Lifetime Risk of Cardiovascular Disease Among Individuals With and Without Diabetes Stratified by Obesity Status in the Framingham Heart Study

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OBJECTIVE — We assessed the lifetime risk of cardiovascular disease (CVD) among individuals with and without obesity and diabetes.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS — Participants were drawn from the original and offspring cohorts of the Framingham Heart Study. Lifetime (30-year) risk of CVD was assessed using a modified Kaplan-Meier approach adjusting for the competing risk of death, beginning from age 50 years.

RESULTS — Over 30 years, the lifetime risk of CVD among women with diabetes was 54.8% among normal-weight women and 78.8% among obese women. Among normal-weight men with diabetes, the lifetime risk of CVD was 76.6%, whereas it was 86.9% among obese men.

CONCLUSIONS — The lifetime risk of CVD among individuals with diabetes is high, and this relationship is further accentuated with increasing adiposity.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

Study design
Participants were drawn from the Framingham Heart Study. For details regarding the study sample, outcome ascertainment, and diabetes diagnosis, please see an online appendix available at http://dx.doi.org/10.2337/dc08-0025.

All participants gave written informed consent, and the study was approved by the institutional review board of the Boston Medical Center.

RESULTS — Table 1 presents the number of individuals, BMI categories, and CVD cases over the duration of follow-up stratified by diabetes status. Overall, in the original cohort, the lifetime risk of CVD was 38.7% in women and 55.4% in men. In the offspring cohort, the lifetime risk of CVD in women was 27.2% and 39.8% in men.

The 10-, 20-, and 30-year risk of CVD by diabetes status
Over 30 years, the lifetime risk of developing CVD in the original cohort was 38.0% among women without diabetes, whereas it was 67.1% among women with diabetes (Table 1, middle panel). Among men, the lifetime risk of CVD without diabetes was 54.8% and with diabetes 78.0%. Similar patterns were observed in

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The offspring cohort and with 10- or 20-year risk data (Table 1, middle panel).

The 10-, 20-, and 30-year risk of CVD by diabetes status

Over 30 years, the lifetime risk of CVD among normal-weight women without diabetes was 34.3% (Table 1, lower panel), whereas it was 46.7% among obese women without diabetes. Among women with diabetes, the 30-year risk was 54.8% among normal weight women and 78.8% among obese women with diabetes. Similar patterns were observed among men, and the lifetime risk of CVD approached 90% among men with both obesity and diabetes. Results are displayed graphically in the Online Supplemental Figure.

CONCLUSIONS — The lifetime (i.e., 30-year) incidence of CVD adjusted for mortality among participants with diabetes was two-thirds to three-quarters in the original cohort, and roughly one-half to two-thirds in the offspring cohort. Lifetime risk varied according to BMI category, with participants with obesity and diabetes having the highest risk of developing CVD.

The lifetime risk of diabetes has been estimated at 32.8% for men and 38.5% for women (7). The lifetime risk of diabetes increases in proportion to BMI, ranging from 7.6% among underweight individuals to as high as 74.4% among individuals with stage 2 obesity (8). Similarly, our findings demonstrate that the lifetime risk of CVD is higher among individuals with both obesity and diabetes, with the lifetime risk of CVD approaching nearly 80% in obese women and nearly 90% in obese men.

Given the recent increases in both the
prevalence and incidence of diabetes, projections for the burden of diabetes in the U.S. by 2050 have increased to 48.3 million cases (9). We have already demonstrated that the attributable risk of CVD due to diabetes has increased (10); this trend may continue to worsen if current trajectories do not change.

Limitations of our study include the selection of all white individuals, which potentially limits generalizability. We did not exclude individuals with type 1 diabetes; however, there are less than 10 individuals in our sample and, therefore, this is unlikely to have affected the results. Lastly, given the shorter follow-up time in the offspring, we note that these are more long-term than lifetime risk estimates.

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References