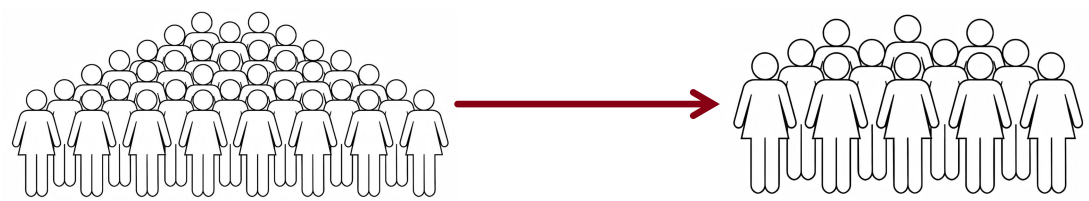


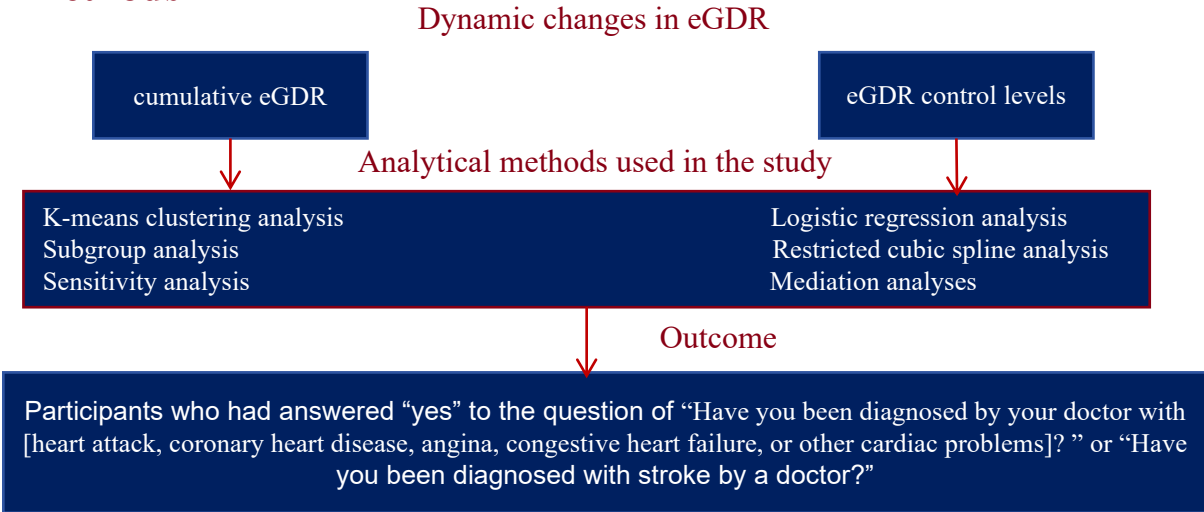
Longitudinal estimated glucose disposal rate trajectories and cumulative exposure predict cardiovascular disease in population with Cardiovascular- Kidney-Metabolic syndrome stages 0-3: a nationwide prospective cohort study

Study Population



- The China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (CHARLS) population
- Population with CKM syndrome stages 0-3
- A total of **4667** participants were included in the study.
 - **571** participants developed to CVD during 3-year follow-up

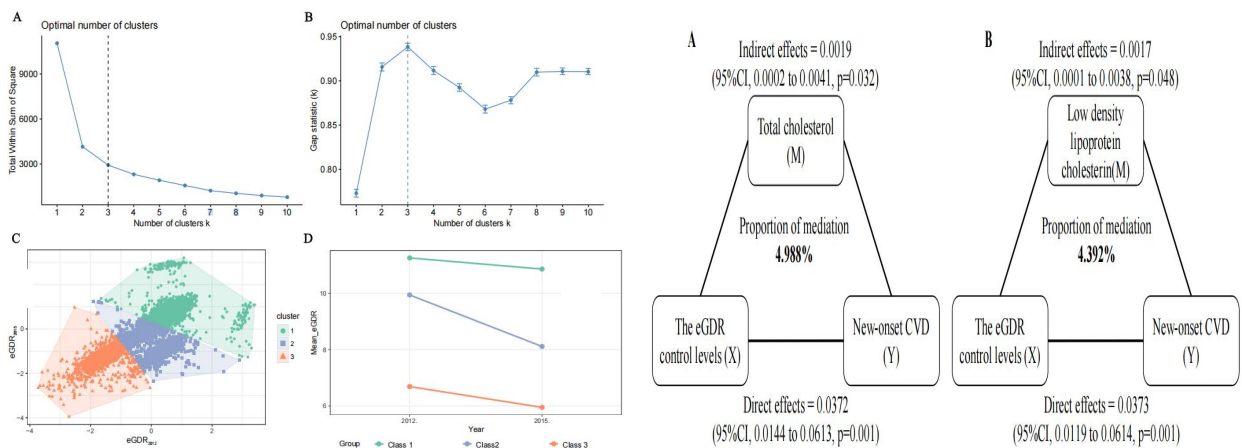
Methods



Conclusions

Our study demonstrates that worsening longitudinal eGDR trajectories and greater cum eGDR are powerful predictors of CVD in population with CKM syndrome stages 0-3. The association between eGDR trajectories and CVD was particularly significant in the non-DM population and was partially mediated by lipid factors. These highlight the ability of dynamic eGDR surveillance to guide early targeted prevention strategies.

Results



Group	Unadjusted		Model1		Model2	
	OR	P_value	OR	P_value	OR	P_value
eGDR control levels						
Class 1	REF	REF	REF	REF	REF	REF
Class 2	1.356(1.094-1.680)	0.005	1.341(1.081-1.662)	0.008	1.312(1.042-1.652)	0.021
Class 3	2.664(2.149-3.303)	0.001	2.519(2.028-3.129)	0.001	2.228(1.728-2.872)	0.001
Cumulative eGDR						
Per SD	0.666(0.614-0.723)	0.001	0.678(0.625-0.737)	0.001	0.691(0.624-0.766)	0.001
Tertiles of cumulative eGDR						
Q3	REF	REF	REF	REF	REF	REF
Q2	1.314(1.030-1.681)	0.028	1.316(1.031-1.684)	0.028	1.317(1.019-1.706)	0.036
Q1	2.543(2.040-3.187)	0.001	2.446(1.959-3.068)	0.001	2.289(1.767-2.978)	0.001