

Conclusion: These results imply that it is important for those with diabetes to go for cancer screening test as recommended by ADA guidelines.

Keywords (up to five): Cancer screening, diabetes, The Malaysian Cohort, Asian population

Abbreviations (up to five): TMC- The Malaysian Cohort; CBE- Clinical Breast Examination; BSE-Breast-self examination; iFOBT-immunochemical faecal occult blood test; CRC- colorectal cancer.

Conflicts of Interest: We declare that there is no conflict of interest that could be perceived as prejudicing the impartiality of the research reported

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0017

Demographics of COVID 19 admitted patients and obesity: a retrospective study

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Abstract

Background and Aims

Severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), the causative agent of COVID-19, has infected more than 153 million people and led to the death of 3.3 million others. It is estimated that people with diabetes mellitus are, due to the hyperglycaemia, in a high risk category for mortality. Furthermore, persons with obesity who become ill and require intensive care present challenges in patient management as it is more difficult to intubate patients with obesity, and this is especially true in Saudi Arabia and the region of Hail, where morbid obesity is at

33.6% of the population.

Our aim is to present the demographics for our inpatient population and also the percentage of intubated patients as we measured mortalities and readmissions in 30 days.

Methods

A retrospective cohort study of 753 patients admitted as positive COVID 19 patients, from April 1, 2020 to July 31, 2020, covering a period of 4

months. We then categorised the patient in cohorts according to the existence of comorbidities, and categorised them according to their BMI index.

We then correlated using statistical tool analysis - SPSS statistics tool - intubation, mortality ,readmitance in 30 days in the groups of patients

Results

Around 40% of our cases were diabetic. 18% of the diabetic cases intubated, instead of 7% of non DM cases. Mortalities were higher in the

diabetic group as percentage (14% to 7%), and readmissions. Significant correlation between BMI and days of ICU stay

Conclusions

There is significant morbidity in DM patients with COVID 19, especially morbid obese.

Keywords: COVID 19, Obesity, Diabetes, COPD, Heart Disease, Anosmia

Abbreviations: SARS COVID 19

Funding and Conflicts of Interest

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0018

Sitagliptin on carotid intima-media thickness in type 2 diabetes and hyperuricemia patients: A subgroup analysis of the PROLOGUE study

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Abstract

Background and Aims

Studies have shown that dipeptidyl peptidase-4(DDP-4) inhibitors have anti-atherosclerotic effects. However, in the PROLOGUE study, sitagliptin failed to slow the progression of carotid intima-media thickness (CIMT) relative to conventional therapy. We conducted this post hoc analysis of the PROLOGUE study and compared the effects of sitagliptin and conventional therapy on changes in CIMT in subgroups with or without hyperuricemia.

Methods

The PROLOGUE study was a randomized controlled trial of 442 patients with T2DM. Patients were randomized to receive sitagliptin added therapy or conventional therapy. Based on the serum uric acid levels of all study populations in the PROLOGUE study, we divided them into hyperuricemia subgroup (n=104) and non-hyperuricemia subgroup (n=331). The primary outcome was changed in carotid intima-media thickness (CIMT) parameters compared with baseline during the 24 months treatment period.

Results

In the hyperuricemia subgroup, compared to the conventional therapy group, the changes in the mean internal carotid artery (ICA) -IMT and max ICA-IMT at 24th month was significantly lower in the sitagliptin group [-0.233 mm, 95% CI (-0.419 to 0.046), p=0.015 and -0.325 mm, 95% CI (-0.583 to -0.068), p=0.014], although there was no significant difference in the common carotid artery CIMT.

Conclusion

The results of our analysis indicated that sitagliptin attenuated the progression of CIMT than conventional therapy in T2DM and hyperuricemia patients.

Keywords: Sitagliptin; Intima-media thickness; PROLOGUE study; Type 2 diabetes mellitus; Hyperuricemia

Funding and Conflicts of Interest

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