Potential of adjunct therapies to prevent cardiovascular disease in type 1 diabetes

Prof. John Petrie

When: 2:00 – 3:00pm
Monday, 2nd June 2014

Where: Medical Foundation Building
Level 5 Training Room
92-94 Parramatta Road, Camperdown

Biography
John Petrie is Professor of Diabetic Medicine at the University of Glasgow and Honorary Consultant Physician/ Diabetologist at Glasgow Royal Infirmary.

His research aims to understand the mechanisms of vascular disease in types 1 and 2 diabetes and thereby to develop better treatments to prevent complications. His work includes metabolic and vascular clinical investigation, larger scale cohort studies, biomarker discovery/validation, and clinical trials.

He is Chief Investigator of the REMOVAL trial (http://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01483560) funded by the US Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation. REMOVAL is on track for completion in 2017 and is testing the cardiovascular effects of metformin in type 1 diabetes over three years in 500 patients in the UK, Denmark, Holland, Canada, and Australia.

Prof Petrie is UK lead for two ongoing GLP-1 cardiovascular outcome trials in type 2 diabetes: LEADER (liraglutide) and ELIXA (lixisenatide). He has chaired/ coordinated cardiovascular endpoint committees for several major international trials including ROADMAP, EMERGE and currently ENTRACTE.

He has served on and/or chaired a number of international grant-awarding panels/ advisory committees for the Academy of Finland, the European Foundation for the Study of Diabetes (EFSD), the European Union, the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation (JDRF) and the US National Institutes of Health.

He led the initiation and development of the successful Scottish Diabetes Research Network (SDRN) from 2006-2009 and chaired the subcommittee which developed the current Scottish glucose-lowering therapy guidelines (SIGN 116).

Prof Petrie served as Associate Editor of the journal of the European Association for the Study of Diabetes (EASD) journal Diabetologia (2010-2014). He is President of the European Group for the study of Insulin Resistance and is currently serving on the American Diabetes Association/ European Association for the Study of Diabetes (EASD/ADA) Technology Committee.

Abstract
Despite recent advances in prevention, accelerated cardiovascular disease remains a cause of early mortality in type 1 diabetes. The DCCT showed that glucose-lowering using intensive insulin therapy can prevent cardiovascular events. However, this is hard to achieve for many individuals and can exacerbate weight gain and aggravate cardiovascular risk factors. Attention has therefore turned to adjunct therapy with oral agents more commonly used in type 2 diabetes. A number of small clinical trials are now in progress with metformin, DPP-4 inhibitors, GLP-1 agonists and SGLT-2 inhibitors. These will be reviewed with a particular emphasis on the ongoing international JDRF-funded REMOVAL clinical trial (NCT01483560) which is testing metformin versus placebo in adults with type 1 diabetes aged over 40 years.