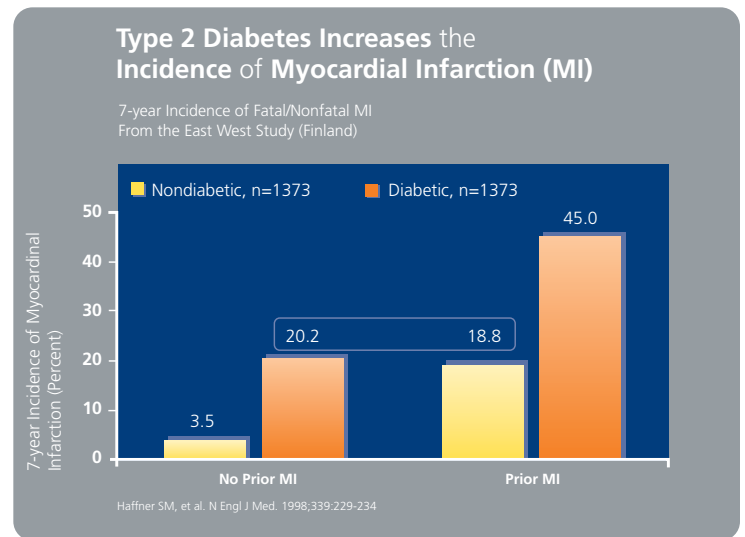
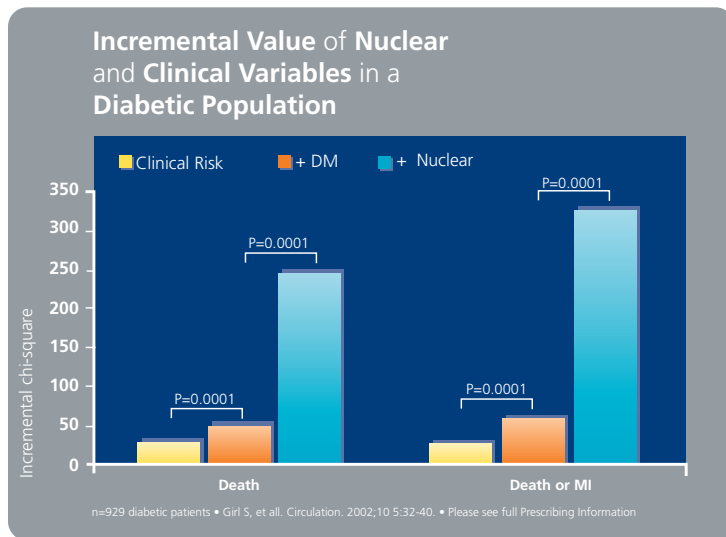


In patients with diabetes, CAD:

- May be more advanced at diagnosis. ^{1,2}
 - Too often, acute MI is first manifestation. ³
- Is associated with an unfavorable prognosis, particularly in women. ⁴
- May be “silent,” with blunted ischemic pain. ⁵
- 2-4-fold increased risk of cardiovascular events with diabetes. ⁶
 - Type 1 and type 2 diabetes are independent risk factors for CAD. ⁷
 - After MI, diabetic patients have a 2-3-fold greater morbidity and mortality than nondiabetic patients. ⁶
- Increased CHF prevalence in patients with diabetes.⁷



1. ADA. Diabetes Care. 1998;21:1551–1559. **2.** Kang X, et al. Am Heart J. 1999;137:949–957. **3.** Bonow RO, et al. Circulation. 2002;105:e159–e164. **4.** American Diabetes Association. Available at: <http://diabetes.org/diabetes-statistics/heart-disease.jsp>. Accessed September 1, 2004. **5.** Jacoby RM, et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 1992;20:736–744. **6.** American Diabetes Association. Diabetes Care. 1998;21:1551-1559. **7.** Jacoby RM, Nesto RW. J Am Coll Cardiol. 1992;20:736-744.

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