

# P151 Microvascular Dysfunction is Associated with Impaired Beta-cell Function: The Maastricht Study

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** The pathophysiological mechanism underlying beta-cell dysfunction in type 2 diabetes (T2D) is not fully understood. Recent animal studies suggest that microvascular dysfunction (MVD) may lead to insufficient delivery of oxygen and nutrients to beta-cells as well as an attenuated delivery of insulin into the circulation [1,2]. We aimed to investigate the association of MVD with beta-cell function in a population-based cohort study.

**Methods:** In The Maastricht Study ( $n = 2802$ , 51.5% men, aged  $59.8 \pm 8.2$  years, 22.9% T2D) [3], we determined plasma endothelial biomarkers (vWF, sE-selectin, sICAM-1, sVCAM-1), retinal microvascular diameters (CRAE, CRVE), flicker light-induced retinal microvascular dilation (DVA), heat-induced skin hyperaemia (LDF), and beta-cell function (OGTT: C-peptide to glucose ratio t0 (CP0/G0 ratio), CP30/G30 ratio, CP120/G120 ratio, beta-cell glucose sensitivity, potentiation, and rate sensitivity). Associations were adjusted for age, sex, waist circumference, systolic blood pressure, smoking, alcohol intake, lipid profile, use of antihypertensive and/or lipid-modifying drugs, and Matsuda index.

**Results:** Multivariable adjusted analyses showed that a higher levels of plasma endothelial biomarkers and wider retinal venules (CRVE) were associated with greater CP0/G0 ratio (stB = 0.13, 95% CI (0.10; 0.16),  $p < 0.001$ ; stB = 0.03, (0.003; 0.07),  $p = 0.031$ , respectively; Figure 1). Lower flicker light-induced retinal arteriolar dilation (%) was associated with lower CP30/G30 ratio (stB = 0.06, (0.01; 0.10),  $p = 0.011$ ) and beta-cell glucose sensitivity (stB = 0.05, (0.01; 0.10),  $p = 0.025$ ). Lower heat-induced skin hyperaemia (%) was associated with lower beta-cell glucose sensitivity (stB = 0.06, (0.003; 0.11),  $p = 0.038$ ).

**Conclusion:** MVD is associated with higher fasting insulin secretion, and lower CP30/G30 ratio and beta-cell glucose sensitivity during OGTT. These results suggest that MVD may contribute to an augmented fasting insulin secretion as well as attenuated insulin secretion during OGTT. This may contribute to beta-cell failure.

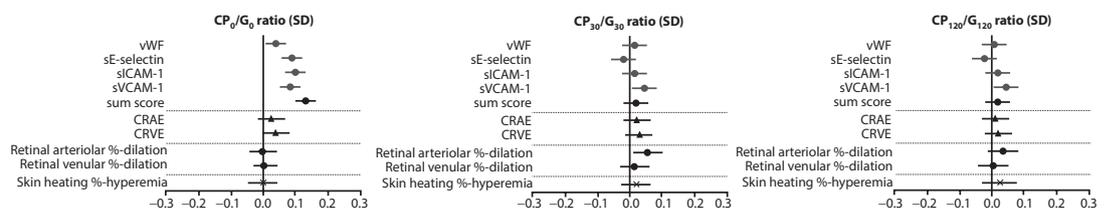


Figure 1

## REFERENCES

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