

# Detection of Silent Myocardial Ischemia in Asymptomatic Diabetic Subjects

## The DIAD study

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FOR THE DETECTION OF ISCHEMIA IN  
ASYMPTOMATIC DIABETICS (DIAD)  
INVESTIGATORS\*

**OBJECTIVE** — To assess the prevalence and clinical predictors of silent myocardial ischemia in asymptomatic patients with type 2 diabetes and to test the effectiveness of current American Diabetes Association screening guidelines.

**RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS** — In the Detection of Ischemia in Asymptomatic Diabetics (DIAD) study, 1,123 patients with type 2 diabetes, aged 50–75 years, with no known or suspected coronary artery disease, were randomly assigned to either stress testing and 5-year clinical follow-up or to follow-up only. The prevalence of ischemia in 522 patients randomized to stress testing was assessed by adenosine technetium-99m sestamibi single-photon emission–computed tomography myocardial perfusion imaging.

**RESULTS** — A total of 113 patients (22%) had silent ischemia, including 83 with regional myocardial perfusion abnormalities and 30 with normal perfusion but other abnormalities (i.e., adenosine-induced ST-segment depression, ventricular dilation, or rest ventricular dysfunction). Moderate or large perfusion defects were present in 33 patients. The strongest predictors

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\*A complete list of the Detection of Ischemia in Asymptomatic Diabetics (DIAD) Investigators can be found in the APPENDIX.

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**Abbreviations:** ADA, American Diabetes Association; CAD, coronary artery disease; DIAD, Detection of Ischemia in Asymptomatic Diabetics; ECG, electrocardiogram; SPECT, single-photon emission–computed tomography.

A table elsewhere in this issue shows conventional and Système International (SI) units and conversion factors for many substances.

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for abnormal tests were abnormal Valsalva (odds ratio [OR] 5.6), male sex (2.5), and diabetes duration (5.2). Other traditional cardiac risk factors or inflammatory and prothrombotic markers were not predictive. Ischemic adenosine-induced ST-segment depression with normal perfusion ( $n = 21$ ) was associated with women (OR 3.4). Selecting only patients who met American Diabetes Association guidelines would have failed to identify 41% of patients with silent ischemia.

**CONCLUSIONS** — Silent myocardial ischemia occurs in greater than one in five asymptomatic patients with type 2 diabetes. Traditional and emerging cardiac risk factors were not associated with abnormal stress tests, although cardiac autonomic dysfunction was a strong predictor of ischemia.

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Coronary artery disease (CAD) is the leading cause of death in patients with diabetes (1). Myocardial ischemia in patients with diabetes is often asymptomatic and frequently in an advanced stage when it becomes clinically manifest (2,3). Once CAD is symptomatic in diabetes, morbidity and mortality are high and significantly worse than in patients without diabetes.

Patients with type 2 diabetes should be treated with aggressive risk factor modification to prevent the development and progression of CAD (4–7). Many physicians already perform screening by stress testing, as suggested by the American Diabetes Association (ADA) consensus guidelines, when two or more additional CAD risk factors are present (8). However, the yield of such screening in asymptomatic patients has been varied (9–12). The Detection of Ischemia in Asymptomatic Diabetics (DIAD) study was designed to determine the prevalence and severity of inducible myocardial ischemia in asymptomatic patients with type 2 diabetes, using adenosine-stress single-photon emission–computed tomography (SPECT) myocardial perfusion imaging as

well as clinical and laboratory predictors of abnormal test results. The results of myocardial perfusion imaging in the DIAD study are the subject of this report. The effectiveness of the ADA guidelines in identifying patients with silent ischemia was also evaluated.

## RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

The DIAD study recruited patients from diabetes and primary care outpatient practices at 14 centers throughout the U.S. and Canada between July 2000 and August 2002 (see APPENDIX). Institutional review boards at each participating center approved the protocol and procedures. All patients underwent initial clinical and laboratory evaluation and are being followed for adverse cardiac events over a period of 5 years until 2007. At the time of enrollment, patients were assigned a sequential identification number at each site and a corresponding envelope was opened to determine whether the randomization included perfusion imaging. Random permuted blocks were used to assign the randomization sequence, one to one for each site. One-half of the patients were randomized to adenosine stress perfusion imaging and follow-up, whereas the other half were randomized to follow-up only.

Inclusion criteria were 1) type 2 diabetes, with onset at age  $\geq 30$  years and no history of ketoacidosis and 2) age 50–75 years. Exclusion criteria were 1) angina pectoris or anginal equivalent symptoms; 2) stress test or coronary angiography during the 3 years before entry into the study; 3) history of myocardial infarction, heart failure, or coronary revascularization; 4) electrocardiographic evidence of Q-wave myocardial infarction, ischemic ST-segment or T-wave changes, or complete left bundle branch block; 5) any clinical indication for stress testing; 6) active bronchospasm, precluding the use of adenosine; and 7) limited life expectancy due to cancer or end-stage renal or liver disease.

Investigators evaluated potentially eligible patients and obtained written consent. A resting 12-lead electrocardiogram (ECG) was recorded, and the Rose questionnaire for angina was completed (13). Medical history and physical examination were performed. Patients were tested for diabetic neuropathy (sensation to touch by monofilament, vibration sensation by tuning fork, and Achilles tendon reflex by reflex hammer) and cardiac autonomic

dysfunction (heart rate changes during deep breathing, the Valsalva maneuver, and standing) using Holter monitor recordings and a standardized technique (14) and, during the last year of recruitment, with the automated Anscore system (15). Blood and urine samples were obtained for laboratory testing. Recent funduscopy reports by an eye-care professional were evaluated for the presence and stage of diabetic retinopathy (i.e., background diabetic retinopathy, preproliferative and proliferative lesions, macular edema, and history of prior laser treatment).

## Vasodilator stress SPECT myocardial perfusion imaging

ECG-gated adenosine technetium-99m sestamibi SPECT imaging was performed in concordance with standards of the American Society of Nuclear Cardiology (16). Rest and stress imaging were performed on the same day if BMI was  $< 30$  kg/m<sup>2</sup> ( $n = 294$ ); otherwise, stress imaging was done the next day ( $n = 228$ ). Vasodilator stress (16) was performed by intravenous infusion of adenosine ( $140 \mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ ), with simultaneous very-low-level treadmill exercise (Bruce stage 1) when feasible. This approach was used since many patients with type 2 diabetes may be unable to complete a symptom-limited exercise test because of obesity, peripheral vascular disease, and peripheral neuropathy. Vasodilator stress can be applied to almost all patients and ensures a reproducible intervention. A 12-lead ECG was recorded each minute during the procedure.

## Image analysis

Raw ECG-gated SPECT image data were sent to the Yale University radionuclide core laboratory for quantitative analysis (17). Myocardial perfusion defects were quantified as a percentage of the left ventricle in comparison to a normal reference database. The left ventricular ejection fraction was derived from the ECG-gated images (18).

After the completion of patient enrollment, a panel of expert readers (A.E.I., G.V.H., and F.J.Th.W.), blinded to the patient's identity, ECG responses, and symptoms during adenosine infusion, interpreted all perfusion images by consensus and confirmed the quantitative analysis. Images were presented in random order and mixed with an unknown

number of non-DIAD images to prevent interpretation bias. Image quality was deemed excellent in 56 (11%), good in 452 (86%), and poor in 13 (2%) images and not interpretable in 1 image ( $< 1\%$ ). Images were interpreted as normal or abnormal. A total of 54 (10%) images with obvious or probable diaphragmatic or breast attenuation artifacts were interpreted as normal. Stress and rest myocardial perfusion abnormalities were described as reversible (ischemia), fixed (scar), or mixed (scar and ischemia). Left ventricular perfusion abnormalities were categorized on the basis of quantification as small, moderate, or large (19). SPECT images revealing increased radiotracer lung uptake, left ventricular dilation after stress, and resting left ventricular dysfunction (left ventricular ejection fraction  $< 0.45$ ) were also categorized as abnormal. Flat or downsloping ST-segment depression  $\geq 1$  mm at 80 ms after the J-point in two or more leads on the ECG during adenosine infusion was also interpreted as an abnormal test result.

## Data analysis

Data were double entered into an electronic database at the clinical sites and transmitted to the data coordinating center at Yale University. All data were imported into SAS for analyses (20). Data are presented as mean  $\pm$  SD or median with lower and upper ends of the interquartile range. Bivariate associations were tested using *t* tests, Wilcoxon's rank-sum test,  $\chi^2$  test, and Fisher's exact test. When required, continuous variables were either transformed into quadratic terms or categorized into quartiles for multivariate logistic regression analyses. The highest quartile was used as the referent for autonomic testing. When the acquisition of cardiac autonomic data was incomplete, due to contraindication for Valsalva due to proliferative retinopathy or technically inadequate tests, patients were categorized as having not-available values. Logistic regression analysis was used to assess the odds ratio (OR) in each quartile, as well as in those with not-available values. When appropriate, ORs were calculated comparing individuals in the lowest quartile with all other subjects (Valsalva ratio) or, with regard to duration, individuals with the shortest or longest duration of diabetes with those in the two intermediate categories. A backward selection strategy was used and in-

Table 1—Patient characteristics

Demographic characteristics	
Men/women	277 (53)/245 (47)
Age (years)	60.7 ± 6.8
Race	
Caucasian	419 (80)
African American	79 (15)
Other	24 (5)
Diabetes-related and cardiac risk factors	
Diabetes duration (years)	8.1 ± 7.1
Age at diabetes diagnosis (years)	52.5 ± 9.0
HbA <sub>1c</sub> (%)	7.1 ± 1.5
<7%	280 (54)
Treatment	
Insulin	52 (10)
Insulin plus oral agent	67 (12)
Diet only	77 (15)
Oral agent	326 (63)
Retinopathy*	
Yes	70 (14)
Missing data	48 (9)
Peripheral vascular disease†	47 (9)
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	31.1 ± 6.3
Aspirin use	229 (44)
ADA consensus guidelines risk factors	
Lipid abnormality‡ or lipid-lowering treatment	303 (58)
Lipid abnormality‡	124 (24)
Lipid treatment	242 (47)
Blood pressure >140/90 mmHg or hypertension treatment	336 (65)
Blood pressure >140/90 mmHg	160 (31)
Hypertension treatment	291 (56)
ACE use	191 (37)
β-Blocker use	55 (11)
Calcium channel blocker use	61 (12)
Smoking	
Past	252 (48)
Current	51 (10)
Family history of CAD§	110 (21)
Albuminuria	
<30 μg/mg creatinine	400 (77)
30–299 μg/mg creatinine	95 (18)
≥300 μg/mg creatinine	17 (3)
Missing	10 (2)
Two or more ADA screening risk factors	306 (60)

Data are means ± SD or n (%). \*Retinopathy (i.e., background, preproliferative, proliferative, macular edema, or history of laser treatment) assessed from ophthalmological exam within the past year. †Presence of symptoms of claudication or history of peripheral vascular surgery. ‡Total cholesterol ≥240 mg/dl, LDL ≥160 mg/dl, or HDL cholesterol <35 mg/dl. §Diagnosis of CAD in parents or siblings before age 50 years.

cluded all variables identified in the bivariate analysis with  $P \leq 0.10$ . Final logistic modeling was performed to identify factors associated with any test abnormality, adjusting for potentially confounding factors.

The primary analysis examined the statistical association of clinical and laboratory variables in patients with entirely

normal stress tests compared with those with any stress test abnormality. Subsequently, three predesignated secondary analyses were performed: entirely normal stress tests versus those with 1) small perfusion abnormalities, 2) marked (moderate or large) perfusion abnormalities, or 3) ischemic ST-segment changes on ECG but normal imaging. The study was pow-

ered to detect associations with an OR of at least 1.5, based on a predicted 15% prevalence of abnormal tests.

Patients were also categorized according to the presence of cardiovascular risk factors that might warrant cardiac stress testing, according to current ADA consensus screening guidelines (8). These included two or more of the following in addition to diabetes: 1) total cholesterol ≥240 mg/dl, LDL cholesterol ≥160 mg/dl, or HDL cholesterol <35 mg/dl; 2) blood pressure >140/90 mmHg; 3) smoking; 4) family history of premature CAD; or 5) micro- or macroalbuminuria. Patients on lipid-lowering or antihypertensive treatment at study entry were treated as having the risk factor.

**RESULTS**— A total of 2,764 patients were screened; of these, 1,700 were eligible for the study. Of the 1,123 patients who consented to participate, 561 were randomized to additional testing with adenosine perfusion imaging and 562 were assigned to follow-up alone. Of the patients randomized to imaging, 22 ultimately refused to have the test, 16 were excluded because imaging was delayed beyond the mandated 3-month window, and 1 study was not interpretable because of poor image quality. The characteristics of the remaining 522 patients are shown in Table 1. Only 259 patients (50%) were capable of performing low-level exercise in conjunction with adenosine infusion.

**Stress radionuclide imaging**

Overall, 113 patients (22%) had abnormal studies (Table 2). Regional perfusion abnormalities were present in 83 studies (16%); of these, 73 were reversible, 3 were fixed, and 7 were partially reversible. Markedly abnormal perfusion images with moderate or large stress defects occurred in 33 patients (6%). Despite normal myocardial perfusion, 30 additional patients (6%) had other significant test abnormalities, including 21 patients with transient ST-segment depression during adenosine infusion, 5 patients with left ventricular dysfunction, and 4 patients with transient ischemic left ventricular dilation. One or more of these latter abnormalities were also present in 28 (34%) patients with perfusion abnormalities (Table 2).

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Table 2—Adenosine-sestamibi SPECT results (n = 522)

	n	Percentage
Normal stress test	409	78.4
Abnormal stress test	113	21.6
Abnormal myocardial perfusion	83	15.9
Reversibility		
Ischemia	73	88
Ischemia and scar	7	8
Scar	3	4
Defect size (percent of left ventricle)		
Small (<5%)	50	60
Moderate ( $\geq 5$ and <10%)	29	35
Large ( $\geq 10\%$ )	4	5
Anatomic location		
Anterior	39	47
Inferior	31	37
Anterior and inferior	3	4
Lateral	10	12
Other associated abnormality*		
Left ventricular dysfunction	8	28
T1D	8	28
T1D and left ventricular dysfunction	3	11
Adenosine-induced ST-segment depression	9	33
Normal myocardial perfusion	439	84.1
Other associated abnormality†		
Left ventricular dysfunction	4	13
T1D	4	13
T1D and left ventricular dysfunction	1	4
Adenosine-induced ST-segment depression	21	70

T1D, transient ischemic dilation. \*n = 28; †n = 30.

### Variables associated with abnormal test results

Any abnormal stress test result was not significantly associated with demographic characteristics, traditional cardiac risk factors, or laboratory variables ( $P = NS$ ). However, lower Valsalva heart rate ratio, as measured by either automated or nonautomated techniques, was a strong predictor. Patients in the lowest quartile of heart rate responses to Valsalva were more likely to have an abnormal stress test (OR 2.6 [95% CI 1.6–4.1],  $P = 0.0001$ ). Patients whose Valsalva data were not available were not at increased risk. Adjustment for age, sex, smoking status, and hypertension did not alter the increased risk associated with lower Valsalva heart rate ratio (2.4 [1.5–3.9],  $P = 0.0005$ ).

There were no significant predictors found for small perfusion abnormalities (Table 3). Moderate or large perfusion abnormalities were again strongly associated with a diminished Valsalva response ( $P = 0.001$ ), as well as with male sex ( $P = 0.05$ ) and symptoms of autonomic neu-

ropathy ( $P = 0.04$ ) (Table 3). A trend toward significance was also noted for the association between moderate-to-large defects and BMI ( $P = 0.09$ ), waist circumference ( $P = 0.07$ ), and younger age at the time of diabetes diagnosis ( $P = 0.07$ ). A multivariate analysis included the following variables: abnormal Valsalva maneuver, BMI, smoking, antihypertensive medication, duration of diabetes, sex, and age. In multivariate logistic regression, the lowest quartile of heart rate ratios during the Valsalva maneuver (OR 5.6 [95% CI 2.6–12.4],  $P = 0.0001$ ) and male sex (2.5 [1.1–5.7],  $P = 0.03$ ) remained independent predictors of moderate or large perfusion abnormalities.

The relationship between diabetes duration and moderate-to-large perfusion defects was complex. Patients with a short duration (lowest quartile, <2.8 years) of diabetes had a higher prevalence (11%) of moderate-to-large perfusion abnormalities than those with an intermediate duration (middle quartiles, 2.8–11.7 years) of diabetes (2–4%,  $P = 0.002$ ). The risk

associated with short duration was similar to that of patients with the longest duration (highest quartile, >11.7 years) of diabetes (14%). This interesting relationship persisted in the multivariate analysis, where diabetes duration (<2.8 years, OR 5.2 [95% CI 1.8–14.9],  $P = 0.002$ ; >11.7 years, 5.6 [2.0–15.3],  $P = 0.001$ ) was an independent predictor of moderate-to-large defects.

ST-segment depression during adenosine infusion was present in 21 patients with normal perfusion imaging. As shown in Table 3, female sex ( $P = 0.01$ ) and having a higher HDL level ( $P = 0.04$ ) were bivariate predictors of ST depression. By multivariate analysis, female sex (OR 3.4 [95% CI 1.2–9.5],  $P = 0.02$ ) was independently associated with an abnormal ECG response.

Categorization of the DIAD population according to the presence or absence of criteria for screening as defined in the ADA consensus screening guidelines (8) revealed that 306 patients (60%) had two or more risk factors and were candidates for screening by stress testing, whereas 204 patients had less than two risk factors. Twelve patients could not be categorized because not all laboratory data were available. Of 306 patients with two or more risk factors, 66 (22%) had abnormal test results, whereas of 204 patients with less than two risk factors, 45 (22%) had abnormal test results ( $P = NS$ ). The latter constitutes 41% of all 83 abnormal test results. Markedly abnormal myocardial perfusion results were equally distributed among patients with two or more and less than two risk factors.

**CONCLUSIONS**— The patients enrolled in the DIAD study were truly asymptomatic patients with type 2 diabetes without any clinical reason to suspect CAD. Angina was ruled out by the administration of the Rose questionnaire at the time of recruitment into the study. The patients were recruited from diabetes and primary care clinics, and some patients were self-referred. The study included a representative proportion (15%) of African Americans, who have not been adequately included in prior screening studies (9–11). The DIAD patients were on contemporary medical treatment and were under reasonable metabolic control (mean HbA<sub>1c</sub> 7.1  $\pm$  1.5%, LDL 113  $\pm$  32 mg/dl). Yet, 113 patients (22%) had evidence of silent myocardial ischemia, in-

Table 3 —Bivariate comparisons between patients with normal stress tests and those with stress abnormalities

	Stress test normal	Small stress perfusion abnormality	Moderate-to-large stress perfusion abnormality	ST-segment depression
<i>n</i>	409	50	33	21
Demographics				
Age	60 (55–65)	61 (56–66)	59 (53–67)	64 (60–68)
Sex				
Men	211 (52)	31 (62)	23 (70)*	5 (24)†
Women	198 (48)	19 (38)	10 (30)	16 (76)
Diabetes related				
Duration (years)	6 (3–11)	5 (3–10)	9 (3–15)	11 (4–16)
Age at diagnosis (years)	52 (48–58)	55 (49–62)	51 (48–54)	50 (45–62)
Insulin use	89 (22)	14 (28)	9 (27)	3 (14)
HbA <sub>1c</sub> (%)	6.8 (6.1–7.8)	6.7 (6.1–7.7)	6.7 (6.2–7.7)	6.9 (6–7.8)
Retinopathy‡	56 (15)	5 (10)	3 (9)	3 (14)
Albuminuria				
Microalbuminuria (30–299 µg/mg) creatinine	72 (18)	8 (16)	7 (21)	7 (33)
Macroalbuminuria(≥300 µg/mg) creatinine	12 (3)	1 (2)	2 (6)	0 (0)
Peripheral neuropathy§	153 (37)	18 (36)	17 (52)	10 (48)
Autonomic neuropathy	49 (12)	4 (8)	8 (24)*	1 (5)
Cardiac related				
BMI (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	29.6 (26.0–34.3)	32.5 (27.2–36.5)	31.5 (27.6–35.5)	30 (26–32)
Waist circumference (in)	41 (37–45)	42.8 (38.0–47.3)	42 (39–45.5)	38 (34.4–42.1)
Never smoked	167 (41)	20 (40)	16 (49)	13 (62)
Past/current smoker	242 (59)	30 (60)	17 (52)	8 (38)
Family history of CAD	88 (22)	8 (16)	8 (24)	3 (14)
Blood pressure >140/90 mmHg or hypertension treatment	261 (64)	50 (66)	23 (70)	12 (57)
Blood pressure >140/90 mmHg	118 (29)	19 (38)	11 (33)	8 (38)
Peripheral vascular disease¶	38 (9)	1 (2)	4 (12)	4 (19)
Autonomic function testing				
E/I heart rate ratio deep breathing				
Anscore system#	1.12 (1.07–1.20)	1.10 (1.08–1.18)	1.09 (1.08–1.14)	1.15 (1.11–1.18)
Holter monitor**	1.11 (1.08–1.17)	1.10 (1.07–1.21)	1.08 (1.04–1.15)	1.12 (1.09–1.17)
Valsalva ratio				
Anscore system††	1.53 (1.40–1.69)	1.41 (1.34–1.57)	1.36 (1.34–1.43)‡	1.70 (1.46–1.95)
Holter monitor‡‡	1.31 (1.20–1.47)	1.25 (1.34–1.51)	1.17 (1.13–1.36)‡	1.42 (1.19–1.60)
Standing heart rate ratio				
Anscore system§§	1.22 (1.14–1.32)	1.22 (1.12–1.32)	1.19 (1.11–1.30)	1.26 (1.19–1.39)
Holter monitor	1.20 (1.11–1.32)	1.25 (1.12–1.36)	1.19 (1.08–1.27)	1.25 (1.12–1.34)
Laboratory analyses				
Lipid abnormality or lipid-lowering treatment¶¶	238 (58)	25 (50)	20 (61)	14 (67)
Lipid abnormality§	100 (25)	7 (14)	11 (34)	4 (19)
Total-to-HDL cholesterol ratio	4.0 (3.3–5.0)	3.7 (3.2–4.8)	4.0 (3.5–5.5)	3.8 (2.7–4.6)
High-sensitivity CRP (mg/l)	2.7 (1.3–5.7)	2.6 (1.4–5.9)	4.7 (1.4–7.1)	3.3 (1.2–7.1)
Plasminogen activator inhibitor 1 (ng/ml)	27 (16–43)	29 (19–43)	30 (21–43)	33 (22–50)
Homocysteine (mcmol/l)	7.0 (5.7–8.8)	6.9 (5.9–8.2)	6.9 (5.7–8.5)	7.1 (5.6–10.2)

Data are median (interquartile range) and *n* (%). \**P* = 0.05. †*P* = 0.01. ‡Background diabetic retinopathy, preproliferative and proliferative lesions, macular edema, and history of laser treatment. §Two or more signs or symptoms of peripheral neuropathy: numbness, pain, or tingling in extremities; absent deep tendon reflexes; diminished vibration sensation by tuning fork; or diminished touch sensation with monofilament testing. ||Two or more autonomic neuropathy symptoms: postprandial bloating, orthostatic dizziness, or erectile dysfunction. ¶Symptoms of claudication or history of peripheral vascular surgery. #*n* = 150. \*\**n* = 444. ††*n* = 123. ‡‡*n* = 268. §§*n* = 182. |||*n* = 182. ¶¶Total cholesterol ≥240 mg/dl, LDL ≥160 mg/dl, or HDL <35 mg/dl (ADA screening cut points). E/I, expiration/inspiration.

cluding 33 with moderate-to-large myocardial perfusion abnormalities and 30 with adenosine-induced ST-segment changes.

The prevalence of perfusion abnormalities in our study is somewhat higher than the 6–9% observed in the two large-scale screening studies performed in Italy

and a smaller study in France (9–11). However, the lower prevalence reported in these earlier studies likely reflects differences in patient selection. Subjects

were younger and able to complete a full exercise stress test, and those with retinopathy or nephropathy were excluded. Also, in earlier studies perfusion was assessed visually with somewhat less-sensitive techniques, such as planar rather than SPECT imaging. Moreover, imaging was performed only if the initial exercise ECG stress test was abnormal or equivocal. Thus, patients who would have had perfusion abnormalities were likely missed. On the other hand, it should be noted that the prevalence of perfusion abnormalities in DIAD is considerably lower than that in several retrospective database reports, reflecting the effect of referral bias in those studies (21,22). Although we use the term "silent ischemia" to indicate the observed abnormalities, in some instances this may be imprecise, as in the case of isolated left ventricular dysfunction, which may instead represent diabetic or hypertensive cardiomyopathy.

Our second goal was to identify predictors of test abnormalities. Demographics, traditional cardiac risk factors, diabetes complications, and biomarkers of inflammation and thrombosis were analyzed. The strongest overall predictor was the heart rate response to Valsalva, performed as part of cardiac autonomic function testing. A decreased Valsalva heart rate response was also the strongest factor associated with moderate-to-large perfusion defects, image abnormalities that raise substantial clinical concern. An association between autonomic neuropathy and asymptomatic ischemia has been suggested by prior studies (9,23–28).

Men were more likely to have moderate or large perfusion defects during adenosine perfusion imaging, an association that was not attributable to other confounding factors and remained an independent predictor in the multivariate model. A greater prevalence of CAD in men than in women with diabetes has also been observed in other screening studies (9–12), although CAD is also recognized as a major problem in women with type 2 diabetes (29–30). Retinopathy and microalbuminuria, previously reported as risk factors for CAD and poor outcome (9–11), were not significantly associated in our population with either any test abnormality or marked perfusion defects.

In addition, traditional cardiac risk factors (hypertension, smoking, family history, or dyslipidemia), as well as novel biomarkers (including high-sensitivity

CRP, homocysteine, lipid subfractions, and plasminogen activator inhibitor 1), did not emerge as significantly predictive of abnormal tests. This may be due to the generally increased levels of these markers in our study population or might reflect the impact of treatment with statins, ACE inhibitors, and thiazolidinediones, as well as generally aggressive blood pressure and glucose control.

Adenosine-induced ST depression was more common in women, both with and without perfusion abnormalities. This observation is of interest in view of recent evidence that adenosine-induced ST depression is a predictor of significant CAD and poor cardiac outcomes in symptomatic patients referred for perfusion imaging (31,32). ST-segment depression without perfusion abnormalities was present in 4% of all women studied.

The DIAD study is the first investigation to utilize quantitative myocardial perfusion imaging for screening in patients with type 2 diabetes. The extent of perfusion abnormality is known to correlate significantly with adverse cardiac outcomes in patients with diabetes referred for testing because of known or suspected CAD (33). Overall, the majority of abnormalities found in our study were small and involved <5% of the left ventricle, which is consistent with the impression that silent ischemia might be associated with less extensive CAD (34). However, 33 patients in the DIAD study had moderate or large perfusion abnormalities.

### Clinical implications

The DIAD patient population may be considered representative of asymptomatic patients with type 2 diabetes seen in everyday diabetes practice. At the time of enrollment, great care was given to ensure that patients had no symptoms or signs suggestive of CAD. The findings of the DIAD study suggest that greater than one in five asymptomatic patients with type 2 diabetes, aged 50–75 years, have silent myocardial ischemia. More importantly, 1 in 16 patients overall and 1 in 12 men have markedly abnormal (moderate-to-large) myocardial perfusion abnormalities. Thus, this study indicates that totally asymptomatic patients with diabetes have at least an intermediate probability of CAD, a prevalence that may justify screening by noninvasive testing such as stress myocardial perfusion imaging (35).

The DIAD results also provide in-

sight into the effectiveness of the 1998 ADA screening guidelines (8). The two-or-more-risk-factor recommendation for screening did not accurately identify a large number of patients with test abnormalities. Markedly abnormal myocardial perfusion results occurred with equal frequency among patients with two or more and less than two risk factors. When patients on antihypertensive or antilipid medications were excluded, similar results were observed. However, the present study suggests that patients with cardiac autonomic dysfunction warrant careful attention. Cardiac autonomic function testing may have an important role in the CAD risk assessment of patients with type 2 diabetes because of the important association shown in the present study and because of previously demonstrated increased risk for adverse events (24,36,37). The present data address only the prevalence, severity, and predictors of silent ischemia at the time of enrollment in the DIAD study. In 2007, all patients will have at least 5 years of follow-up evaluation. This should allow for defining the relationship between abnormal perfusion imaging and cardiac events in asymptomatic patients with diabetes.

## APPENDIX

### DIAD study investigators

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