Use of the Estimated Glucose Disposal Rate as a Measure of Insulin Resistance in an Urban Multiethnic Population With Type 1 Diabetes

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OBJECTIVE—Insulin resistance has been described in type 1 diabetes mellitus, is related to risk of vascular complications, and may be more common in certain ethnic groups. Estimated glucose disposal rate (eGDR) is a validated clinical tool for estimating insulin sensitivity in type 1 diabetes. Because previous reports of eGDR in adults with type 1 diabetes have included few ethnic minorities, this study explored interethnic differences in eGDR and the relationship of eGDR with diabetic vascular complications.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS—We conducted a cross-sectional study using a sample that included 207 white, black, or Hispanic adults with prior clinical diagnosis of type 1 diabetes who were receiving care at an urban academic medical center. eGDR (milligrams per kilogram per minute) was calculated using HbA1c, waist circumference, and hypertensive status. Race/ethnicity was self-reported. Multivariable logistic regression models were used to estimate odds ratios (ORs) and 95% CIs of association of eGDR with diabetes complications (cardiovascular disease, retinopathy, albuminuria, and chronic kidney disease above stage 3).

RESULTS—Forty-two percent of the participants were women, and mean age was 45 ± 15 years; 34% were white, 32% were Hispanic, and 34% were black. Ethnicity was significantly associated with eGDR; blacks had significantly lower eGDR (5.66 ± 2.34) than Hispanics (6.70 ± 2.29) and whites (7.20 ± 2.03) (P < 0.001). Patients with the lowest eGDR compared with the highest had a significantly greater risk of any diabetes complication (OR 3.1 [95% CI 1.2–8.1]) compared with the least insulin-resistant patients.

CONCLUSIONS—In an urban clinic population of patients with type 1 diabetes, blacks were significantly less insulin sensitive than whites or Hispanics, and lower eGDR was associated with diabetes complications. Further study is needed to determine whether using eGDR to target interventions can improve outcomes.

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Table 1—Demographic and metabolic characteristics by race/ethnicity

| Characteristics | All (n = 207) | White (n = 70) | Hispanic (n = 66) | Black (n = 71) | P value* |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------|
| eGDR (mg/kg/min) | 6.51 (2.31) | 7.20 (2.03)   | 6.70 (2.29)     | 5.66 (2.34)   | <0.001  |
| Female sex (%)  | 42          | 47            | 46              | 39            | 0.22    |
| Age (years)     | 43.0 (34–54) | 48.5 (41–59)  | 38.0 (28–49)    | 42.0 (33–53)  | <0.001  |
| BMI (kg/m²)     | 26.5 (23–30) | 26.8 (23–29.7)| 26.2 (23–29)   | 25.5 (23–31)  | 0.98    |
| Waist circumference (cm) | 91.8 (83–102) | 94.5 (85–102) | 90.8 (83–99)  | 88.1 (81–106) | 0.25    |
| Duration of DM (years) | 21 (12–31)   | 23 (13–33)    | 20 (11–31)     | 19 (12–28)    | 0.21    |
| Insulin dose (units/kg/day) | 0.59 (0.44–0.79) | 0.55 (0.43–0.77) | 0.62 (0.47–0.83) | 0.55 (0.43–0.82) | 0.24    |
| Family history of type 2 DM (%) | 32        | 26            | 41              | 30            | 0.14    |
| HbA1c (%)       | 8.1 (7.2–9.4) | 7.6 (7.1–8.3) | 8.1 (7.6–10.1) | 8.7 (7.5–10.7) | <0.001  |
| Total cholesterol (mg/dl) | 173 (151–201) | 176 (148–202) | 165 (144–190)  | 182 (158–207) | 0.04    |
| HDL cholesterol (mg/dl) | 61 (51–74)   | 62.5 (51–74.3)| 55 (45–67)     | 66 (53–81)    | 0.001   |
| Triglycerides (mg/dl) | 86 (61–127)  | 83.5 (59–128.3)| 90 (60–136)   | 85 (62–125)   | 0.83    |
| Hypertension (%) | 44          | 36            | 38              | 59            | 0.01    |
| Ever smoked (%)  | 48          | 51            | 56              | 37            | 0.06    |
| Medication use (%) |            |               |                |               |         |
| Statin           | 45          | 46            | 50              | 39            | 0.46    |
| ACE inhibitor/ARB| 53          | 53            | 46              | 59            | 0.28    |
| ASA             | 40          | 39            | 39              | 41            | 0.96    |
| Diabetes complications (%) |       |               |                |               |         |
| Albuminuria     | 44          | 27            | 47              | 58            | 0.001   |
| Retinopathy     | 41          | 39            | 42              | 41            | 0.90    |
| CVD             | 18          | 21            | 18              | 16            | 0.66    |
| CKD stage 3 or higher | 20        | 20            | 20              | 21            | 0.98    |

Continuous variables are median (interquartile range), except for eGDR, which is mean (SD). ASA, aspirin; DM, diabetes mellitus. *P value was calculated using the χ² test for categorical variables and the Kruskal-Wallis test for continuous variables; †GAD antibody testing available in 20 whites, 21 blacks, and 24 Hispanics. ARB, angiotensin receptor blocker.

**RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS**—Adult patients with a clinical diagnosis of type 1 diabetes were recruited from the endocrinology clinics and faculty practices at the Montefiore Medical Center (Bronx, NY). Patients were included if they received a clinical diagnosis of type 1 diabetes made by an attending endocrinologist. The following additional clinical characteristics also were assessed: initiation of insulin within the first year of diabetes diagnosis, diagnosis before age 30, past hospitalization for diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), and a positive test for anti-GAD antibodies. Exclusions were the current use of oral antidiabetic agents, current pregnancy, and age <18 years. The research team measured waist circumference and BMI and obtained the following information through direct interviews and medical record review: family history of diabetes, cardiovascular risk factors, and presence of diabetes complications. The most recent results of laboratory tests (HbA₁c, urine albumin-to-creatinine ratio, lipid profile) were obtained from the medical record. Laboratory tests were performed in the Montefiore Medical Center clinical laboratory for 195 of 207 subjects, and in all cases, HbA₁c was measured in a laboratory certified by the National Glycohemoglobin Standardization Program. Race/ethnicity was obtained by self-report. Those not reporting ethnicity (n = 3) were excluded, as were Asians (n = 3) because of small numbers. The study was approved by the Montefiore Medical Center Institutional Review Board, and all participants provided written informed consent.

The eGDR was calculated as follows (12):

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eGDR (\text{mg/kg/min}) = 21.158 + (-0.09 \times \text{WC}) + (-3.407 \times \text{HTN}) + (-0.551 \times \text{HbA₁c})
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where HTN is the presence of hypertension (0 = no, 1 = yes) and WC is waist circumference. Hypertension was defined as a reported history or current diagnosis of physician-diagnosed hypertension or treatment with antihypertensive medication. Family history of type 2 diabetes was defined as having a first-degree family member with diabetes onset at >30 years and reported use of oral antidiabetic medication. Four types of diabetes complications and comorbidities were defined as binary variables: presence versus absence of cardiovascular disease (CVD; history of myocardial infarction, coronary artery bypass graft, percutaneous angioplasty, positive stress test, stroke, or peripheral vascular disease [documented by ankle-brachial index <0.9, angiography, or history of revascularization]); diabetic retinopathy (prior diagnosis of retinopathy, previous treatment with laser therapy for diabetes-related eye disease, or both); albuminuria (≥2 measurements of urine albumin-to-creatinine ratio >30 mg/g); and chronic kidney disease (CKD) stage 3 or higher based on the Modification of Diet in Renal Disease glomerular filtration rate calculator (19).
Statistical analyses were performed using StataC v.11 (StataCorp, College Station, TX) and SPSS 19 (IBM, Armonk, NY). All tests used a two-sided α of 0.05 to denote statistical significance. After assessing normality assumptions, eGDR (mean ± SD) was determined for the overall sample as well as for each ethnic group, and one-way ANOVA with post hoc pairwise comparisons were used to contrast means between ethnic groups (whites vs. Hispanics, Hispanics vs. blacks, and whites vs. blacks). P values were obtained by χ² analysis for categorical variables. Continuous variables that did not meet normality assumptions were reported as median and interquartile range, and medians were compared by category of race/ethnicity with the Kruskal-Wallis test. The entire sample was divided into tertiles of eGDR (<5.39, 5.39–7.75, and >7.75), with the lowest eGDR tertile representing the most insulin resistant (IR) (highest IR) and the highest tertile representing the most insulin sensitive (lowest IR). Median (interquartile range) values for several demographic and metabolic variables were reported by eGDR tertile and a test for trend performed with Spearman rank correlation. In addition to assessing odds ratios (ORs) for eGDR tertiles, we assessed eGDR as a continuous variable. Because ORs of continuous variables with small unit measures are difficult to compare with those of categorical variables, we divided eGDR by its own SD (2.31) to make SD units, such that higher ORs reflect greater risk for complications.

ORs were used to estimate the relative risk of each major complication separately (CVD, retinopathy, albuminuria, CKD stage 3 or higher). ORs were estimated from logistic models with covariates including age, sex, race/ethnicity, duration of diabetes, HDL cholesterol, total serum cholesterol, triglycerides, smoking history, and history of DKA. Logistic model fit was assessed with Hosmer-Lemeshow statistics and potential interactions were assessed with product terms. Interactions were tested by creating interaction product terms, multiplying eGDR as a continuous variable with dichotomized categorical variables for race (white/nonwhite), smoking (yes/no), and sex (male/female), as well as with the continuous variable for age. These were assessed for statistical significance in models adjusting only for the two main effects terms.

RESULTS—All participants (n = 207) previously had received a clinical diagnosis of type 1 diabetes by an attending endocrinologist and were receiving insulin treatment at the time of enrollment. Of


Table 3—Odds Ratios (95% CI) for diabetes complications by eGDR

| eGDR Tertile | Model 1 | Model 2 | Model 3 |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Tertile 1    | P < 0.001 | P < 0.001 | P < 0.001 |
| Tertile 2    | 1.5 (0.3, 9.3) | 1.5 (0.3, 8.3) | 1.5 (0.3, 9.3) |
| Tertile 3    | 1.5 (0.3, 9.3) | 1.5 (0.3, 9.3) | 1.5 (0.3, 9.3) |

These data suggest that a higher eGDR is associated with a lower risk of diabetes complications. The results are consistent across all models, indicating that eGDR is an important predictor of diabetes outcomes.
Insulin resistance in type 1 diabetes by eGDR

Table 4—Odds ratios (95% CIs) for selected complications by race/ethnicity

| Complications          | Model 1* (OR (95% CI) P value) | Model 2‡ (OR (95% CI) P value) | Model 3‡ (OR (95% CI) P value) |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Microalbuminuria       |                                |                                |                                |
| Black vs. white        | 4.2 (2.0–8.7) <0.001           | 4.2 (2.0–8.9) <0.001           | 3.0 (1.3–6.7) 0.008            |
| Hispanic vs. white     | 2.6 (1.3–5.6) 0.01             | 2.3 (1.1–5.0) 0.03             | 2.1 (0.9–4.6) 0.07             |
| Any complication       |                                |                                |                                |
| Black vs. white        | 2.1 (1.0–4.3) 0.06             | 2.1 (0.9–4.8) 0.08             | 1.6 (0.7–3.1) 0.26             |
| Hispanic vs. white     | 2.9 (1.3–6.3) 0.009            | 2.8 (1.2–6.8) 0.02             | 2.8 (1.1–6.8) 0.03             |

*Model 1: adjusted for age and sex; ‡model 2: add duration of diabetes, HDL cholesterol, triglycerides, total cholesterol, smoking, and history of DKA; ‡model 3: model 2 with eGDR added.

were more likely to exhibit any diabetes complication. While blacks compared with whites had a similar trend to higher odds of any complication, these associations were not statistically significant. Results of these models were similar when patients lacking an additional clinical feature of type 1 diabetes were excluded from the analysis (data not shown).

CONCLUSIONS—In an ethnically diverse population of patients with type 1 diabetes, we found that low eGDR was associated with family history of type 2 diabetes, obesity, and nonwhite race/ethnicity. Furthermore, we confirmed that low eGDR is associated with an increased risk of diabetes vascular complications. Although the concept of IR among individuals with type 1 diabetes is not new (3–5), few studies have explored this phenomenon in nonwhite populations or assessed interethnic differences (6,16). To our knowledge, this is the first study of adults with type 1 diabetes that was adequately powered to analyze eGDR, demographic and metabolic confounders, and diabetes complications among three major ethnic groups.

A combination of obesity prevalence and demographic composition of our local community may place our type 1 diabetes population at particularly high risk for IR as well as related macro- and microvascular complications (3,20). Given the high rates of type 2 diabetes often found among Hispanics and blacks, it is not surprising that a significant percentage of our type 1 diabetes clinic cohort shows features of “double diabetes,” that is, evidence of type 2 diabetes features (including greater waist circumference, higher triglycerides, and lower HDL) in the lowest eGDR tertile (10,11).

Unadjusted mean eGDR was lower in blacks than in Hispanics or whites in our cohort. This is consistent with a multiethnic study of 1,086 nondiabetic individuals; Haffner et al. (6) showed that African Americans and Hispanics were more IR (using the frequently sampled intravenous glucose tolerance test) than non-Hispanic whites. Danielson et al. (16) examined insulin sensitivity using eGDR in a pediatric multiethnic cohort with type 1 diabetes (n = 79) and found less IR among non-Hispanic whites compared with other ethnic groups; in contrast to our study, the average age of patients in the study by Danielson et al. was 13.5 years, ranging from 3.2–32.5 years, and all patients had onset of type 1 diabetes before age 18.

IR may alter risk profiles such that individuals with type 1 diabetes and greater IR are at higher risk for macro- and microvascular complications. In this study, when adjusting for age, sex, and race/ethnicity, lower eGDR was associated with greater prevalence of retinopathy, CVD, nephropathy, and a composite of any complication. Chillarón et al. (13) examined 91 white patients with type 1 diabetes in Spain and found that patients with any diabetes-related complication had a lower eGDR and that eGDR was significantly lower in patients with diabetic neuropathy, retinopathy, or nephropathy. In a cohort of patients with type 1 diabetes from the Pittsburgh Epidemiology of Diabetes Complications study, eGDR was a better predictor of coronary artery disease (CAD) end points than glycemic control (HbA1c) and was prognostic of all-cause mortality, predicting death to the same extent as ischemia on electrocardiogram, and only slightly less than having a prior CAD event or frank nephropathy (21). Baseline eGDR also predicted the eventual development of CAD and microvascular events in the Diabetes Control and Complications Trial, while meeting the criteria for metabolic syndrome and total daily insulin dose did not significantly predict the same diabetes outcomes (16,22). Similarly, our study showed only small and borderline significant variation in total daily insulin dose across eGDR tertiles. However, eGDR remained a significant predictor of both albuminuria and the composite of any diabetes complication, even after adjusting for lipids, smoking, and duration of diabetes. The point estimates for associations with CVD and CKD stage 3 or higher were of similar magnitude, although not significant.

In our cohort, both eGDR and race/ethnicity are related to diabetes complications, making it difficult to determine the independent contribution of eGDR. In sequential models controlling for demographics and established vascular risk factors (Table 4), the addition of eGDR resulted in a modest attenuation of the OR for microalbuminuria in blacks versus whites. This suggests that eGDR explains some, but not all, of the increased risk of microalbuminuria among blacks. A similar, although less sizable, pattern was observed for the Hispanic versus white comparisons.

Although eGDR has been proposed as a means of risk stratification of patients with type 1 diabetes, a specific eGDR threshold has not been defined, and direct comparisons of eGDR across studies may be problematic because of differences in clinical variables, such as how type 1 diabetes was determined. Nonetheless, others have reported similar relationships between eGDR category and clinical outcomes. For instance, in the study by Chillarón et al. (13), diabetes complications occurred exclusively in patients in their lowest eGDR quintile (<8.16). Olson et al. (21) reported that eGDR in the lowest quintile (<6.22) was an independent predictor of overall mortality in the cohort of patients with type 1 diabetes in the Pittsburgh Epidemiology of Diabetes Complications study.

Limitations of our study include retrospective data collection and cross-sectional data analysis. The data collected relied in part on self-report and were supported by review of existing medical records, but systematic adjudication of clinical outcomes was not performed. Self-report of outcomes could lead to misclassification, but such misclassification is likely to be random and thus would bias results toward the null. Eligibility for inclusion was based on a clinical diagnosis.
of type 1 diabetes, and confirmatory laboratory indicators (e.g., anti-GAD antibody) were available for only a subset of patients. However, such missing data did not differ by race/ethnicity, suggesting it was not a source of significant bias. Limiting our patient population to those treated only with insulin may have excluded the patients with type 1 diabetes with the highest IR, who might have been treated with metformin. Such combination therapy for type 1 diabetes is uncommon in our medical center and is unlikely to have excluded many patients. Limited reliable clinical data on neuropathy were available, so we were unable to include this microvascular complication in our analysis. Finally, our analysis was designed to evaluate eGDR in relation to diabetes complications and race/ethnicity and not to compare eGDR with its component variables.

In conclusion, this study corroborates previous reports that a low eGDR is associated with macro- and microvascular complications in type 1 diabetes. Assessment of eGDR could be useful in identifying individuals who might benefit the most from early and aggressive preventative strategies. Future studies should determine whether the ethnic differences in eGDR and diabetes complications that we observed can be replicated in other populations. In addition, larger prospective cohort studies can further assess the utility of eGDR in risk stratification for diabetes complications and how eGDR compares to currently used measures such as HbA1c.

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E. J. E. and J. P. C. designed the study and the survey, participated in data collection/patient interviews, analyzed the data, and drafted and edited the manuscript. J. L. O. participated in data collection/patient interviews, completed data entry and preliminary data analyses, reviewed the literature, and drafted and edited the manuscript. H. W. C. and S. N. R. conducted data analyses and assisted with manuscript editing. O. L. assisted with study design and data collection/patient interviews. E. J. E. is the guarantor of this work and, as such, had full access to all the data in the study and takes responsibility for the integrity of the data and the accuracy of the data analysis.

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