

Albumin excretion rate among patients with diabetic retinopathy

by Andi Makbul Aman

FILE	UMIN_EXCRETION_RATE_AMONG_PATIENTS_WITH_DIABETIC_RETINO PATHY.PDF (313.32K)		
TIME SUBMITTED	08-MAY-2020 04:08PM (UTC+0700)	WORD COUNT	3679
SUBMISSION ID	1319306266	CHARACTER COUNT	19568

Albumin excretion rate among patients with diabetic retinopathy

Makbul Aman (MD)¹
 Haerani Rasyid (MD)²
 Suriana Dwi Sartika (MD)^{3*}
 Himawan Sanusi (MD)¹
 Hasyim Kasim (MD)²
 Syakib Bakri (MD)²
 Muhammad Ihsan (PhD)⁴
 Arifin Seweng (MD)⁵

¹ Division of Endocrine Metabolic and Diabetes, Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Hasanuddin, Makassar, Indonesia
² Division of Nephrology, Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Hasanuddin, Makassar, Indonesia
³ Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Hasanuddin, Makassar, Indonesia
⁴ Department of Ophthalmology, Faculty of Medicine, University of Hasanuddin, Makassar, Indonesia
⁵ Department of Biostatistics, Faculty of Public Health, University of Hasanuddin, Makassar, Indonesia

*** Correspondence:**

Suriana Dwi Sartika, Department of Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, University of Hasanuddin, Makassar, Indonesia

E-mail: drsurianadwi@gmail.com
 Tel: 0062 82348759989

Received: 25 Sep 2019
 Revised: 14 Dec 2019
 Accepted: 22 Dec 2019

Abstract

Background: Chronic microvascular complications consist of diabetic nephropathy (DN), diabetic retinopathy (DR), and diabetic neuropathy. Diabetic nephropathy is assessed through albuminuria, and diabetic retinopathy is assessed through funduscopy. Several studies have assessed the albuminuria in diabetic retinopathy but have found inconclusive results. This study aims to investigate the albumin excretion rate in patients with diabetic retinopathy.

Methods: A cross sectional design was applied in this study. The diagnosis of type 2 diabetes mellitus was determined based on the anamnesis and laboratory examinations. The study was conducted at Dr. Wahidin Sudirohusodo Hospital and Hasanuddin University Hospital in Makassar during November 2018 until April 2019. The stages of diabetic retinopathy were based on funduscopy examinations. In addition, the blood pressure, BMI, albumin excretion rate, lipid profile, and HbA1C were also examined. *Chi Square* and *Kappa* tests were performed in the statistical analysis.

Results: 120 subjects with type 2 diabetes mellitus were observed. Of the total subjects, the number of females within the age of 36-79 years made up the biggest fraction. There was a significant relation between hypertension comorbidity with the albumin excretion rate and grading diabetic retinopathy where the A3 and proliferative diabetic retinopathy (PDR) percentages were higher in the hypertension group at 68.8% and 54.5%. There was also a significant correlation between incidence of albuminuria with diabetic retinopathy. Particularly, proliferative diabetic retinopathy (PDR) remained associated with albuminuria, while non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy (NPDR) was related to non-albuminuria.

Conclusion: Albuminuria incidence confirms association with diabetic retinopathy grading.

Keywords: Diabetes mellitus type 2, Albumin excretion rate, Diabetic retinopathy.

Citation:

Aman M, Rasyid H, Dwi Sartika S, et al. Albumin excretion rate among patients with diabetic retinopathy *Caspian J Intern Med* 2020; 11(2): 177-182.

The incidence and prevalence of diabetes mellitus (DM) have increased globally, especially in the big cities, including in Indonesia (1, 2). The growth of the incidence of diabetes mellitus is certainly followed by the acceleration of chronic complications of DM. Numerous prospective studies clearly indicate that occlusion of blood vessels in both microvascular and macrovascular aggravates any disease (2). Chronic microvascular complications of diabetes mellitus are diabetic nephropathy (DN), diabetic retinopathy (DR), and diabetic neuropathy. Diabetic nephropathy is the leading cause of renal failure which requires renal replacement therapy, while diabetic retinopathy is the leading cause of blindness in patients with diabetes (3, 4). Several studies have assessed the albumin excretion rate in diabetic retinopathy. Studies by Pavel showed that the rate of renal

damage had a proportional association with the level of eye damage in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM).

In this study, the grade of renal impairment was assessed by urinary albumin excretion and the rate of eye damage assessed from proliferative or non-proliferative forms. Another study by JDCS (Japan Diabetes Complications Study) during 8 years of follow-up showed the severity of retinopathy correlated to the decrease in glomerular filtration rate and progression microalbuminuria to macroalbuminuria. However, two of these studies are not in line with the research by June Won Lee et al, which found that proliferative diabetic retinopathy was correlated only with microalbuminuria and not with macroalbuminuria (5–7). From the aforementioned differences, this research aims to assess the albuminuria among patients with diabetic retinopathy.

Methods

The research was conducted during November 2018 - April 2019 at two hospitals: Dr Wahidin Sudikusodo Hospital and Hasanuddin University Hospital. A cross-sectional study was performed on the samples of T2DM patients who met the inclusion criteria. Those with the following criteria were included: (1) >18 years old (2) >5 years with DM (3) willing to participate in the research. On the other hand, the exclusion criteria included (1) severe infection (2) pregnancy (3) malignancy (4) heart failure (5) hematuria (6) using an angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor or angiotensin receptor blocker (ARB). The diagnosis of T2DM was based on the history and physical examination.

The form of consent was given to each patient who participated as a research sample. Subsequently, the administrative agreement was issued by the ethical requirements of the Commission of Biomedical Research on Humans, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Hasanuddin.

Diabetic retinopathy assessment was divided into non-proliferative and proliferative. Albuminuria is divided into A1 (<30 µg/mg), A2 (30-300 µg/mg), and A3 (> 300 µg/mg). HbA1c were divided into controlled (HbA1c <7) and uncontrolled (HbA1c ≥ 7). Assessment of blood pressure was classified into hypertensive and non-hypertensive. Levels of lipid profile were reported in the form of quantitative (mg/dl). Body mass index (BMI) was categorized into underweight, normal, overweight, obese I, and obese II. Statistical analysis applied in this research was the distribution of

frequencies, *Chi Square* and *Kappa* tests. The approximate sample size were calculated by the formula as follows:

$$n = \frac{NZ^2P(1-P)}{d^2(N-1) + Z^2P(1-P)}$$

N = Estimated study population of 200

Z = standard deviation of normal value (1.96)

P = Estimated proportion of surveyed attribute 0.500

d = degree of accuracy to be assessed =0.07

The application of the formula resulted in a minimum of 100 samples. The possibility of dropped-out subjects was measured through the calculation as follows:

$$100 + (100 \times 10\%) = 110.$$

As a result, a minimum of 110 subjects were eligibly selected.

Results

Data analysis was conducted on 120 subjects with T2DM within the age of 36-79 years, with a mean of 55 ± 9 years. Table 1 describes the subject characteristics of this study, consisting of gender, BMI, blood pressure, HbA1c, lipid profile, albuminuria, and funduscopy. Subjects consisted of men (36.7%) and women (63.3%).

Table 1. Characteristics of Subjects

Variables		n	%
Gender	Male	44	36.7
	Female	76	63.3
BMI	Normal	35	29.2
	overweight	34	28.3
	obese 1	41	34.2
	obese 2	10	8.3
Blood pressure	Hypertension	80	66.7
	Non hypertension	40	33.3
HbA1c	controlled	8	7.4
	uncontrolled	100	92.6
Cholesterol	Normal	19	15.8
	High	101	84.2
LDL	Normal	16	13.3
	High	104	86.7
HDL	Low	31	25.8
	Normal	89	74.2
TG	Normal	47	39.1
	High	73	60.9
Albuminuria	A1	22	18.3
	A2	29	24.2
	A3	69	57.5
Funduscopy	Normal	6	5.0

	NPDR	55	45.8
13	PDR	59	49.2

LDL= low density lipoprotein; HDL 25 high density lipoprotein TG= triglyceride; BMI= body mass index; NPDR= non proliferative diabetic retinopathy; PDR= proliferative diabetic retinopathy

According to BMI, 70.8% of the subjects were identified as overweight or obese. Most of the research subjects had hypertension and uncontrolled HbA1C levels with 66.7% and 92.6% respectively. Based on lipid profile, the majority of the research subjects were identified as high cholesterol (84.2%), normal HDL level (89%), high TG level (60.9%), and high LDL level (86.7%). On the other hand, the prevalence of albuminuria was 18.3% for A1, 24.2% for A2, and 57.5% for A3. Based on the grade of retinopathy, the prevalence consisted 5% normal, 45.2% of NPDR, and 49.2% of PDR. There was no significant difference in the grade of albuminuria among gender, age, BMI, HbA1c, total cholesterol, triglyceride levels, HDL, and LDL (p>0.05). Table 2 describes a significant correlation between the hypertension comorbidity with albuminuria, in which A3

percentage is higher in the hypertension group (68.8%) compared with 30 non-hypertension (35.0%). Table 3 shows no significant relationship between the severity of diabetic retinopathy and the characteristics on gender, age, BMI and HbA1c, total cholesterol, and 4 glyceride levels (p>0.05).

Furthermore, a significant association was found between blood pressure and a grading of diabetic retinopathy (p<0.05) in which the percentage of PDR was found significantly higher in hypertension group compared with the non-hypertension with 57.5% compared and 32.5% respectively (p<0.05). 12

Based on the level of LDL, the percentage of PDR was found significantly higher 12 in the high LDL (p>0.05). Based on the levels of HDL, the percentage of PDR was identified significantly higher in HDL lower than in the normal, ie 71.0% compared to 41.6% (p<0.01). On the metabolic characteristic blood pressure has more significant relation to albuminuria rate (P=0.002) compared with diabetic retinopathy (p=0.034).

Table 2. Correlations of gender, age, and metabolic factors with albuminuria

		Albuminuria, N (%)			p
		A1	A2	A3	
Gender	Man	4 (9.1)	14 (31.8)	26 (59.1)	0.084
	Woman	18 (23.7)	15 (19.7)	43 (56.6)	
Age	<65 years	19 (18.6)	24 (23.5)	59 (57.8)	0.923
	≥ 65 years	3 (16.7)	5 (27.8)	10 (55.6)	
BMI	Normal	6 (17.1)	9 (25.7)	20 (57.1)	0.640
	overweight	4 (11.8)	10 (29.4)	20 (58.8)	
	obese 1	11(26.8)	7 (17.1)	23 (56.1)	
	obese 2	1 (10.0)	3 (30.0)	6 (60.0)	
Blood pressure	Non Hypertension	12 (30.0)	14 (35.0)	14 (35.0)	0.002
	Hypertension	10 (12.5)	15 (18.8)	55 (68.8)	
HbA1C	controlled	1 (12.5)	0 (0.0)	7 (87.5)	0.102
	Not controlled	21 (21)	29 (29)	50 (50)	
Total Cholesterol	Normal	4 (21.1)	5 (26.3)	10 (52.6)	0.928
	High	19 (18.8)	24 (23.8)	58 (57.4)	
LDL	Normal	2 (12.5)	5 (31.3)	9 (56.3)	0.694
	High	20 (19.2)	24 (23.1)	60 (57.7)	
Triglycerides	Normal	11 (23.9)	10 (21.7)	25 (54.3)	0.364
	High	11 (14.9)	19 (25.7)	44 (59.5)	
HDL	Low	4 (12.9)	7 (22.6)	20 (64.5)	0.585

11	Normal	18 (20.2)	22 (24.7)	49 (55.1)
----	--------	-----------	-----------	-----------

BMI = body mass index; LDL = low density lipoprotein; HDL = high density lipoprotein,

Table 3. Correlations of gender, age, and metabolic factors with diabetic retinopathy

		Diabetic retinopathy, N (%)			P
		Normal	NPDR	PDR	
Gender	Man	1 (2.3)	19 (43.2)	24 (54.5)	0.461
	woman	5 (6.6)	36 (47.4)	35 (46.1)	
Age	<65 years	4 (3.9)	44 (43.1)	54 (52.9)	0.099
	≥ 65 years	2 (11.1)	11 (61.1)	5 (27.8)	
BMI	Normal	0 (0.0)	17 (48.6)	18 (51.4)	0.258
	overweight	1 (2.9)	12 (35.3)	21 (61.8)	
	obese 1	4 (9.8)	21 (51.2)	16 (39.0)	
	obese 2	1 (10.0)	5 (50.0)	4 (40.0)	
Blood pressure	Non-hypertension	3 (7.5)	24 (60.0)	13 (32.5)	0.034
	Hypertension	3 (3.8)	31 (38.8)	46 (57.5)	
HbA1C	controlled	0 (0.0)	4 (50.0)	4 (50.0)	0.770
	Not controlled	6 (6.0)	49 (49.0)	45 (45.0)	
Total Cholesterol	Normal	2 (10.5)	6 (31.6)	11 (57.9)	0.255
	High	4 (4.0)	49 (48.5)	48 (47.5)	
LDL	Normal	3 (18.8)	9 (56.3)	4 (25.0)	0.008
	High	3 (2.9)	46 (44.2)	55 (52.9)	
Triglycerides	Normal	4 (8.5)	17 (36.2)	25 (54.3)	0.155
	High	2 (2.7)	38 (51.4)	34 (45.9)	
HDL	Low	0 (0.0)	9 (29.0)	22 (71.0)	0.013
	Normal	6 (6.7)	46 (51.7)	37 (41.6)	

BMI = body mass index; LDL = low density lipoprotein ; HDL = high density lipoprotein, NPDR= non proliferative diabetic retinopathy; PDR= proliferative diabetic retinopathy

Table 4 shows that there was a significant association between albuminuria and diabetic retinopathy ($p < 0.05$), in which PDR remains associated with albuminuria and NPDR is related to non-albuminuria.

Table 5 indicates that there is no significant association between albuminuria and the grading of diabetic retinopathy ($p > 0.05$). However, the tendency of PDR is found the highest on the A3 (59.4%) and the lowest in A1 (22.7%), while the highest percentage of NPDR is on A1 (72.7%), and the lowest is on A3 (36.2%).

Table 4. Correlations of genesis albuminuria with diabetic retinopathy grading

Albuminuria	diabetic retinopathy		p
	NPDR N(%)	PDR N(%)	
Non-albuminuria	16(76.2)	5(23.8)	0.005

1	Albuminuria	39(41.9)	54(58.1)
---	-------------	----------	----------

NPDR= non proliferative diabetic retinopathy; PDR = proliferative diabetic retinopathy

Table 5. Correlations between the grading of albuminuria and diabetic retinopathy

Albuminuria	Diabetic retinopathy, N (%)			P
	Normal	NPDR	PDR	
A1	1 (4.5)	16 (72.7)	5 (22.7)	0.102
A2	2 (6.9)	14 (48.3)	13 (44.8)	
A3	3 (4.3)	25 (36.2)	41 (59.4)	

NPDR: non proliferative diabetic retinopathy; PDR: proliferative diabetic retinopathy

Discussion

This study reported that grading albuminuria had no remarkable correlation with severity of diabetic retinopathy

($p > 0.05$). However, this study reported that there was a significant association between the incidence of albuminuria and diabetic retinopathy ($p < 0.05$), where PDR remained associated with albuminuria (A2 or A3), and NPDR indicated a significant correlation with non-albuminuria. The insignificant correlation can be resulted from other metabolic factors that affect the rate of retinopathy instead of the albuminuria. In addition, the concept of non-proteinuria diabetic renal disease has been discussed in the last several decades in which the decline in glomerular filtration rate can occur without albuminuria.

About one-third to one-half of patients with T2DM with reduced glomerular filtration rate did not have proteinuria, in which the level of renal damage in diabetic nephropathy is not eligible to be evaluated by the albuminuria (7). This study is in line with the study by Boelter et al. that PDR had a significant relationship to microalbuminuria (8). Another study by Manaviat et al. showed that microalbuminuria had a correlation to the PDR and could be used as a marker of the risk of PDR (9).

Diabetic retinopathy and nephropathy showed an association with the progression of endothelial dysfunction with parallel relation (10). When the advanced stages of retinopathy occurred, there was an alteration on glomerular histology and increased excretion of protein (11). Activation of metabolic factors (polyol pathway, increased AGE, protein kinase C (PKC) formation, oxidative stress, and inflammatory mechanisms play a vital role in the progression of diabetic retinopathy and nephropathy.

Hyperglycemia causes endothelial damage, thickening of the basement membrane, platelet aggregation, retinal barrier breakdown, and the adhesion of leukocytes to the retinal capillaries. The presence of chronic hypoxia in diabetes induces several factors of angiogenic of growth factor that produces neovascularization in the retina and is called proliferative diabetic retinopathy. In diabetic nephropathy, hyperglycemia also induces the expression of growth factors and cytokines cause imbalance of glomerular cell and resulting in ultimately thickened tubular and glomerular basement membrane, mesangial matrix accumulation, and albuminuria (12–14).

In this research, the presence of comorbid hypertension was correlated with the albuminuria and grading of diabetic retinopathy. This is in line with the study by Ahmed et al. showing that the presence of comorbid hypertension had an association with the incidence of

diabetic retinopathy (15). Blood pressure control is required to inhibit the progression of retinopathy and diabetic nephropathy. UK Prospective Diabetes Study (UKPDS) trial showed that blood pressure control could manage the progression of retinopathy by 47%. A research by Dhafer et al. indicated that poor control of blood pressure was associated with high levels of albuminuria in diabetes mellitus (16, 17). Increased blood pressure has an important role in the pathogenesis of diabetic retinopathy and nephropathy. It causes oxidative stress and inflammation, and has effect on blood flow, causing endothelial damage and contributing to the progression of diabetes complications (18).

The mechanism of hypertension affecting the progression of diabetic retinopathy is a disturbed hemodynamic mechanism (autoregulation and hyperperfusion). Hypertension cause disturbed hemodynamic mechanism (autoregulation and hyperperfusion) and leads upregulation of VEGF expression in the endothelial cells of the retina (18). Hypertension is a major risk factor in the development and progression of diabetic nephropathy. It causes an increased intraglomerular pressure, dilatation of the afferent glomerular accommodates the transmission of systemic blood pressure into glomerular. On the other hand, hyperglycemia causes disruption of the glomerular microcirculation autoregulation thereby worsening the effect of blood pressure in the glomerulus. Furthermore, hypertension induces stretching intraglomerular mesangial cells, resulting in excessive production of extracellular matrix and cytokines that aggravate diabetic nephropathy (19, 20).

In conclusion, blood pressure in albuminuria was significantly associated with excretion rate ($p = 0.002$) rather than diabetic retinopathy ($p = 0.034$). This is because hypertension without diabetes mellitus can cause an increase in albuminuria. Consequently, comorbid hypertension in diabetes mellitus increase the value of albuminuria. However, in diabetic retinopathy, hypertension causes hypertensive retinopathy in which fundoscopic description is different from diabetic retinopathy.

This study confirms that there is a significant correlation between albuminuria incidence and grading of diabetic retinopathy. Albuminuria can be used to predict proliferative diabetic retinopathy and the progression of diabetic retinopathy.

Therefore, it is suggested that follow-ups on the levels of albuminuria among patients with T2DM are necessary. This study cannot be used to determine the effect of lipid profile levels and HbA1C values on albuminuria and the severity of diabetic retinopathy. We did not include the medication such as medication for diabetes, lipid-lowering, and triglyceride-lowering medicines.

Acknowledgments

We would like to thank all the subjects who have cooperated with the authors in conducting this research.

Funding: This research is a collaboration of Department of Internal medicine and Department of Ophthalmology. All authors are responsible for the content and writing of the paper.

Conflict of interest: The authors have no conflict of interest to declare.

References

1. Idris Haerawati, Hamzah H, Feranita U. Analysis of diabetes mellitus determinants in indonesia: a study from the indonesian basic health research 2013. *Indones J Intern Med* 2017; 49: 291-8.
2. Soelistijo SA, Novida H, Rudijanto A, et al. Consensus on management and prevention type 2 diabetes mellitus in Indonesia. Executive Board of Indonesian Endocrinology Association 2015. Available at: <https://pbperkeni.or.id/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/4.-Konsensus-Pengelolaan-dan-Pencegahan-Diabetes-melitus-tipe-2-di-Indonesia-PERKENI-2015.pdf>)
3. Fong DS, Aiello L, Gardner TW, et al. Retinopathy in diabetes. *Diabetes Care* 2004; 27: s84-7.
4. National Kidney Foundation. KDOQI clinical practice guideline for diabetes and CKD: 2012 update. *Am J Kidney Dis* 2012; 60: 850-6.
5. Moriya T, Tanaka S, Kawasaki R, et al. Diabetic retinopathy and microalbuminuria can predict macroalbuminuria and renal function decline in Japanese type 2 diabetic patients: Japan diabetes complications study. *Diabetes Care* 2013; 36: 2803-9.
6. Kotlarsky P, Bolotin A, Dorfman K, et al. Link between retinopathy and nephropathy caused by complications of diabetes mellitus type 2. *Int Ophthalmol* 2015; 35: 59-66.
7. Lee WJ, Sobrin L, Lee MJ, et al. The relationship between diabetic retinopathy and diabetic nephropathy in a population-based study in Korea (KNHANES V-2, 3). *Investig Ophthalmol Vis Sci* 2014; 55: 6547-53.
8. Lopes de Faria JBL, Silva KC, Lopes De Faria JM. The contribution of hypertension to diabetic nephropathy and retinopathy: The role of inflammation and oxidative stress. *Hypertens Res* 2011; 34: 413-22.
9. Manaviat MR, Afkhami M, Shoja MR. Retinopathy and microalbuminuria in type II diabetic patients. *BMC Ophthalmol* 2004; 4: 9.
10. Rodriguez-Poncelas A, Miravet-Jiménez S, Casellas A, et al. Prevalence of diabetic retinopathy in individuals with type 2 diabetes who had recorded diabetic retinopathy from retinal photographs in Catalonia (Spain). *Br J Ophthalmol* 2015; 99: 1628-33.
11. Jawa A, Kcomt J, Fonseca VA. Diabetic nephropathy and retinopathy. *Med Clin North Am* 2004; 88: 1001-36.
12. Smith LE, Shen W, Perruzzi C, et al. Regulation of vascular endothelial growth factor-dependent retinal neovascularization by insulin-like growth factor-1 receptor. *Nat Med* 1999; 5: 1390-5.
13. Osterby R, Parving HH, Hommel E, Jorgensen HE, Lokkegaard H. Glomerular structure and function in diabetic nephropathy. Early to advanced stages. *Diabetes* 1990; 39: 1057-63.
14. Cai J, Boulton M. The pathogenesis of diabetic retinopathy: old concepts and new questions. *Eye* 2002; 16: 242-60.
15. Mathur A, Mathur R. Study of association of serum lipids with diabetic retinopathy in type 2 diabetes mellitus. *People's J Sci Res* 2013; 6:25-8.
16. UK Prospective Diabetes Study Group. Tight blood pressure control and risk of macrovascular and microvascular complications in type 2 diabetes: UKPDS 38. *BMJ* 2011; 317: 703-13.
17. Al-Shehri DG, Noorelahi MM, Shaheen MA, et al. Factors affecting albuminuria in diabetic patients at King Fahad Hospital in Almadinah Almunawwarah. *J Taibah Univ Med Sci* 2015; 10: 250-6.
18. Srivastava BK, Rema M. Does hypertension play a role in diabetic retinopathy? *J Assoc Physicians India* 2005; 53: 803-8.
19. Gruden G, Zonca S, Hayward A, et al. Mechanical stretch-induced fibronectin and transforming growth factor- β 1 production in human mesangial cells is p38 mitogen-activated protein kinase-dependent. *Diabetes*

2000; 49: 655-61.
20. Carmines PK. The renal vascular response to diabetes.

Curr Opin Nephrol Hypertens 2010; 19: 85-90.

Albumin excretion rate among patients with diabetic retinopathy

ORIGINALITY REPORT

% **19**
SIMILARITY INDEX

% **12**
INTERNET SOURCES

% **14**
PUBLICATIONS

% **14**
STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

- 1** www.tandfonline.com
Internet Source % **2**
- 2** Submitted to Winona State University
Student Paper % **1**
- 3** Submitted to Universitas Brawijaya
Student Paper % **1**
- 4** slideheaven.com
Internet Source % **1**
- 5** Submitted to National postgraduate Medical College of Nigeria
Student Paper % **1**
- 6** link.springer.com
Internet Source % **1**
- 7** e-sciencecentral.org
Internet Source % **1**
- 8** archive.org
Internet Source % **1**
- 9** Masayuki Yamanouchi, Mikiro Mori, Junichi

Hoshino, Keiichi Kinowaki et al. "Retinopathy progression and the risk of end-stage kidney disease: results from a longitudinal Japanese cohort of 232 patients with type 2 diabetes and biopsy-proven diabetic kidney disease", BMJ Open Diabetes Research & Care, 2019

Publication

% 1

10

pdfs.semanticscholar.org

Internet Source

% 1

11

jaoa.org

Internet Source

<% 1

12

Submitted to Laureate Higher Education Group

Student Paper

<% 1

13

epublications.vu.it

Internet Source

<% 1

14

www.nature.com

Internet Source

<% 1

15

R Amelia, A S Wahyuni, R A Ariga Felicia, Preveena. "Relationship between family support with quality of life among type 2 diabetes mellitus patients at Amplas primary health care in Medan, Indonesia", Journal of Physics: Conference Series, 2018

Publication

<% 1

16

Liuna Jang, Carl P. Herbort. "Fulminant proliferative diabetic retinopathy in the non-

<% 1

photocoagulated eye following acute renal failure", International Ophthalmology, 2016

Publication

17

José Butori Lopes de Faria, Kamila Cristina Silva, Jacqueline Mendonça Lopes de Faria. "The contribution of hypertension to diabetic nephropathy and retinopathy: the role of inflammation and oxidative stress", Hypertension Research, 2011

Publication

<% 1

18

Submitted to Cranfield University

Student Paper

<% 1

19

care.diabetesjournals.org

Internet Source

<% 1

20

Submitted to University of Duhok

Student Paper

<% 1

21

worldwidescience.org

Internet Source

<% 1

22

www.scielo.br

Internet Source

<% 1

23

"New Strategies to Advance Pre/Diabetes Care: Integrative Approach by PPPM", Springer Science and Business Media LLC, 2013

Publication

<% 1

24

Submitted to University of Edinburgh

Student Paper

<% 1

25

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov

Internet Source

<% 1

26

Galvani Volta Simanjuntak, Marthalena Simamora. "Lama menderit diabetes mellitus tipe 2 sebagai faktor risiko neuropati perifer diabetik", Holistik Jurnal Kesehatan, 2020

Publication

<% 1

27

journals.plos.org

Internet Source

<% 1

28

Akhir Purwati, Veni Hadju, Tahir Abdullah. "Correlation between the Life Style, Stress, and Leptin Level and the Obesity Status in Teachers of the State Secondary Schools in Makassar City", Proceedings of the International Conference on Healthcare Service Management 2018 - ICHSM '18, 2018

Publication

<% 1

29

Submitted to University College London

Student Paper

<% 1

30

ies.ijo.cn

Internet Source

<% 1

31

www.jcancer.org

Internet Source

<% 1

32

M.S. Souza, U.F. Machado, M. Okamoto, M.C. Bertoluci, C. Ponpermeyer, N. Leguisamo, F.

<% 1

Azambuja, M.C. Irigoyen, B.D. Schaan.
"Reduced cortical renal GLUT1 expression
induced by angiotensin-converting enzyme
inhibition in diabetic spontaneously hypertensive
rats", Brazilian Journal of Medical and Biological
Research, 2008

Publication

33

www.hindawi.com

Internet Source

<% 1

34

onlinelibrary.wiley.com

Internet Source

<% 1

35

Submitted to Petroleum Research &
Development Center

Student Paper

<% 1

36

Submitted to University of Lugano

Student Paper

<% 1

37

Lingling Xu, Xiaopu Lin, Meiping Guan,
Yingshan Liu. "Correlation Between Different
Stages of Diabetic Nephropathy and
Neuropathy in Patients with T2DM: A Cross-
Sectional Controlled Study", Diabetes Therapy,
2018

Publication

<% 1

38

www.dovepress.com

Internet Source

<% 1

39

Submitted to Universiti Sains Malaysia

<% 1

40

José Butori Lopes de Faria. "The contribution of hypertension to diabetic nephropathy and retinopathy: the role of inflammation and oxidative stress", Hypertension Research, 01/13/2011

Publication

<% 1

41

Ashay Bhatwadekar, Alan W Stitt. "AGE and RAGE inhibitors in the treatment of diabetic retinopathy", Expert Review of Ophthalmology, 2014

Publication

<% 1

42

Submitted to The University of Manchester

Student Paper

<% 1

43

"Track 3 - Disease and Treatment", International Journal of Obesity, 05/2007

Publication

<% 1

44

Tsuneo Takenaka, Tsutomu Inoue, Yusuke Watanabe. "How the kidney hyperfiltrates in diabetes: From molecules to hemodynamics", World Journal of Diabetes, 2015

Publication

<% 1

45

E. Zander. "Maculopathy in patients with diabetes mellitus type 1 and type 2: associations with risk factors", British Journal of

<% 1

Ophthalmology, 2000

Publication

46

Submitted to Eiffel Corporation

Student Paper

<% 1

47

Submitted to Chester College of Higher
Education

Student Paper

<% 1

EXCLUDE QUOTES ON

EXCLUDE
BIBLIOGRAPHY ON

EXCLUDE MATCHES < 5
WORDS