

Impact of Lifestyle-Related Factors on All-Cause and Cause-Specific Mortality in Patients With Type 2 Diabetes

The Taichung Diabetes Study

CHENG-CHIEH LIN, MD, PHD^{1,2,3,4}
 CHIA-ING LI, MPH^{1,4,5}
 CHIU-SHONG LIU, MPH, MD^{1,2}
 WEN-YUAN LIN, MD, PHD^{1,2,4}

MARTIN MAO-TSU FUH, MD, PHD⁶
 SING-YU YANG, BS⁷
 CHENG-CHUN LEE, MD^{1,8}
 TSAI-CHUNG LI, PHD^{3,7}

OBJECTIVE—To examine whether combined lifestyle behaviors have an impact on all-cause and cause-specific mortality in patients aged 30–94 years with type 2 diabetes (T2DM).

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS—Participants included 5,686 patients >30 years old with T2DM who were enrolled in a Diabetes Care Management Program at a medical center in central Taiwan before 2007. Lifestyle behaviors consisted of smoking, alcohol drinking, physical inactivity, and carbohydrate intake. The main outcomes were all-cause and cause-specific mortality. Cox proportional hazards models were used to examine the association between combined lifestyle behaviors and mortality.

RESULTS—The mortality rate among men was 24.10 per 1,000 person-years, and that among women was 17.25 per 1,000 person-years. After adjusting for the traditional risk factors, we found that combined lifestyle behavior was independently associated with all-cause mortality and mortality due to diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and cancer. Patients with three or more points were at a 3.50-fold greater risk of all-cause mortality (95% CI 2.06–5.96) and a 4.94-fold (1.62–15.06), 4.24-fold (1.20–14.95), and 1.31-fold (0.39–4.41) greater risk of diabetes-specific, CVD-specific, and cancer-specific mortality, respectively, compared with patients with zero points. Among these associations, the combined lifestyle behavior was not significantly associated with cancer mortality.

CONCLUSIONS—Combined lifestyle behavior is a strong predictor of all-cause and cause-specific mortality in patients with T2DM.

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Type 2 diabetes (T2DM) and its complications are leading causes of premature mortality, imposing a heavy burden at the individual and societal level (1,2). With the Westernization of diet behaviors, the prevalence of T2DM has increased dramatically in Taiwan. The National Nutrition Survey in Taiwan revealed that the prevalence of T2DM

among men aged ≥ 65 years had increased dramatically: from 13.1 to 17.6 to 28.5% in 1993–1996, 2002, and 2005–2008, respectively (3). The International Diabetes Federation (2) proposed that the causes of the increase in diabetes prevalence were population aging and unhealthy lifestyle behaviors. The components of these unhealthy lifestyle

behaviors included being physically inactive, smoking, alcohol drinking, and having an unhealthy diet (4–6).

T2DM is also an important cause of microvascular and macrovascular diseases. Lifestyle modifications in conjunction with antidiabetes medications can prevent premature morbidity and mortality (5,7). However, for individuals with diabetes, the most difficult task is to strike a balance between the individual's desires and compliance with behavior modification for disease management. It has been reported that individuals with diabetes who practice healthy lifestyle behaviors have better glycemic control (8) and that better glycemic control is associated with lower mortality (9). Although the effects of these individual or combined lifestyle behaviors on mortality have been well studied in general populations (10–18), little is known about the association between these lifestyle behaviors and mortality in patients with T2DM (5,19). Understanding the relationships of these modifiable predictors on mortality in patients with T2DM will have great clinical significance for diabetes care.

The Taichung Diabetes Study is a population-based cohort study of ~6,000 middle-aged and older ethnic Chinese patients with T2DM who enrolled in the Diabetes Care Management Program (DCMP) of a medical center in Taiwan. The DCMP provides financial incentives for physicians to increase exhaustive follow-up visits, including annual self-care education and assessment by care managers and a clinical nutrition practitioner, annual eye examinations, and four annual laboratory tests. The DCMP provided a unique opportunity to quantify the overall impact of lifestyle factors, including smoking, alcohol drinking, regular exercise, and carbohydrate intake, on mortality. The purpose of this study was to fill this gap in knowledge by investigating the prospective associations among lifestyle factors and all-cause, diabetes-, cardiovascular disease (CVD)-,

From the ¹School of Medicine, College of Medicine, China Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan; the ²Department of Family Medicine, China Medical University Hospital, Taichung, Taiwan; the ³Department of Healthcare Administration, College of Health Science, Asia University, Taichung, Taiwan; the ⁴Department of Medical Research, China Medical University Hospital, Taichung, Taiwan; the ⁵Department of Public Health, College of Public Health, China Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan; the ⁶Division of Endocrinology and Metabolism, Department of Medicine, China Medical University Hospital, Taichung, Taiwan; the ⁷Graduate Institute of Biostatistics, China Medical University, Taichung, Taiwan; and the ⁸Department of Neurology, China Medical University Hospital, Taichung, Taiwan.

Corresponding author: Tsai-Chung Li, tcli@mail.cmu.edu.tw.

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Lifestyle behaviors and mortality

and cancer-specific mortality, independently of HbA_{1c}, and several baseline traditional factors, in a large cohort of ethnic Chinese patients with T2DM who were followed up for more than 4 years.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

—Patients with T2DM were selected from among all participants in the DCMP at China Medical University Hospital (CMUH), a medical center in Taichung, Taiwan. The DCMP is a nurse case-management program established by the Taiwan Bureau of National Health Insurance in 2002. All patients with a clinically confirmed diagnosis of T2DM, based on the criteria of the American Diabetes Association (ICD-9-CM, diagnosis code 250), were invited to participate. At the time of entering the DCMP, enrollees underwent a series of blood tests, urine tests, and body measurements. In addition, participants were required to complete a standardized, computerized questionnaire administered by a case-management nurse to record previous or current disease status as well as lifestyle behaviors. All patients had to go through a nutrition education program with a clinical nutrition practitioner, and their 24-h recall-based diet report was taken during the nutrition education program. Patients with type 1 diabetes (ICD-9-CM, code 250.x1/x3) were excluded.

Participants who were enrolled in the DCMP before the end of August 2007 were identified from an automated registry. There were 9,936 patients with diabetes identified in the dataset. All identified patients who had been continuously enrolled in the program until August 2008 or until death were included. Patients with <1 year of follow-up were excluded. A total of 1,818 patients were excluded. The rationale for those criteria was that we needed patients who could provide at least 1 year of follow-up in order to exclude deaths occurring in the first year of follow-up and avoid potential bias due to the existence of disease. After we excluded those who had missing data for any variables considered in the study, 5,686 patients with T2DM were included in the analysis.

Lifestyle-related factors

Data from baseline information were retrieved from the DCMP database to assess the lifestyle factors of interest. The lifestyle scores were assigned based on previous research (6,10,12,20) and age- and

Table 1—Comparisons of baseline sociodemographic factors, lifestyle behaviors, diabetes-related variables, drug-related variables, diabetes-related diseases, and blood biochemical indexes between survivors and nonsurvivors with T2DM enrolled in the DCMP at CMUH (n = 5,686)

N	Mortality status		P
	Survivors	Nonsurvivors	
Sociodemographic factors			
Sex			0.001
Female	2,560 (48.70)	173 (40.33)	
Male	2,697 (51.30)	256 (59.67)	
Age (years)	57.68 ± 11.65	68.66 ± 11.38	<0.0001
Lifestyle factors			
BMI (kg/m ²)			<0.0001
<18.5: underweight	67 (1.27)	16 (3.73)	
18.5–23.99: normal weight	1,880 (35.76)	179 (41.72)	
24–26.99: overweight	1,739 (33.08)	151 (35.20)	
≥27: obese	1,571 (29.88)	83 (19.35)	
Smoking			0.54
No	4,213 (80.14)	338 (78.79)	
Yes	1,044 (19.86)	91 (21.21)	
Alcohol drinking			0.84
No	4,682 (89.06)	384 (89.51)	
Yes	575 (10.94)	45 (10.49)	
Exercising			0.02
No	2,291 (43.58)	213 (49.65)	
Yes	2,966 (56.42)	216 (50.35)	
Carbohydrate intake (%)			0.30
≤65	5,004 (95.19)	403 (93.94)	
>65	253 (4.81)	26 (6.06)	
Diabetes-related variables			
Duration of diabetes medication (years)	6.02 ± 6.84	9.71 ± 8.21	<0.0001
Type of diabetes treatment			<0.0001
Oral hypoglycemic drug	4,314 (82.06)	335 (78.09)	
Inject insulin	81 (1.54)	8 (1.86)	
Both	434 (8.26)	70 (16.32)	
Diet or exercise	428 (8.14)	16 (3.73)	
Drug-related variables			
Hypertension drug treatment			<0.0001
No	3,123 (59.41)	211 (49.18)	
Yes	2,134 (40.59)	218 (50.82)	
Diabetes-related diseases			
Obesity			0.006
No	3,761 (71.54)	334 (77.86)	
Yes	1,496 (28.46)	95 (22.14)	
Hypertension			<0.0001
No	3,194 (60.76)	211 (49.18)	
Yes	2,063 (39.24)	218 (50.82)	
Hyperlipidemia			0.17
No	3,631 (69.07)	282 (65.73)	
Yes	1,626 (30.93)	147 (34.27)	
DKA			0.06
No	5,205 (99.01)	420 (97.90)	
Yes	52 (0.99)	9 (2.10)	
HHNK			0.02
No	5,129 (97.57)	410 (95.57)	
Yes	128 (2.43)	19 (4.43)	

Table 1—Continued

	Mortality status		P
	Survivors	Nonsurvivors	
Severe hypoglycemia			<0.0001
No	5,157 (98.10)	404 (94.17)	
Yes	100 (1.90)	25 (5.83)	
Stroke			<0.0001
No	4,877 (92.77)	346 (80.65)	
Yes	380 (7.23)	83 (19.35)	
Coronary artery disease			0.001
No	4,951 (94.18)	387 (90.21)	
Yes	306 (5.82)	42 (9.79)	
Myocardial infarction			0.0002
No	4,786 (91.04)	367 (85.55)	
Yes	471 (8.96)	62 (14.45)	
Peripheral neuropathy			<0.0001
No	4,430 (84.27)	305 (71.10)	
Yes	827 (15.73)	124 (28.90)	
Intermittent claudication			0.0005
No	5,175 (98.44)	412 (96.04)	
Yes	82 (1.56)	17 (3.96)	
Neuropathy			<0.0001
No	4,862 (92.49)	364 (84.85)	
Yes	395 (7.51)	65 (15.15)	
Nephropathy			<0.0001
No	4,787 (91.06)	334 (77.86)	
Yes	470 (8.94)	95 (22.14)	
Blood biochemical indexes			
Triglyceride (mg/dL)	169.60 ± 223.80	159.40 ± 130.30	0.15
HDL cholesterol (mg/dL)	41.06 ± 11.40	40.83 ± 12.30	0.71
LDL cholesterol (mg/dL)	123.30 ± 38.43	122.60 ± 45.94	0.78
HbA _{1c} (%)	8.44 ± 2.03	8.69 ± 2.16	0.02
Fasting plasma glucose (mg/dL)	164.30 ± 58.34	180.20 ± 76.07	<0.0001
eGFR (mL/min/1.73 m ²)	107.90 ± 34.82	85.44 ± 35.74	<0.0001

Data are *n* (%) or means ± SD, unless otherwise indicated. Differences in continuous variables were tested with the Student *t* test. Differences in categorical variables were tested with the χ^2 test. eGFR, estimated glomerular filtration rate.

sex-adjusted mortality of the lifestyle behavior categories. The lifestyle behaviors of smoking, alcohol drinking, physical activity, and carbohydrate intake were each divided into two groups. The non-smoking group included those who had never smoked, and those in the smoking group were current or past smokers. Individuals who self-reported alcohol drinking or regular exercise or not were classified into the group with this specific characteristic. "Regular" was defined as at least once per week for >1 month continuously. The high carbohydrate intake included those who had total kilocalories from carbohydrate intake $\geq 65\%$ (20). The percentage of the total kilocalories from carbohydrate intake came from the 24-h food diary recording all food items an individual ate. The common unit or portion size for each food item was

specified. The daily caloric intake was calculated by multiplying the amount of consumption of each item by its caloric content per serving and totaling the caloric intake for all food items. The percentage of total kilocalories from carbohydrate intake was then derived, and carbohydrate intake was further categorized according to the Acceptable Macronutrient Distribution Ranges for carbohydrate, which are 45–65%, provided by Institute of Medicine Dietary Reference Intakes for a healthy eating pattern for adults (20). The most common source of carbohydrate was rice, and next was wheat. The lifestyle score for each patient was created by assigning one point to each of the four lifestyle behaviors and then summing the accumulated points for the four factors, with a range of zero to four points. A higher score indicated an

increase in lifestyle behaviors, and we hypothesized that mortality would increase as the lifestyle score increased.

Covariates

Weight and height were measured with an autoanthropometer (HW-666; Super-View), with the subjects shoeless and wearing light clothing. BMI was measured as kilograms divided by the square of height in meters. Blood was drawn with minimal trauma from an antecubital vein in the morning after a 12-h overnight fast and was sent for analysis within 4 hours of collection. Biochemical markers such as serum creatinine, fasting plasma glucose, HDL cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, and triglyceride were analyzed by a biochemical autoanalyzer (Lx-20; Beckman Coulter Synchron System, Beckman Coulter, Fullerton, CA) at the Clinical Laboratory Department of CMUH.

Outcome measures

Primary outcome measures were all-cause mortality and mortality owing to diabetes (ICD-9-CM, diagnosis code 250), CVD (ICD-9-CM, diagnosis codes 390–459), or cancer (ICD-9-CM, diagnosis codes 140–208). The Taiwan National Death Index, a database that contains records of deaths of Taiwanese citizens, was used to identify possible decedents during the follow-up period. After deaths had been identified, they were confirmed by our registry. By linking the unique identification numbers with this computerized file, we identified 429 deaths in this cohort by the end of 2008.

Statistical analyses

We used Cox proportional hazards models to evaluate the association between mortality and each lifestyle factor individually and then the lifestyle scores. We calculated adjusted hazard ratios (HRs) (95% CI) by adjusting for age, sex, and multiple variables. Linear trends were evaluated using the Wald test, with the lifestyle score treated as a continuous variable. To assess whether the estimates of the combined lifestyle behaviors on mortality were sensitive to diabetes complications, we excluded patients with stroke, CVD, diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), and hyperglycemia hyperosmolar nonketoadicidosis (HHNK) and performed a multivariate analysis. In addition, stratified analysis according to smoking status was performed to examine the effect of combined lifestyle behaviors on mortality. We examined the proportional hazards

assumption, both graphically and by testing the significance of interaction terms for the lifestyle scores and years of follow-up, and found no statistically significant violation. All *P* values were two-tailed, and a *P* value <0.05 was considered statistically significant. All analyses were performed with the SAS statistical package for Windows (version 9.1; SAS, Cary, NC).

RESULTS—The median follow-up was 4.02 years, and 429 of the 5,686 patients died during this period. The crude mortality rate was 20.77 per 1,000 person-years (24.10 and 17.25 per 1,000 person-years for men and women, respectively). Cancer was the leading cause of death (*n* = 122; crude rate 5.91 per 1,000 person-years), followed by diabetes (*n* = 105; crude rate 5.08 per 1,000 person-years) and CVD (*n* = 83; crude rate 4.02 per 1,000 person-years). Altogether, these causes accounted for 72.26% of all deaths. For cancer prevalence, liver was the leading cause of cancer mortality (*n* = 29), followed by colon (*n* = 17) and lung (*n* = 15). Altogether, these cases accounted for 50.00% of all cancer deaths. Table 1 shows the comparisons of baseline sociodemographic factors, lifestyle behaviors, diabetes-related variables, drug-related variables, diabetes-related diseases, and blood biochemical indexes between survivors and nonsurvivors with T2DM enrolled in the DCMP at CMUH.

Table 2 shows the HRs for each of the four lifestyle behaviors with all-cause and cause-specific mortality. With multivariate adjustment for all other lifestyle behaviors and comorbidities, all individual lifestyle behaviors were significant for all-cause mortality except carbohydrate intake. The patterns of associations for physical inactivity were comparable with total mortality for deaths from diabetes. The HRs of CVD- or cancer-specific mortality for all individual lifestyle behaviors were generally absent.

A higher lifestyle score was significantly associated with an increased risk of all-cause, diabetes-specific, CVD-specific, and cancer-specific mortality (*P* for trend <0.001, <0.001, 0.003, and 0.07, respectively) (Table 3). With multivariate adjustment, patients with more than three points had a 3.50-fold greater risk of all-cause mortality (95% CI 2.06–5.96), a 4.94-fold greater risk of diabetes-specific mortality (1.62–15.06), and a 4.24-fold greater risk of CVD-specific mortality (1.20–14.95), compared with patients with zero points.

Table 2—Adjusted HRs for lifestyle-related factors and risk of all-cause, diabetes, cardiovascular, and cancer mortality in diabetic patients enrolled in the DCMP of a medical center (n = 5,686)

Lifestyle factors	All cause (n = 429 deaths)			Diabetes (n = 105 deaths)			CVD (n = 83 deaths)			Cancer (n = 122 deaths)		
	Deaths/cohort	Age and sex-adjusted HR (95% CI)	Adjusted HR (95% CI) ^a	Deaths	Age and sex-adjusted HR (95% CI)	Adjusted HR (95% CI) ^a	Deaths	Age and sex-adjusted HR (95% CI)	Adjusted HR (95% CI) ^a	Deaths	Age and sex-adjusted HR (95% CI)	Adjusted HR (95% CI) ^a
Smoking												
No	338/4,551	1.00	1.00	85	1.00	1.00	65	1.00	1.00	95	1.00	1.00
Yes	91/1,135	1.57 (1.21–2.02)***	1.31 (1.01–1.71)*	20 (0.90–2.64)	1.54 (0.61–1.87)	1.06 (0.61–1.87)	18 (0.94–2.93)	1.66 (0.94–2.93)	1.56 (0.86–2.81)	27 (0.97–2.49)	1.56 (0.97–2.49)	1.47 (0.91–2.39)
Alcohol drinking												
No	384/5,066	1.00	1.00	97	1.00	1.00	73	1.00	1.00	111	1.00	1.00
Yes	45/620	1.32 (0.96–1.83)	1.43 (1.03–2.00)*	8 (0.48–2.16)	1.02 (0.60–2.82)	1.31 (0.60–2.82)	10 (0.82–3.30)	1.65 (0.82–3.30)	1.77 (0.86–3.61)	11 (0.54–1.98)	1.04 (0.54–1.98)	0.91 (0.47–1.77)
Exercising												
Yes	216/3,182	1.00	1.00	41	1.00	1.00	44	1.00	1.00	72	1.00	1.00
No	213/2,504	1.81 (1.50–2.20)***	1.63 (1.34–1.99)***	64 (1.90–4.20)***	2.82 (1.73–3.93)***	2.61 (1.73–3.93)***	39 (1.14–2.73)*	1.76 (1.14–2.73)*	1.47 (0.94–2.30)	50 (0.87–1.81)	1.26 (0.87–1.81)	1.17 (0.80–1.70)
Carbohydrate intake (%)												
≤65	403/5,407	1.00	1.00	101	1.00	1.00	79	1.00	1.00	112	1.00	1.00
>65	26/279	1.36 (0.92–2.02)	1.39 (0.92–2.09)	4 (0.31–2.27)	0.84 (0.32–2.45)	0.89 (0.32–2.45)	4 (0.39–2.94)	1.08 (0.39–2.94)	1.21 (0.44–3.36)	10 (0.98–3.58)	1.87 (0.98–3.58)	1.69 (0.85–3.38)

Data are *n* unless otherwise indicated. ^aMultivariate adjustment for age, sex, lifestyle factors, BMI, hypertension, hypertension drug treatment, type of diabetes treatment, glomerular filtration rate, HbA_{1c}, DDK, HHNK, severe hypoglycemia, stroke, myocardial infarction, peripheral neuropathy, intermittent claudication, neuropathy, nephropathy, HDL cholesterol, and LDL cholesterol. ****P* < 0.001. ***P* < 0.01. **P* < 0.05.

Table 3—Mortality lifestyle-related factors and risk of all-cause, diabetes, cardiovascular, and cancer mortality in diabetic patients enrolled in the DCMF of a medical center (n = 5,686)

Lifestyle factors	All-cause (n = 429 deaths)		Diabetes (n = 105 deaths)		CVD (n = 83 deaths)		Cancer (n = 122 deaths)				
	Deaths/ cohort	Age and sex-adjusted HR (95% CI)	Deaths/ cohort	Age and sex-adjusted HR (95% CI)	Deaths/ cohort	Age and sex-adjusted HR (95% CI)	Deaths/ cohort	Age and sex-adjusted HR (95% CI)			
Score	0	153/2,381	1.00	1.00	31	1.00	31	1.00	48	1.00	1.00
		1.69	1.65	2.43	2.45	1.61	1.48	1.44	1.84	1.48	1.48
1	194/2,298	(1.37–2.09)***	(1.33–2.05)***	(1.57–3.78)***	(1.56–3.84)***	2.43	2.34	53	1.84	1.61	1.61
		2.30	2.08	3.71	2.32	2.43	2.34	18	1.84	1.84	1.61
2	65/786	(1.69–3.12)***	(1.53–2.84)***	(1.40–5.27)**	(1.18–4.58)*	(1.24–4.80)*	(1.18–4.63)*	18	(1.04–3.26)*	(0.89–2.90)	1.31
		3.76	3.50	4.84	4.94	4.36	4.24	3	1.80	1.31	1.31
≥3	17/221	(2.22–6.37)***	(2.06–5.96)***	(1.62–14.42)**	(1.62–15.06)**	(1.26–15.15)*	(1.20–14.95)*	3	(0.54–5.99)	(0.39–4.41)	1.31
Trend test		1.55	1.49	1.73	1.67	1.59	1.55	0.07	1.33	1.24	1.24
		(1.37–1.75)***	(1.32–1.69)***	(1.35–2.22)***	(1.29–2.17)***	(1.19–2.11)**	(1.16–2.07)**	0.07	(1.05–1.68)*	(0.98–1.57)	1.24

Data are n unless otherwise indicated. ^aMultivariate adjustment for age, sex, lifestyle factors, hypertension, hypertension drug treatment, type of diabetes treatment, glomerular filtration rate, HbA_{1c}, DDK, HHNK, severe hypoglycemia, stroke, myocardial infarction, peripheral neuropathy, intermittent claudication, neuropathy, nephropathy, HDL cholesterol, and LDL cholesterol. *P < 0.05; **P < 0.01; ***P < 0.001.

Sensitivity analyses were conducted to investigate the potential for bias due to the existence of comorbidities by excluding patients with stroke, CVD, DKA, HHNK, and nephropathy (n = 4,196) (Table 4). Similarly significant associations were found for all-cause and diabetes, CVD-, and cancer-specific mortality, although the HRs became attenuated. We also evaluated the association between all-cause mortality and a combined lifestyle score stratified by smoking status. The results in these two smoking groups were similar to the overall findings.

CONCLUSIONS—In this population-based prospective cohort study of ethnic Chinese patients with T2DM and aged 30–94 years, we found that lifestyle-related factors—including smoking, alcohol drinking, physical inactivity, and high carbohydrate intake—were significantly and independently associated with a higher risk of all-cause and cause-specific mortality. The associations persisted when the confounding effect of clinical disease at baseline was removed by analyzing all patients without baseline comorbidities. To our knowledge, this is the first large prospective cohort study to quantify the combined impact of lifestyle-related factors, especially in relation to high carbohydrate intake, on mortality outcomes among patients with T2DM. Results showed that each individual lifestyle factor has a weak association with mortality; however, together they have a major combined impact on mortality.

In general, the literature is limited with regard to the study of combined lifestyle factors and mortality in general populations (10,12,16–18). A few studies have evaluated the effects of lifestyle intervention on glucose control (8). Little is known about the combined impact of lifestyle factors, such as active smoking, alcohol drinking, physical inactivity, and high carbohydrate intake, on mortality in patients with T2DM. The answer to this question is of particular importance, as the relationships of these lifestyle factors with mortality in patients with T2DM might be different from those in the general population. In a recent prospective cohort study of ethnic Chinese women in Shanghai who never smoked or drank alcohol regularly, the authors investigated the combined impact of normal weight, lower waist-to-hip ratio, daily exercise, total lack of exposure to spouse’s smoking,

Table 4—Mortality lifestyle-related factors and risk of all-cause mortality in diabetic patients enrolled in the DCMP of a medical center, excluding patients with stroke, CVD, DKA, HHNK, and nephropathy and stratified according to smoking status (n = 4,196)

Lifestyle factors	All cause (n = 221 deaths)			Smokers (n = 53 deaths)			Nonsmokers (n = 168 deaths)		
	Deaths/ cohort	Age and sex-adjusted HR (95% CI)	Adjusted HR (95% CI) ^a	Deaths/ cohort	Age and sex-adjusted HR (95% CI)	Adjusted HR (95% CI) ^a	Deaths/ cohort	Age and sex-adjusted HR (95% CI)	Adjusted HR (95% CI) ^a
Score									
0	83/1,774	1.00 1.51	1.00 (1.12–2.05)**	—	—	—	83/1,774	1.00 1.54	1.00 (1.12–2.13)**
1	91/1,667	2.37 (1.57–3.60)***	2.17 (1.42–3.30)***	16/243	1.46 (0.77–2.77)	1.00 (0.70–2.60)	75/1,424	2.99 (1.53–5.88)***	2.57 (1.26–5.23)**
2	37/594	3.72 (1.87–7.41)***	3.22 (1.59–6.51)**	27/451	2.36 (1.01–5.48)*	2.35 (0.98–5.63)	10/143	—	—
≥3	10/161	1.54 (1.29–1.82)***	1.47 (1.24–1.75)***	10/156	1.49 (0.99–2.25)	1.48 (0.96–2.28)	0/5	1.60 (1.24–2.07)***	1.55 (1.19–2.01)**
Trend test	<0.001			0.08			0.001		

Data are n unless otherwise indicated. ^aMultivariate adjustment for age, sex, lifestyle factors, hypertension, hypotension drug treatment, type of diabetes treatment, glomerular filtration rate, HbA_{1c}, severe hypoglycemia, myocardial infarction, peripheral neuropathy, intermittent claudication, neuropathy, HDL cholesterol, and LDL cholesterol. *P < 0.05. **P < 0.01. ***P < 0.001.

and higher daily fruit and vegetable intake. Nechuta et al. (12) showed that women with a lifestyle score of four to five had an HR of 0.57 (95% CI 0.44–0.74) for all-cause mortality and 0.29 (0.16–0.54) for CVD mortality compared with women with a score of zero. Although the individual lifestyle behaviors in this female population and in ours exerted a similar magnitude of strength of association, the effect of the highest score for these lifestyle behaviors in our study was slightly greater than that in the study of Nechuta et al.

A recent study examined whether lifestyle intervention, including physical activity, weight reduction, and dietary counseling, had an effect on 10-year mortality in middle-aged overweight people with impaired glucose tolerance (IGT) (5). The findings indicated that people in lifestyle intervention and control groups using mini-intervention had lower total mortality compared with those from a population-based cohort comprising individuals with IGT. In another quasi-experimental study with a 12-year follow-up of men with IGT, men participating in the diet and exercise intervention group experienced a lowering of overall and ischemic heart disease mortality (21). The current study adds evidence to findings that active smoking, physical inactivity, alcohol drinking, and high carbohydrate intake increase the risk of all-cause mortality and cause-specific mortality in patients with T2DM. These data support the idea that combined lifestyle behaviors may have an overall adverse impact on mortality in patients with T2DM.

Physical activity appeared to have the strongest effect on mortality among patients with diabetes. Possible contributors to the protective effect of physical activity observed in numerous epidemiologic studies included exercise-induced blood pressure lowering and improved body composition, glucose tolerance, insulin sensitivity, and platelet function (22,23). A meta-analysis showed that vigorous and moderate levels of physical activity were associated with reduced risk of coronary artery disease: 27 and 12% reductions, respectively (24).

Our findings have several clinical implications. First, lifestyle behaviors are important factors of all-cause and cause-specific mortality in patients with diabetes. Most of the lifestyle behaviors studied here may be changed by enhancing the subjects' motivation to change through education interventions and through

change in the social environment, such as the promotion of smoking bans in public settings. Second, nutritional education programs that guide patients with T2DM in maintaining a healthy diet should be designed and emphasized in diabetes care to reduce the number of premature deaths associated with higher carbohydrate intake.

Our study has several strengths, including a large number of patients with diabetes, a long follow-up period, the use of a standardized procedure for data collection, and available information on a large number of potential confounding factors. However, there are several limitations that need to be considered when interpreting our results. First, in common with other longitudinal studies, our study did not have a precise questionnaire-based assessment of physical activity, alcohol consumption, or smoking. Although the group indexing by specific characteristic should be regarded as reflecting common perceptions rather than precise measures of levels, this type of questionnaire is well suited for the care management of a larger number of patients with T2DM. Second, patients who self-reported any of these characteristics were placed into groups based on the specific characteristic. These individuals without the specific characteristic may have had these characteristics and have made changes because of their poor health, which could increase the mortality risk in the group without the specific characteristic. In addition, because these behaviors were reported at baseline, we do not know whether these practices were continued or changed during follow-up. Regardless of whether changes in these practices were related to poor health, this kind of measurement error would result in the underestimation of the effect—a lesser threat to validity. Third, despite adjustment for a large number of potential confounders, including medications and complications, residual and unrecognized confounding may be present because of the observational nature of our study. Fourth, we do not have enough power to examine the relationship between lifestyle behaviors and specific types of cancer. Finally, all patients with T2DM in this study were enrolled in a DCMP at a single medical center. They therefore may not be representative of all patients with diabetes in Taiwan. However, the lack of representativeness of our sample does not bias our results in our exploration of this analytic association.

In conclusion, we have shown that the effects of combined lifestyle behaviors led to adverse health consequences, relative to the health of those with no lifestyle behaviors, with respect to all-cause and cause-specific mortality. Mortality risk showed a dose-response relationship with the number of lifestyle behaviors. Clearly, since this was the first prospective population study to address this question, more research is needed.

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C.-C.Li. and T.-C.L. developed the study design, obtained funding, drafted the manuscript, and read and approved the final manuscript. C.-I.L. and S.-Y.Y. acquired data, carried out the statistical analysis, analyzed and interpreted data, critically revised the manuscript, and read and approved the final manuscript. C.-S.L., W.-Y.L., M.M.-T.F., and C.-C.Le. contributed to discussion, reviewed and edited the manuscript, and read and approved the final manuscript.

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