The association between macrovascular complications and intensive care admission, invasive mechanical ventilation, and mortality in people with diabetes hospitalized for coronavirus disease-2019 (COVID-19)

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Abstract

Background: It is not clear whether pre-existing macrovascular complications (ischemic heart disease, stroke or peripheral artery disease) are associated with health outcomes in people with diabetes mellitus hospitalized for COVID-19.

Methods: We conducted cohort studies of adults with pre-existing diabetes hospitalized for COVID-19 infection in the UK, France, and Spain during the early phase of the pandemic (between March 2020—October 2020). Logistic regression models adjusted for demographic factors and other comorbidities were used to determine associations between previous macrovascular disease and relevant clinical outcomes: mortality, intensive care unit (ICU) admission and use of invasive mechanical ventilation (IMV) during the hospitalization. Output from individual logistic regression models for each cohort was combined in a meta-analysis.

Results: Complete data were available for 4,106 (60.4%) individuals. Of these, 1,652 (40.2%) had any prior macrovascular disease of whom 28.5% of patients died. Mortality was higher for people with compared to those without previous macrovascular disease (37.7% vs 22.4%). The combined crude odds ratio (OR) for previous macrovascular disease and mortality for all four cohorts was 2.12 (95% CI 1.83–2.45 with an I² of 60%, reduced after adjustments for age, sex, etc.)

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Background
Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) and is characterized by a variable clinical presentation that ranges from asymptomatic infection to fatal multi-organ damage and mortality [1, 2]. Since the emergence of SARS-CoV-2 in December 2019, cases of COVID-19 have rapidly increased worldwide. The updated WHO estimates on August 19th, 2022, reported 590,659,276 confirmed cases, including 6,440,163 deaths worldwide (https://covid19.who.int). The case fatality for COVID-19 has been estimated to be 0.5–1.0% [3, 4]. Nevertheless, certain characteristics, including increasing age, male sex, ethnicity, socio-economic deprivation, and comorbidities, have been associated with a higher risk of severe COVID-19 or death [5–7].

COVID-19 pandemic has had a large negative impact on both diabetes management [8] and diabetes-related mortality [9]. As well, pre-existing diabetes mellitus has been considered a risk factor for increased COVID-19 severity and worse outcomes, including higher mortality, irrespective of age and comorbidity status [7]. The estimates of diabetes prevalence in those who have died of COVID-19 range from 20 to 30% [10, 11]. A recent meta-analysis showed that people with diabetes were at higher risk of COVID-19-related mortality in comparison to people without diabetes [11]. In addition, diabetes is associated with more than double the risk for ICU admission and more than triple the risk of death compared to people without diabetes [12]. Therefore, identifying which clinical factors are associated with greater morbidity and mortality would be useful for the prevention and management of high-risk groups during future waves of the pandemic. In that sense, few studies have examined the possibility that micro- and macrovascular complications contribute to susceptibility to acute organ injury [13, 14] but with contradictory results [15].

Our study aimed to assess whether the presence of macrovascular complications (ischemic heart disease, stroke, or peripheral artery disease) prior to hospital admission is associated with intensive care unit admission, mechanical ventilation, and mortality in people with diabetes mellitus hospitalized for COVID-19 in four European cohorts.

Methods
Study design and participants
Retrospective data from hospitalized adults with pre-existing diabetes and concomitant COVID-19 infection were collected in the UK, France, and Spain. Adults with hyperglycaemia at admission but not pre-existing or subsequent diagnosis of diabetes (based on WHO criteria) were excluded from the analysis [16]. COVID-19 was defined as a SARS-CoV-2 infection confirmed by quantitative PCR (qPCR) performed on nasopharyngeal samples obtained by trained personnel and/or by fulfilling clinical and radiological diagnostic criteria at hospital admission. Further descriptions of each dataset have been published previously [17].

United Kingdom: association of British clinical diabetologists (ABCD) COVID-19 audit
The NHS supports audits with clear guidance for the contributing centers on using routine clinical practice data submitted anonymously via the secure NHS network [18]. Clinicians participating in the ABCD COVID-19 audit submitted data for adults with pre-existing type 1 and type 2 diabetes admitted with COVID-19 from hospitals across the UK. The audit is registered with Oxford University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust (OIH), a Data Protection Impact Assessment was carried out and the audit was approved by the OUH Caldicott Guardian and the Public Benefit and Privacy Panel in Scotland (reference 2021-0111).
France: CORONADO (CORONA-virus-SARS-CoV-2 and diabetes outcomes)

The CORONADO study described the phenotypic characteristics and prognosis of people with diabetes admitted with COVID-19 between March 10 and April 10, 2020 [13, 19]. CORONADO is a cohort study from French hospitals volunteering to share data on hospitalized COVID-19 patients with diabetes. The study was sponsored by the Nantes University Hospital and designed in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. It obtained all regulatory approvals.

Spain—HM Hospitales cohort

The six hospitals in the HM Hospitales group collected anonymized observational data for people infected with COVID-19 during the first wave of the pandemics. This dataset is made available to researchers via “Covid Data Save Lives” [20]. The electronic hospital health records were collected for admitted persons, including pre-existing disease status, medication use, demographic, and outcome. A subset of people with pre-existing diabetes from this cross-sectional database was used in this study. Before access was granted, a formal petition, specific study protocol, and ethics committee approval were obtained. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Primary Health Care University Research Institute (IDIAP) Jordi Gol, Barcelona (approval number: 20/089-PCV).

Spain—Barcelona cohort

An observational cohort study was conducted at the Hospital del Mar and Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau, two tertiary hospitals in Barcelona providing healthcare to 800,000 people. The two hospitals from Barcelona (Catalonia) collected anonymized observational data for people infected with COVID-19 during the first wave. Demographic, clinical, epidemiological, and whole-episode (laboratory workup, vital signs, treatment) data were extracted from electronic medical records using a standardized data collection method. All patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus admitted for COVID-19 between March and April 2020 were included. The Hospital del Mar Institutional Ethics Committee (CEIm-2020/9352) and the Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau Ethics Committee (HSCSP-20-117) approved the study and waived the informed consent need due to the study’s nature.

Data collection: definitions and outcomes

Demographic data included: age, sex, and type of diabetes. UK and France collected ethnicity data (White/Europid, Black/African, Asian/Asian, Other/Middle East and North African (MENA)). Medication use at the point of admission was collected with particular focus on those medications associated with diabetes or diabetes-related comorbidities. Microvascular disease (including retinopathy, neuropathy, and nephropathy) was collected for the UK, French and Spanish (Barcelona cohort) cohorts. The Spanish cohort (HM Hospitales) collected data on the presence of chronic kidney disease (CKD) alone based on clinical coding records. CKD was defined by eGFR < 60 ml/min or the presence of macroalbuminuria (urinary albumin-to-creatinine ratio ≥ 300 mg/g) [21].

Definition of macrovascular complications

History of macrovascular disease was collected for all datasets. The presence of macrovascular complications was defined according to the presence of a previous history of ischemic heart disease (including a history of myocardial infarction and/or coronary artery revascularization or heart failure), cerebrovascular disease (including history of stroke or transient ischemic attack – TIA-) and/or peripheral artery disease (amputation owing to ischemic disease and/or lower limb artery revascularization). Data were obtained based on the information recorded in medical records or according international ICD10 classification. Of the 6,795 people included, 4,106 had complete data for macrovascular complications (all four cohorts) and/or the rest of the variables included (French, UK and Spanish HM Hospitales cohorts). The flowchart of the study is summarized in Fig. 1. The descriptive analysis compared the characteristics of people with and without complete data for macrovascular disease. The comparison of the clinical characteristics of people with complete data compared with those with missing data for macrovascular complications is shown in Table 1.

Outcomes

The primary outcome was all-cause mortality (French data were collected to day 28 after admission, and Spanish and UK data included mortality during the whole hospital episode). The secondary outcomes were intensive care unit (ICU) admission for all four cohorts and use of invasive mechanical ventilation (IMV) during the hospitalization for the French and the Spanish HM Hospitales cohorts for which IMV data were available.

Statistical analysis

All quantitative data were tested for normality. Clinical characteristics were expressed as the number (percentage) of participants for categorical variables, mean ± standard deviation (SD) for normally distributed continuous variables, or median (25–75th percentile) for non-normally distributed continuous variables.
Regulatory issues prevented us from sharing and combining individual level data from each contributing country, so, multivariable logistic regression models were used to analyse the association between the presence of macrovascular disease (main exposure) and primary (death) and secondary outcomes (ICU admission and IMV) in each country's data separately. Logistic regression models were then used to adjust for potential confounders: age and sex (model 1), age, sex, type of diabetes, arterial hypertension, and the presence of microvascular disease (model 2) and age, sex, type of diabetes, arterial hypertension, microvascular disease, ethnicity, and BMI (model 3 – data not available for HM cohort). Logistic regressions were performed using R in each contributing country; country-specific odds ratios were then pooled in both common effect and random effect meta-analysis (as needed according to $I^2$ statistic) and using the inverse variance method. Heterogeneity across studies was evaluated using the $I^2$ statistic. Results were expressed as odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence interval (95% CI) and p-values <0.05 were considered statistically significant. Statistical analyses were performed with R statistical software version 3.6.1 (https://www.r-project.org/).

### Results

The UK ABCD COVID-19 audit collected data on 3,179 people with diabetes from over 40 hospitals between March and October 2020. Of these, 1,846 (58.1%) had complete data required for this study and were included in the analysis. CORONADO investigators collected data on 2,843 people with diabetes from 68 hospitals, with 1,510 (53.1%) having complete data. Spanish investigators from the HM Hospitales collected data on 2,310 individuals at six hospitals. There was complete data for 406 individuals (100.0%) with pre-existing diabetes. Finally, the Spanish investigators from Hospital del Mar and Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau collected data on 367 individuals, with 344 (93.7%) having complete data. A comparison of the complete dataset to that with missing data within all the countries (Table 1). Ethnicity data were not available for the Spain – HM Hospitales cohort.

The baseline characteristics of the cohort of patients in each country are summarized in Table 2. Data related to macrovascular disease status was available for 4,106 people. Of these, 1,652 (40.2%) had any prior macrovascular disease, 1,339 (32.6%) had a previous history of ischemic heart disease, 520 (12.7%) had previous cerebrovascular disease, and 457 (11.1%) had previous peripheral artery disease. In the four included cohorts, people with a
history of macrovascular disease were older, had a higher percentage of men and had a higher prevalence of hypertension, dyslipidemia, and microvascular complications than the group with no history of macrovascular disease.

In total, 1,172 (28.5%, range 19.2–39.0%) people died. Mortality was higher for people with compared to without previous macrovascular disease (37.7% vs 22.4%). The combined crude odds ratio (OR) for previous macrovascular disease and mortality was 2.12 (95% CI 1.83–2.45) (Fig. 2A), with moderate heterogeneity ($I^2$ 60%). In the multivariable analyses, the results were attenuated after adjusting for age and sex (model 1: OR 1.39 [95% CI 0.86–2.26]) (Fig. 2B) and age, sex, type of diabetes, arterial hypertension, and the presence of microvascular disease (model 2: OR 1.38 [95% CI 0.93–2.04]) (Fig. 2C). The final model and additional adjustment for ethnicity and BMI (in a subset including 3 of the 4 cohorts) showed similar results (OR 1.53 [95% CI 1.29–1.81]) (Fig. 2D). Further, each component of macrovascular complications was analysed separately, to know which of the 3 diseases contributed the most. Both ischemic heart disease (unadjusted OR 1.78 [95% CI 1.20–2.63]), cerebrovascular

| Table 1 | Comparison of the clinical characteristics of people with complete vs missing data for macrovascular complications |
|---------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|          | UK | FRANCE | Spain—HM | Spain—Barcelona |
|          | Complete data (n = 1846) | Missing data (n = 1333) | Complete data (n = 1510) | Missing data (n = 1333) | Complete data (n = 406) | Missing data (n = 0) | Complete data (n = 344) | Missing data (n = 23) |
| Age (mean, SD) years | 72.5 (13.9) | 70.8 (14.4) | 70.1 (13.0) | 69.1 (13.3) | 74.7 (11.9) | – | 71.1 (13.9) | 74.0 (14.7) |
| Missing, n | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | 0 | 0 |
| Men, n (%) | 1140 (62) | 802 (60) | 933 (62) | 882 (66) | 250 (62) | – | 202 (59) | 11 (48) |
| Missing, n | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | – | 0 | 0 |
| BMI (mean, SD) kg/m² | 29.3 (7.2) | 28.6 (6.9) | 29.9 (5.7) | 28.9 (6.1) | NA | – | 298 (6.6) | 33.2 (5.8) |
| Missing, n | 0 | 860 | 0 | 124 | NA | – | 295 | 21 |
| Ethnicity | | | | | | | | |
| White, n (%) | 1291 (70) | 624 (60) | 893 (59) | 517 (56) | NA | – | 77 (87) | 18 (86) |
| Asian, n (%) | 275 (15) | 167 (16) | 55 (4) | 33 (4) | NA | – | 1 (1) | 1 (5) |
| Black, n (%) | 116 (6) | 94 (9) | 242 (16.0) | 179 (20) | NA | – | 2 (2) | 0 (0) |
| Other, n (%) | 164 (9) | 157 (15) | 320 (21) | 187 (20) | NA | – | 9 (10) | 2 (10) |
| Missing, n | 0 | 291 | 0 | 417 | NA | – | 255 | 2 |
| Type of diabetes | | | | | | | | |
| Type 1, n (%) | 93 (5) | 62 (5) | 48 (3) | 13 (1) | 4 (1) | – | 5 (5) | 0 (0) |
| Type 2, n (%) | 1753 (95) | 1163 (95) | 1462 (97) | 1079 (99) | 402 (99) | – | 88 (95) | 23 (100.0) |
| Hypertension, n (%) | 1286 (70) | 774 (66) | 1204 (80) | 953 (73.0) | 286 (70) | – | 278 (81) | 18 (78) |
| Dyslipidaemia, n (%) | NA | NA | 767 (51) | 521 (42) | 198 (49) | – | NA | NA |
| Microvascular disease, n (%) | 807 (44) | 242 (39) | 701 (46) | 206 (42) | 38 (9) | – | 15 (17) | 0 |
| Macrovascular disease, n (%) | 804 (44) | 272 (40) | 640 (42) | 477 (39) | 98 (24) | – | 110 (32) | NA |
| Death (in-hospital mortality), n (%) | 715 (39) | 524 (39) | 290 (19) | 294 (22) | 79 (20) | – | 88 (28) | 8 (36) |
| ICU admission, n (%) | 193 (10) | 125 (13) | 412 (27) | 439 (33) | 35 (9) | – | 59 (17) | 1 (5) |
| Use of IMV, n (%) | NA | NA | 269 (18) | 297 (23) | 37 (9) | – | NA | NA |
| Missing, n | 0 | 337 | 0 | 14 | NA | – | 1 | 1 |

BMI: body mass index, ICU: intensive care unit, IMV: Mechanical ventilation, SD: Standard deviation
Table 2  Clinical characteristics of subjects according to macrovascular status

|                | UK                             | FRANCE                          | Spain—HM                          | Spain—Barcelona                      |
|----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
|                | All (n = 1846)                  | No MACRO (n = 1042)             | Any MACRO (n = 804)                | All (n = 406)                         | No MACRO (n = 308) | Any MACRO (n = 98) | All (n = 344)                  | No MACRO (n = 234) | Any MACRO (n = 110) | p                           |
| **Age (mean, SD years)** | 72.5(13.9)                     | 69.1(14.8)                      | 76.8(11.2)                         | 74.7(11.9)                            | 72.8(11.9)          | 80.6(9.7)           | 71.1(13.9)                     | 69.3(13.9)          | 74.8(13.0)               | < 0.001                     |
| **Men, n (%)** | 1140(62)                       | 610 (59)                        | 530 (66)                           | 290(62)                               | 185(60)             | 65 (66)            | 202 (58.9)                       | 129 (55.1)          | 73 (67.0)                | 0.038                       |
| **Ethnicity, n (%)** |                                 |                                 |                                   |                                       |                       |                    |                               |                         |                          |                             |
| White          | 1291(70)                       | 655(63)                         | 626(78)                            | NA                                    | NA                   | NA                 | 778(77)                        | 58(84)               | 19 (95)                  |                             |
| Asian          | 275 (1.5)                      | 200 (19)                        | 75 (9)                             | NA                                    | NA                   | NA                 | 1 (1)                          | 1 (2)                 | 0 (0)                    |                             |
| Black          | 116 (6)                        | 64 (6)                          | 52 (6)                             | NA                                    | NA                   | NA                 | 2 (2)                          | 2 (3)                 | 0 (0)                    |                             |
| Other          | 164 (9)                        | 123(12)                         | 41 (5)                             | NA                                    | NA                   | NA                 | 9 (10)                         | 8 (12)                | 1 (5)                    |                             |
| **Type of diabetes** |                                 |                                 |                                   |                                       |                       |                    |                               |                         |                          |                             |
| Type 1, n (%)  | 93 (5)                         | 48 (3)                          | 43 (4)                             | 4 (1)                                 | 3 (1)                | 1 (1)              | 5 (5)                          | 5 (7)                 | 0 (0.0)                  | 0.642                       |
| Type 2, n (%)  | 175 (9.5)                      | 83 (7.9)                        | 82 (9.7)                           | 402(99)                               | 305(99)             | 97 (99)            | 88 (95)                        | 68 (93)              | 20 (100.0)               |                             |
| Oral agents, n (%) | 112 (61)                      | 67 (65)                         | 45 (56)                            | < 0.001                               | 100 (7.1)            | 60 (8.6)           | < 0.001                         | 286 (70)             | 207 (67)                | 80 (80)                    |
| Insulin, n (%) | 696 (38)                       | 402 (39)                        | 294 (37)                           | < 0.001                               | 79 (2.0)             | 61 (3.0)           | 97 (28)                        | 55 (24)              | 42 (39)                  | 0.040                       |
| Hyper‑tension, n (%) | 128 (60)                      | 71 (68)                         | 57 (7.1)                           | < 0.001                               | 286 (70)            | 207 (67)           | 286 (70)                       | 176 (75)             | 102 (93)                 | < 0.001                     |
| RAA Si, n (%)  | 1319 (71)                      | 715 (69)                        | 604 (75)                           | < 0.001                               | 153 (38)             | 115 (37)           | 191 (58)                       | 131 (56)             | 68 (62)                  | 0.194                       |
| Dyslip‑daemia, n (%) | NA                           | NA                              | NA                                 | < 0.001                               | 404 (3.1)            | 404 (3.1)           | NA                              | NA                   | NA                       |                             |
| Statins, n (%) | 1158 (63)                      | 625 (60)                        | 533 (66)                           | < 0.001                               | 353 (40.6)           | 411 (64.3)         | 193 (56)                       | 112 (48)             | 81 (74)                  | < 0.001                     |
| BMI            | 29.3 (7.2)                      | 29.9 (7.2)                      | 28.6 (7.1)                         | < 0.001                               | 29.9 (5.7)           | 28.9 (6.1)         | 29.8 (6.7)                     | 29.3 (6.4)           | 33.3 (8.1)               | 0.176                       |
| Diabetes duration | NA                          | NA                              | NA                                 | < 0.001                               | 10 (5.18)            | 15 (10.23)         | NA                              | NA                   | NA                       |                             |
| HbA1c (%), mean (SD) | 7.8 (4.2)                    | 7.9 (4.3)                        | 7.8 (4.1)                          | < 0.001                               | 8.1 (1.7)            | 8.3 (1.8)           | 7.5 (1.5)                      | 7.3 (1.4)            | 8.3 (1.8)                | 0.022                       |
Table 2 (continued)

|                  | UK All (n = 1846) | No MACRO (n = 1042) | Any MACRO (n = 804) | P  | FRANCE All (n = 1510) | No MACRO (n = 870) | Any MACRO (n = 640) | P  | Spain—HM All (n = 406) | No MACRO (n = 308) | Any MACRO (n = 98) | P  | Spain—Barcelona All (n = 344) | No MACRO (n = 234) | Any MACRO (n = 110) | P  |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----|
| HbA1c mmol/mol (mean (SD)) | 62 (22) | 63 (23) | 62 (21) | 0.270 | 65.2 (20.2) | 67.1 (21.5) | 62.7 (18.2) | < 0.001 | 65.0 (18.2) | 67.0 (20.2) | 60.7 (15.4) | 0.230 | 58.9 (16.9) | 56.6 (15.4) | 67.2 (19.7) | 0.022 |
| Microvascular disease, n (%) | 449 (24) | 216 (22) | 233 (30) | < 0.001 | 252 (17) | 104 (12) | 148 (23) | < 0.001 | 10 (2.2) | 10 (3.3) | 0 (0.0) | 1.000 | 8/87 (9) | 7/71 (10) | 1/16 (6) | 0.652 |
| Diabetic retinopathy, n (%) | 420 (23) | 156 (15) | 264 (33) | < 0.001 | 569 (38) | 220 (25) | 349 (54.5) | < 0.001 | 31 (7.6) | 12 (4) | 19 (19) | < 0.001 | 6/87 (7) | 5/71 (7) | 1/16 (6) | 0.910 |
| Macrovascular disease, n (%) | 560 (30) | 0 (0.0) | 560 (70) | – | 410 (27)/185 (13) | 0 (0) | 410 (6)/185 (39) | – | 5/13.3)/34/8.4 | 0 (0) | 54 (5.5)/34/35) | – | 96 (28) | 0 (0) | 96 (88) | – |
| Diabetic kidney disease, n (%) | 295 (16) | 0 (0.0) | 295 (57) | – | 188 (13) | 0 (0) | 188 (29.4) | – | 25 (6.2) | 0 (0) | 25 (26) | – | 12 (3.5) | 0 (0) | 12 (11) | – |
| Ischemic heart disease/ Heart failure, n (%) | 246 (13) | 0 (0.0) | 246 (31) | – | 198 (13) | 0 (0) | 198 (31.0) | – | 10 (2.5) | 0 (0) | 10 (10) | – | 3 (1) | 0 (0) | 3 (2.7) | – |
| TIA/Stroke, n (%) | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 51 (12.4) | 22 (7) | 29 (30) | < 0.001 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Peripheral artery disease, n (%) | 715 (39) | 326 (31) | 389 (48) | < 0.001 | 290 (19) | 118 (14) | 172 (26.9) | < 0.001 | 7 (1.9) | 5 (19) | 20 (20) | 0.900 | 88 (25.6) | 46 (19.7) | 42 (38.3) | < 0.001 |
| UK (n = 1846) | FRANCE (n = 1510) | Spain—HM (n = 406) | Spain—Barcelona (n = 344) |
|---------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| **All** | **No MACRO** | **Any MACRO** | **P** | **All** | **No MACRO** | **Any MACRO** | **P** | **All** | **No MACRO** | **Any MACRO** | **P** |
| ICU admis- sion, n (%) | 193 (10) | 155 (15) | 38 (5) | < 0.001 | 412 (27) | 282 (32) | 130 (20.3) | < 0.001 | 358 (6) | 289 | 7 (7) | 0.695 | 59 (17.2) | 44 (18.8) | 15 (13.6) | 0.249 |
| Use of IMV, n (%) | NA | NA | NA | NA | 269 (18) | 189 (22) | 80 (12.5) | < 0.001 | 37 (9.1) | 29 (9) | 8 (8) | 0.862 | NA | NA | NA | NA |

BMI body mass index, CKD chronic kidney disease, ICU intensive care unit, IMV Mechanical ventilation, SD Standard deviation.
disease (unadjusted OR 1.91 [95% CI 1.57–2.34]) and peripheral artery disease (unadjusted OR 1.70 [95% CI 2.38–2.10]) were associated with higher mortality (Additional file 1: Fig. S1, Additional file 2: Fig. S2, Additional file 3: Fig. S3). The results were maintained significant after further adjustments except for peripheral artery disease (Additional file 1: Fig. S1, Additional file 2: Fig. S2, Additional file 3: Fig. S3). The results were maintained significant after further adjustments except for peripheral artery disease (Additional file 1: Fig. S1, Additional file 2: Fig. S2, Additional file 3: Fig. S3). The results were maintained significant after further adjustments except for peripheral artery disease (Additional file 1: Fig. S1, Additional file 2: Fig. S2, Additional file 3: Fig. S3). The results were maintained significant after further adjustments except for peripheral artery disease (Additional file 1: Fig. S1, Additional file 2: Fig. S2, Additional file 3: Fig. S3). The results were maintained significant after further adjustments except for peripheral artery disease (Additional file 1: Fig. S1, Additional file 2: Fig. S2, Additional file 3: Fig. S3). The results were maintained significant after further adjustments except for peripheral artery disease (Additional file 1: Fig. S1, Additional file 2: Fig. S2, Additional file 3: Fig. S3). The results were maintained significant after further adjustments except for peripheral artery disease (Additional file 1: Fig. S1, Additional file 2: Fig. S2, Additional file 3: Fig. S3). The results were maintained significant after further adjustments except for peripheral artery disease (Additional file 1: Fig. S1, Additional file 2: Fig. S2, Additional file 3: Fig. S3). The results were maintained significant after further adjustments except for peripheral artery disease (Additional file 1: Fig. S1, Additional file 2: Fig. S2, Additional file 3: Fig. S3). The results were maintained significant after further adjustments except for peripheral artery disease (Additional file 1: Fig. S1, Additional file 2: Fig. S2, Additional file 3: Fig. S3).

Regarding the secondary outcomes, 699 people (15.7%, range 8.6–22.3%) were admitted to ICU, and 306 (13.6%, range 9.1–17.8%) required IMV during hospitalization. The proportions admitted to ICU or treated with IMV during hospitalization were lower for those patients with previous macrovascular disease (11.5% vs 20.7% and 11.9% vs 18.5%, respectively). The overall odds ratio (OR) for previous macrovascular disease and ICU admission was 0.48 (95% CI 0.31–0.75) in the unadjusted analyses (Fig. 3A), with moderate heterogeneity (I² 68%). In the multivariable analyses, the estimates were similar after adjusting for age and sex (model 1: OR 0.61 [95% CI 0.49–0.77]) (Fig. 3B); age, sex, type of diabetes, arterial hypertension, and the presence of microvascular disease (model 2: OR 0.58 [95% CI 0.47–0.72]) (Fig. 3C); and age, sex, type of diabetes, arterial hypertension, microvascular disease, ethnicity, and BMI (model 3: OR 0.57 [95% CI 0.44–0.74]) (Fig. 3D). Both ischemic heart disease (unadjusted OR 0.53 [95% CI 0.44–0.64]), cerebrovascular disease (unadjusted OR 0.32 [95% CI 0.12–0.84]) and peripheral artery disease (unadjusted OR 0.48 [95% CI 0.34–0.66]) were associated with lower mortality (Additional file 1: Fig. S1, Additional file 2: Fig. S2, Additional file 3: Fig. S3). The results were maintained significant after further adjustments in all cases (Additional file 1: Fig. S1, Additional file 2: Fig. S2, Additional file 3: Fig. S3). Finally, the overall odds ratio (OR) for previous macrovascular disease and use of IMV during hospitalization was 0.52 (95% CI 0.40–0.68) in the unadjusted analyses (Fig. 4A), with little evidence of heterogeneity (I² 37%). In the multivariable analyses, the results were similar after adjusting for age and sex (model 1: OR 0.63 [95% CI 0.47–0.85]) (Fig. 4B) and age, sex, type of diabetes, arterial hypertension, and the presence of microvascular disease (model 2: OR 0.61 [95% CI 0.45–0.83]) (Fig. 4C). Ischemic heart disease (unadjusted OR 0.55 [95% CI 0.43–0.71]) was associated with lower mortality (Additional file 1: Fig. S1, Additional file 2: Fig. S2, Additional file 3: Fig. S3). The results were maintained significant after further adjustments in all cases (Additional file 1: Fig. S1, Additional file 2: Fig. S2, Additional file 3: Fig. S3). The association between cerebrovascular disease and peripheral artery disease and use of IMV during hospitalization was not tested for insufficient number of events.

Discussion

This is the first European retrospective study to specifically investigate the association between previous macrovascular disease and severe outcomes of people with diabetes mellitus hospitalized for COVID-19. The present study demonstrates that the presence of macrovascular complications (ischemic heart disease, stroke,
peripheral artery disease) was associated with higher mortality. These findings remain significant after further adjustments for age, sex, type of diabetes, arterial hypertension, microvascular disease, and BMI. However, the proportions admitted to ICU and treated with IMV during hospitalization were lower for patients with previous macrovascular disease, reflecting clinical decisions around ICU admission.

COVID-19 is known to be associated with poorer outcomes for those with long-term conditions such as diabetes, and several potential mechanisms have been proposed [22]. Moreover, age, sex, ethnicity, deprivation, and other comorbidities such as obesity, hypertension and cardiovascular disease contribute to the increased risk [23]. The underlying mechanisms resulting in adverse outcomes in subjects with diabetes hospitalized for COVID-19 are therefore complex and unknown. In that sense, it has been suggested that both impaired glucose regulation and hyperglycemia [24] and the visceral adipose tissue expansion (and its associated ectopic fat depots) that characterize patients with diabetes and/or obesity activate the inflammatory cascade, increasing the production of interleukin-6, which has been proposed as a determinant factor of
the “cytokine storm” associated with severe forms of COVID-19 [25].

A recent meta-analysis, including 158 observational studies with a total of 270,212 participants, of whom 57,801 had diabetes, reported that people with diabetes were at higher risk of COVID-19-related mortality with an OR 1.87 (95% CI 1.61–2.17) and higher risk of ICU admission (1.59 [95% CI 1.15–2.18]) and ventilation requirements (1.44 [95% CI 1.20–1.73]) in comparison to subjects without diabetes [11]. In addition, cardiovascular disease is common comorbidity observed in patients with COVID-19, associated with increased severity and mortality [22]. In that sense, it has been reported that patients with COVID-19 who have either hypertension or cardiovascular disease have an approximately 3–fourfold higher risk of developing severe disease [26]. By contrast, recent observational studies have demonstrated a significant association between statins (with anti-inflammatory and vasculo-protective effects) and reduced mortality in patients hospitalized with COVID-19, especially those with diabetes [27].

Moreover, an adverse effect on outcomes of diabetic complications in patients with diabetes during the COVID-19 pandemic has been recently identified. In a national population-based study in Scotland, associations with fatal or critical care unit treated COVID-19 among people with diabetes adjusted for age, sex, diabetes duration, and type of diabetes were reported for 35 factors, including heart disease (OR 2.43 [95% CI 2.14–2.75]), history of hospital admission with diabetic ketoacidosis (OR 2.87 [95% CI 1.85–4.46]), microalbuminuria (OR 1.35 [95% CI 1.16–1.58]), macroalbuminuria 1.92 [95% CI 1.52–2.43]) and severe retinopathy (OR 1.92 [95% CI 1.52–2.43]) [28]. The CORONADO study found that both microvascular (OR 2.14 [95% CI 1.16–3.94]) and macrovascular (OR 2.54 [95% CI: 1.44–4.50]) complications were independently associated with the risk of death on day seven of admission after adjusting for age, sex, comorbidities/complications, and glucose-lowering and anti-hypertensive treatment [13, 14, 19]. By contrast, no association was found between mortality (death by day seven of admission) and micro- or macrovascular complications in the ACCREDIT Study [15]. Nevertheless, both cohorts differ in several aspects such as mean age (69.8 in the CORONADO study vs. 74.1 for the ACCREDIT study cohort), median BMI (28.4 kg/m² vs. 27.6 kg/m²), the mean HbA1c (8.1% vs. 7.7%), which may partially explain the different results regarding the outcomes [13–15, 19]. Our analysis suggests that participants living with diabetes hospitalized for COVID-19 with previous macrovascular complications (ischemic heart disease, stroke, peripheral artery disease) have an approximately 50% higher risk of mortality compared to people with no history of macrovascular disease after adjusting for all available confounding factors and that ischemic heart disease and stroke are the main contributors to this higher risk. However, proportions admitted to ICU or treated with IMV during hospitalization were lower for people with previous macrovascular disease. These results suggest unmeasured differences that may explain these opposing relationships, such as (1) the severity of the disease, (2) early mortality leading to potentially fewer patients admitted to ICU or meeting intubation criteria in the group of people with macrovascular disease or (3) the criteria used for ICU admission or IMV. In addition, it should be emphasized that our analysis revealed moderate heterogeneity in mortality and ICU admission for people with diabetes and previous cardiovascular disease with differences in the strength of the relationship between cohorts. While the higher mortality among people with history of macrovascular disease was consistently higher across the four cohorts, there were more marked differences regarding ICU admission and the use of IMV, being lower compared to the Spanish cohorts in the UK (ICU admission) and French cohorts (both ICU admission and use of IMV).

Our study is limited by the heterogeneity of data collection methods across the nations due to the use of databases that were designed separately and not specifically to answer the study question and, also by missing data. The meta-analysis combines the individual datasets to increase power but masks heterogeneity across nations. The relatively large proportion of people with missing data on one or more variables in the UK and French cohorts has occurred as a consequence of using routinely collected data from clinical practice and could introduce bias if data are not missing at random. As shown in Table 1, summary measures of the distribution of most variables used in model 3 (age, sex, type of diabetes, arterial hypertension, BMI, microvascular disease, macrovascular disease, death and ICU admission) were similar or had only modest differences between people with and without missing data in both UK and French cohorts. People of non-white ethnicity were over-represented in the missing data group in the UK cohort but not in the French cohort. Clinical data of the whole-episode, such as vital signs or arterial gasometry parameters, clinical severity scores (i.e. MEWS or CURB-65 score) or markers of inflammation (PCR, IL-6, serum ferritin) were not collected, as well as other potential confounding factors. In addition, the small sample size of patients with type 1 diabetes included made it impossible to analyze both groups separately to evaluate the potential differences between both. Lastly, we focused on people hospitalized for COVID-19; thus, our results cannot be generalized to
all people with diabetes and COVID-19, especially those with less severe forms of the disease.

Conclusions
In conclusion, this large multinational study of people with diabetes mellitus hospitalized for COVID-19 demonstrates significant associations between previous macrovascular disease and higher mortality and with lower ICU admission and the use of IMV during hospitalization. This study is the first specifically designed to evaluate the association of macrovascular complications (ischemic heart disease, stroke, or peripheral artery disease) as main exposure with mortality, intensive care unit admission and mechanical ventilation in people with diabetes mellitus hospitalized for COVID-19 in Europe. Our findings highlight the importance correctly assess the prognosis and intensive monitoring in this high-risk group of patients and emphasize the need to design specific public health programs aimed to prevent SARS-CoV-2 infection in this subgroup (i.e. reinforcing vaccination campaigns). Nevertheless, further studies are required to confirm and extend these findings in these and other populations.

Abbreviations
CKD: Chronic kidney disease; COVID-19: Coronavirus disease 2019; ICU: Intensive care unit; IMV: Invasive mechanical ventilation; OR: Odds ratio; SARS-CoV-2: Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2; SD: Standard deviation; 95% CI: 95% Confidence interval.

Supplementary Information
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