

Pretransplant metabolic syndrome and its components predict post-transplantation diabetes mellitus in Chinese patients receiving a first renal transplant

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Ruiming Cai¹
Meng Wu²
Yanfang Xing³

¹Department of Organ Transplantation, The Third Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University, Guangzhou 510150, Guangdong, China; ²Department of Nephrology, Longyan First Hospital, Longyan 364000, Fujian, China; ³Department of Nephrology, The Third Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University, Guangzhou 510150, Guangdong, China

Background: Post-transplantation diabetes mellitus (PTDM) remains a major clinical challenge following renal transplant. Identification of pretransplant modifiable risk factors may allow timely interventions to prevent PTDM. This study aims to determine whether pretransplant metabolic syndrome and its components are able to predict PTDM in Chinese patients receiving their first renal transplant.

Patients and methods: We conducted a single-center retrospective study of 633 non-diabetic patients receiving a first kidney transplant. PTDM was diagnosed between 1 month and 1 year post-transplant. Multivariable logistic regression and Cox proportional hazards model were applied to detect potential pretransplant risk factors for PTDM.

Results: One year post-transplant, 26.2% of recipients had developed PTDM. PTDM patients had significantly higher fasting plasma glucose (FPG) ($P=0.026$) and body mass index (BMI) ($P=0.006$) than non-PRDM patients, and lower levels of high-density lipoprotein cholesterol ($P=0.015$). The presence of metabolic syndrome was an independent risk factor for PTDM, as assessed by multivariable logistic regression analysis (OR 1.28, 95% CI 1.04–1.51, $P=0.038$) and Cox proportional hazards model (OR 2.75, 95% CI 1.45–6.05, $P=0.021$). Moreover, both FPG >5.6 mmol/L and BMI >28 kg/m² (obesity) were able to predict PTDM.

Conclusion: Our results suggest that the presence of metabolic syndrome and its components, impaired fasting glycemia and obesity, are independent risk factors for PTDM in Chinese non-diabetic patients receiving a first renal transplant. Interventions aimed at improving pretransplant metabolic syndrome may reduce the incidence of PTDM.

Keywords: post-transplantation diabetes mellitus, renal transplant, metabolic syndrome, body mass index, fasting plasma glucose

Introduction

Post-transplantation diabetes mellitus (PTDM) is a major clinical challenge following kidney transplantation.^{1,2} It has been estimated that around 15%–30% of non-diabetic recipients develop PTDM in the first year after renal transplantation and that, more appalling, nearly half of the recipients develop PTDM within 5 years post-transplant.^{3–5} PTDM is frequently associated with subsequent graft failure and an increased mortality rate, and has also incurred a huge economic burden on recipients.^{3,4,6} Therefore, there are compelling reasons to develop clinical strategies for prevention, although the pathogenesis of PTDM remains largely unknown.

Correspondence: Yanfang Xing
Department of Nephrology, The Third Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University, No 63 Duobao Rd, Liwan District, Guangzhou 510150, Guangdong, China
Tel +86 020 8129 2889
Email 2574410512@qq.com

Because the majority of PTDM develops in the first year after transplantation, pretransplant risk factors are considered to play crucial roles in the development of PTDM.^{5,7,8} The established pretransplant risk factors include older age,^{3,7,9,10} minority race,^{3,11} higher body mass index (BMI),^{3,7-9} family history of diabetes mellitus (DM),^{7,9,12} hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection,^{3,10,13} elevated pretransplant fasting plasma glucose (FPG), triglycerides (TG) and cholesterol,^{3,5,7,9,10} elevated plasma insulin,⁸ and recipients of deceased donor kidneys.^{10,12} In addition to the pretransplant risk factors, it is widely recognized that the immunosuppressive regimen after kidney transplantation is closely associated with the development of PTDM.^{7,8,10,14} Importantly, identification of the risk factors may allow timely intervention for the prevention of PTDM. For example, it is suggested that lifestyle modification (eg, restrained calorie intake and moderate to intense physical activity) before transplantation, aiming to reduce BMI, may lower the incidence of PTDM.¹ Although most of these risk factors are unlikely to be functionally validated, the strategy of identifying modifiable pretransplant risk factors is critical and fundamental for the prevention of PTDM after renal transplantation.

The identified pretransplant risk factors listed in the previous paragraph are primarily components of metabolic syndrome. Bayer et al documented that pretransplant metabolic syndrome is an independent predictor for PTDM and, most importantly, is a potential target for intervention to prevent PTDM.⁵ To our knowledge, however, the impact of metabolic syndrome and its components on PTDM is rarely studied in areas such as China, where the incidence of DM is increasing rapidly. Therefore, this study aims to reveal the impact of metabolic syndrome and its components on the development of PTDM in a cohort of Chinese non-diabetic patients receiving their first kidney transplant.

Patients and methods

Patient population

We retrospectively and systemically reviewed the clinical records of 1,308 patients undergoing renal transplantation at the Department of Organ Transplantation, The Third Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University, between 2002 and 2016. Clinical information was retrieved and assembled from the local electronic database. The extraction and reporting of the data were approved by the local ethics committee. All patients routinely provided written informed consent immediately before the operation, allowing deposition, extraction, and reporting of their clinical information and data. Exclusion criteria included

recipients with: 1) a history of DM or with DM before transplantation; 2) allograft functioning ≤ 1 year; 3) a history of renal transplantation; 4) other solid organ transplants; 5) ≤ 1 -year follow-up post-transplantation; and 6) incomplete data on components of metabolic syndrome (indicated below). Finally, data from 633 non-diabetic recipients receiving a first renal transplant were assembled and analyzed.

Immunosuppression

All the included recipients were mainly on a tacrolimus-based regimen as their initial immunosuppressant treatment. In general, doses of tacrolimus were titrated to plasma levels of 8–15 ng/mL during the first 6 months and titrated to 5–7 ng/mL by the first year. At the time of transplant, recipients also received mycophenolate mofetil (MMF) as well as a 5-day tapering course of glucocorticoids (methylprednisolone intravenous injection 500 mg, 250 mg, and 125 mg on days 1, 2 and 3, respectively; oral 60 mg prednisone on day 4, and 30 mg on day 5). For those requiring ongoing steroid therapy, a maintenance dose of 5 mg prednisone daily was applied by 3 months post-transplant.

Definition of PTDM

PTDM was diagnosed according to the following criteria: 1) $HbA_{1c} \geq 6.5\%$; 2) $FPG \geq 126$ mg/dL (7.0 mmol/L); 3) 2-hour plasma glucose ≥ 200 mg/dL (11.1 mmol/L) during an oral glucose tolerance test; or 4) the patient had classic symptoms of hyperglycemia or hyperglycemic crisis, a random plasma glucose ≥ 200 mg/dL (11.1 mmol/L).¹⁵ The diagnosis of PTDM was performed between 1 month and 1 year post-transplant. We chose this time window (1 month to 1 year post-transplant) because 1) this period rules out recipients who develop transient hyperglycemia immediately after transplantation as a result of high-dose glucocorticoids and/or surgery stress; 2) the immunosuppressive regimen is relatively stable in this time window; and 3) a majority of PTDM occurs within the first year post-transplant.^{3,4} It is worth noting that time to the presence of PTDM post-transplant was also calculated and recorded for survival analyses.

Pretransplant metabolic syndrome and its components

Adapting the WHO 1999 and the International Diabetes Federation 2006 recommendations,¹⁶ as well as considering a Chinese standard,¹⁷ pretransplant metabolic syndrome was defined as the presence of any three or more of the following

five components before transplantation: 1) FPG >100 mg/dL (5.6 mmol/L); 2) high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) <35 mg/dL (0.9 mmol/L) in men, <40 mg/dL (1.0 mmol/L) in women or drug treatment for low HDL-C; 3) TG >150 mg/dL (1.7 mmol/L) or drug treatment for elevated TG; 4) BMI >28 kg/m²; and 5) SBP >130 mmHg or DBP >85 mmHg or drug treatment for hypertension. Data consisting of the five components were collected for analyses. Note that all the data represented the latest data that were obtained 2–3 days before transplantation. Pretransplant data reflecting the five components, including blood glucose, HDL-C level, TG level, BMI, SBP, DBP, and medications for low HDL-C or elevated TG or hypertension, were collected for analyses. These sets of data represented the latest pretransplant data that were routinely obtained 2–3 days before transplantation.

Statistical analyses

Data are expressed as mean \pm SD, unless otherwise indicated. Statistical analyses were conducted with IBM SPSS Statistics v.19 (IBM Corporation, Armonk, NY, USA). Data sets of continuous variables were assessed for normal distribution and homogeneity of variance by the Kolmogorov–Smirnov and Levene's tests before analyses. The Student's *t*-test and chi-squared test were used to compare continuous and categorical variables, respectively, between patients with and without PTDM. To dissect potential pretransplant risk factors of PTDM, we first performed univariate analysis to assess the association of individual variables with the development of PTDM. Variables with a *P*-value <0.1 were selected for subsequent analyses using multivariable logistic regression and the Cox proportional hazards model to assess whether the relationship persisted. To determine whether metabolic syndrome and its components were relevant to the development of PTDM, we assigned the metabolic syndrome and its individual components with a binary value (0 for not present, 1 for present) and conducted further analyses using multivariable logistic regression and the Cox proportional hazards model. A *P*-value <0.05 was considered statistically significant.

Results

Study cohort characteristics

The included recipients were mainly on a tacrolimus-based regimen (tacrolimus + MMF + glucocorticoids) in the first year after transplantation. Of the included 633 non-diabetic kidney recipients, 26.2% (166/633) developed PTDM in

the first year post-transplant and the mean time to PTDM was 5.7 \pm 2.4 months. Among the PTDM patients, a majority (74.1%) was diagnosed within 6 months after transplantation. The acute rejection post-transplant was similar between PTDM and non-PTDM patients (11.4% vs 10.7%, *P*=0.839). No differences were detected between PTDM and non-PTDM patients regarding gender composition, smoking, hemodialysis rate, hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection, HCV infection, antihypertensive medication, and statin use before transplantation; while the PTDM patients were older than non-PTDM patients (*P*=0.012) and had a significantly increased family history of DM (*P*=0.035). The percentage of pretransplant metabolic syndrome was apparently higher in PTDM compared with non-PTDM patients (25.9% vs 14.6%, *P*=0.014). PTDM patients had obviously higher FPG (5.6 \pm 0.9 vs 4.8 \pm 1.1 mmol/L, *P*=0.026) and BMI (26.4 \pm 4.6 vs 23.1 \pm 2.9 kg/m², *P*=0.006), and a lower level of HDL-C (1.14 \pm 0.19 vs 1.24 \pm 0.23 mmol/L, *P*=0.015) compared with non-PTDM. The remaining components, plasma TG level and blood pressure, were similar between the two study groups. To exclude the potential disturbance of use of prednisone or tacrolimus (post-transplant factors) on the predictive power of the current study, we also took these factors into consideration. After careful comparison, we did not observe any differences regarding the dose or duration of prednisone or tacrolimus between PTDM and non-PTDM patients (data not included). The demographic characteristics and pretransplant laboratory parameters between PTDM and non-PTDM patients are shown in Table 1.

Logistic regression analyses of pretransplant risk factors of PTDM

To address the potential pretransplant risk factors of PTDM, we first conducted univariate logistic regression analyses (with unadjusted OR) for all the collected variables. The analyses showed that the following variables were associated with higher risk of PTDM (*P*>0.1): older age (OR 1.07, 95% CI 1.02–1.12, *P*=0.013), family history of DM (OR 2.46, 95% CI 1.05–5.74, *P*=0.038), and presence of metabolic syndrome (OR 3.50, 95% CI 1.53–8.25, *P*=0.011) as well as its components of FPG >5.6 mmol/L (OR 2.93, 95% CI 1.28–6.71, *P*=0.011), HDL <0.9 mmol/L (men), <1.0 mmol/L (women) (OR 2.74, 95% CI 1.02–7.32, *P*=0.045), TG >1.7 mmol/L (OR 2.17, 95% CI 0.92–5.12, *P*=0.077), and BMI >28 kg/m² (OR 3.92, 95% CI 0.99–15.53, *P*=0.052). Next, multivariable logistic regression analysis adjusted for age and family history of DM showed that presence of metabolic syndrome (adjusted

Table 1 Characteristics and pretransplant metabolic syndrome in PTDM and non-PTDM patients

Variables	PTDM (n=166)	Non-PTDM (n=467)	P-value
Age (years)	54±9	47±12	0.012
Female gender (%)	45.8	46.9	0.901
Smoking (%)	25.9	23.6	0.790
Family history of DM (%)	37.3	19.5	0.035
Hemodialysis (%)	83.1	87.8	0.467
Time to PTDM (months)	5.7±2.4	–	–
HBV positive (%)	14.5	13.1	0.632
HCV positive (%)	8.4	7.7	0.783
Antihypertensive medication (%)	88.6	82.7	0.410
Statin medication (%)	22.9	20.3	0.565
Metabolic syndrome (%)	25.9	14.6	0.014
FPG (mmol/L)	5.6±0.9	4.8±1.1	0.026
HDL-C (mmol/L)	1.14±0.19	1.24±0.23	0.015
TG (mmol/L)	1.51±0.39	1.40±0.44	0.098
BMI (kg/m ²)	26.4±4.6	23.1±2.9	0.006
SBP (mmHg)	139±15	141±19	0.362
DBP (mmHg)	87±11	85±13	0.493

Notes: Data are shown as mean ± SD, otherwise indicated. To detect differences between PTDM and non-PTDM patients, the Student's *t*-test and chi-squared test were used to compare continuous and categorical variables, respectively.

Abbreviations: DM, diabetes mellitus; FPG, fasting plasma glucose; HBV, hepatitis B virus; HCV, hepatitis C virus; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; PTDM, post-transplantation diabetes mellitus; TG, triglycerides.

OR 1.28, 95% CI 1.04–1.51, *P*=0.038) was an independent predictor of development of PTDM. A separate multivariable logistic regression analysis incorporating the five metabolic syndrome components, as well as age and family history of DM, showed that both FPG >5.6 mmol/L (adjusted OR 1.72,

95% CI 1.14–2.29, *P*=0.027) and BMI >28 kg/m² (adjusted OR 1.59, 95% CI 1.10–1.92, *P*=0.036) were also independent pretransplant risk factors (Table 2).

Cox proportional hazards model for prediction of pretransplant risk factors of PTDM

We next conducted survival analysis using a Cox proportional hazards model. By univariate analyses, we identified similar variables (as also identified through logistic regression analyses) associated with higher risk of PTDM: older age (OR 1.06, 95% CI 1.02–1.09, *P*=0.012), family history of DM (OR 2.07, 95% CI 1.04–4.10, *P*=0.038), and presence of metabolic syndrome (OR 3.35, 95% CI 1.69–7.25, *P*=0.006) as well as its components of FPG >5.6 mmol/L (OR 2.60, 95% CI 1.33–5.08, *P*=0.005), HDL <0.9 mmol/L (men), <1.0 mmol/L (women) (OR 2.45, 95% CI 1.15–5.25, *P*=0.021), TG >1.7 mmol/L (OR 2.08, 95% CI 1.03–4.18, *P*=0.040), and BMI >28 kg/m² (OR 2.63, 95% CI 1.02–6.79, *P*=0.045). By incorporating age, family history of DM and presence of metabolic syndrome into the model, we observed that presence of metabolic syndrome was able to predict PTDM independently (adjusted OR 2.75, 95% CI 1.45–6.05, *P*=0.021). By incorporating age, family history of DM, and the five metabolic syndrome components into the model, we found that BMI >28 kg/m² (adjusted OR 3.19, 95% CI 1.20–8.47, *P*=0.020) was an independent risk factor of PTDM (Table 3).

Discussion

To our knowledge, this is the first attempt to address the impact of metabolic syndrome and its components on the

Table 2 Univariate and multivariable logistic regression analyses for prediction of risk factors of PTDM

Variables	Unadjusted OR (95% CI)	P-value	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	P-value
Age by year	1.07 (1.02–1.12)	0.013		
Female gender	1.02 (0.47–2.20)	0.967		
Smoking	1.17 (0.54–2.55)	0.691		
Family history of DM	2.46 (1.05–5.74)	0.038		
Hemodialysis	1.22 (0.89–2.02)	0.521		
HBV positive	1.37 (0.60–3.14)	0.453		
HCV positive	0.92 (0.31–2.76)	0.885		
Antihypertensive medication	1.63 (0.51–5.22)	0.413		
Statin medication	1.11 (0.42–2.94)	0.545		
Metabolic syndrome	3.50 (1.53–8.25)	0.011	1.28 (1.04–1.51)	0.038
FPG >5.6 mmol/L	2.93 (1.28–6.71)	0.011	1.72 (1.14–2.29)	0.027
HDL <0.9 mmol/L (men), <1.0 mmol/L (women)	2.74 (1.02–7.32)	0.045		
TG >1.7 mmol/L	2.17 (0.92–5.12)	0.077		
BMI >28 kg/m ²	3.92 (0.99–15.53)	0.052	1.59 (1.10–1.92)	0.036
SBP >130 mmHg or DBP >85 mmHg	2.17 (0.64–7.34)	0.265		

Abbreviations: DM, diabetes mellitus; FPG, fasting plasma glucose; HBV, hepatitis B virus; HCV, hepatitis C virus; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; PTDM, post-transplantation diabetes mellitus; TG, triglycerides.

Table 3 Cox proportional hazards model for prediction of pretransplant risk factors of PTDM

Variables	Unadjusted OR (95% CI)	P-value	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	P-value
Age by year	1.06 (1.02–1.09)	0.012		
Female gender	1.02 (0.53–1.98)	0.949		
Smoker	1.12 (0.58–2.18)	0.736		
Family history of DM	2.07 (1.04–4.10)	0.038		
Hemodialysis	1.37 (0.61–2.31)	0.468		
HBV positive	1.40 (0.70–2.82)	0.344		
HCV positive	0.96 (0.37–2.46)	0.925		
Antihypertensive medication	1.50 (0.53–4.25)	0.445		
Statin medication	1.10 (0.48–2.53)	0.816		
Metabolic syndrome	3.35 (1.69–7.25)	0.006	2.75 (1.45–6.05)	0.021
FPG >5.6 mmol/L	2.60 (1.33–5.08)	0.005		
HDL <0.9 mmol/L (men), <1.0 mmol/L (women)	2.45 (1.15–5.25)	0.021		
TG >1.7 mmol/L	2.08 (1.03–4.18)	0.040		
BMI >28 kg/m ²	2.63 (1.02–6.79)	0.045	3.19 (1.20–8.47)	0.020
SBP >130 mmHg or DBP >85 mmHg	2.03 (0.79–5.23)	0.143		

Abbreviations: DM, diabetes mellitus; FPG, fasting plasma glucose; HBV, hepatitis B virus; HCV, hepatitis C virus; HDL-C, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol; PTDM, post-transplantation diabetes mellitus; TG, triglycerides.

development of PTDM in Chinese patients receiving a first kidney transplant. The major findings of the current study are: 1) pretransplant metabolic syndrome is an independent risk factor of the development of PTDM in Chinese patients, which is consistent with previous studies,^{5,18} and 2) FPG >5.6 mmol/L and BMI >28 kg/m², two major metabolic syndrome components, are also independently associated with the development of PTDM. Because the components of the metabolic syndrome are manageable and/or can be treated with drugs, identification of these risk factors may allow timely intervention to prevent the development of PTDM.

In the general population, metabolic syndrome is frequently associated with the development of type 2 DM. Chakkerla et al suggest that both PTDM and type 2 M share highly overlapping pretransplant risk factors, of which the metabolic syndrome is a prominent one.¹ The prevalence of metabolic syndrome in the present cohort was lower than that in previous studies,^{5,18} which may be due to ethnic differences. Nevertheless, we consistently found that pretransplant metabolic syndrome was an independent predictor for PTDM (Tables 2 and 3).

Metabolic syndrome is a cluster of five components, including obesity (BMI >30 kg/m²). In the Chinese population, BMI >28 kg/m² is used as a clinical cutoff for obesity regardless of gender.¹⁷ It is a frequent finding that higher BMI, especially obesity, promotes the development of PTDM and increases the risk of graft loss.^{3,7–9,19} In the current study with a Chinese cohort, by both multivariable logistic regression analysis and a Cox proportional hazards model, we consistently observed that pretransplant obesity was robustly associated with PTDM (Tables 2 and 3). Together with

the finding that kidney recipients tend to gain weight post-transplant,²⁰ it therefore should be of clinical benefit to reduce BMI (eg, by modification of lifestyle) before transplantation, especially for obese recipients. It has been shown that higher muscle mass, rather than fat mass, predicts longer survival in dialysis patients.^{21,22} Therefore, interventions aimed at decreasing fat mass while increasing muscle mass pretransplant may decrease the incidence of PTDM.¹

FPG >5.6 mmol/L, defined as impaired fasting glycemia (IFG), is a major component of metabolic syndrome. In the general population, IFG robustly predicts type 2 DM.^{23–25} In kidney recipients, however, it is still debated whether IFG is able to independently predict PTDM. Results from Chakkerla et al and Cosio et al support a significant association between IFG and the development of PTDM,^{7,9} whereas Bayer et al provided negative results.⁵ When evaluated as a continuous variable, FPG is frequently associated with the development of PTDM.^{5,10} In the current study, we observed that IFG is a significant risk factor for PTDM, as assessed by the multivariable logistic regression analysis. Additional analysis incorporating plasma glucose as a continuous variable also gave similar results (data not shown). Therefore, we argue that pretransplant IFG is significantly associated with PTDM and that recipients with IFG may require glucose-lowering therapy before kidney transplantation.

In the current study, using multivariable logistic regression analysis and a Cox proportional hazards model, we showed that older age and family history of DM were two independent predictors for PTDM (data not shown), which is consistent with previous findings.^{3,7,9,10,12} Gender and HBV infection were not significant risk factors for PTDM in our

analyses, which is supported by previous studies.^{3,5,8,26} HCV infection, a previously identified independent predictor,^{3,10,13} was not associated with PTDM in our observations. It has been documented that HCV promotes insulin resistance²⁷ and that the diabetogenic effect is prompted by viral hindering of hepatic glucose and insulin metabolism.^{28–30} Although the HCV infection rates were similar between PTDM and non-PTDM patients in our study, it is still possible that the HCV disease was more active in the PTDM patients, which may partially contribute to the impaired glucose profile of this cohort. Therefore, to address more fully the relationship between HCV infection (as well as other infectious diseases, eg, HBV) and PTDM, the disease activity/severity should be taken into consideration.

There are three apparent limitations to this study. First, our data were retrospectively collected from a single center with a cohort of 633 recipients, which may be regarded as a relatively small, local sample size. Second, it is widely recognized that tacrolimus is more diabetogenic than other immunosuppressants, eg, cyclosporine.^{31–33} Although the immunosuppressive regimen was most often defined as tacrolimus based in our cohort, the dose and/or duration of tacrolimus were likely to vary between PTDM and non-PTDM patients, which could interfere with our analyses. Third, it is highly possible that some kidney recipients develop PTDM after 1 year post-transplant, which may introduce bias in our analysis. Therefore, future studies with larger sample size, longer follow-up, and stricter definitions of the immunosuppressive regimen are needed to confirm the current findings.

Conclusion

In summary, we have documented that pretransplant metabolic syndrome and its components, obesity (BMI >28 kg/m²) and IFG (FPG >5.6 mmol/L), are independent risk factors for the development of PTDM in Chinese non-diabetic patients receiving a first renal transplant. Interventions aimed at reversing obesity and/or IFG before transplantation may reduce the incidence of PTDM for kidney recipients in the Chinese population.

Ethics approval

The current study adhered to the Declaration of Helsinki and was approved by the Ethics Committee of The Third Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical University. All patients provided written informed consent.

Data sharing statement

Data will be available upon reasonable request, which also needs to be reviewed and approved by the ethics committee.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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