



# HHS Public Access

Author manuscript

*Diabetes Care*. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2019 May 09.

Published in final edited form as:

*Diabetes Care*. 2019 April ; 42(4): e63. doi:10.2337/dci18-0057.

## Trends and Disparities in Cardiovascular Mortality Among U.S. Adults With and Without Self-Reported Diabetes, 1988–2015. *Diabetes Care* 2018;41:2306–2315

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We thank Manicardi et al. (1) for their insightful discussion of potential factors affecting our study of cardiovascular disease (CVD) mortality trends in the population with diabetes (2). Changes in diagnostic criteria and early detection of diabetes could indeed have affected the risk level and changes in rates of CVD differentially over time. We further agree that the population today is likely much different from that in the 1980s, perhaps due to the significant increases in obesity among the population with diabetes, which could influence risk as well. However, we caution that there is limited direct evidence that significant increases in detection have led to a healthier population or that the risk level at diagnosis has changed at a rate higher than the risk level of the underlying population (3). The impact of the 1997 change in diabetes definition and early detection of diabetes is also unknown but unlikely to explain the steady 12-year increase in incidence that occurred after that. Although we lack the appropriate data to quantify the impact of changing underlying risk directly, our indirect sensitivity analyses of these effects in the current report suggest that the impact of any lead-time bias on these trends was modest in comparison with the reductions that occurred (2). That said, the points raised by Manicardi et al. are important and underscore the need for more comprehensive epidemiologic data to understand the transitions underway in diabetes complications.

### Acknowledgments.

The authors thank the women and men who participated in the study as well as all of the staff involved in the U.S. National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) for the study design, data collection, and data dissemination.

**Funding.** This work was funded by the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The findings and conclusions in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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**Duality of Interest.** No potential conflicts of interest relevant to this article were reported.

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