

# Cardiometabolic Health in Patients with Diabetes

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Bassett Healthcare Network

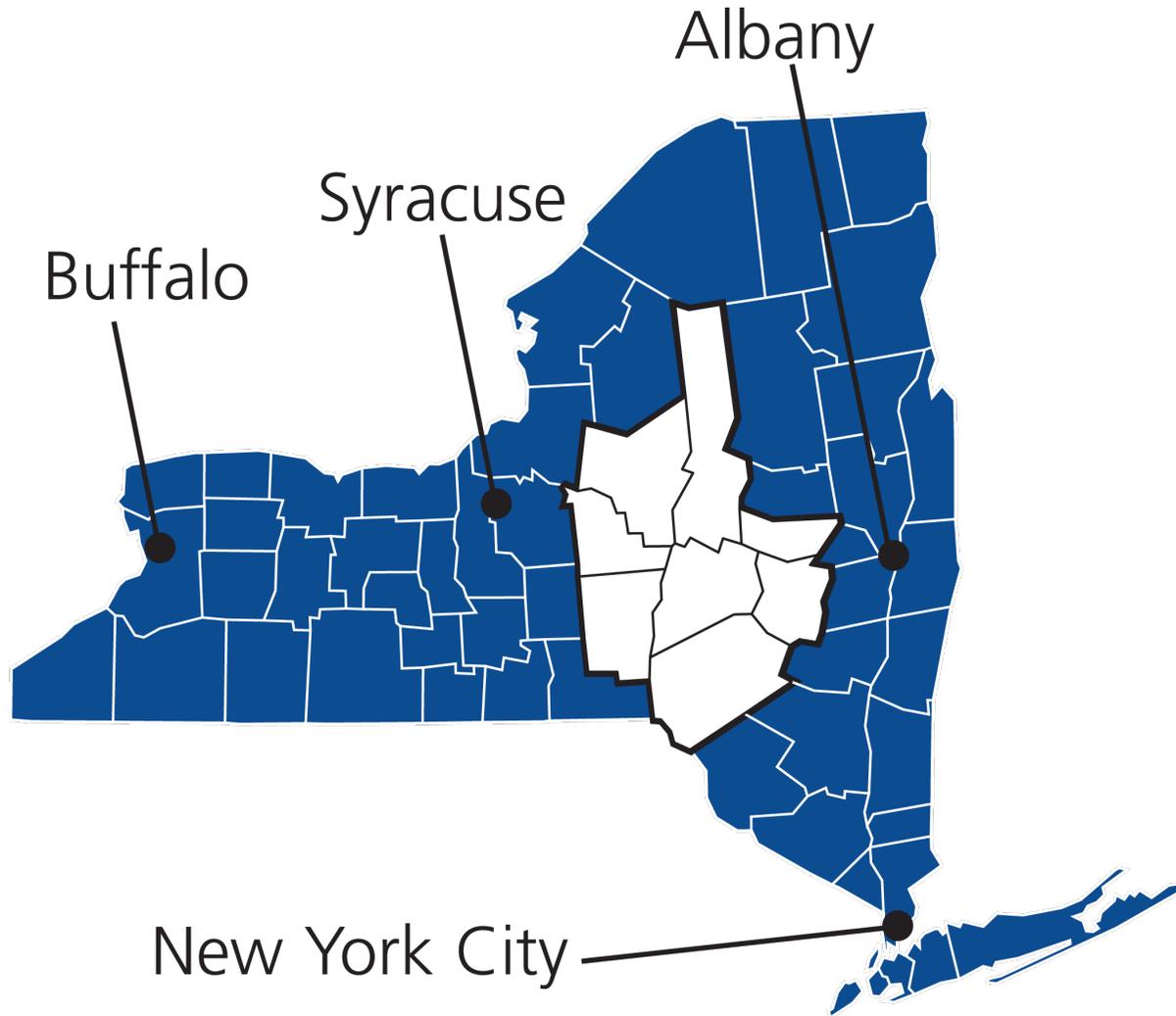
November 12, 2025



**Bassett Healthcare Network**

No conflict of interest to disclose





- Six affiliated hospitals (Cooperstown, Oneonta, Sidney, Cobleskill, Little Falls, Delhi)
- 33 community health centers
- 21 school-based health centers
- Primary Care Physicians
- Division of Endocrinology: 2 tele-endocrinologist, 2 endocrinologist, 2 advance practitioners
- 4 Certified Diabetes Educators
- Dietitians
- Affiliation with Columbia University (Bassett-Columbia Program)

# Objectives

- Patient Story
- Define cardiometabolic health and review national quality metrics
- Guideline recommendations (ADA 2025)
- Discuss BHN barriers of providing high-quality care to promote cardiometabolic health at the individual and population level
- Discussion



- 58 y.o. woman with CAD, T2D comes to the office to establish care & ED follow-up
- Started on long-acting insulin (insulin glargine)
- Hgb A1C is 13.5% (~ 341 mg/dL)
- She does not take any BP medication and BP in the clinic is 149/88 mm Hg, BMI 30 kg/m<sup>2</sup>
- Her diet is “unhealthy”, has never seen a dietitian
- She smokes
- She is not on a statin

# Management

- Order a lipid panel, urine albumin-to-creatinine ratio ✓
- Discuss blood sugar goals and order/scheduled a Hgb A1C for in 3 months ✓
- Prescribe testing supplies and ask to keep a glucose log ✓
- Recommend seeing a diabetes educator, a dietitian and tobacco cessation program ✓
- Prescribe semaglutide 0.25 mg weekly to be up titrated every 4 weeks, a statin and an ACE-inhibitor ✓
- 3 months follow up Hgb A1C 6.7%

✓ = High Quality Care

WE CAN HELP YOU

# QUIT SMOKING



**NOW OFFERING PERSONALIZED TREATMENT**

In collaboration with the University of Rochester Medical Center, anyone living in the Bassett area is eligible to participate in a **FREE** smoking cessation program.

**All services are FREE of charge!**

- Text message support
- Nicotine Replacement Therapy
- Available in English and Spanish

**4 WAYS  
TO GET  
IN TOUCH!**

1. Scan the QR Code



2. Text "BASSETT" to 63141

3. Call 585-504-9461

4. Email Bassett's Liaison:  
[melinda.robinson@bassett.org](mailto:melinda.robinson@bassett.org)



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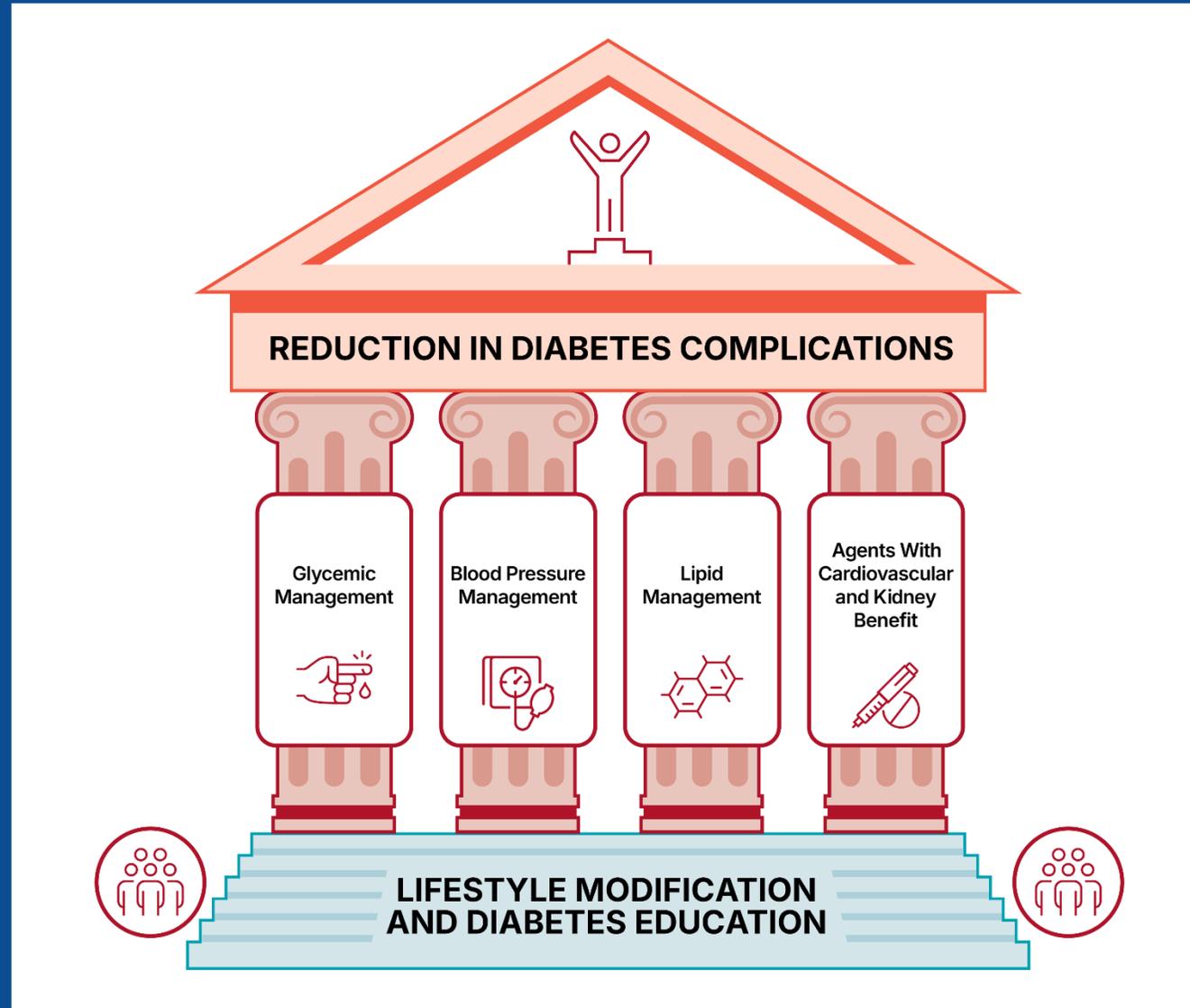


WILMOT  
CANCER INSTITUTE

# Cardiometabolic Health

- **Optimal functioning and absence of disease** across cardiovascular and metabolic domains (adiposity, blood glucose, lipids, blood pressure, among other)
- **Prevention and management** of obesity, diabetes, dyslipidemia, hypertension and CKD, reflecting interconnected pathophysiology that drive CV morbidity and mortality

- Diabetes is independent ASCVD risk factor
- CV disease → major cause of morbidity and mortality
- Major CV risk factors are clustered and common among patients with diabetes
- Large benefits when multiple CV risk factors (glycemic, BP and lipid management) are addressed simultaneously



Multifactorial approach to reduction in risk of diabetes complications.

Source: 10. Cardiovascular Disease and Risk Management: Standards of Care in Diabetes - 2025

- No or only marginally increased mortality, MI and stroke risk when all major CV risk factors are managed to goal levels
- **Focus:** deliver high-quality comprehensive cardiovascular care and address barriers to risk factor management

# National Quality Metrics

- **2015 – 2018:**
  - 50.5% community dwelling adults with diabetes achieved A1C <7% and 75.4% achieved <8%
  - 47.7% of adults with diabetes achieved BP <130/80 mm Hg and 70.4% achieved <140/80 mm Hg
  - 55.7% achieved non HDL cholesterol <130 mm/dL
- **All three risk factors were treated to goal in just 22.2%**

# Guideline Recommendations

1. Hypertension
2. Lipid management
3. Antiplatelet
4. Cardiovascular disease

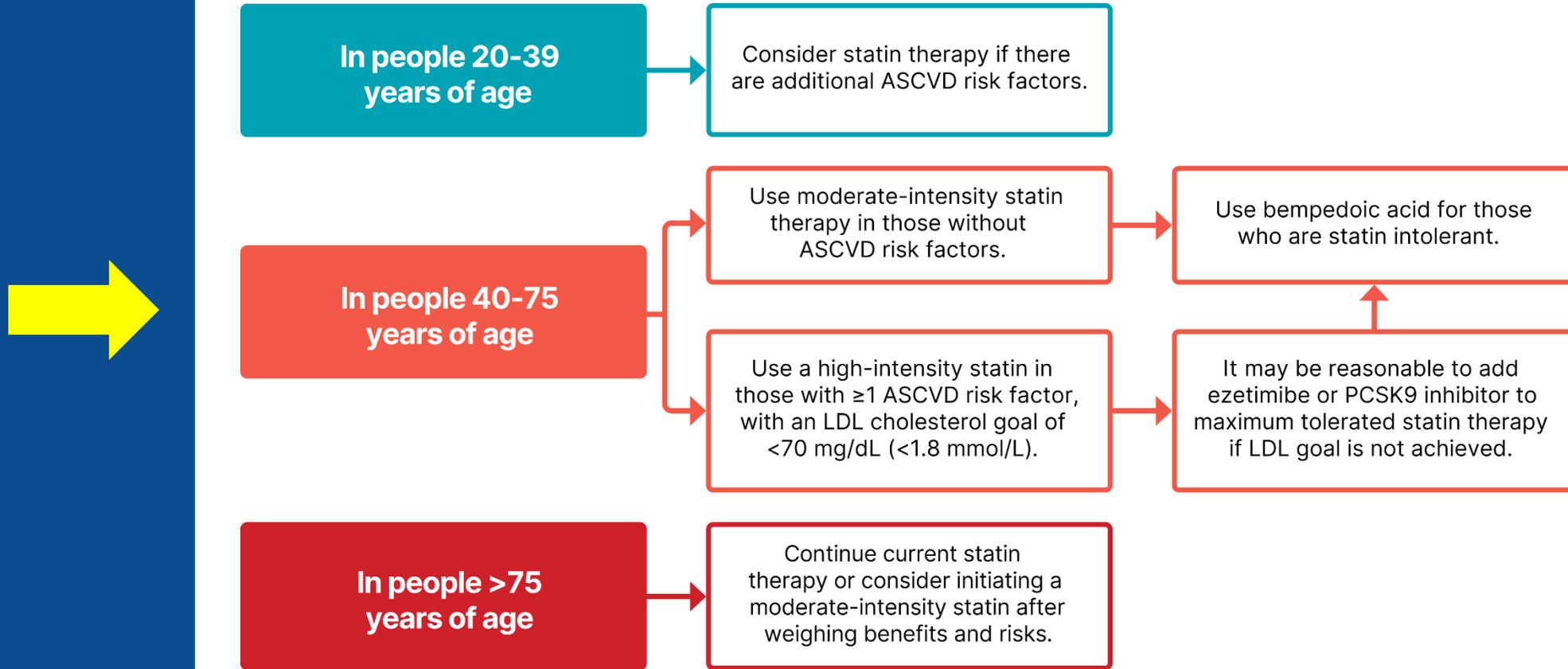
# 1. Hypertension

- Screening and diagnosis
- Treatment goals
- Lifestyle interventions
- Pharmacologic interventions

## 2. Lipid management

- Lifestyle interventions
- Monitoring lipids
- Statin treatment
  - Primary prevention
  - Secondary prevention
- Treatment of other lipoprotein fractions or goal

## Lipid Management for Primary Prevention of Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease Events in People With Diabetes in Addition to Healthy Behavior Modification



**Figure** - Recommendations for primary prevention of atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) in people with diabetes using cholesterol-lowering therapy.

### Lipid Management for Secondary Prevention of Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Disease Events in People With Diabetes

Use lifestyle and high-intensity statin therapy to reduce LDL cholesterol by  $\geq 50\%$  from baseline to a goal of  $< 55$  mg/dL ( $< 1.4$  mmol/L).

Add ezetimibe or a PCSK9-directed therapy with demonstrated benefit if LDL cholesterol goals are not met on maximum tolerated statin therapy.

Use an alternative lipid-lowering treatment for those who are statin intolerant:

- PCSK9 inhibitor with monoclonal antibody treatment
- Bempedoic acid
- PCSK9 inhibitor with siRNA inclisiran

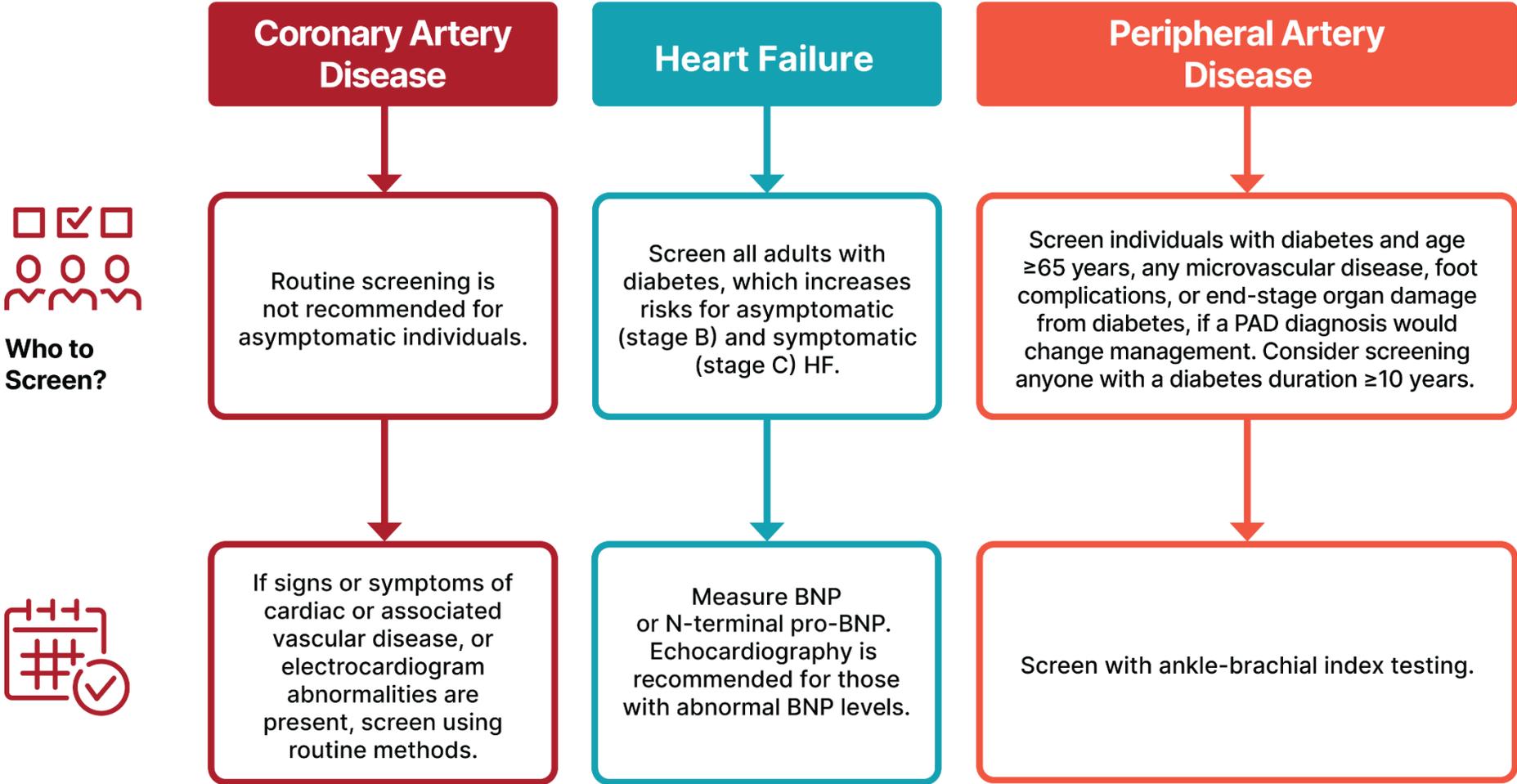
**Figure** - Recommendations for secondary prevention of atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (ASCVD) in people with diabetes using cholesterol-lower

# 3. Antiplatelet

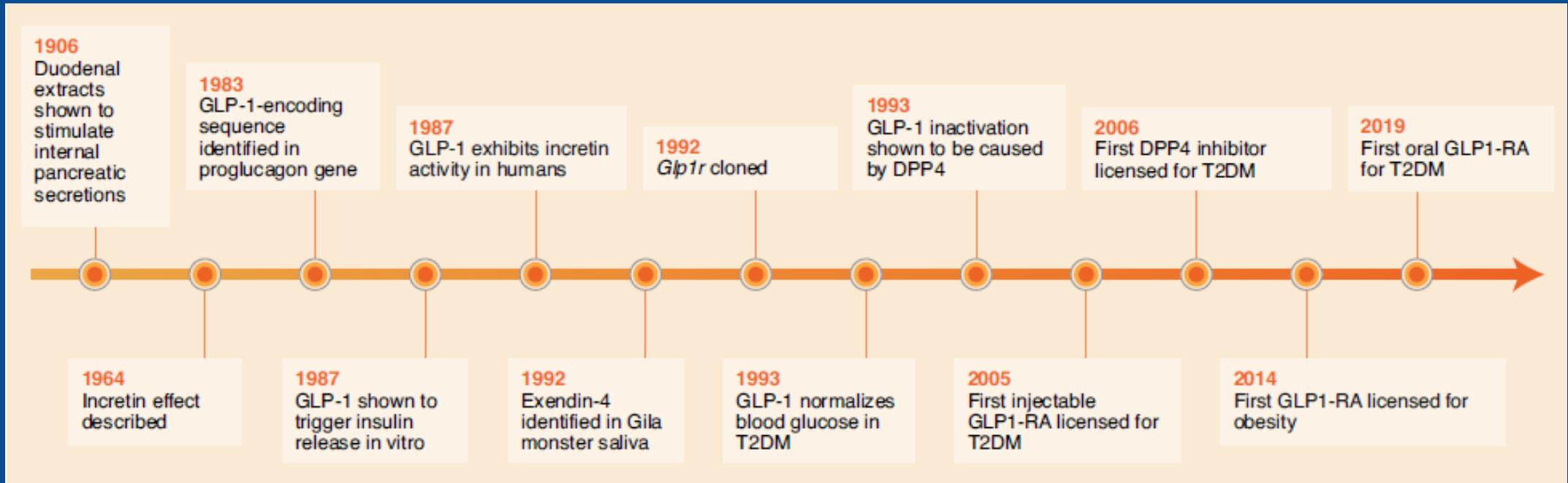
# 4. Cardiovascular disease

- Screening

# Screening for Undiagnosed Cardiovascular Disease



# Treatment: GLP-1 RA



# Do long-acting glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonists, including subcutaneous and oral formulations, improve cardiovascular and kidney outcomes and mortality in type 2 diabetes?

Systematic review & meta-analysis of randomized placebo-controlled trials including new data from SOUL & FLOW

## Major adverse cardiovascular events\*

↓ 14% (HR 0.86; 95% CI 0.81, 0.90)

## Composite kidney outcome\*

↓ 17% (HR 0.83; 95% CI 0.75, 0.92)

## All-cause mortality\*

↓ 12% (HR 0.88; 95% CI 0.82, 0.93)

## Safety outcomes

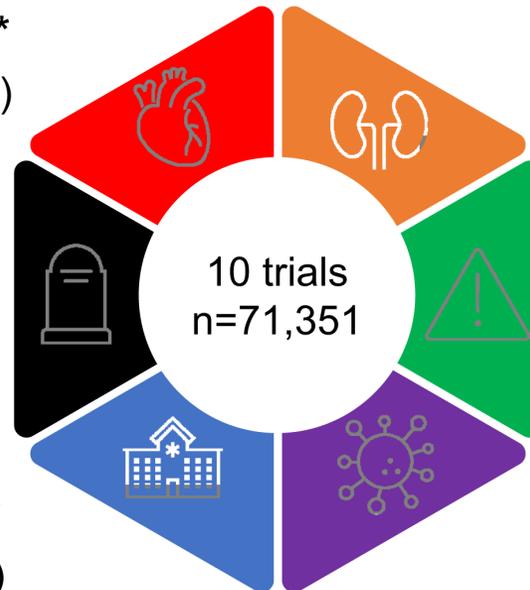
↔ severe hypoglycemia, retinopathy, pancreatitis

## Hospitalization for heart failure\*

↓ 14% (HR 0.86; 95% CI 0.79, 0.93)

## Safety outcomes (cancers)

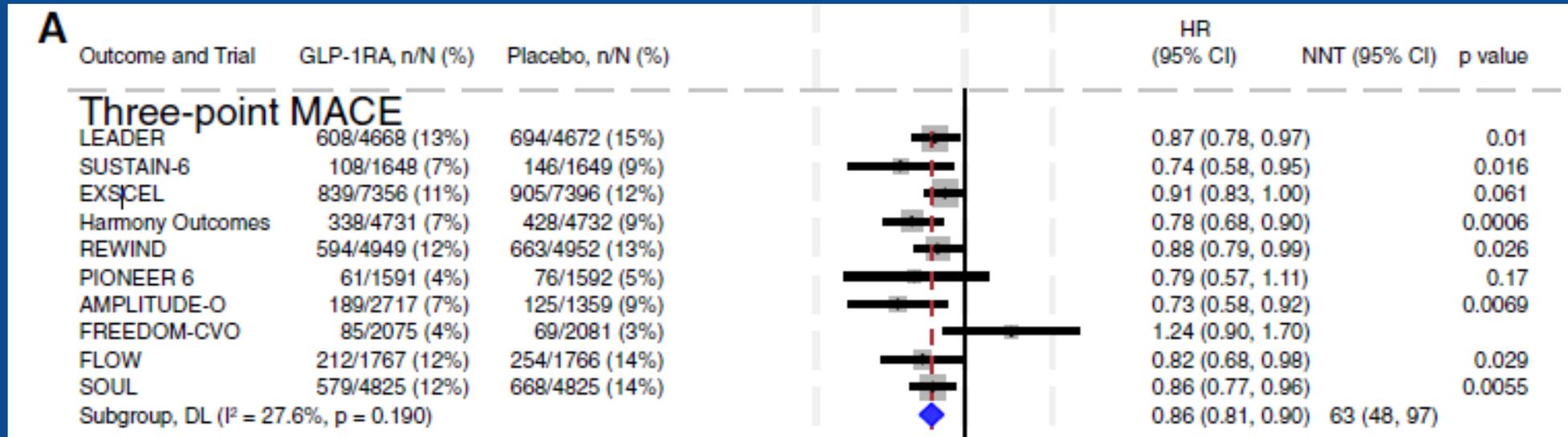
↔ total cancer, pancreatic cancer, any thyroid cancer



\*No significant heterogeneity by drug route (subcutaneous vs. oral)

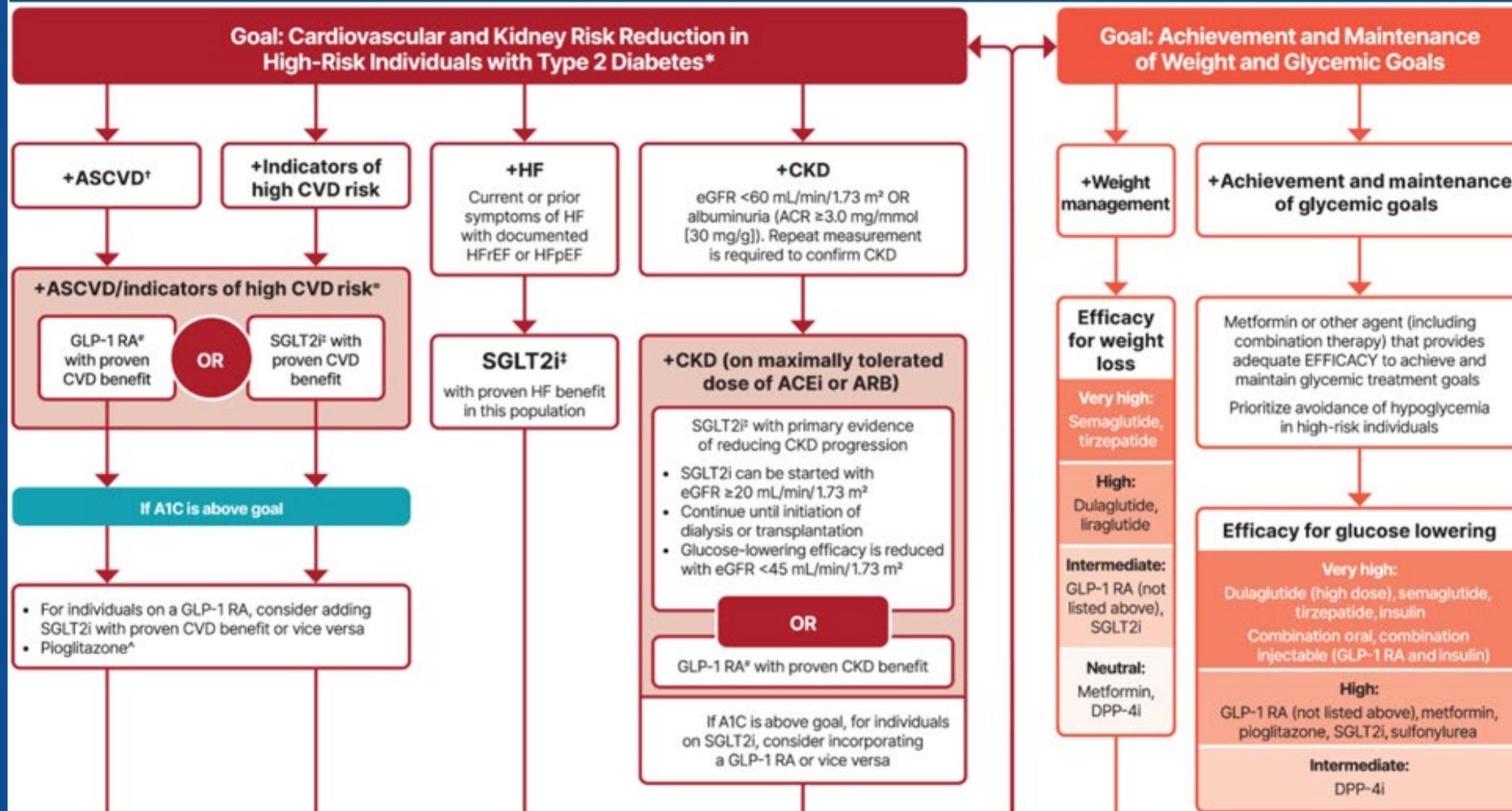
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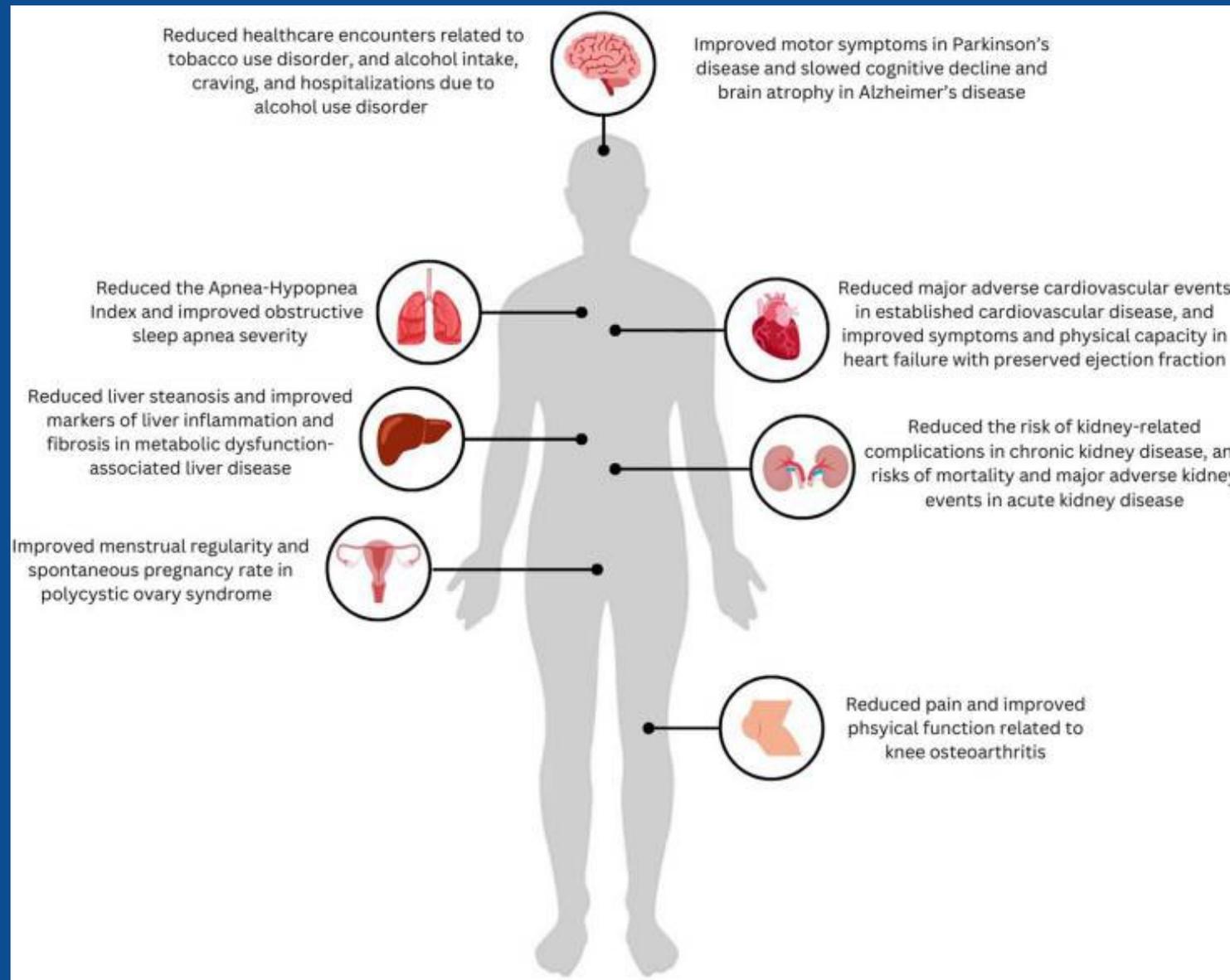
Source: Lee M et al. Cardiovascular and Kidney Outcomes and Mortality with Long-Acting Injectable and Oral Glucagon-Like Peptide 1 Receptor Agonists in Individuals with Type 2 Diabetes: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis of Randomized trials. Diabetes Care. 2025



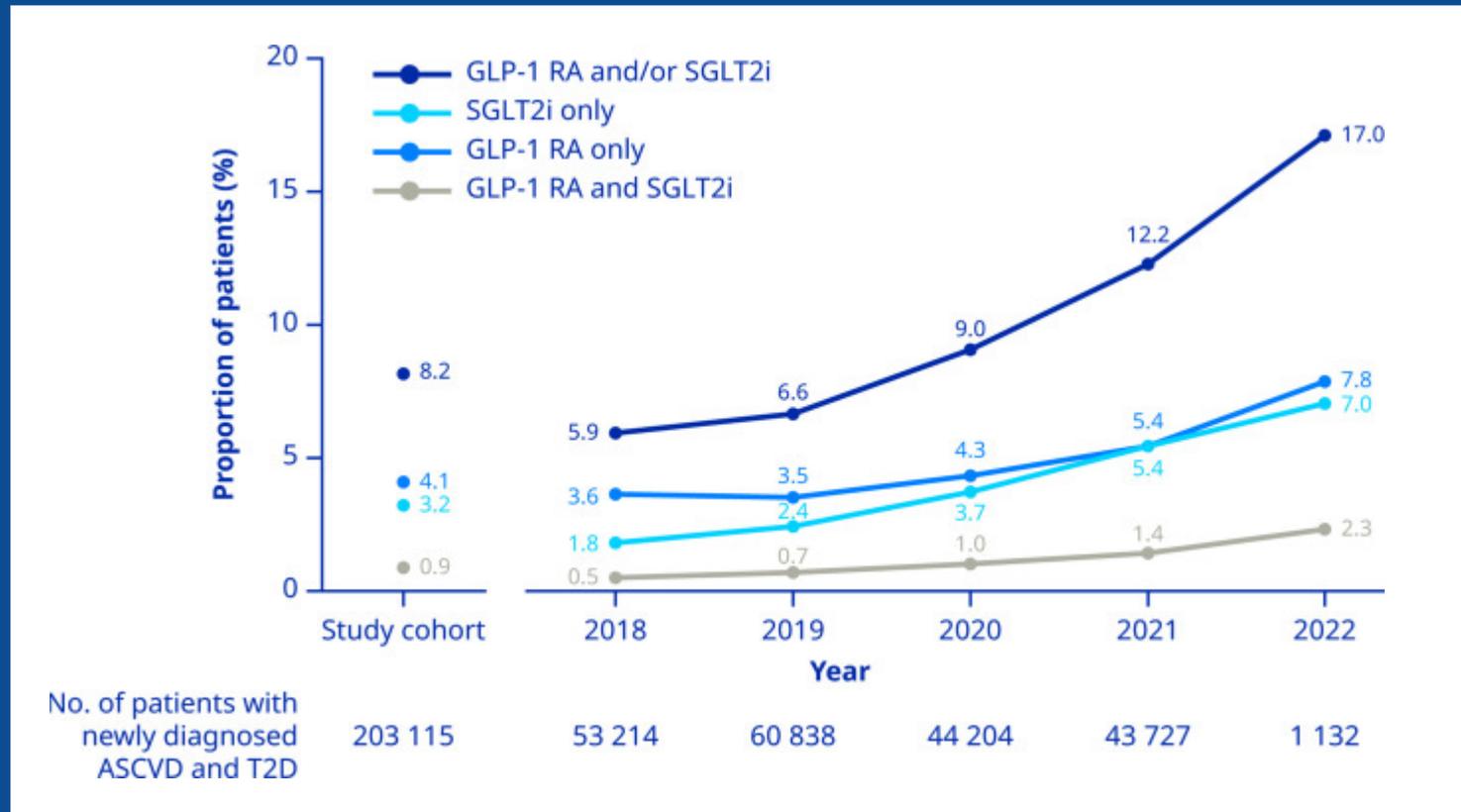
**Source:** Lee M et al. Cardiovascular and Kidney Outcomes and Mortality with Long-Acting Injectable and Oral Glucagon-Like Peptide 1 Receptor Agonists in Individuals with Type 2 Diabetes: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis of Randomized trials. Diabetes Care. 2025

# Use of Glucose-Lowering Medications in the Management of Type 2 Diabetes





**Source:** Moiz Areesha et al. The expanding role of GLP-1 receptor agonists: a narrative review of current evidence and future directions. eClinical Medicine. 2025



**Figure** – Proportion of patients with T2D and newly diagnosed ASCVD who were newly prescribed GLP-1 or SGLTis, overall by year.

**Source:** King A et al. Recent trends in GLP-1 RA and SGLT-2 use among people with type 2 diabetes and atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease in the USA. BMJ

# Barriers to High Quality Diabetes Care

- Fragmentation and uncoordinated care, lack of longitudinal care
- Lack of information capabilities (eg. registries that can provide person specific and population-based support)
- Not appropriately incentivized and funded
- Does not engage people with diabetes and community (identifying or developing resources to support healthy lifestyle)
- Lack of quality-oriented culture

# Cardioprotective Medications – GLP-1 RA

- High cost, insurance coverage
- Provider clinical inertia and lack of familiarity
- Clinical inertia
- Lack of practical knowledge on the use of these agents
- Concerns about potential adverse effects
- Fear of injections
- Challenges of polypharmacy in elderly patients

Source: King A et al. Recent trends in GLP-1 RA and SGLT-2 use among people with type 2 diabetes and atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease in the USA. BMJ

“Improving individual and population health for people with and at risk for diabetes requires engagement of a collaboration between people with diabetes and their caregivers, inter-professional health care teams, health systems, community partners, payors, poliycymakers and public health agencies”



## MVHS DIABETES FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM INAUGURAL DIABETES CONFERENCE

Saturday, November 22, 2025, from 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.  
Utica National Building, 201 Lafayette Street, Utica

*This free event, presented by the MVHS Diabetes Fellowship Program, is open to providers at all levels, (MD/DO, NP/PA), residents, medical students, pharmacists, RNs and other allied healthcare professionals. Registration is required and can be accessed via the QR code.*

### **SPEAKERS INCLUDE:**

- Domenic Aiello, MD, FACE
- Nay Linn Aung, MD, BC-ADM, DACD
- Scott Brehaut, MD
- Jody W. Brouillette, MS, RCEP, CCRP
- Kristen Conway, MS, RD
- Shana Pughe Dean, MA
- Juan Jose Delgado Hurtado, MD, MPH
- Caroline Jacobus, MS, RN, CDCES, CFCN
- Dayal Davis Raja, MD, FACE
- Nandita Rao, MD, FACS, DABOM
- Katherine Warden, PhD, MSCP

### **PROGRAM MODERATORS:**

- Nay Linn Aung, MD, BC-ADM, DACD
- Megan Coombs, MSN, RN, NEA-BC, NPD-BC, CCRN
- Karishma Circelli, MD
- Caroline Jacobus, MS, RN, CDCES, CFCN
- Kristin Luke, MSN, C-NP, CCD
- Alexandra Pellecchia, MD
- Dayal Davis Raja, MD, FACE
- Heng Yeh, MD



Scan for registration information, conference program and presenter bios.  
Registration ends Friday, November 14.

*In partnership with:*



Bassett Healthcare Network



**QUESTIONS?** Contact Caroline Jacobus at 315-624-5620 or [cjacobus@mvhealthsystem.org](mailto:cjacobus@mvhealthsystem.org).