IMPACT OF PITAVASTATIN ON DEVELOPMENT OF NEW-ONSET DIABETES MELLITUS IN ASIAN POPULATION: THREE-YEAR CLINICAL FOLLOW UP RESULTS

Poster Contributions
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Background: Although statin therapy is beneficial for vascular diseases, the relationship between specific statin therapy and the incidence of new-onset diabetes mellitus (DM) remains uncertain. We evaluated the impact of Pitavastatin therapy on the development of new-onset DM from 3-year clinical follow up data in Asian population.

Methods: From January 2004 to September 2009, a total of 3,147 consecutive patients who did not have DM were enrolled. New-onset DM was defined as having a fasting blood glucose ≥126mg/dL or HbA1c ≥6.5%. Baseline characteristics between the Pitavastatin and the control group were propensity score matched (PSM, C-statics=0.868). Three-year incidence of new-onset DM was compared between the two groups.

Results: At baseline, patients in the Pitavastatin group had higher prevalence of elderly, male gender, dyslipidemia, coronary artery disease, smoking history, alcoholic history, higher levels of total cholesterol, triglyceride and LDL-C. The incidence of new-onset DM was higher in the Pitavastatin group at 3 years (6.8% vs. 2.0%, p<0.001). Following PSM (C-statics=0.868), the 2 groups were well balanced and 3-year follow up showed higher incidence of new-onset DM in the Pitavastatin group (8.4% vs. 0%, p=0.004, figure).

Conclusions: In our study, chronic pitavastatin use was associated with increased incidence of new-onset DM at 3 years.