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[관심분야]

췌도부전, 디지털 헬스케어, 비만

[논문]

1. Prediction of Cardiovascular Complication in Patients with Newly Diagnosed Type 2 Diabetes Using an XGBoost/GRU-ODE-Bayes-Based Machine-Learning Algorithm. Endocrinol Metab (Seoul) 2023; doi: 10.3803/EnM.2023.1739
2. Multiparity increases the risk of diabetes by impairing the proliferative capacity of pancreatic β cells. Experimental & Molecular Medicine 2023;55:2269-2280.
3. Risk of Cause-Specific Mortality across Glucose Spectrum in Elderly People: A Nationwide Population-Based Cohort Study. Endocrinol Metab (Seoul) 2023; doi: 10.3803/EnM.2023.1765
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KDA - Role of continuous glucose monitoring in diabetic patients at high cardiovascular risk

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Glycemic homeostasis is an important factor in the development and prognosis of cardiovascular diseases. Patients with diabetes are at an increased risk of cardiovascular disease, which can often lead to fatal outcomes. Fluctuations in blood glucose levels, including hyperglycemia, hypoglycemia, and glycemic variability, are associated with adverse cardiovascular outcomes. Continuous Glucose Monitoring (CGM) systems, as wearable devices, provide real-time, high-quality glycemic data, offering a novel approach to managing diabetes. The adoption of CGM among diabetic patients has rapidly increased recently, driven by its potential to significantly reduce hyperglycemia, hypoglycemic episodes, and glycemic variability. Despite the growing evidence supporting CGM's benefits in glycemic management, its impact on diabetic patients with a high risk of cardiovascular events remains to be fully elucidated. This talk aims to explore the latest evidence on the effectiveness of CGM in managing patients with diabetes who are at high cardiovascular risk. By examining recent clinical studies and outcomes, we will discuss whether CGM can offer benefits in reducing cardiovascular risk among this high-risk patient population.