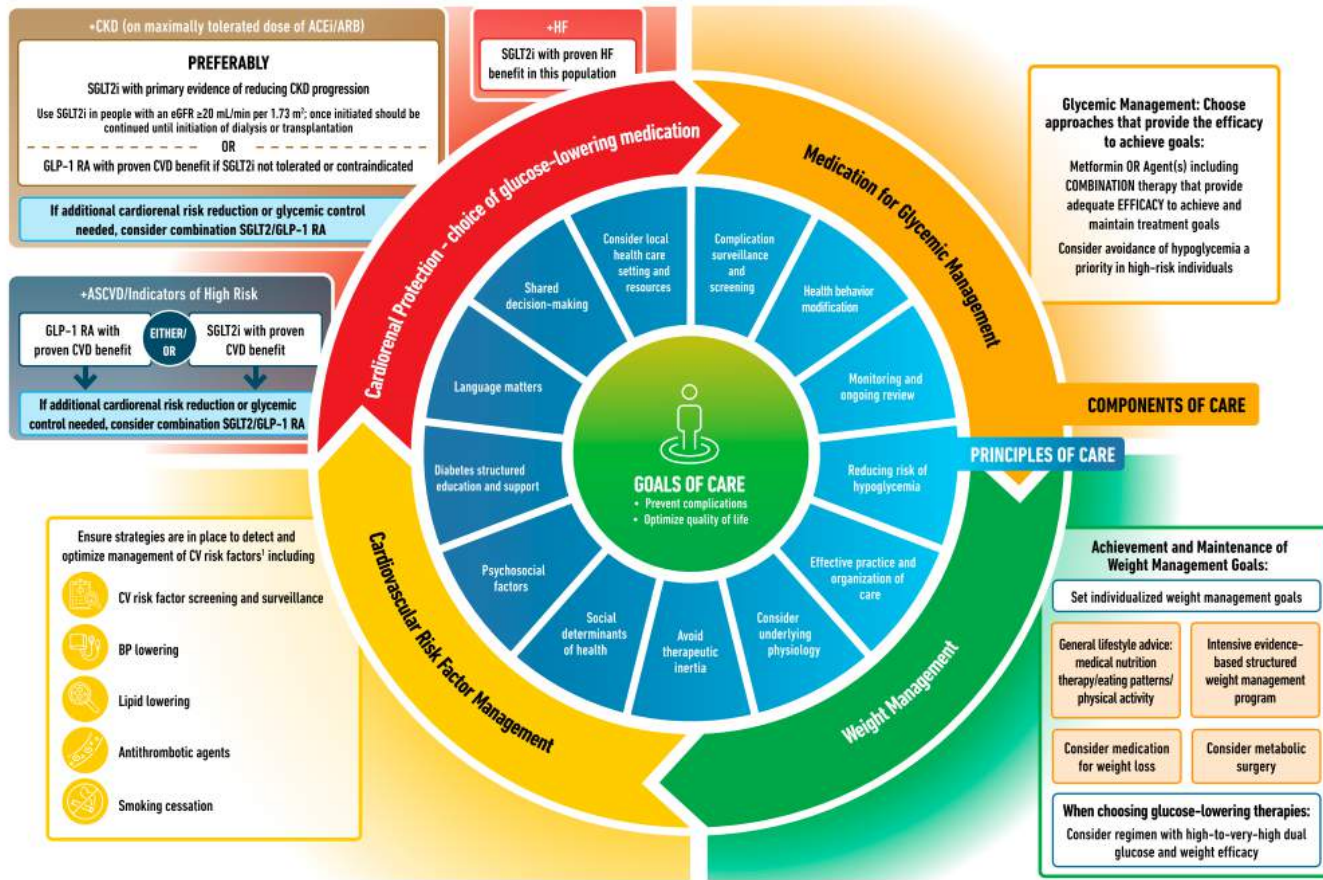
Management of hyperglycaemia in type 2 diabetes, 2022. A consensus report by the American Diabetes Association (ADA) and the European Association for the Study of Diabetes (EASD)

Melanie J. Davies^{1,2}  • Vanita R. Aroda³  • Billy S. Collins⁴  • Robert A. Gabbay⁵  • Jennifer Green⁶  •
Nisa M. Maruthur⁷  • Sylvia E. Rosas⁸  • Stefano Del Prato⁹  • Chantal Mathieu¹⁰  • Geltrude Mingrone^{11,12,13}  •
Peter Rossing^{14,15}  • Tsvetalina Tankova¹⁶  • Apostolos Tsapas^{17,18}  • John B. Buse¹⁹ 

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HOLISTIC PERSON-CENTERED APPROACH TO T2DM MANAGEMENT



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

REVIEW AND AGREE ON MANAGEMENT PLAN

- Review management plan
- Mutually agree on changes
- Ensure agreed modification of therapy is implemented in a timely fashion to avoid therapeutic inertia
- Undertake decision cycle regularly (at least once/twice a year)
- Operate in an integrated system of care

ASSESS KEY PERSON CHARACTERISTICS

- The individual's priorities
- Current lifestyle and health behaviors
- Comorbidities (i.e., CVD, CKD, HF)
- Clinical characteristics (i.e., age, HbA_{1c}, weight)
- Issues such as motivation, depression, cognition
- Social determinants of health

CONSIDER SPECIFIC FACTORS THAT IMPACT CHOICE OF TREATMENT

- Individualized glycemic and weight goals
- Impact on weight, hypoglycemia, and cardiorenal protection
- Underlying physiological factors
- Side effect profiles of medications
- Complexity of regimen (i.e., frequency, mode of administration)
- Regimen choice to optimize medication use and reduce treatment discontinuation
- Access, cost, and availability of medication

GOALS OF CARE

- Prevent complications
- Optimize quality of life

PROVIDE ONGOING SUPPORT AND MONITORING OF:

- Emotional well-being
- Lifestyle and health behaviors
- Tolerability of medications
- Biofeedback including BGM/CGM, weight, step count, HbA_{1c}, BP, lipids

IMPLEMENT MANAGEMENT PLAN

- Ensure there is regular review; more frequent contact initially is often desirable for DSMES

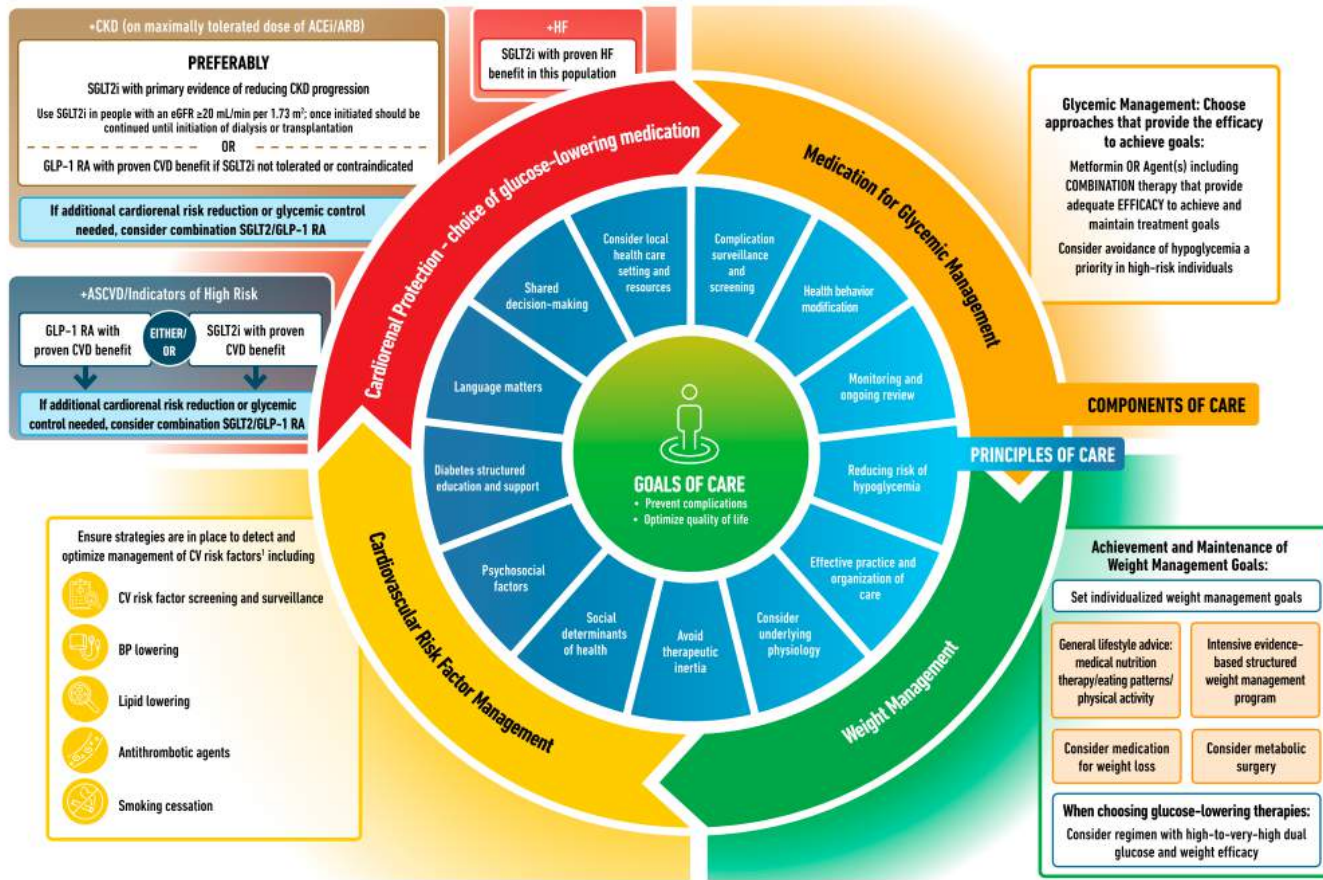
AGREE ON MANAGEMENT PLAN

- Specify SMART goals:
 - Specific
 - Measurable
 - Achievable
 - Realistic
 - Time limited

UTILIZE SHARED DECISION-MAKING TO CREATE A MANAGEMENT PLAN

- Ensure access to DSMES
- Involve an educated and informed person (and the individual's family/caregiver)
- Explore personal preferences
- Language matters (include person-first, strengths-based, empowering language)
- Include motivational interviewing, goal setting, and shared decision-making

HOLISTIC PERSON-CENTERED APPROACH TO T2DM MANAGEMENT



13 Zorgprincipes

- Medisch inhoudelijk
- Patiëntfactoren
- Zorgfactoren

13 Zorgprincipes

- Medisch inhoudelijk:
 - ✓ onderliggende fysiologie?
 - ✓ voorkómen van hypoglykemieën

13 Zorgprincipes

- Medisch inhoudelijk
- Patiëntfactoren:
 - ✓ psychosociale factoren
 - ✓ sociale determinanten gezondheid
 - ✓ taalissues

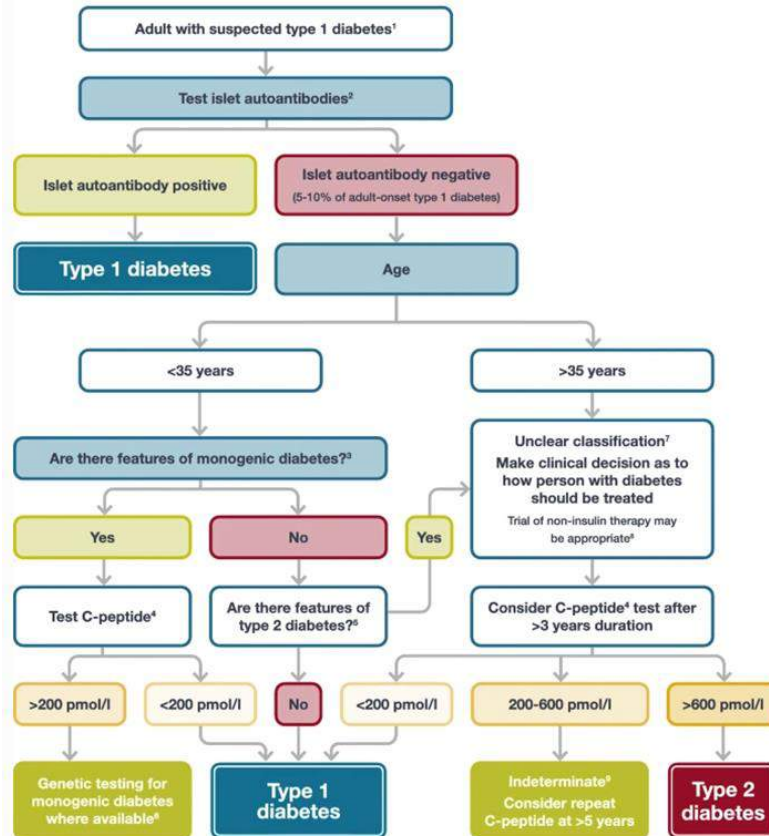
13 Zorgprincipes

- Medisch inhoudelijk
- Patiëntfactoren
- Zorgfactoren:
 - ✓ effectieve organisatie van zorg
 - ✓ lokale resources
 - ✓ diabeteseducatie
 - ✓ stimulans gedragsverandering
 - ✓ shared decision making
 - ✓ voorkom therapeutische inertie
 - ✓ screening/surveillance complicaties
 - ✓ monitoring behandeling

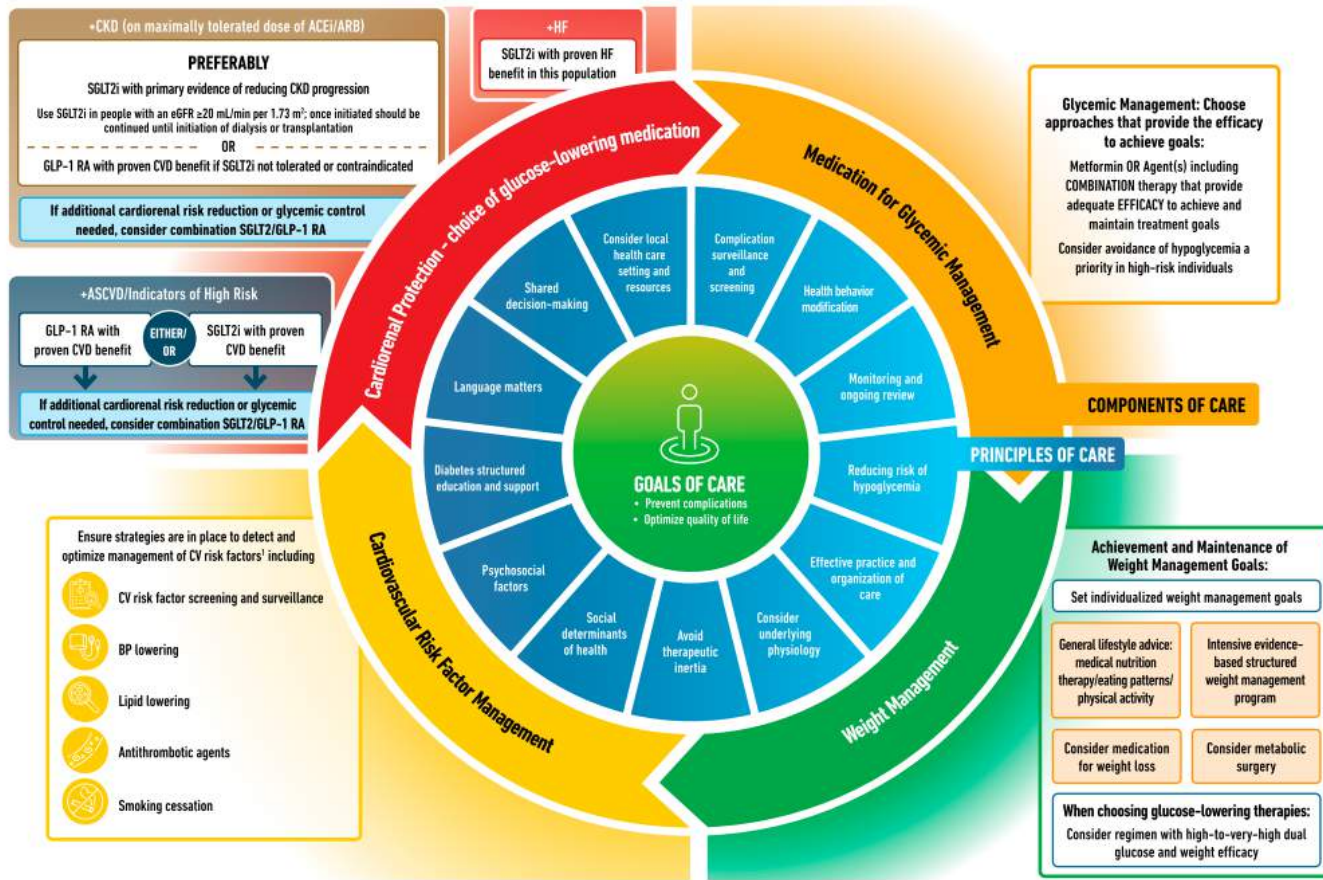
Onderliggende fysiologie?

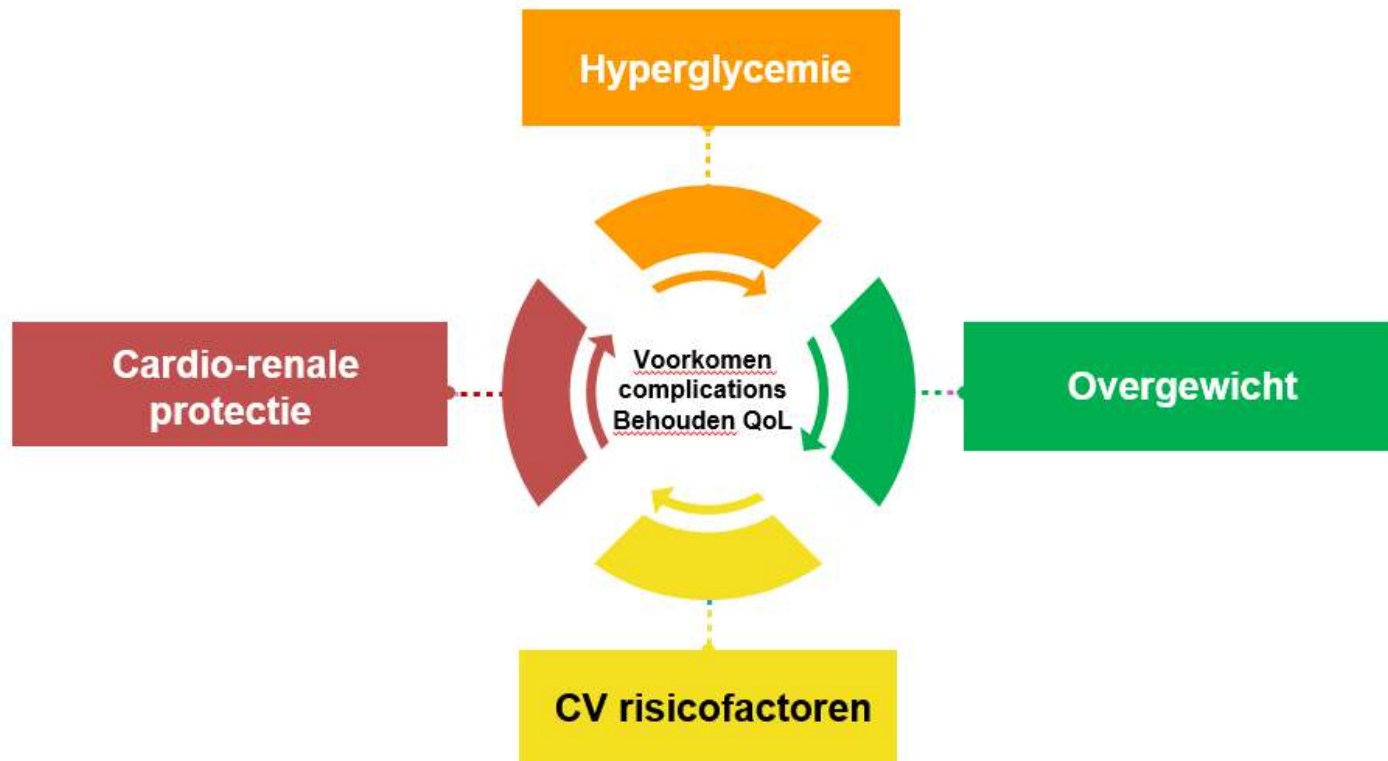
- Casus mevrouw S.S.
 - “Hoe insulinpomptherapie gestaakt werd...”
- Casus mevrouw S.E.
 - “Jeugddiabetes?”

Flow chart for investigation of suspected type 1 diabetes in newly diagnosed adults, based on data from White European populations

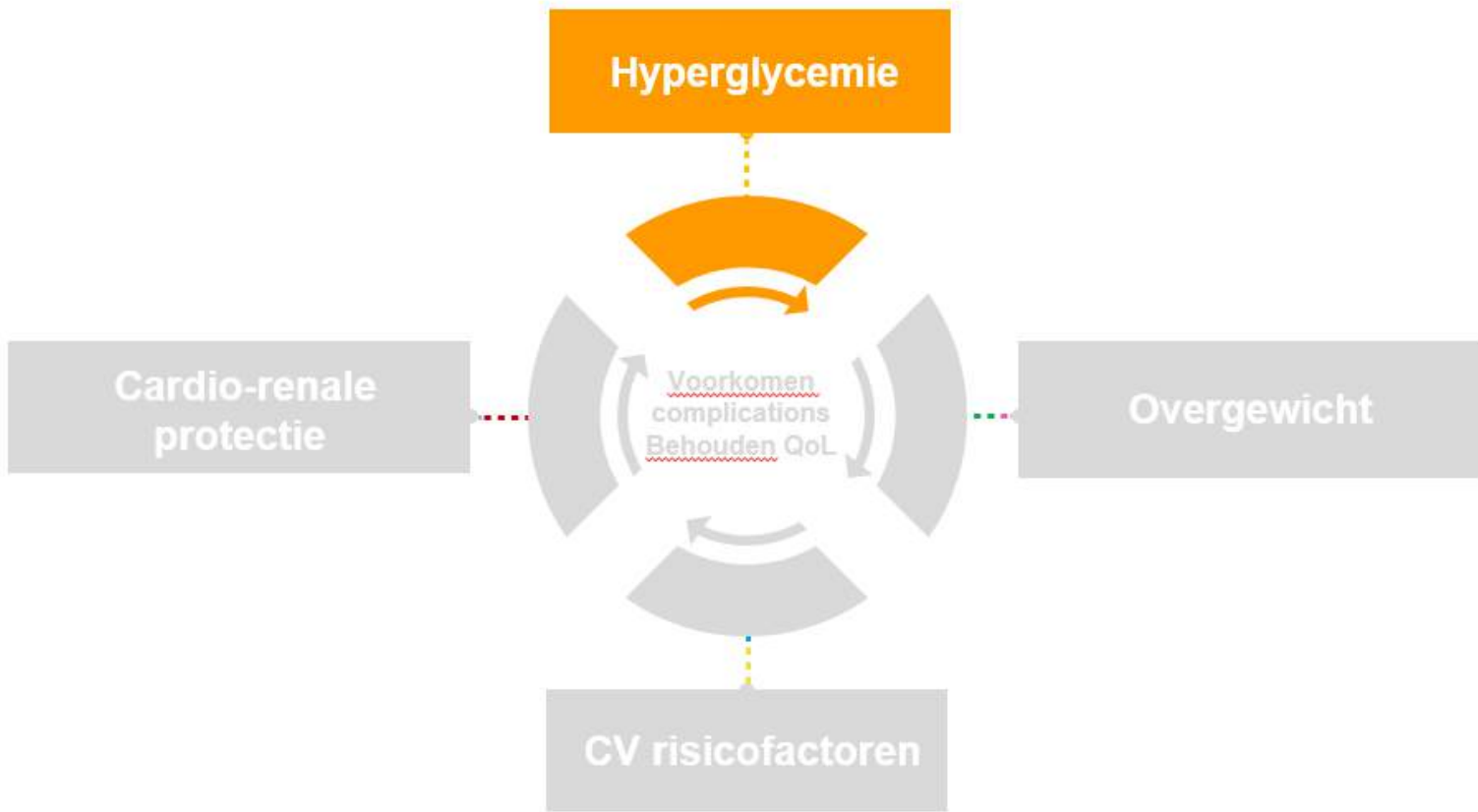


HOLISTIC PERSON-CENTERED APPROACH TO T2DM MANAGEMENT

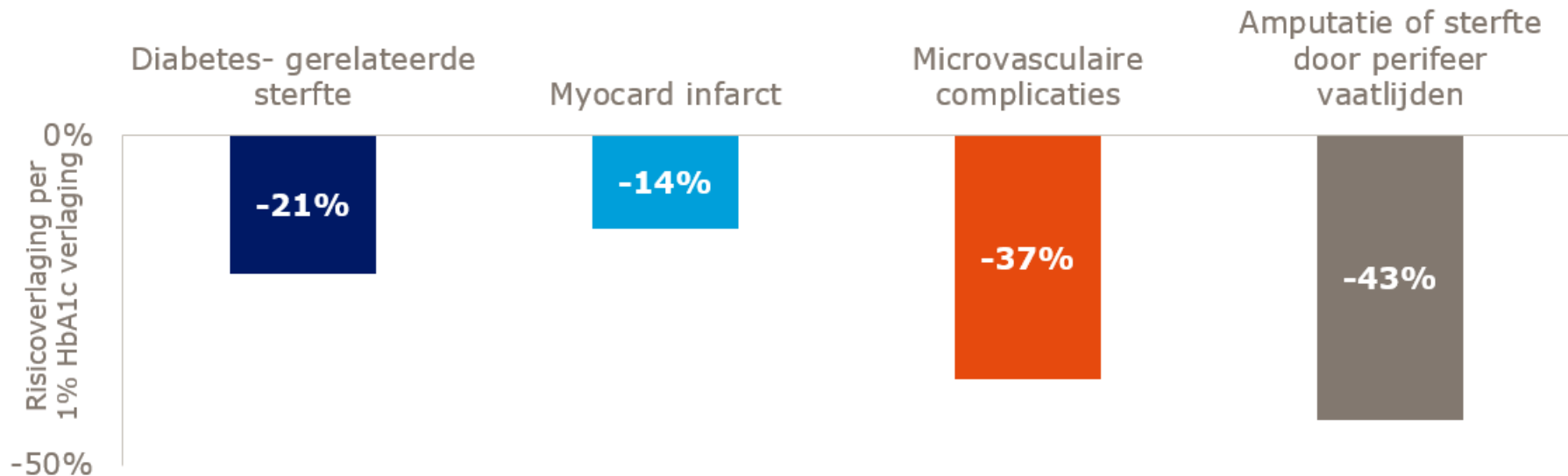




Bewerkt naar: Davies et al. Diabetologia 2022; 65(12):1925-1966



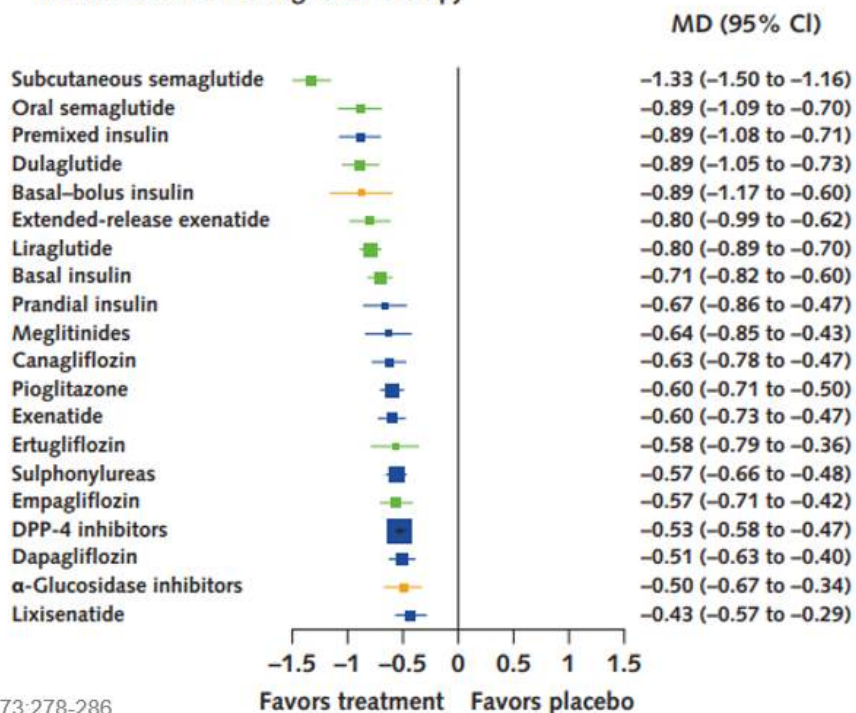
Elke 1% (11 mmol/mol) HbA1c verlaging is geassocieerd met een risicoreductie na 10 jaar van:



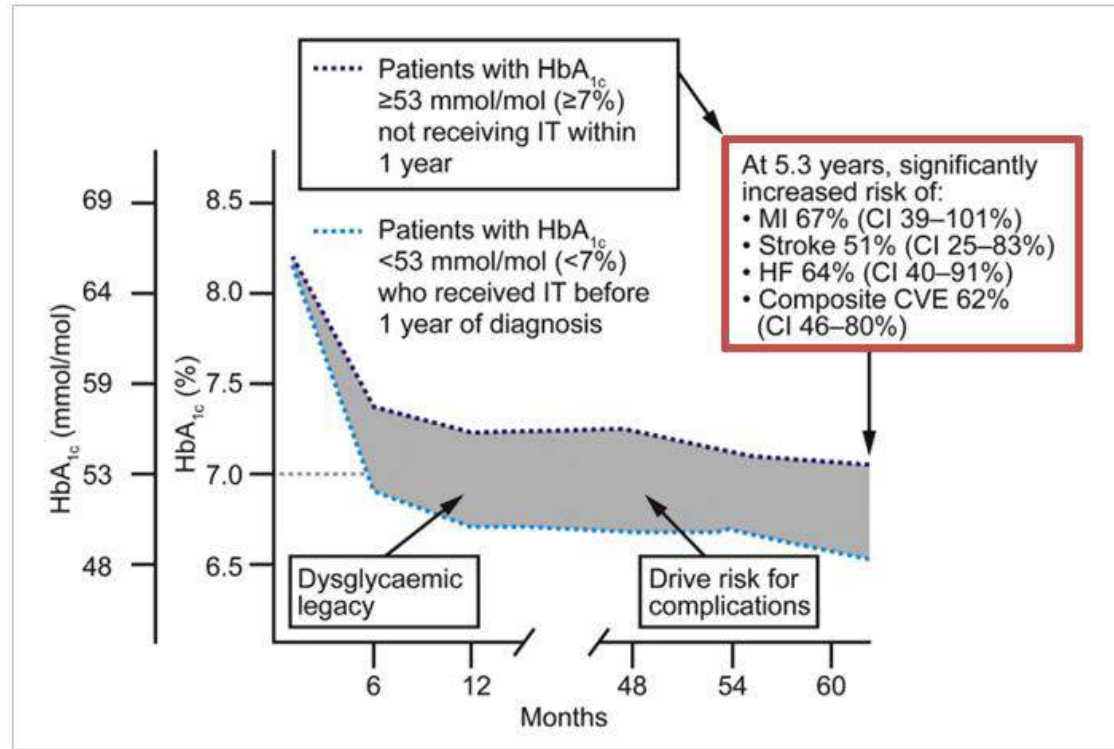
Stratton et al. BMJ 2000;321:405-12

- ◆ In a network meta-analysis of 453 trials assessing glucose-lowering medications from 9 drug classes, the greatest reductions in HbA1c were seen with insulin and GLP-1 RA

B. Change in Hemoglobin A_{1c} Level in Patients Receiving Metformin-Based Background Therapy



Consequences of delayed intervention in patients without previous CVD



Approach to Individualization of Glycemic Targets

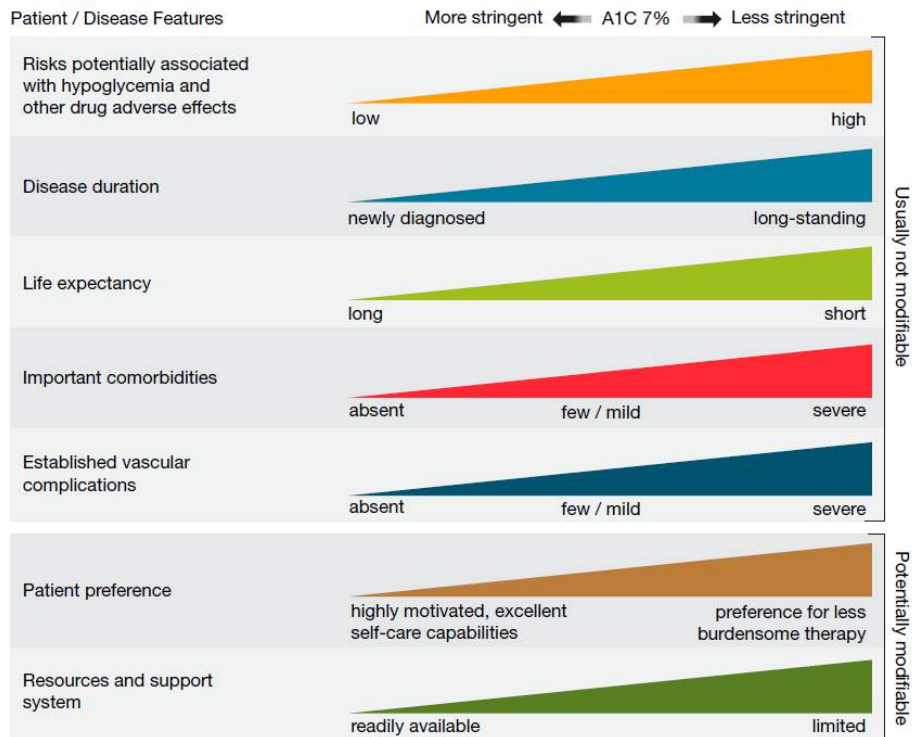
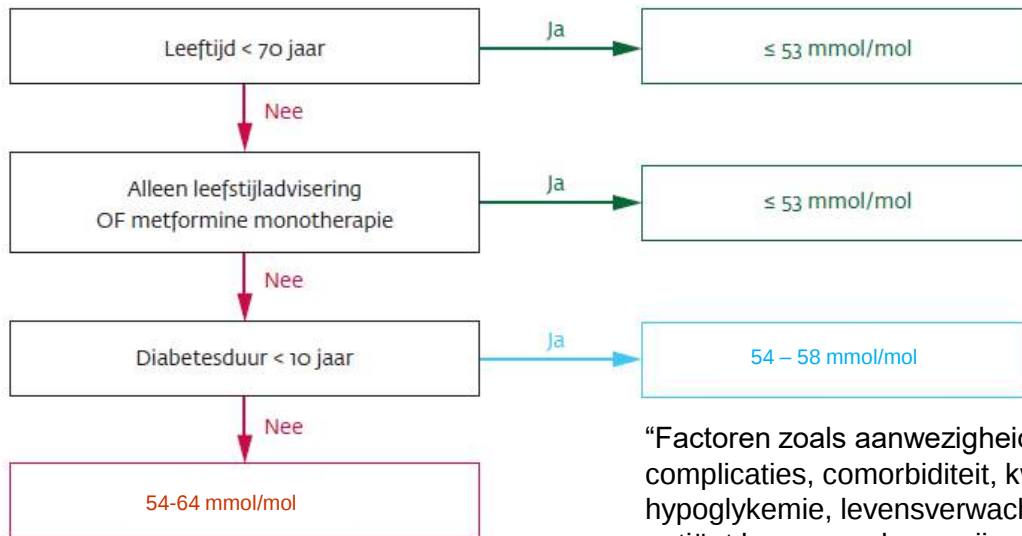


Figure 6.2—Patient and disease factors used to determine optimal glycemic targets. Characteristics and predicaments toward the left justify more stringent efforts to lower A1C; those toward the right suggest less stringent efforts. A1C 7% = 53 mmol/mol. Adapted with permission from Inzucchi et al. (71).

HbA_{1c}-streefwaarde

Figuur 1 Algoritme voor het bepalen van de HbA_{1c}-streefwaarde



“Factoren zoals aanwezigheid van micro- en/of macrovasculaire complicaties, comorbiditeit, kwetsbaarheid, risico’s van eventuele hypoglykemie, levensverwachting, haalbaarheid en motivatie van de patiënt kunnen redenen zijn om, in overleg met de patiënt, van deze indeling af te wijken.”

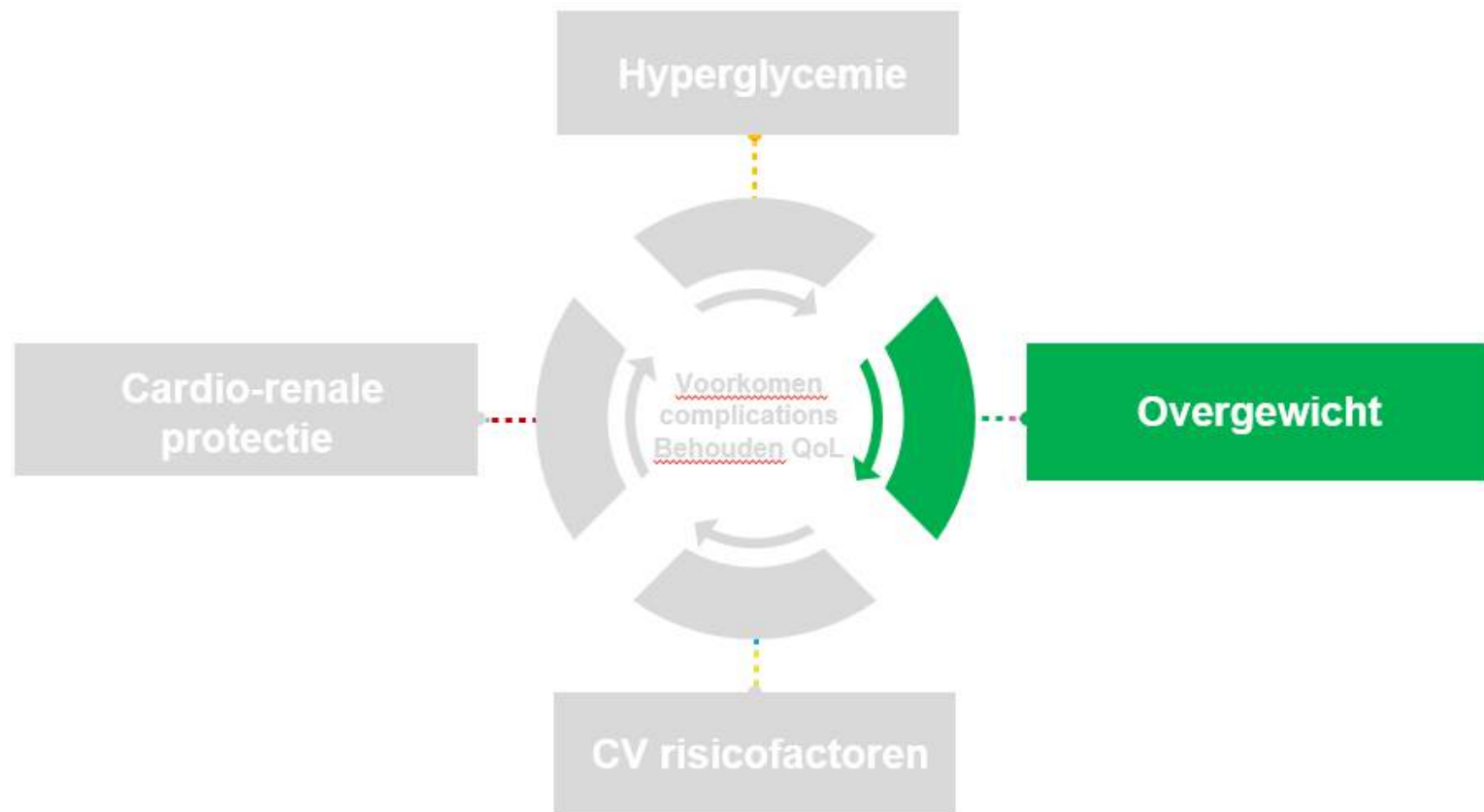
- Bij kwetsbare ouderen en mensen met een korte levensverwachting (arbitrair: < 5 jaar) zijn glucosewaarden van 6-15 mmol/l en HbA_{1c}-waarden tot 53-69 mmol/mol acceptabel.

		Efficacy [†]	Hypoglycemia
Metformin		High	No
SGLT2 inhibitors		Intermediate to high	No
GLP-1 RAs		High to very high	No
GIP and GLP-1 RA		Very high	No
DPP-4 inhibitors		Intermediate	No
Thiazolidinediones		High	No
Sulfonylureas (2nd generation)		High	Yes
Insulin	Human Analog	High to very high	Yes

Diabetes Care[®]



Management of Hyperglycemia in Type 2 Diabetes, 2022. A Consensus Report by the American Diabetes Association (ADA) and the European Association for the Study of Diabetes (EASD)



IMPORTANCE OF 24-HOUR PHYSICAL BEHAVIORS FOR TYPE 2 DIABETES

SITTING/BREAKING UP PROLONGED SITTING

Limit sitting. Breaking up prolonged sitting (every 30 min) with short regular bouts of slow walking/simple resistance exercises can improve glucose metabolism.



STEPPING

- An increase of only 500 steps/day is associated with 2-9% decreased risk of cardiovascular morbidity and all-cause mortality.
- A 5- to 6-min brisk-intensity walk per day equates to ~4 years' greater life expectancy.



SLEEP

Aim for consistent, uninterrupted sleep, even on weekends.



Quantity - Long (>8 h) and short (<6 h) sleep durations negatively impact HbA_{1c}.



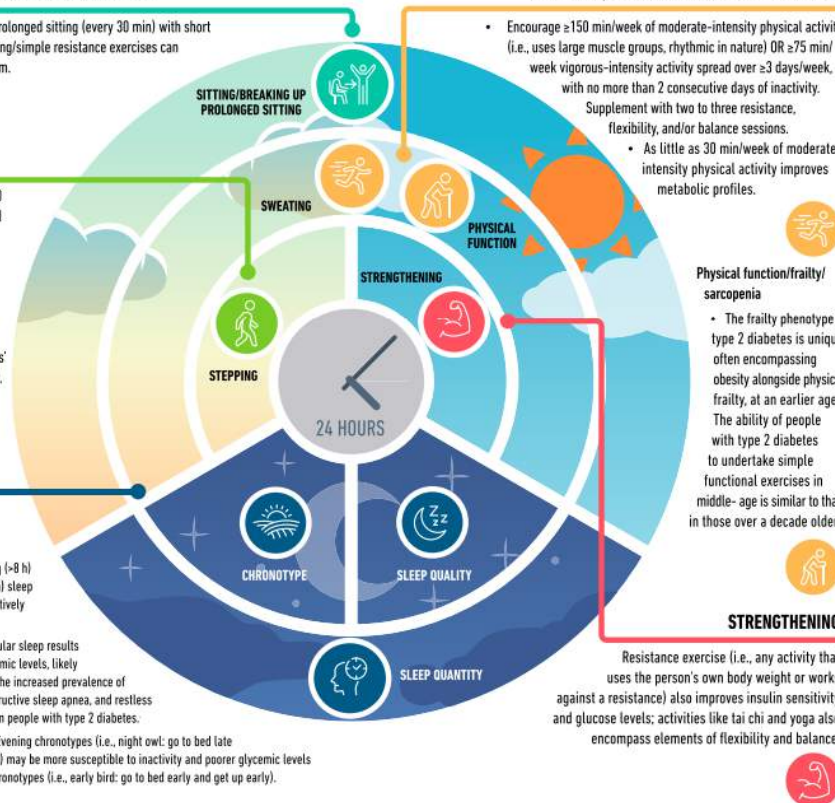
Quality - Irregular sleep results in poorer glycemic levels, likely influenced by the increased prevalence of insomnia, obstructive sleep apnea, and restless leg syndrome in people with type 2 diabetes.



Chronotype - Evening chronotypes (i.e., night owl: go to bed late and get up late) may be more susceptible to inactivity and poorer glycemic levels vs. morning chronotypes (i.e., early bird: go to bed early and get up early).

SWEATING (MODERATE-TO-VIGOROUS ACTIVITY)

- Encourage ≥150 min/week of moderate-intensity physical activity (i.e., uses large muscle groups, rhythmic in nature) OR ≥75 min/week vigorous-intensity activity spread over ≥3 days/week, with no more than 2 consecutive days of inactivity. Supplement with two to three resistance, flexibility, and/or balance sessions.
- As little as 30 min/week of moderate-intensity physical activity improves metabolic profiles.



Physical function/frailty/sarcopenia

- The frailty phenotype in type 2 diabetes is unique, often encompassing obesity alongside physical frailty, at an earlier age. The ability of people with type 2 diabetes to undertake simple functional exercises in middle-age is similar to that in those over a decade older.



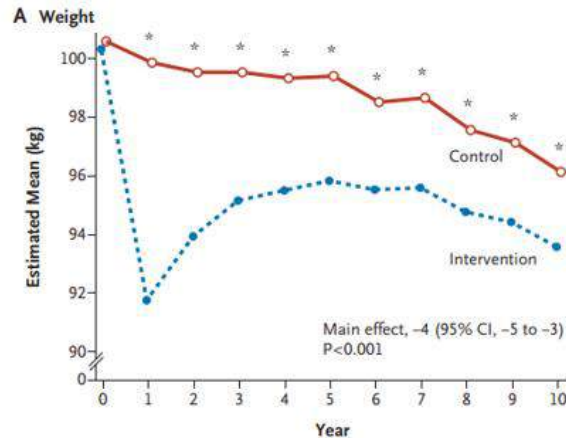
STRENGTHENING

Resistance exercise (i.e., any activity that uses the person's own body weight or works against a resistance) also improves insulin sensitivity and glucose levels; activities like tai chi and yoga also encompass elements of flexibility and balance.

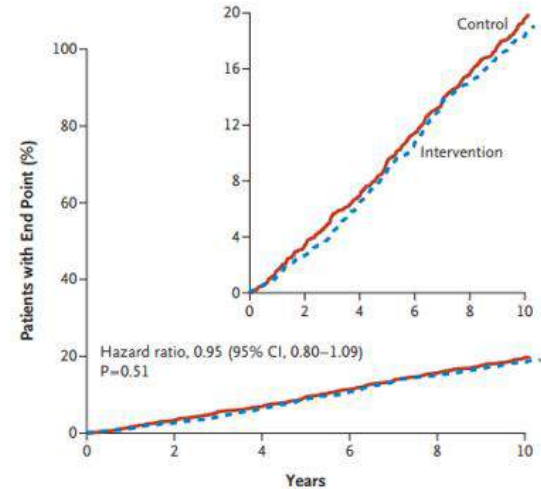


Cardiovascular Effects of Intensive Lifestyle Intervention in Type 2 Diabetes

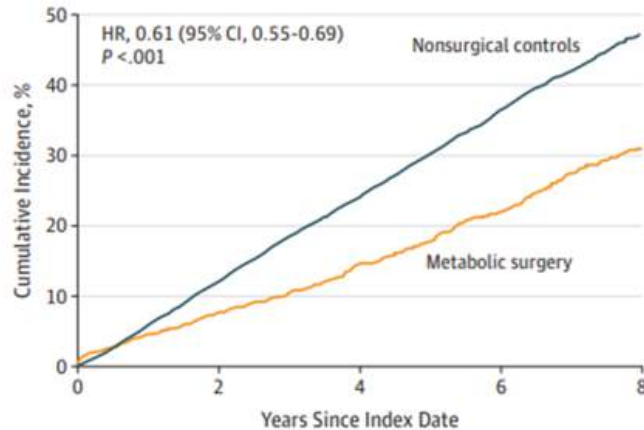
The Look AHEAD Research Group*



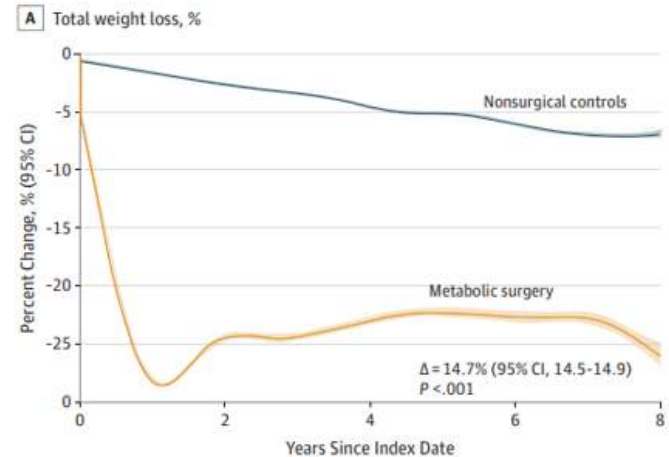
Geen effect op
CV eindpunten



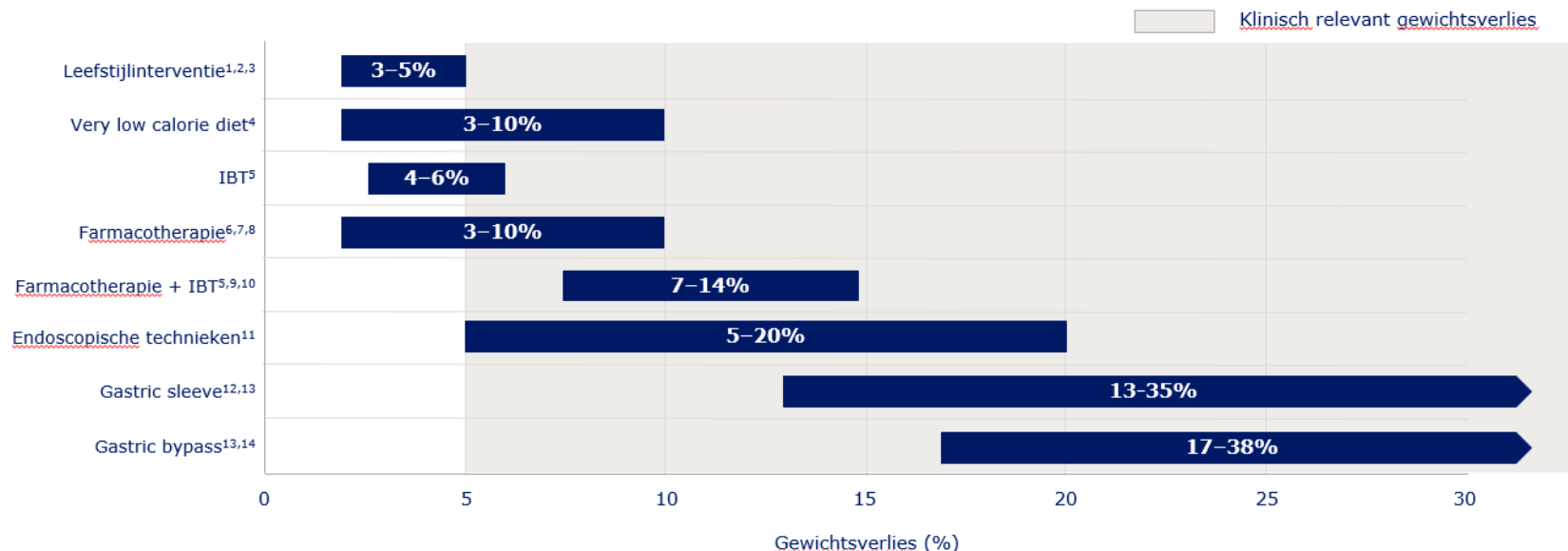
- ◆ Retrospectieve cohort studie in de US naar effect bariatrische chirurgie op MACE-6
- ◆ 2287 DM2 patiënten kregen bariatrische chirurgie
- ◆ Matched 1:5 met DM2 patiënten met BMI ≥ 30 kg/m²



No. at risk					
Nonsurgical controls	11 435	8050	4791	2244	838
Metabolic surgery	2287	1372	910	535	293



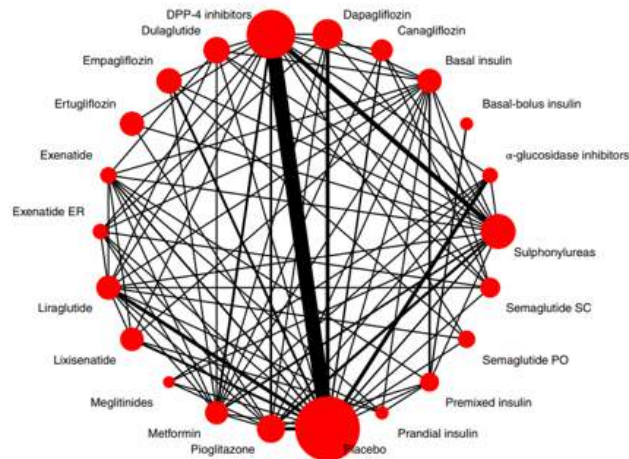
Effectiviteit van bestaande interventies voor gewichtsverlies



IBT, intensive behavioural therapy.

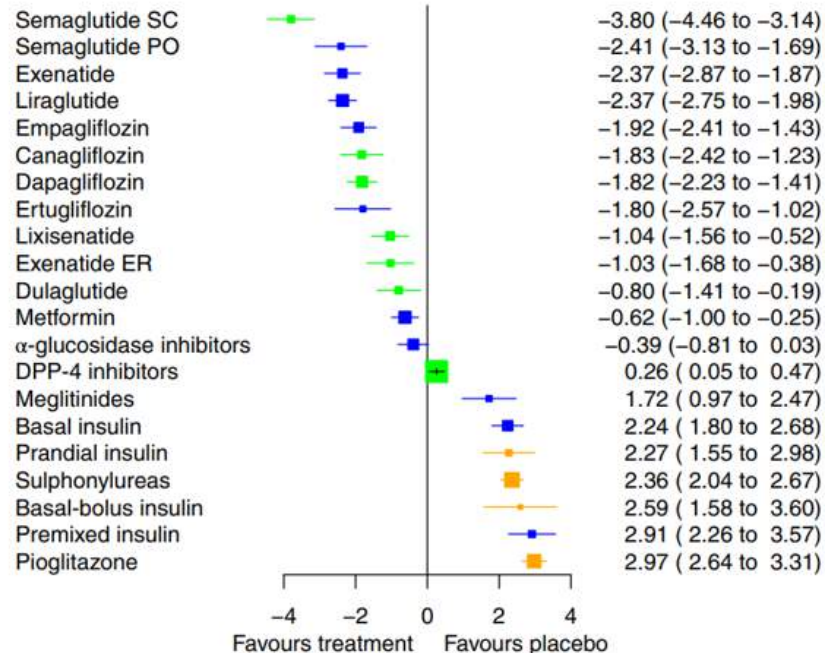
1. Look AHEAD. Arch Intern Med 2010;170(17):1566–75; 2. Wing RR et al. Diabetes Care 2011;34(7):1481–6; 3. Lean ME et al. Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol. 2019;7(5):344–355; 4. Isaj AG & Wadden TA. Obesity 2006;14(8):1283–1293; 5. Wadden TA et al. Obesity (Silver Spring) 2019;27(1):75–86; 6. Wadden TA et al. Int J Obes (Lond) 2013;37(11):1443–51; 7. Torgerson JS et al. Diabetes Care 2004;27(1):155–161; 8. Apovian et al. Obesity 2013; 21(5): 935–943; 9. Wadden TA et al. N Engl J Med 2005;353(20):2111–20; 10. Wadden TA et al. Obesity (Silver Spring, Md.) 2011;19(1):110–120; 11. Sullivan S et al. Gastroenterology. 2017;152(7):1791–1801; 12. Berry MA et al. Obes Surg 2018;28(3):649–655; 13. Van de Laar AW et al. Surg Obes Relat Dis. 2019;15(2):200–210; 14. Courcoulas AP et al. JAMA 2013;310(22):2416–25.

Comparative efficacy of glucose-lowering medications on body weight and blood pressure in patients with type 2 diabetes: A systematic review and network meta-analysis

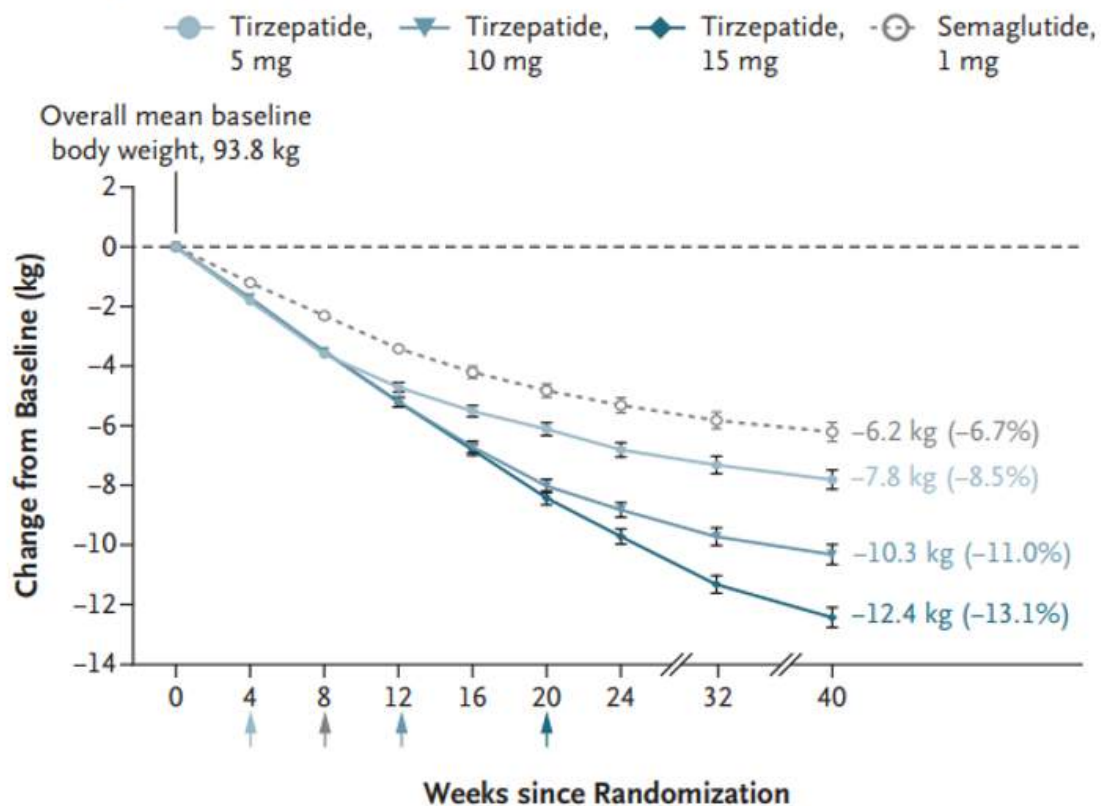


Change in body weight (kg)

WMD (95% CI)



Change in Body Weight from Wk 0 to Wk 40



♦ **Glucose-dependent Insulinotropic Polypeptide**

GIP¹⁻⁴

Ontdekt:
Begin jaren '70

Secretie door:
K-cellen duodenum

Gestimuleerd door:
Nutriënten in de darm

Stimuleert:
45% van de glucose-afhankelijke insulinesecretie⁶

♦ **Glucagon-Like Peptide-1**

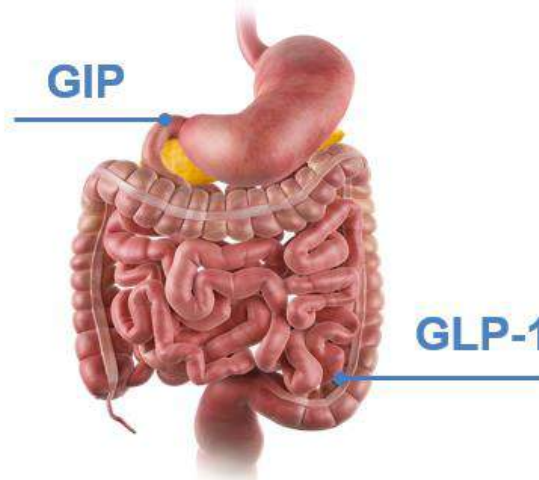
GLP-1^{4,5}

Ontdekt:
Begin Jaren '80

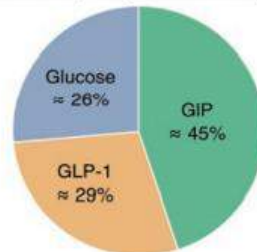
Secretie door:
L cellen dunne darm

Gestimuleerd door:
Nutriënten in de darm

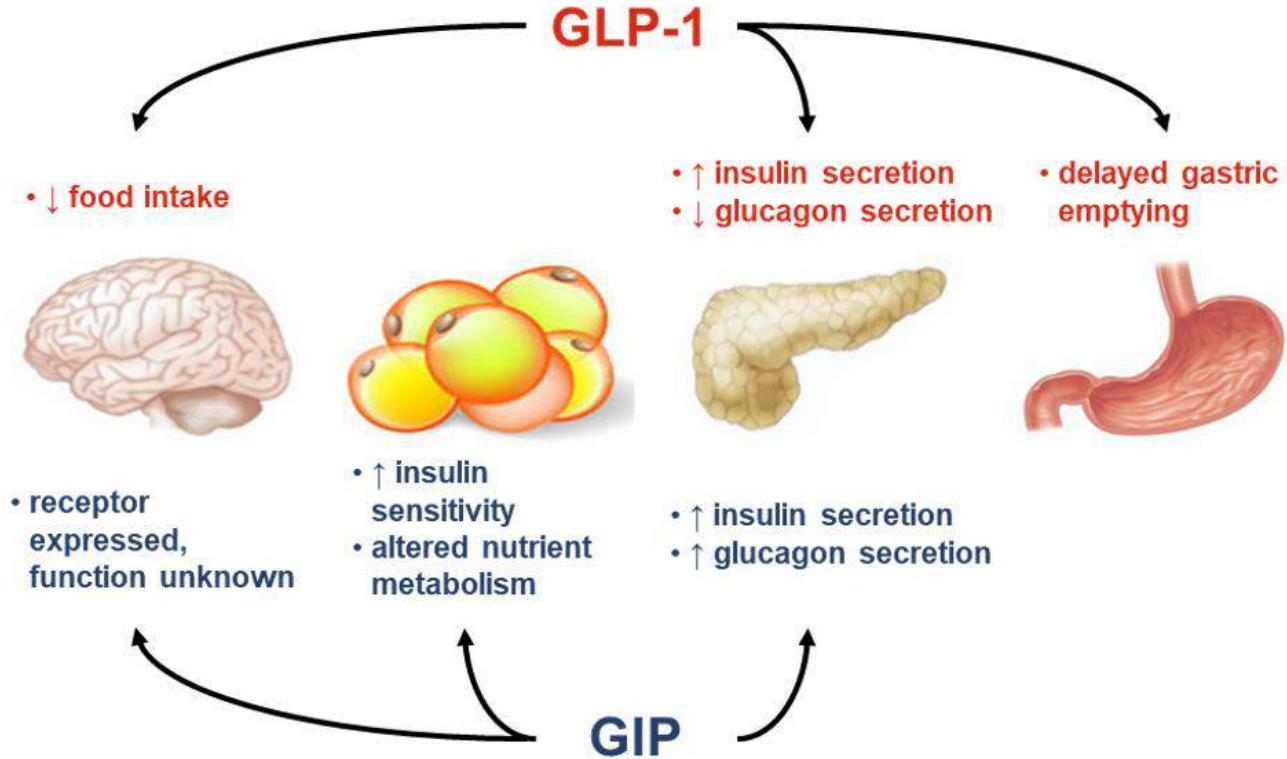
Stimuleert:
29% van de glucose-afhankelijke insulinesecretie⁶

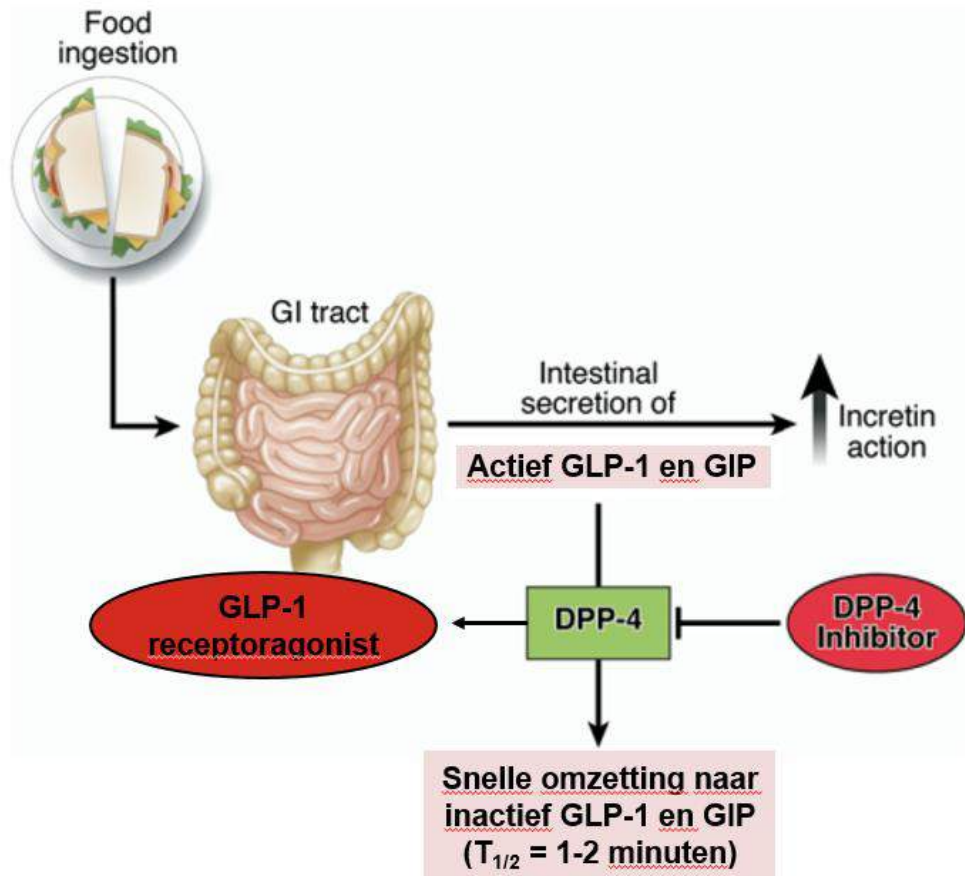


Stimulators of postprandial insulin secretion
based on incretin receptor antagonist studies in healthy individuals



1. Aronoff SL, et al. *Diabetes Spectr.* 2004;17(3):183-190. 2. Brown JC. *Can J Biochem.* 1971;49(2):255-261. 3. Brown JC, Dryburgh JR. *Can J Biochem.* 1971;49(8):867-872. 4. Kim W, Egan JM. *Pharmacol Rev.* 2008;60(4):470-512. 5. Lund PK. *Regul Pept.* 2005;128(2):93-96. 6. Holst et al. *Endocrinology* 2004; 143: 40.





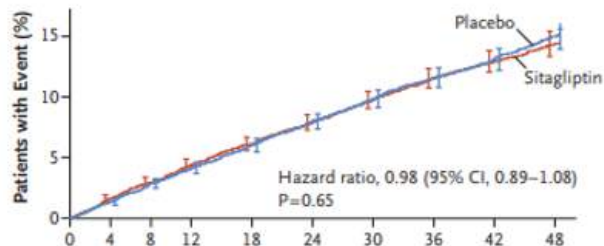
Stappenplan voor alle overige DM2 patiënten

Stap 1	Metformine.
Stap 2	Voeg een sulfonylureumderivaat toe (bij voorkeur gliclazide).
Stap 3	Voeg (middel)langwerkende insuline eenmaal daags toe (bij voorkeur NPH-insuline). Alternatief: DPP4-remmer of GLP1-agonist*.
Stap 4	Intensiveer insulinebehandeling. Alternatief: DPP4-remmer of GLP1-agonist*.
* Op indicatie bij een $\text{HbA}_{1c} < 15 \text{ mmol/mol}$ boven de streefwaarde, zie tabel 11 .	

DPP4-remmers

TECOS

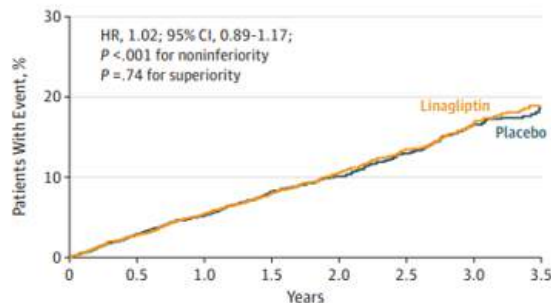
- 14671 T2DM patiënten, ≥ 50 jaar
- **Bestaand CVD: 74%**
- Baseline HbA1c: 7.2% (55 mmol/mol)
- Follow-up: 3.0 jaar (median)



Green et al. *N Engl J Med* 2015;373:232-42

CARMELINA

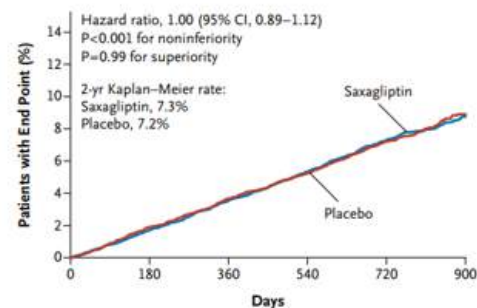
- 6979 T2DM patiënten, ≥ 18 jaar
- **Bestaand CVD: 57%**
- Baseline HbA1c: 7.9% (63 mmol/mol)
- Follow-up: 2.2 jaar (median)



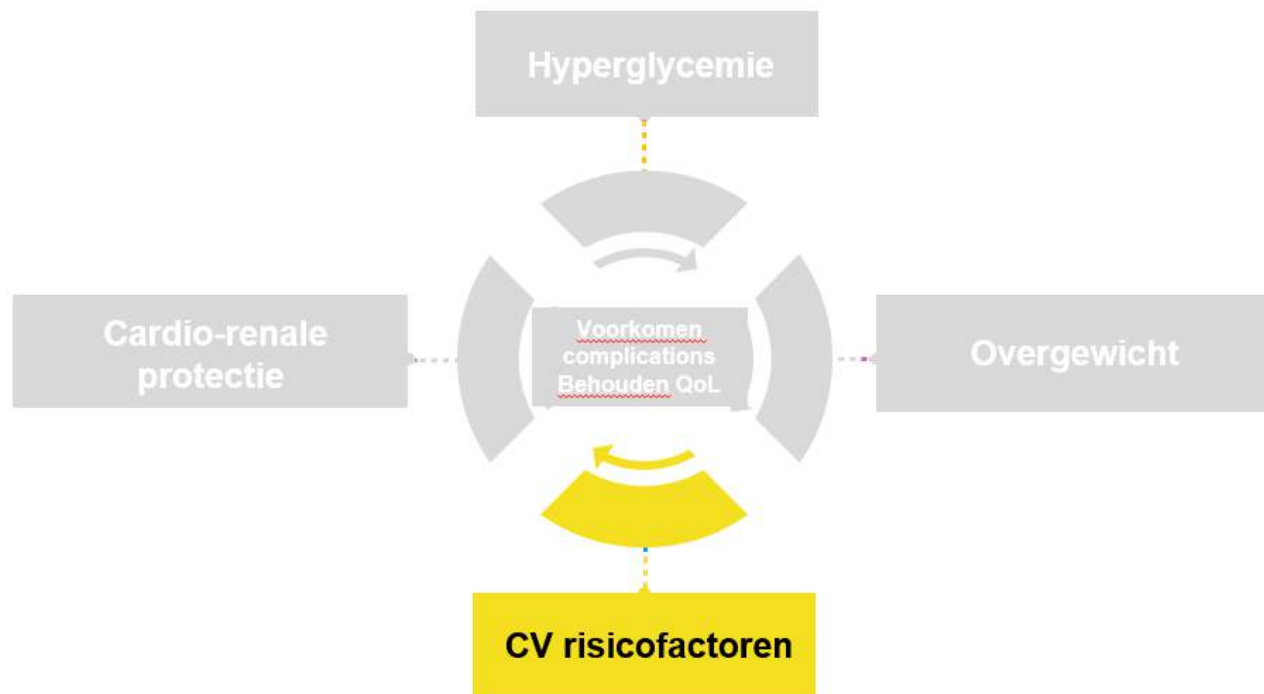
Rosenstock et al. *JAMA* 2019;321:69-79

SAVOR TIMI

- 14492 T2DM patiënten, ≥ 40 jaar
- **Bestaand CVD: 78%**
- Baseline HbA1c: 8.0% (64 mmol/mol)
- Follow-up: 2.1 jaar (median)



Scirica et al. *N Engl J Med* 2013;369:1317-26



Bewerkt naar: Davies et al. Diabetologia 2022; 65(12):1925-1966

Ensure strategies are in place to detect and optimize management of CV risk factors¹ including



CV risk factor screening and surveillance



BP lowering



Lipid lowering



Antithrombotic agents

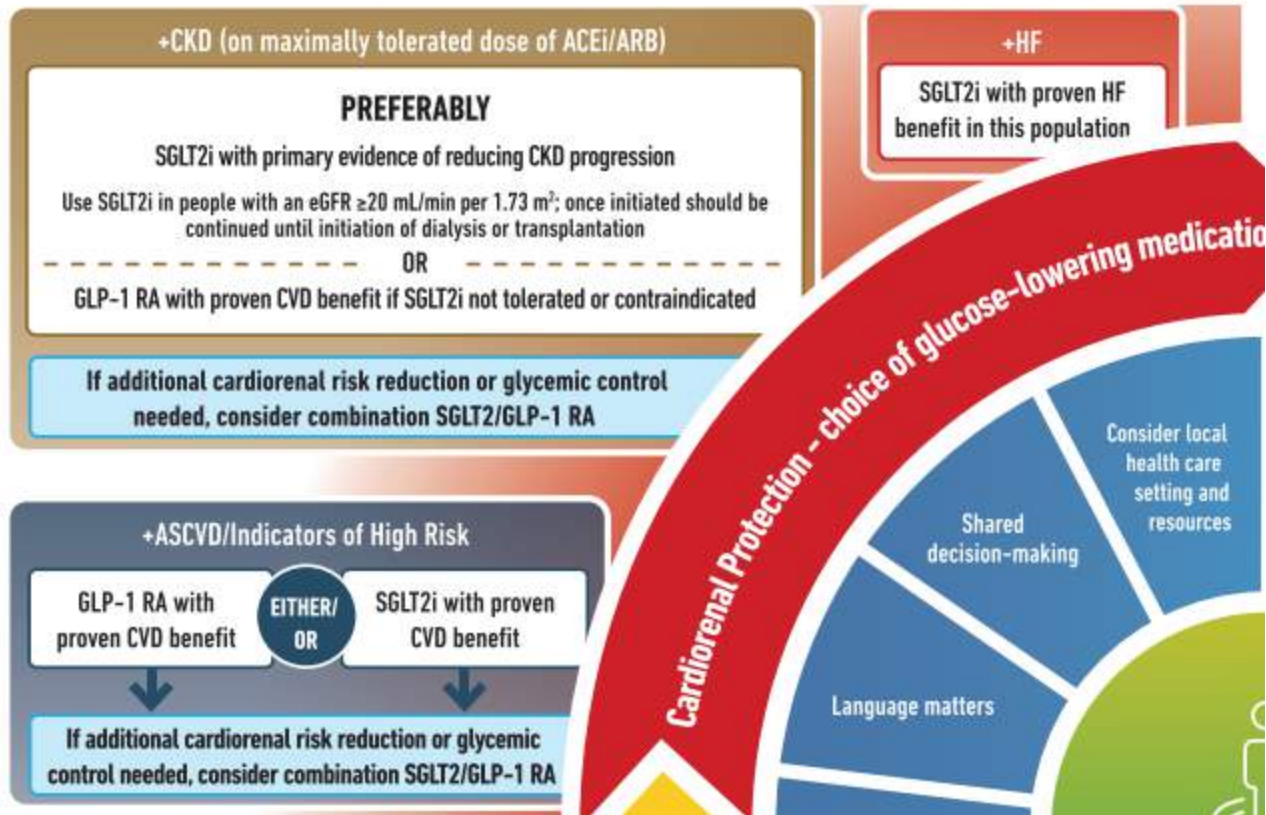


Smoking cessation

Cardiovascular Risk Factor Management

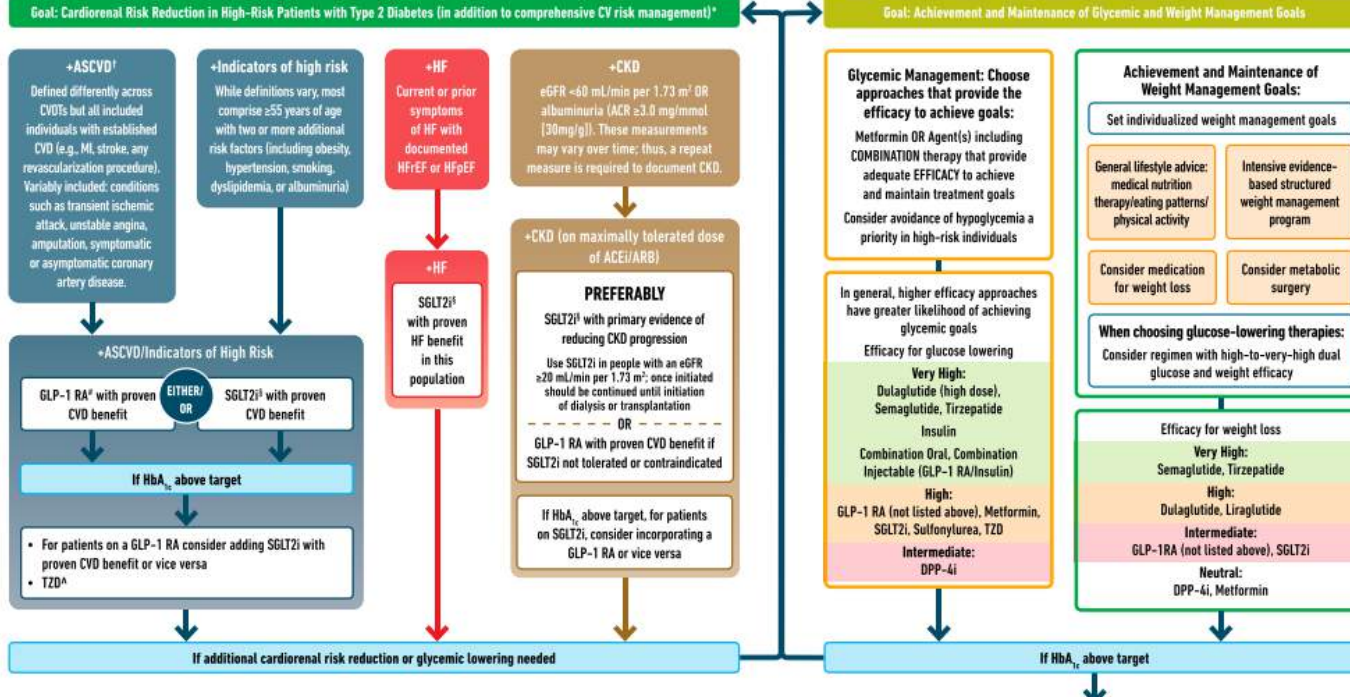
Psychosocial factors

Education and support



USE OF GLUCOSE-LOWERING MEDICATIONS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF TYPE 2 DIABETES

HEALTHY LIFESTYLE BEHAVIORS; DIABETES SELF-MANAGEMENT EDUCATION AND SUPPORT (DSMES); SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH (SDOH)



* In people with HF, CKD, established CVD or multiple risk factors for CVD, the decision to use a GLP-1 RA or SGLT2i with proven benefit should be independent of background use of metformin;† A strong recommendation is warranted for people with CVD and a weaker recommendation for those with indicators of high CV risk. Moreover, a higher absolute risk reduction and thus lower numbers needed to treat are seen at higher levels of baseline risk and should be factored into the shared decision-making process. See text for details.‡ Low-dose TZD may be better tolerated and similarly effective; § For SGLT2i CV/renal outcomes trials demonstrate their efficacy in reducing the risk of composite MACE, CV death, all-cause mortality, MI, HFrEF, and renal outcomes in individuals with T2D with established/high risk of CVD; ¶ For GLP-1 RA, CVDs demonstrate their efficacy in reducing composite MACE, CV death, all-cause mortality, MI, stroke, and renal endpoints in individuals with T2D with established/high risk of CVD.

Identify barriers to goals:

- Consider DSMES referral to support self-efficacy in achievement of goals
- Consider technology (e.g., diagnostic CGM) to identify therapeutic gaps and tailor therapy
- Identify and address SDOH that impact achievement of goals

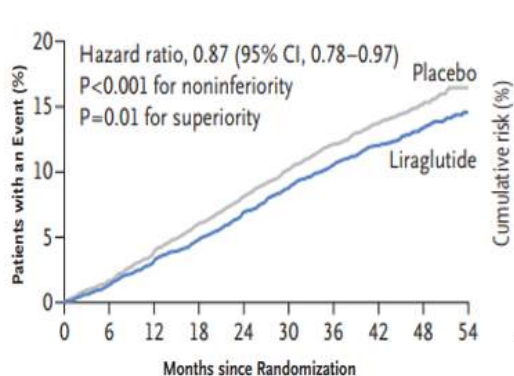
GLP1-analogen

EENMAAL PER DAG

LEADER

Opzet van de studie:

- 9340 T2DM patiënten, ≥ 50 jaar
- **Bestaand CVD: 81%**
- Baseline HbA1c: 8.7% (72 mmol/mol)
- Follow-up: 3.8 jaar (median)



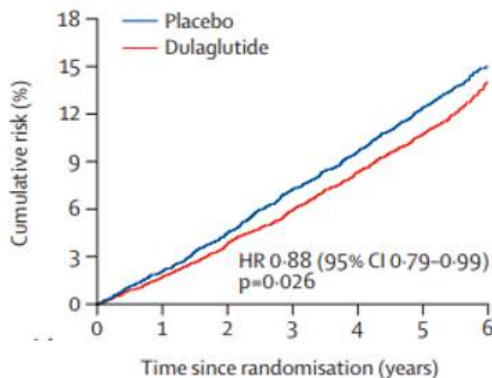
Hernandez et al. Lancet 2018; 392: 1519–29

EENMAAL PER WEEK

REWIND

Opzet van de studie:

- 9901 T2DM patiënten, ≥ 50 jaar
- **Bestaand CVD: 32%**
- Baseline HbA1c: 7.3% (56 mmol/mol)
- Follow-up: 5.4 jaar (median)

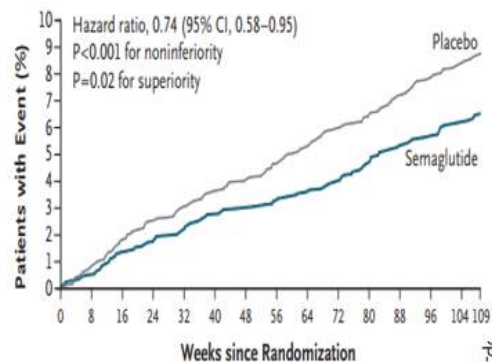


Gerstein HC et al. Lancet 2019; 394: 121–30

SUSTAIN-6

Opzet van de studie:

- 3297 T2DM patiënten, ≥ 50 jaar
- **Bestaand CVD: 83%**
- Baseline HbA1c: 8.7% (72 mmol/mol)
- Follow-up: 2.1 jaar (median)

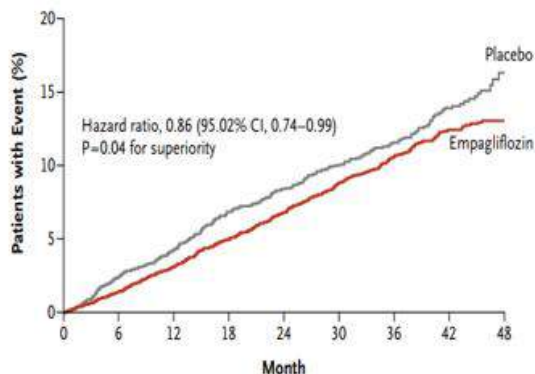


Marso SP et al. N Engl J Med 2016; 375: 1834–44

SGLT2-remmers

EMPA-REG

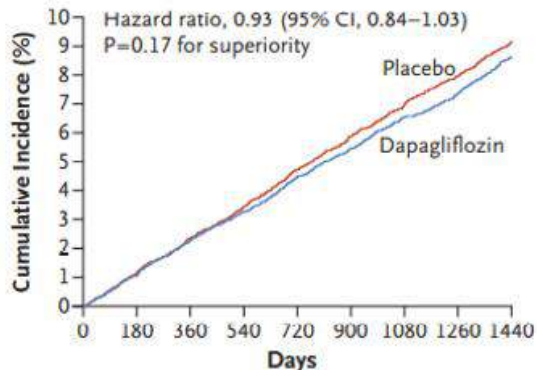
- 7020 T2DM patiënten, ≥ 18 jaar
- **Bestaand CVD: >99%**
- Baseline HbA1c: 8% (64 mmol/mol)
- Follow-up: 3.1 jaar (median)



Zinman et al. *N Engl J Med* 2015;373:2117-28

DECLARE TIMI 58

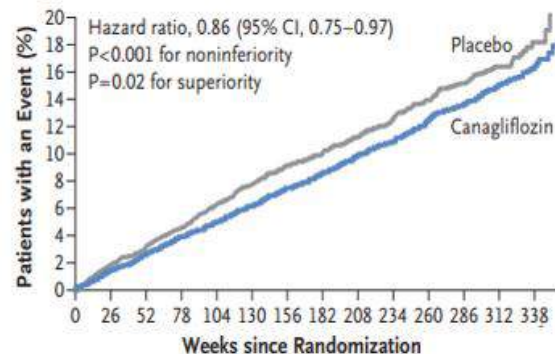
- 17160 T2DM patiënten, ≥ 40 jaar
- **Bestaand CVD: 40%**
- Baseline HbA1c: 8.3% (67 mmol/mol)
- Follow-up: 4.2 jaar (median)



Wiviott et al. *N Engl J Med* 2019;380:347-57

CANVAS

- 10142 T2DM patiënten, ≥ 30 jaar
- **Bestaand CVD: 66%**
- Baseline HbA1c: 8.2% (66 mmol/mol)
- Follow-up: 3.6 jaar (median)



Neal et al. *N Engl J Med* 2017;377:644-57

Stappenplan voor zeerhoogrisicopatiënten

Stap 1	SGLT2-remmer. Bij contra-indicatie voor SGLT2-remmer (bijvoorbeeld $\text{eGFR} < 30 \text{ ml/min/1,73 m}^2$, zie ook tabel 9): start GLP1-receptoragonist.*
Stap 2	Voeg metformine toe.
Stap 3	Voeg een GLP1-receptoragonist toe.*
Stap 4	Voeg een van de middelen uit het stappenplan voor patiënten zonder zeer hoog risico toe (combinatie van GLP1-receptoragonist met DPP4-remmer is niet rationeel en wordt ontraden).
* Bij een zeer hoog risico alleen vanwege hartfalen is er geen aangetoond voordeel van een GLP1-receptoragonist op harde eindpunten.	

Stappenplan voor alle overige DM2 patiënten

Stap 1	Metformine.
Stap 2	Voeg een sulfonylureumderivaat toe (bij voorkeur gliclazide).
Stap 3	Voeg (middel)langwerkende insuline eenmaal daags toe (bij voorkeur NPH-insuline). Alternatief: DPP4-remmer of GLP1-agonist*.
Stap 4	Intensiveer insulinebehandeling. Alternatief: DPP4-remmer of GLP1-agonist*.
* Op indicatie bij een $\text{HbA}_{1c} < 15 \text{ mmol/mol}$ boven de streefwaarde, zie tabel 11 .	

Casuïstiek

- Mijnheer M.
 - “Hoe therapie te vereenvoudigen?”
- Mijnheer V.
 - “Waarom geen metformine?”

HOLISTIC PERSON-CENTERED APPROACH TO T2DM MANAGEMENT

