133. Using the Progression of Adapted Diabetes Complications Severity Index to Predict Erectile Dysfunction in Asian Men Affected by Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

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Body

Objective: This study is concerning the use of adapted diabetes complications severity index (aDSCI) in erectile dysfunction (ED) risk stratification in male patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM).

Methods: This is a retrospective study with records obtained from Taiwan's National Health Insurance Research Database. Adjusted hazard ratios (aHRs) were estimated by multivariate Cox proportional hazards models with 95% CIs.

Results: A population of 84288 eligible male patients with type 2 DM was included. Compared to the change of aDCSI score of 0.0-0.5 per year, the aHRs and the corresponding 95% CIs were summarized below: 1.09 (0.89, 1.33) in the change of aDCSI score of 0.5-1.0 per year; 4.41 (3.44, 5.65) in the change of aDCSI score of 1.0-2.0 per year; 10.9 (7.45, 15.8) in the change of aDCSI score of > 2.0 per year. It was shown that patients with yearly changes of ≥ 1.0 in aDCSI scores were at higher risk of erectile dysfunction in contrast to those with yearly changes of 0-0.5 in aDCSI scores, and there was statistical significance in tests for trend (p<0.001).

Conclusion: The progression of aDCSI might be use for ED stratification in men affected by type 2 DM.

Clinical Implications: My study will help enable cardiovascular clinicians how to apply the novel score for ED prediction in Asian DM patients.