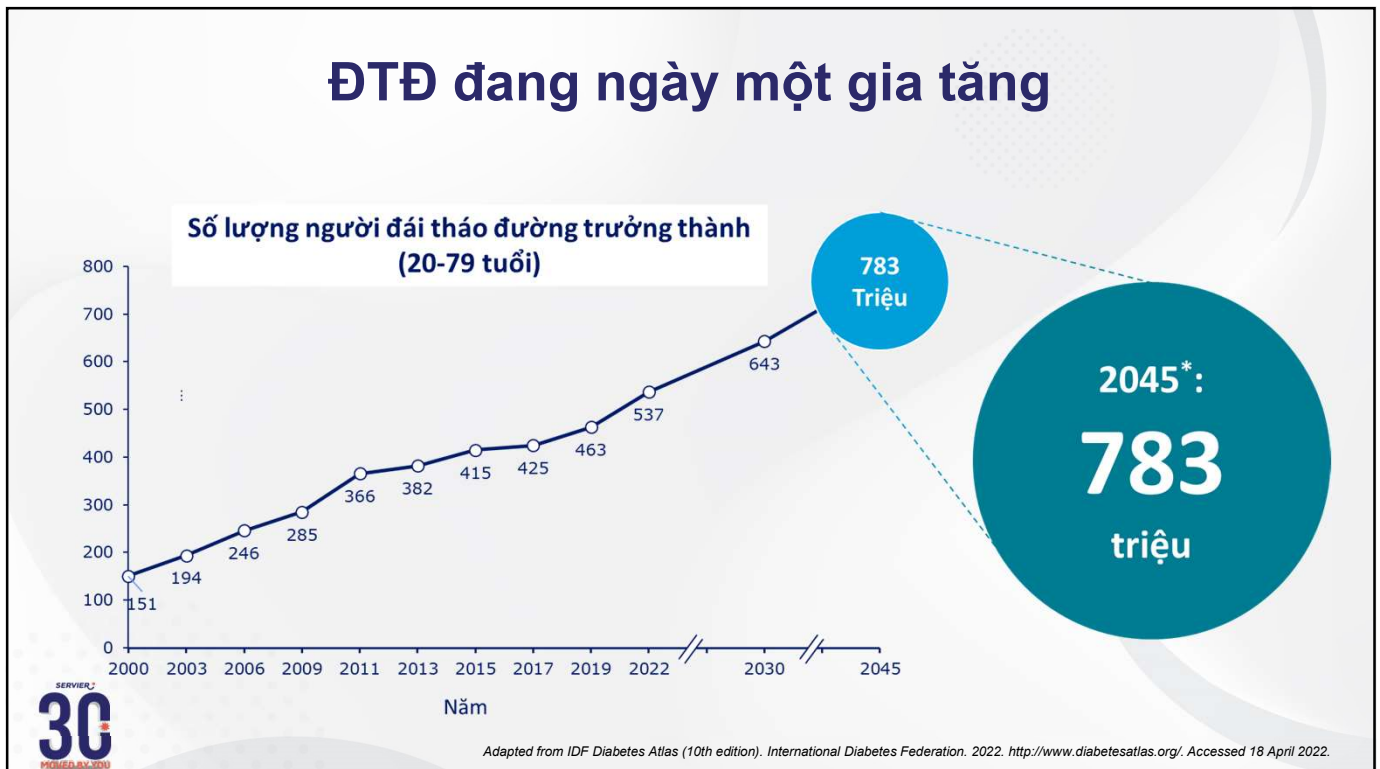




CẬP NHẬT NHỮNG ĐIỂM NỔI BẬT TỪ ADA/EASD 2023-2024

TS. BS. TRẦN MINH TRIẾT
Bệnh viện Đại học Y Dược TP.HCM
SERV30-DIAB-HCM-11-03-2024

1



2

Chẩn đoán – Phân loại ĐTĐ

Table 2.2—Criteria for the diagnosis of diabetes

FPG \geq 126 mg/dL (7.0 mmol/L). Fasting is defined as no caloric intake for at least 8 h.*

OR

2-h PG \geq 200 mg/dL (11.1 mmol/L) during OGTT. The test should be performed as described by WHO, using a glucose load containing the equivalent of 75 g anhydrous glucose dissolved in water.*

OR

A1C \geq 6.5% (48 mmol/mol). The test should be performed in a laboratory using a method that is NGSP certified and standardized to the DCCT assay.*

OR

In a patient with classic symptoms of hyperglycemia or hyperglycemic crisis, a random plasma glucose \geq 200 mg/dL (11.1 mmol/L).

DCCT, Diabetes Control and Complications Trial; FPG, fasting plasma glucose; OGTT, oral glucose tolerance test; NGSP, National Glycohemoglobin Standardization Program; WHO, World Health Organization; 2-h PG, 2-h plasma glucose. *In the absence of unequivocal hyperglycemia, diagnosis requires two abnormal test results from the same sample or in two separate test samples.



Table 2.1—Criteria for the diagnosis of diabetes in nonpregnant individuals

A1C \geq 6.5% (\geq 48 mmol/mol). The test should be performed in a laboratory using a method that is NGSP certified and standardized to the DCCT assay.*

OR

FPG \geq 126 mg/dL (\geq 7.0 mmol/L). Fasting is defined as no caloric intake for at least 8 h.*

OR

2-h PG \geq 200 mg/dL (\geq 11.1 mmol/L) during OGTT. The test should be performed as described by the WHO, using a glucose load containing the equivalent of 75 g anhydrous glucose dissolved in water.*

OR

In an individual with classic symptoms of hyperglycemia or hyperglycemic crisis, a random plasma glucose \geq 200 mg/dL (\geq 11.1 mmol/L). Random is any time of the day without regard to time since previous meal.

DCCT, Diabetes Control and Complications Trial; FPG, fasting plasma glucose; OGTT, oral glucose tolerance test; NGSP, National Glycohemoglobin Standardization Program; WHO, World Health Organization; 2-h PG, 2-h plasma glucose. *In the absence of unequivocal hyperglycemia, diagnosis requires two abnormal test results obtained at the same time (e.g., A1C and FPG) or at two different time points.

3

Phòng ngừa ĐTĐ típ 1

Recommendation

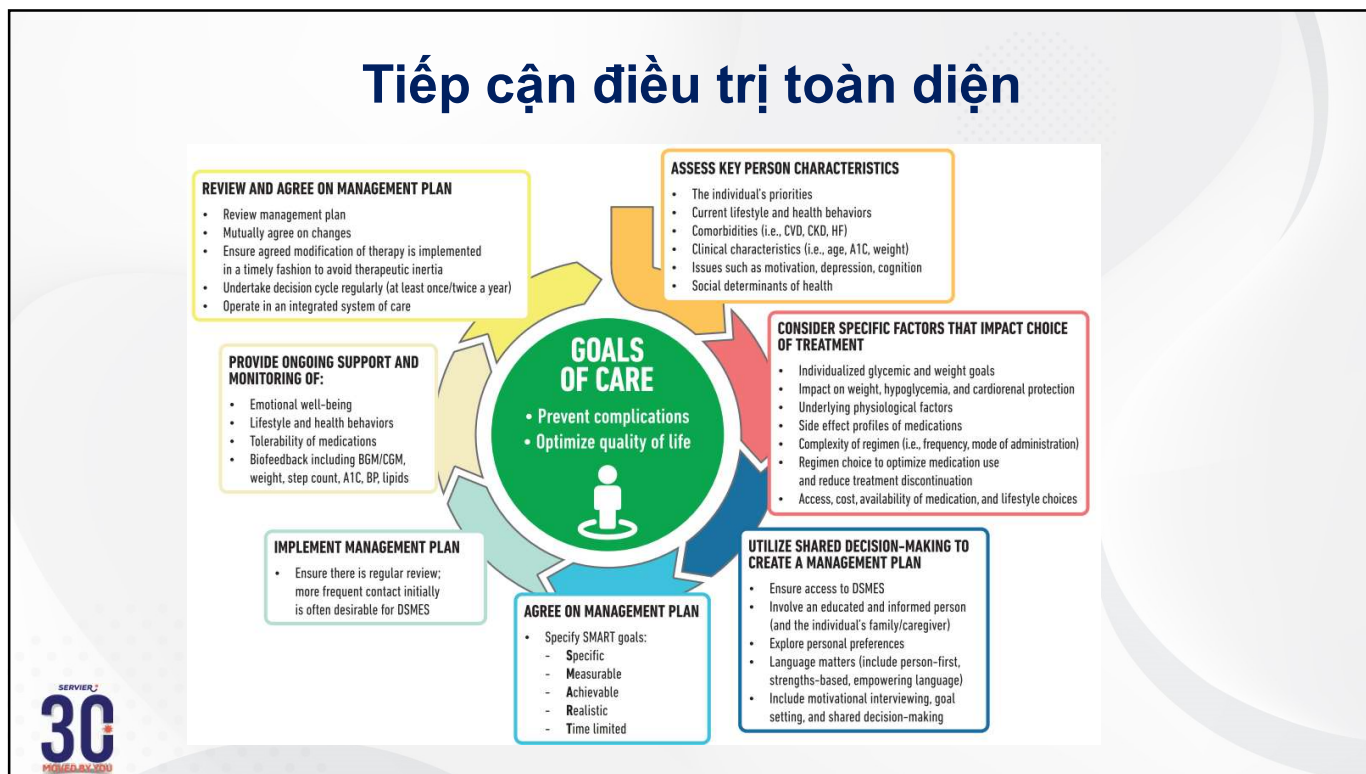
3.15 Teplizumab-mzwv infusion to delay the onset of symptomatic type 1 diabetes (stage 3) should be considered in selected individuals aged \geq 8 years with stage 2 type 1 diabetes. Management should be in a specialized setting with appropriately trained personnel. **B**

Teplizumab has been approved to delay the onset of stage 3 type 1 diabetes in people 8 years of age and older with stage 2 type 1 diabetes based in part on the results of a single trial in relatives of people with type 1 diabetes (126). In this study, 44 individuals were randomized to a 14-day course of teplizumab and 32 to placebo. The median time to stage 3 type 1 diabetes diagnosis was 48.4 months in the teplizumab group and 24.4 months in the placebo group. Type 1 diabetes was diagnosed in 19 (43%) of participants who received teplizumab and 23 (72%) of those who received placebo (HR 0.41 [95% CI 0.22–0.78]). In prespecified analyses, the presence of HLA-DR4, absence of HLA-DR3, and absence of anti-zinc transporter 8 antibody predicted response to teplizumab (HR 0.20 [95% CI 0.09–0.45], 0.18 [0.07–0.45], and [0.07 to 0.26], respectively). The most common adverse reactions were transient lymphopenia (73%) followed by rash (36%).



4

Tiếp cận điều trị toàn diện



5

“Bone health”

Table 4.5—General and diabetes-specific risk factors for fracture

General risk factors

- Prior osteoporotic fracture
- Age >65 years
- Low BMI
- Sex
- Malabsorption
- Recurrent falls
- Glucocorticoid use
- Family history
- Alcohol/tobacco abuse
- Rheumatoid arthritis

Diabetes-specific risk factors

- Lumbar spine or hip T-score ≤ -2.0
- Frequent hypoglycemic events
- Diabetes duration >10 years
- Diabetes medications: insulin, thiazolidinediones, sulfonylurea
- A1C >8%
- Peripheral and autonomic neuropathy
- Retinopathy and nephropathy

Bone Health

Recommendations

4.9 Fracture risk should be assessed in older adults with diabetes as a part of routine care in diabetes clinical practice, according to risk factors and comorbidities. **A**

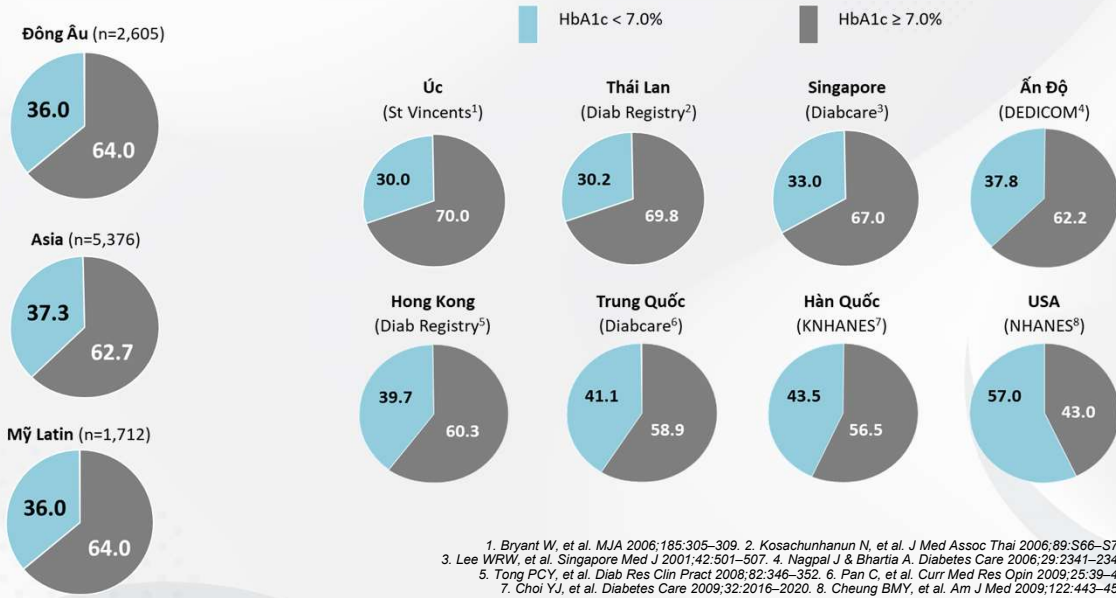
4.10 Monitor bone mineral density using dual-energy X-ray absorptiometry of high-risk older adults with diabetes (aged >65 years) and younger individuals with diabetes and multiple risk factors every 2–3 years. **A**

4.11 Clinicians should consider the potential adverse impact on bone health when selecting pharmacological options to lower glucose levels in people with diabetes. Prioritizing medications with a proven safety profile for bones is recommended, particularly for those at elevated risk for fractures. **A**

4.12 To reduce the risk of falls and fractures, glycemic management goals should be individualized for people with diabetes at a higher risk of fracture. **C** Prioritize use of glucose-lowering medications that are associated with low risk for hypoglycemia to avoid falls. **E**

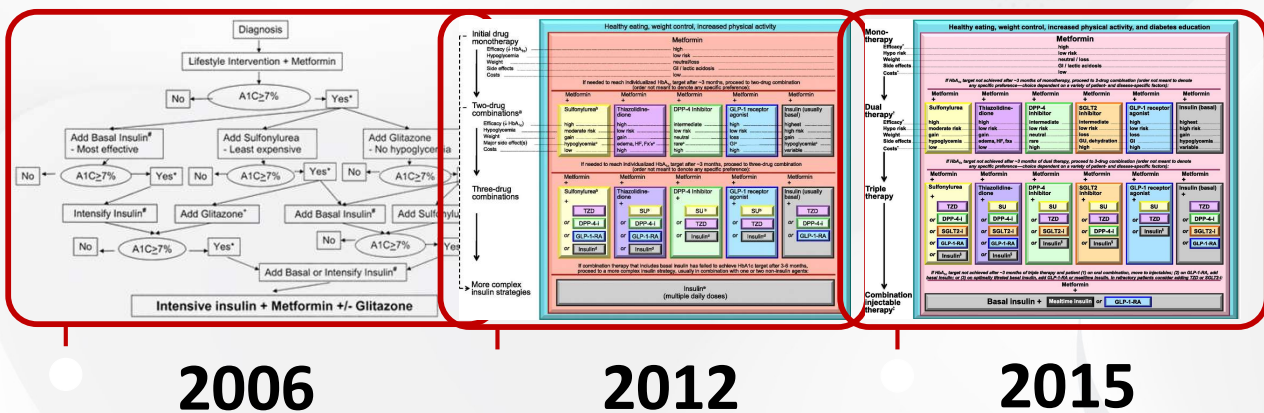
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Thách thức kiểm soát đường huyết



7

Thay đổi khuyến cáo theo thời gian

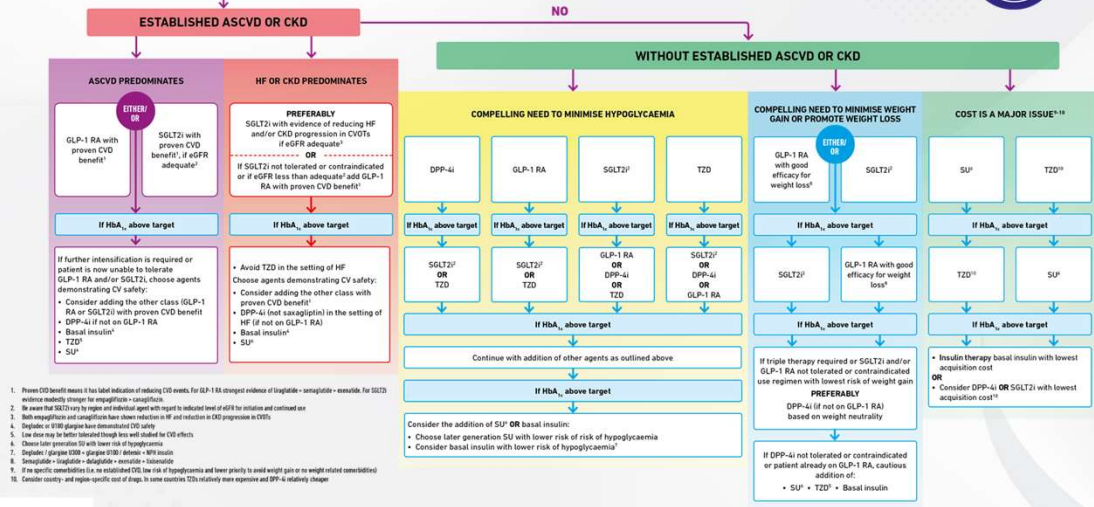


ADA, American Diabetes Association; EASD, European Association for the Study of Diabetes. Inzucchi SE et al. Diabetes Care 2012;35:1364–79.
 ADA, American Diabetes Association; EASD, European Association for the Study of Diabetes. Nathan DM et al. Diabetes Care 2006;29:1963–72.
 ADA, American Diabetes Association; EASD, European Association for the Study of Diabetes. Inzucchi SE et al. Diabetes Care 2015;35:140–9.

8

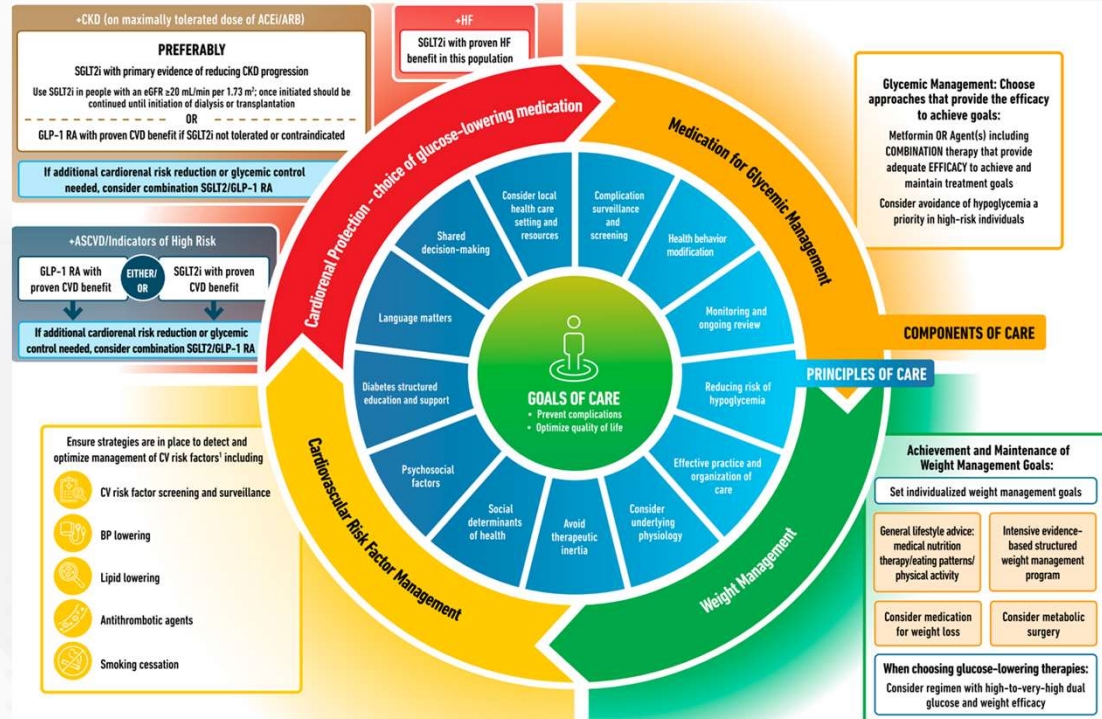
Đồng thuận ADA/EASD 2018

FIRST-LINE THERAPY IS METFORMIN AND COMPREHENSIVE LIFESTYLE (INCLUDING WEIGHT MANAGEMENT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY)
IF HbA_{1c} ABOVE TARGET PROCEED AS BELOW



1. Proven CVD benefit means it has label indication of reducing CVD events. For GLP-1 RA strongest evidence of (weightable + semaglutide + exenatide, for SGLT2i evidence includes tirzepatide + empagliflozin + canagliflozin.
 2. Be aware that SGLT2i vary by region and individual agent with respect to indicated level of eGFR for initiation and continued use
 3. Both empagliflozin and canagliflozin have shown reduction in HF and reduction in CVD progression in CKD
 4. Dapagliflozin or ERB granules have demonstrated CV safety
 5. Low dose may be better tolerated though less well studied for CVD effects
 6. Choose later generation SU with lower risk of hypoglycaemia
 7. Dapagliflozin + gliclazide + gliclazide + extended + basal insulin
 8. Semaglutide + liraglutide + sitagliptin + extended + basal insulin
 9. If any specific combination (i.e. no established CVD, low risk of hypoglycaemia and lower priority to avoid weight gain or no weight related considerations)
 10. Consider country- and region-specific cost of drugs. In some countries TZD relatively more expensive and DPP-4 relatively cheaper

Davies MJ et al. Diabetes Care 2018. Sep; dci180033. <https://doi.org/10.2337/dci18-0033>;
 Davies MJ et al. Diabetologia 2018. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00125-018-4729-5>



- Ensure strategies are in place to detect and optimize management of CV risk factors* including
- CV risk factor screening and surveillance
 - BP lowering
 - Lipid lowering
 - Antithrombotic agents
 - Smoking cessation

Glycemic Management: Choose approaches that provide the efficacy to achieve goals:
 Metformin OR Agent(s) including COMBINATION therapy that provide adequate EFFICACY to achieve and maintain treatment goals
 Consider avoidance of hypoglycemia a priority in high-risk individuals

Achievement and Maintenance of Weight Management Goals:

Set individualized weight management goals

General lifestyle advice: medical nutrition therapy/eating patterns/physical activity

Intensive evidence-based structured weight management program

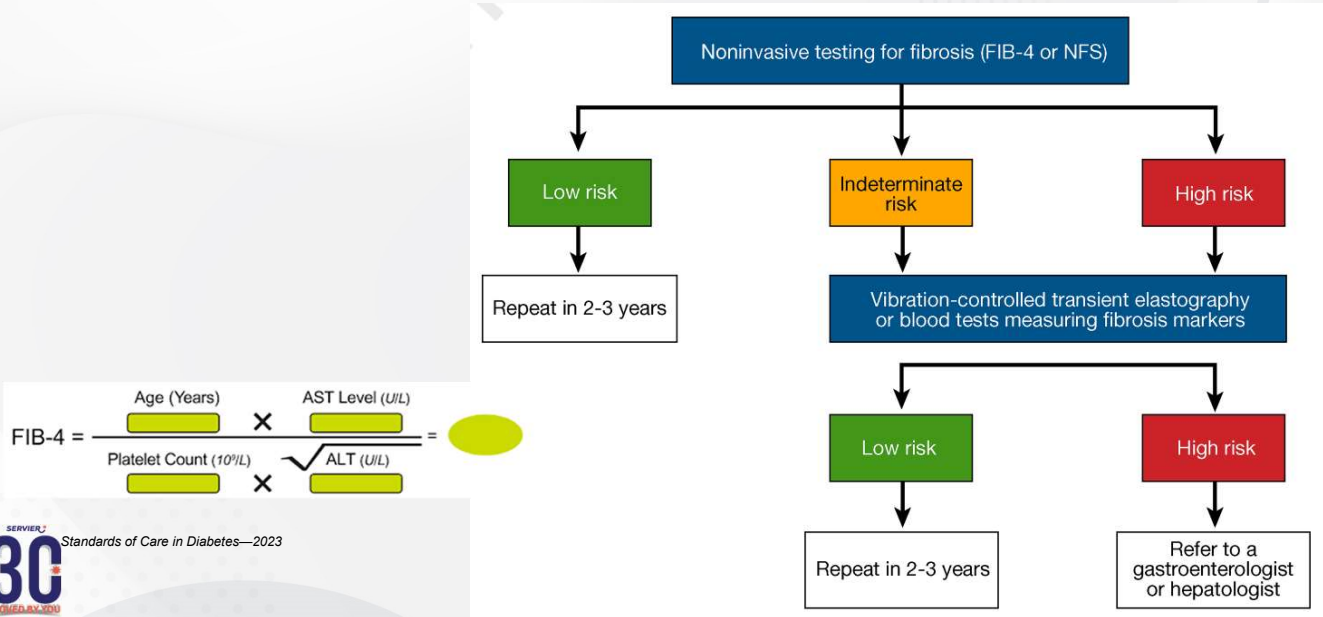
Consider medication for weight loss

Consider metabolic surgery

When choosing glucose-lowering therapies:
 Consider regimen with high-to-very-high dual glucose and weight efficacy

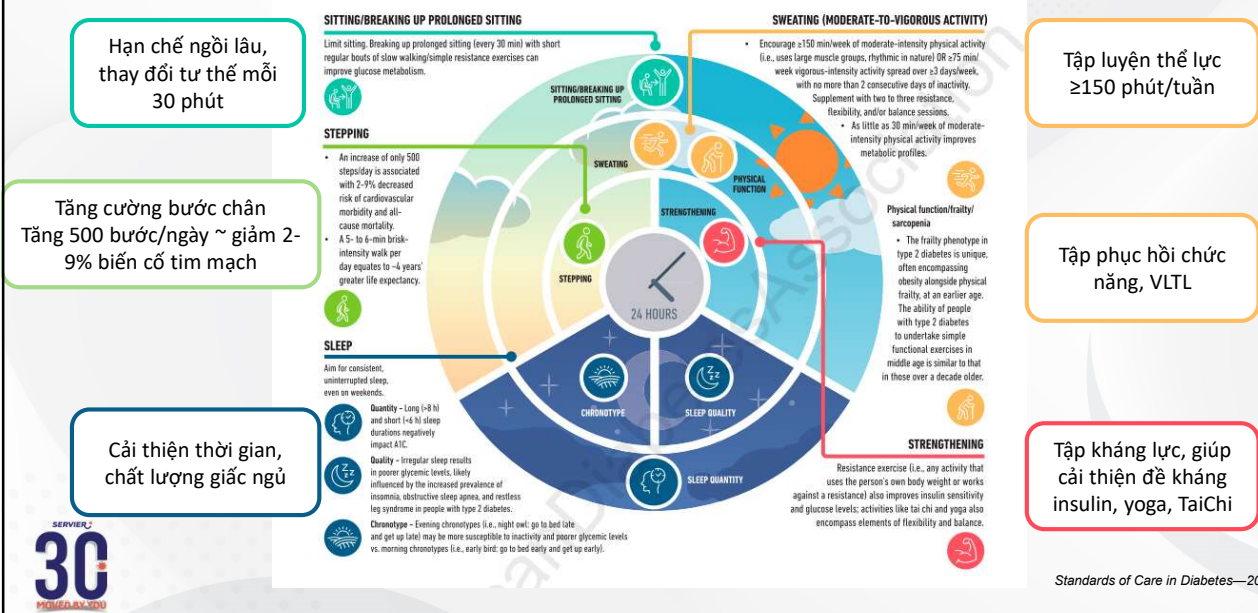


Đánh giá NAFLD/NASH ở tất cả BN ĐTĐ






11

Tăng cường hoạt động trong 24 giờ



12

Tăng cường hoạt động trong 24 giờ

	Glucose/insulin	Blood pressure	A1C	Lipids	Physical function	Depression	Quality of life
 SITTING/BREAKING UP PROLONGED SITTING	↓	↓	↓	↓	↑	↓	↑
STEPPING	↓	↓	↓	↓	↑	↓	↑
 SWEATING (MODERATE-TO-VIGOROUS ACTIVITY)	↓	↓	↓	↓	↑	↓	↑
STRENGTHENING	↓	↓	↓	↓	↑	↓	↑
 ADEQUATE SLEEP DURATION	↓	↓	↓	↓	?	↓	↑
GOOD SLEEP QUALITY	↓	↓	↓	↓	?	↓	↑
CHRONOTYPE/CONSISTENT TIMING	↓	?	↓	?	?	↓	?

Standards of Care in Diabetes—2023



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Phác đồ insulin cho BN ĐTĐ típ 1

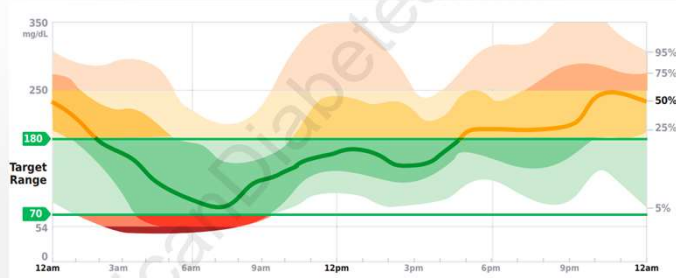
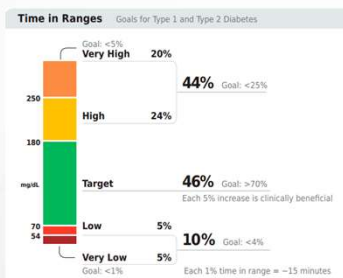
Injected insulin regimens	Flexibility	Lower risk of hypoglycemia	Higher costs
MDI with LAA + RAA or URAA	+++	+++	+++
Less-preferred, alternative injected insulin regimens			
MDI with NPH + RAA or URAA	++	++	++
MDI with NPH + short-acting (regular) insulin	++	+	+
Two daily injections with NPH + short-acting (regular) insulin or premixed	+	+	+
Continuous insulin infusion regimens	Flexibility	Lower risk of hypoglycemia	Higher costs
Hybrid closed-loop technology	+++++	+++++	+++++
Insulin pump with threshold/predictive low-glucose suspend	++++	++++	++++
Insulin pump therapy without automation	+++	+++	++++

Standards of Care in Diabetes—2023



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Vai trò của CGM



Type of CGM	Description
rtCGM	CGM systems that measure and display glucose levels continuously
isCGM with and without alarms	CGM systems that measure glucose levels continuously but require scanning for visualization and storage of glucose values
Professional CGM	CGM devices that are placed on the person with diabetes in the health care professional's office (or with remote instruction) and worn for a discrete period of time (generally 7–14 days). Data may be blinded or visible to the person wearing the device. The data are used to assess glycemic patterns and trends. Unlike rtCGM and isCGM devices, these devices are clinic-based and not owned by the person with diabetes.

CGM, continuous glucose monitoring; isCGM, intermittently scanned CGM; rtCGM, real-time CGM.



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Mục tiêu CGM

Metric	Interpretation	Goals
1. Number of days CGM device is worn		14-day wear for pattern management
2. Percentage of time CGM device is active		70% of data from 14 days
3. Mean glucose	Simple average of glucose values	*
4. Glucose management indicator	Calculated value approximating A1C (not always equivalent)	*
5. Glycemic variability (%CV) target	Spread of glucose values	≤36%†
6. TAR: % of readings and time >250 mg/dL (>13.9 mmol/L)	Level 2 hyperglycemia	<5% (most adults); <10% (older adults)
7. TAR: % of readings and time 181–250 mg/dL (10.1–13.9 mmol/L)	Level 1 hyperglycemia	<25% (most adults); <50% (older adults)‡
8. TIR: % of readings and time 70–180 mg/dL (3.9–10.0 mmol/L)	In range	>70% (most adults); >50% (older adults)
9. TBR: % of readings and time 54–69 mg/dL (3.0–3.8 mmol/L)	Level 1 hypoglycemia	<4% (most adults); <1% (older adults)§
10. TBR: % of readings and time <54 mg/dL (<3.0 mmol/L)	Level 2 hypoglycemia	<1%



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Cá thể hóa điều trị

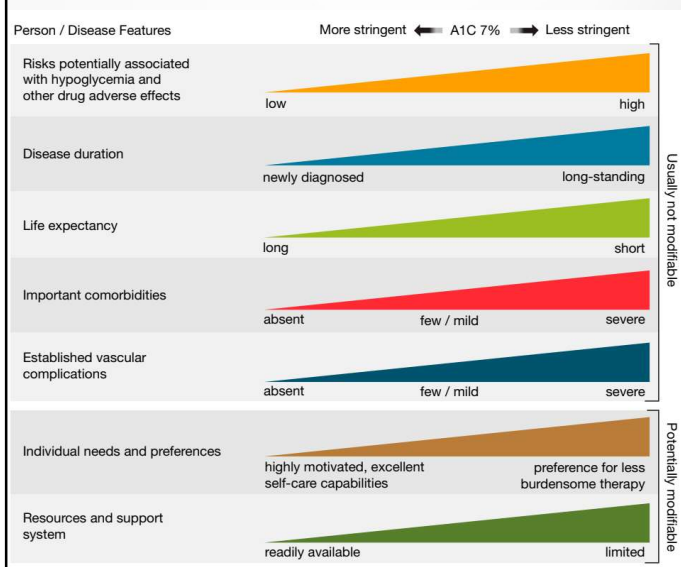


Table 6.3—Summary of glycemic recommendations for many nonpregnant adults with diabetes

A1C	<7.0% (<53 mmol/mol)*†
Preprandial capillary plasma glucose	80–130 mg/dL* (4.4–7.2 mmol/L)
Peak postprandial capillary plasma glucose‡	<180 mg/dL* (<10.0 mmol/L)

*More or less stringent glycemic goals may be appropriate for individuals. †CGM may be used to assess glycemic status as noted in Recommendation 6.5b and Fig. 6.1. Goals should be individualized based on duration of diabetes, age/life expectancy, comorbid conditions, known CVD or advanced microvascular complications, hypoglycemia unawareness, and individual patient considerations (per Fig. 6.2). ‡Postprandial glucose may be targeted if A1C goals are not met despite reaching preprandial glucose goals. Postprandial glucose measurements should be made 1–2 h after the beginning of the meal, generally peak levels in people with diabetes.

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- Nên tiếp cận sử dụng các dụng cụ cho bệnh nhân ĐTĐ (e.g., insulin pens, connected pens, glucose meters, and CGM or AID systems).
- Nhấn mạnh khởi động CGM sớm, khi mới chẩn đoán ở bệnh nhân ĐTĐ típ 1, để tăng khả năng đạt mục tiêu đường huyết.
- BS, nhân viên y tế, nhóm quản lý ĐTĐ cần có kiến thức chắc chắn về ứng dụng công nghệ cho BN ĐTĐ
- Vai trò của isCGM trong một số trường hợp không cần can thiệp quá tích cực.

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Các yếu tố ảnh hưởng CGM

Table 7.4—Continuous glucose monitoring devices interfering substances

Medication	Systems affected	Effect
Acetaminophen >4 g/day Any dose	Dexcom G6, Dexcom G7 Medtronic Guardian	Higher sensor readings than actual glucose Higher sensor readings than actual glucose
Ascorbic acid (vitamin C), >500 mg/day	FreeStyle Libre 14 day, FreeStyle Libre 2, FreeStyle Libre 3	Higher sensor readings than actual glucose
Hydroxyurea	Dexcom G6, Dexcom G7, Medtronic Guardian	Higher sensor readings than actual glucose
Mannitol (intravenously or as peritoneal dialysis solution)	Senseonics Eversense	Higher sensor readings than actual glucose
Sorbitol (intravenously or as peritoneal dialysis solution)	Senseonics Eversense	Higher sensor readings than actual glucose



19

Béo phì và kiểm soát cân nặng

- Nhấn mạnh vai trò, lợi ích của giảm cân đối với bệnh nhân ĐTĐ có thừa cân béo phì.
- Giảm 3-7% cân nặng giúp cải thiện đường huyết và các yếu tố nguy cơ tim mạch.
- Duy trì giảm trên 10% cân nặng => lợi ích càng nhiều, có thể hồi phục, cải thiện kết cục tim mạch.
- Các thể hóa trong tiếp cận điều trị (TĐLS, dinh dưỡng, thuốc, phẫu thuật)
- Phối hợp nhiều liệu pháp



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Béo phì và kiểm soát cân nặng

- Sử dụng thuốc điều trị béo phì đối với BN ĐTĐ típ 2 có thừa cân béo phì. Cân nhắc lợi ích – nguy cơ.
- Thuốc ĐTĐ ưu tiên sử dụng: GLP-1RA, Dual GIP/GLP1 RA
- Can thiệp điều trị tích cực, tránh trì hoãn



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Thuốc điều trị béo phì

Medication name and typical adult maintenance dose	Treatment arms	Weight loss (% loss from baseline)	Common side effects
Short-term treatment (12 weeks)			
Sympathomimetic amine anorectic : Phentermine			
8–37.5 mg q.d.*	15 mg q.d. 7.5 mg q.d. Placebo	5.0 - 4.9 - 1.9	Dry mouth, insomnia, dizziness, irritability, increased blood pressure, elevated heart rate
Long-term treatment (52 or 56 weeks)			
Lipase inhibitor : Orlistat			
60 mg t.i.d. (OTC) 120 mg t.i.d. (Rx)	120 mg t.i.d.‡ Placebo	9.6 - 5.6	Abdominal pain, flatulence, fecal urgency
Sympathomimetic amine anorectic/antiepileptic combination: Phentermine/topiramate ER			
7.5 mg/46 mg q.d.‡	15 mg/92 mg q.d.§ 7.5 mg/46 mg q.d.§ Placebo	9.8 - 7.8 - 1.2	Constipation, paresthesia, insomnia, nasopharyngitis, xerostomia, increased blood pressure
Opioid antagonist/antidepressant combination: Naltrexone/bupropion ER			
16 mg/180 mg b.i.d.	16 mg/180 mg b.i.d. Placebo	5.0 - 1.8	Constipation, nausea, headache, xerostomia, insomnia, elevated heart rate and blood pressure



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Thuốc điều trị béo phì

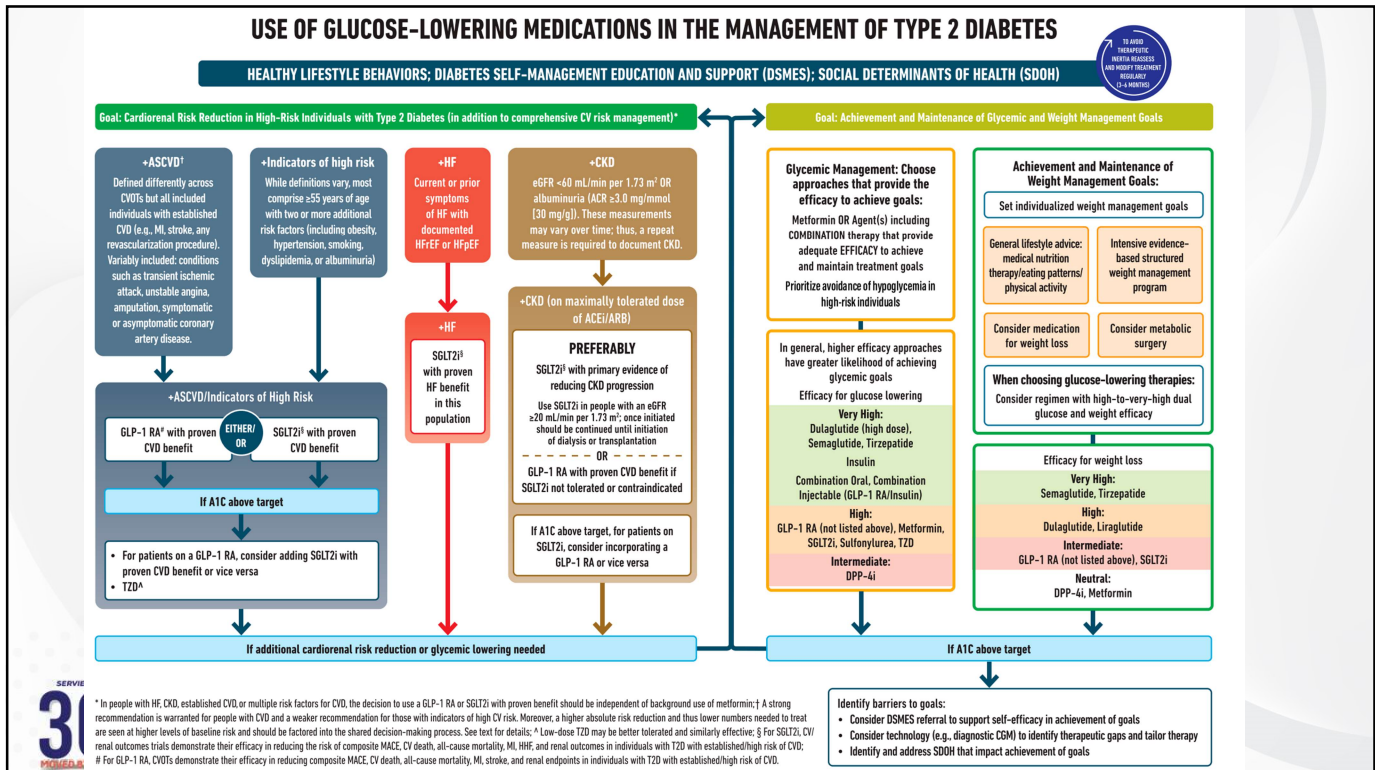
Medication name and typical adult maintenance dose	Treatment arms	Weight loss (% loss from baseline)	Common side effects
Glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonist			
Liraglutide			
3 mg q.d.	3.0 mg q.d.	6.0	Gastrointestinal side effects (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, esophageal reflux), injection site reactions, elevated heart rate, hypoglycemia
	1.8 mg q.d.	4.7	
	Placebo	2.0	
Semaglutide			
2.4 mg once weekly	2.4 mg weekly	9.6	Gastrointestinal side effects (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, esophageal reflux), injection site reactions, elevated heart rate, hypoglycemia
	1.0 mg weekly	7.0	
	Placebo	3.4	
Dual glucose-dependent insulinotropic polypeptide and glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonist			
Tirzepatide			
5 mg, 10 mg, or 15 mg once weekly	10 mg weekly	12.8	Gastrointestinal side effects (nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, esophageal reflux), injection site reactions, elevated heart rate, hypoglycemia
	15 mg weekly	14.7	
	Placebo	3.2	

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Sử dụng thuốc trong điều trị ĐTĐ

- Cân nhắc phối hợp thuốc sớm để rút ngắn thời gian đạt mục tiêu điều trị.
- Lựa chọn thuốc cần cá thể hóa, đánh giá toàn diện các yếu tố nguy cơ
- Đối với bệnh nhân chưa đạt mục tiêu điều trị => lựa chọn thuốc phối hợp tiếp theo dựa vào mục tiêu đường huyết, cân nặng, nguy cơ hạ đường huyết và các bệnh lý đi kèm.
- Đối với bệnh nhân chưa đạt mục tiêu cân nặng => cần phải can thiệp điều trị tích cực trên cân nặng (TĐLS, tập luyện, sử dụng thuốc, phẫu thuật)

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31 SEVERE
MMA2023.03

* In people with HF, CKD, established CVD, or multiple risk factors for CVD, the decision to use a GLP-1 RA or SGLT2i with proven benefit should be independent of background use of metformin.† A strong recommendation is warranted for people with CVD and a weaker recommendation for those with indicators of high CV risk. Moreover, a higher absolute risk reduction and thus lower numbers needed to treat are seen at higher levels of baseline risk and should be factored into the shared decision-making process. See text for details.‡ Low-dose TZD may be better tolerated and similarly effective. § For SGLT2i, CV renal outcomes trials demonstrate their efficacy in reducing the risk of composite MACE, CV death, all-cause mortality, MI, HFrEF, and renal outcomes in individuals with T2D with established/high risk of CVD. ¶ For GLP-1 RA, CVDs demonstrate their efficacy in reducing composite MACE, CV death, all-cause mortality, MI, stroke, and renal endpoints in individuals with T2D with established/high risk of CVD.

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Kiểm soát nguy cơ tim mạch

Recommendations 10.39a and 10.39b were added to include screening of adults with diabetes for asymptomatic heart failure by measuring a natriuretic peptide level to facilitate the prevention or progression to symptomatic stages of heart failure.

Recommendation 10.40 was modified to include screening for peripheral artery disease with ankle-brachial index testing in asymptomatic people with diabetes aged ≥50 years, microvascular disease in any location, foot complications, or any end-organ damage from diabetes. Peripheral artery disease screening should be considered for individuals with diabetes for ≥10 years or more.

Recommendation 10.42a was updated to recommend either an SGLT2 inhibitor or an SGLT1/2 inhibitor for people with diabetes and established heart failure with preserved or reduced ejection fraction to reduce risk of worsening heart failure and cardiovascular death. Additional text includes a discussion on cardiovascular outcomes trials of the SGLT1/2 inhibitor sotagliflozin.

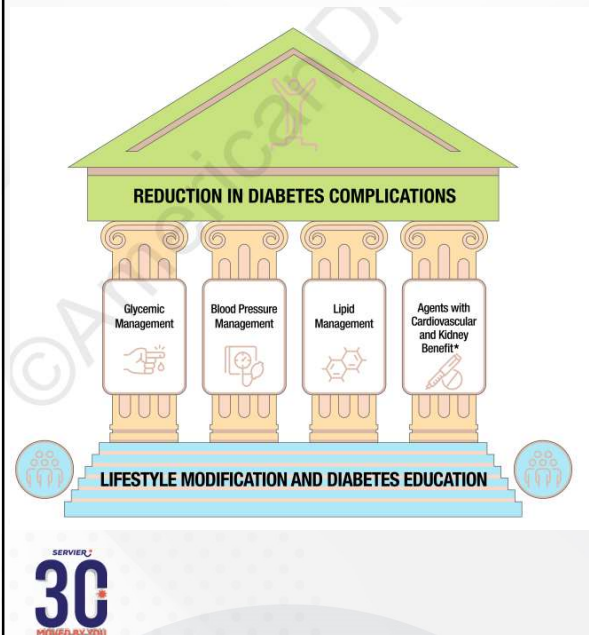
Recommendations 10.45a–10.45e have been added to address treatment approaches for people with diabetes and heart failure, including the roles of an interprofessional team and pharmacological approaches to prevent heart failure progression and hospitalization.

Recommendation 10.47 was added to suggest including education on risks and signs of ketoacidosis and methods of management and tools for testing in people with type 1 diabetes, ketosis-prone type 2 diabetes, and/or those consuming ketogenic diets treated with SGLT inhibition.

30 SEVERE
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Kiểm soát nguy cơ tim mạch

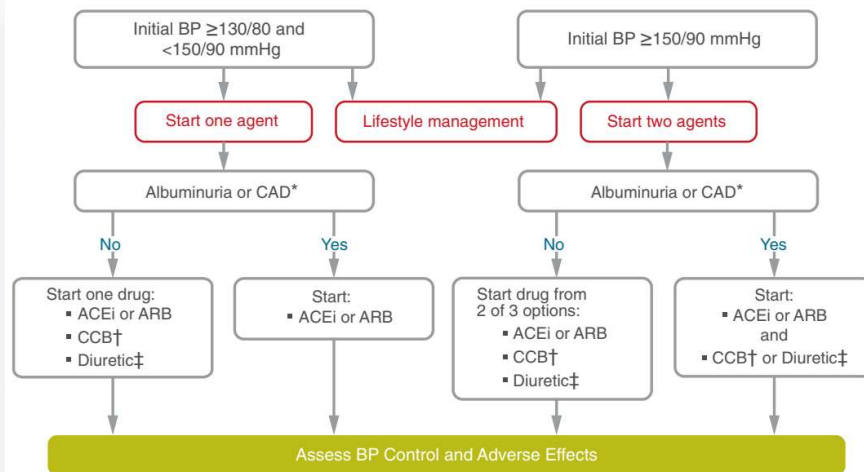


Standards of Care in Diabetes—2023

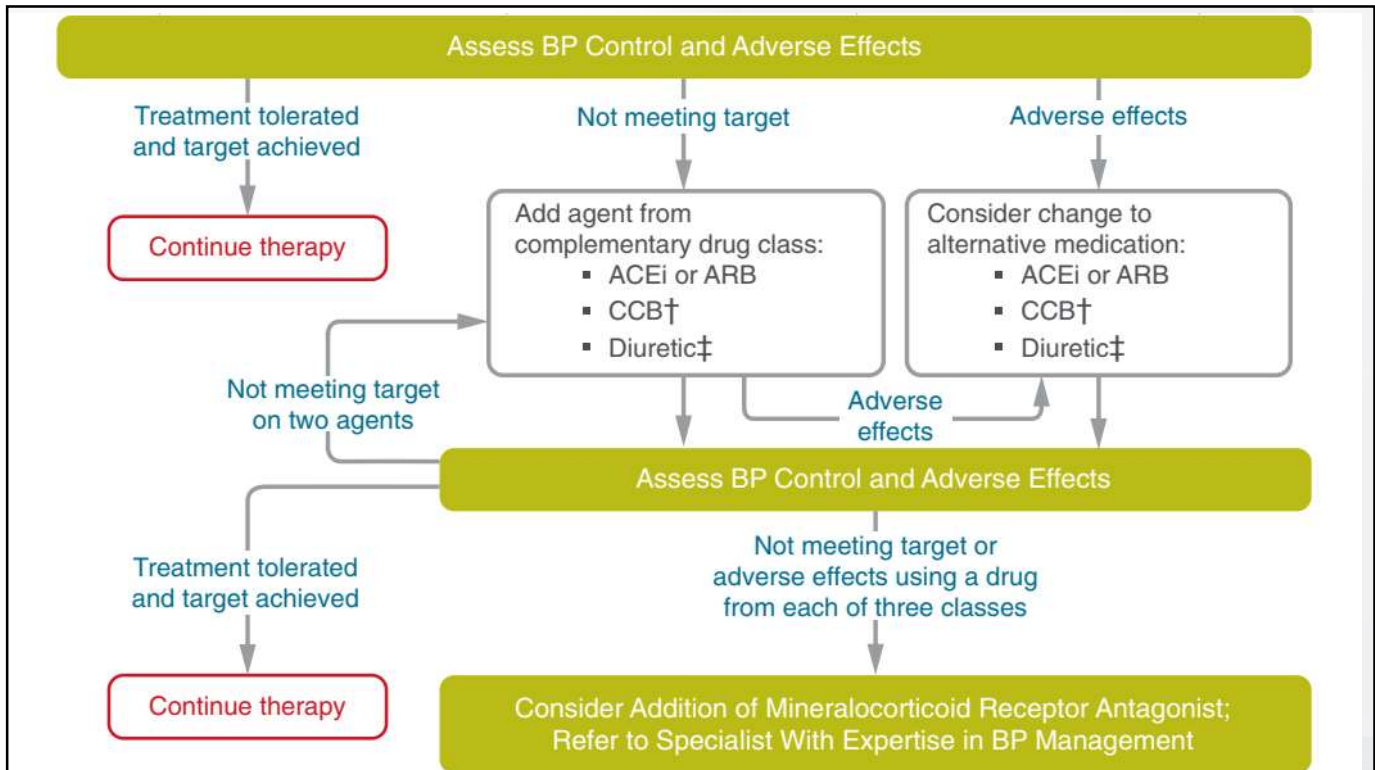
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Kiểm soát huyết áp trên bệnh nhân ĐTĐ

Recommendations for the Treatment of Confirmed Hypertension in Nonpregnant People With Diabetes



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Sử dụng statin/phòng ngừa tiên phát

- ❖ Bệnh nhân ĐTD từ 40 – 75 tuổi, **không** ASCVD => statin trung bình. **(A)**
- ❖ Bệnh nhân ĐTD từ 20 – 39 tuổi, **có YTNC** của ASCVD => khởi trị statin kết hợp TĐLS. **(C)**
- ❖ Bệnh nhân nguy cơ cao, hoặc nhiều YTNC của ASCVD, hoặc từ 50 – 70 tuổi => statin mạnh. **(B)**
- ❖ Bệnh nhân có nguy cơ ASCVD 10 năm > 20% => cân nhắc thêm ezetimibe để giảm LDL-c trên 50%. **(C)**

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Sử dụng statin/phòng ngừa thứ phát

- ❖ Bệnh nhân ĐTD kèm ASCVD => statin mạnh. **(A)**
- ❖ Bệnh nhân ĐTD kèm ASCVD và nguy cơ rất cao => cân nhắc phối hợp thuốc (ezetimibe hoặc PCSK9i để đưa LDL-c < 70 mg/dL). **(A)**
- ❖ Bệnh nhân không dung nạp statin mạnh => dùng liều tối đa dung nạp được. **(E)**
- ❖ Đối với bệnh nhân ĐTD típ 2 trên 75 tuổi, đang điều trị statin => tiếp tục sử dụng statin. **(B)**
- ❖ Đối với bệnh nhân ĐTD típ 2 trên 75 tuổi, chưa dung statin => khởi trị statin nếu lợi ích lớn hơn nguy cơ. **(C)**



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Thuốc kháng tiểu cầu

- Aspirin (75–162 mg/ngày) phòng ngừa thứ phát trên bệnh nhân ĐTD có BTMXV. **(A)**
- Bệnh nhân ĐTD có BTMXV và dị ứng Aspirin => dùng Clopidogrel (75 mg/ngày). **(B)**
- Sử dụng kháng tiểu cầu kép trong vòng 1 năm sau nhồi máu cơ tim cấp. **(A)**
- Cân nhắc sử dụng kháng tiểu cầu kép lâu dài trên bệnh nhân ĐTD đã can thiệp mạch vành trước đó, nguy cơ thiếu máu cao và nguy cơ chảy máu thấp. **(A)**
- Có thể cân nhắc phối hợp Aspirin và Rivaroxaban liều thấp cho bệnh nhân có BMV ổn định **và/hoặc** bệnh động mạch ngoại biên **và** nguy cơ chảy máu thấp để ngăn ngừa biến cố tim mạch và thiếu máu chi **(A)**
- Cân nhắc dùng Aspirin (75 - 162 mg/ngày) phòng ngừa tiên phát cho BN ĐTD có nguy cơ tim mạch cao, sau khi thảo luận đầy đủ với BN về lợi ích so với nguy cơ chảy máu. **(A)**



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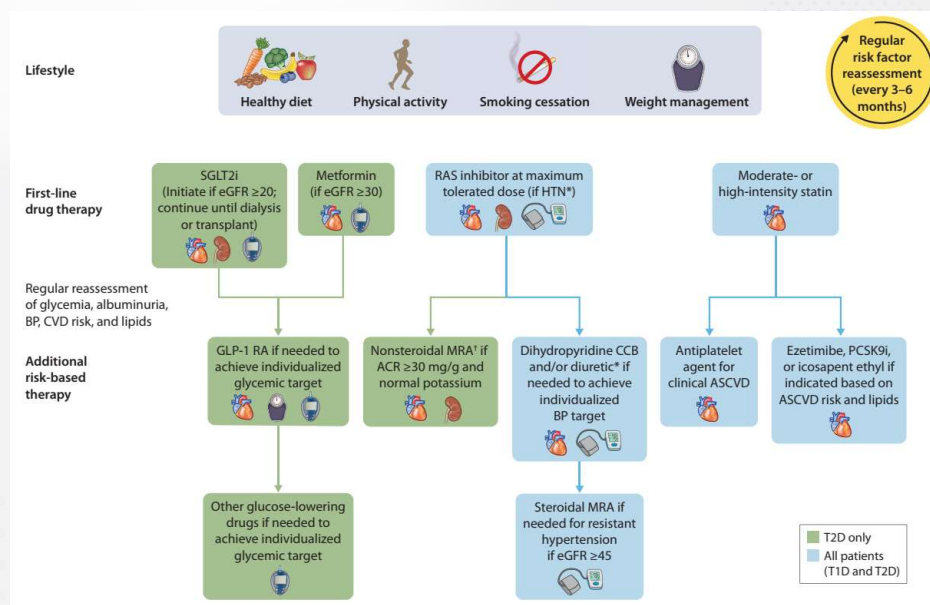
Kiểm soát nguy cơ tim mạch

- Đối với bệnh nhân sử dụng ACEis/ARBs MRA, lợi tiểu => đánh giá lại Creatinin/eGFR và Kali máu sau 7-14 ngày bắt đầu sử dụng thuốc.
- Đối với bệnh nhân không dung nạp Statin => khuyến cáo sử dụng **Bempedoic acid** giúp giảm các biến cố tim mạch
- Đối với bệnh nhân ĐTĐ có ASCVD không dung nạp statin => **sử dụng PCSK9i, Bempedoic acid, inclisiran siRNA**
- “Interprofessional team approach” (Bs tim mạch, Bs thận kinh) => quyết định thời gian sử dụng kháng tiểu cầu kép ở những bệnh nhân ĐTĐ sau HC vành cấp hoặc đột quỵ thiếu máu hoặc cơn thoáng thiếu máu não



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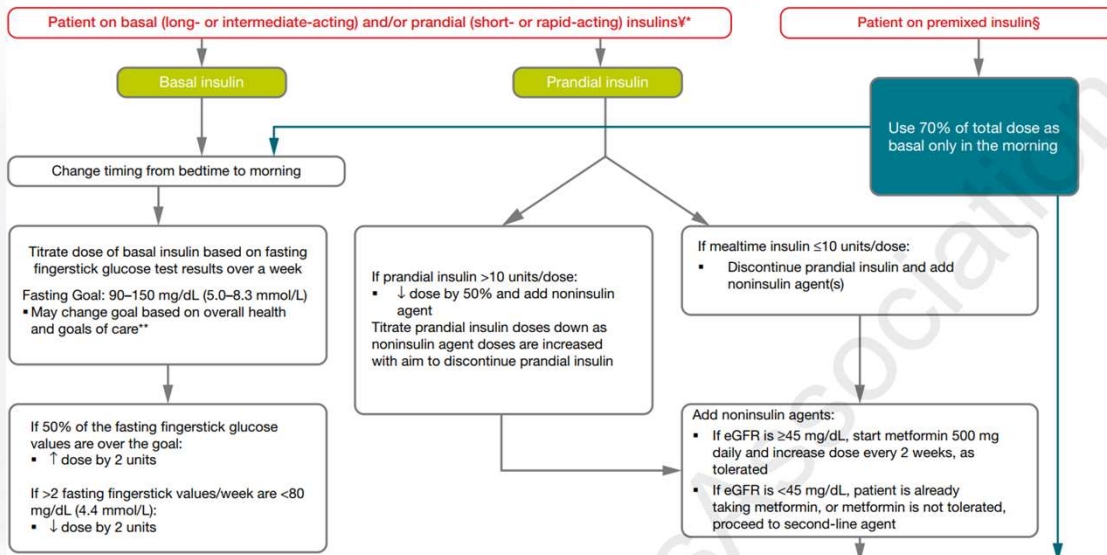
Kiểm soát bệnh thận mạn



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Điều trị insulin cho BN cao tuổi

Simplification of Complex Insulin Therapy

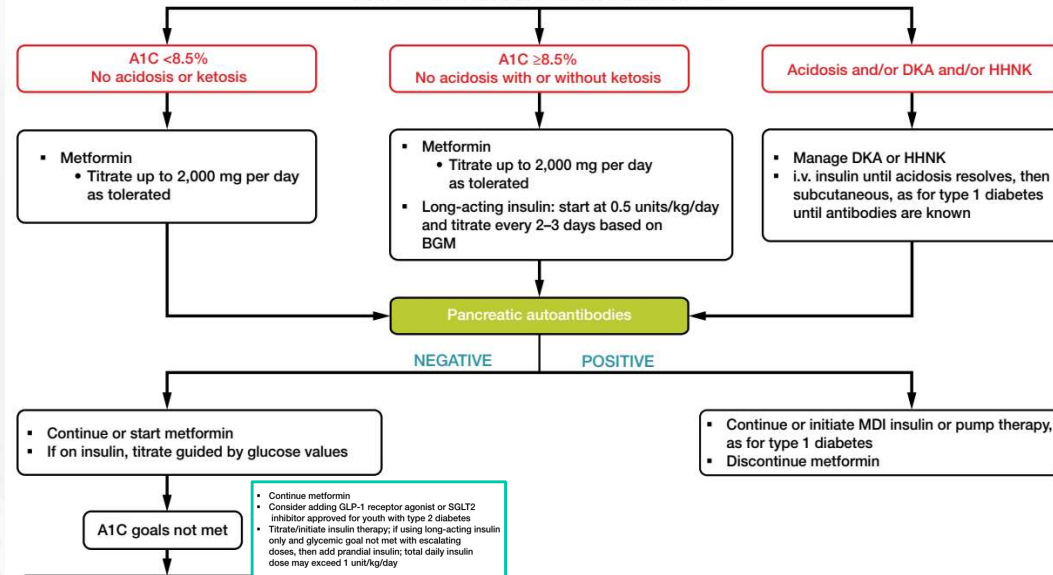


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Kiểm soát ĐTĐ ở bệnh nhân trẻ

New-Onset Diabetes in Youth With Overweight or Obesity With Clinical Suspicion of Type 2 Diabetes

Initiate lifestyle management and diabetes education



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KẾT LUẬN

- ❖ ĐTĐ đang ngày một gia tăng, là gánh nặng toàn cầu
- ❖ Các khuyến cáo điều trị được cập nhật liên tục, ứng dụng nhiều loại thuốc, phương tiện mới trong điều trị, theo dõi ĐTĐ.
- ❖ Tiếp cận điều trị cần cá thể hóa, toàn diện, can thiệp đa yếu tố, kiểm soát tất cả các bệnh lý đi kèm....
- ❖ Chú ý vấn đề thay đổi lối sống, vận động thể lực, các yếu tố về khía cạnh tâm lý, xã hội....
- ❖ **Đặt người bệnh làm trung tâm, kiểm soát tích cực, phòng ngừa biến chứng, cải thiện chất lượng cuộc sống.**



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XIN CHÂN THÀNH CẢM ƠN



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