

ORIGINAL INVESTIGATION

Open Access



Prevalence of left ventricular systolic dysfunction and heart failure with reduced ejection fraction in men and women with type 2 diabetes mellitus: a systematic review and meta-analysis

Selma Bouthoorn^{1†}, Aisha Gohar^{1,2*†} , Gideon Valstar^{1,2}, Hester M. den Ruijter², J. B. Reitsma¹, Arno W. Hoes¹ and Frans H. Rutten¹ on behalf of the Queen of Hearts Consortium

Abstract

Background: Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2D) is associated with the development of left ventricular systolic dysfunction (LVSD) and heart failure with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF). T2D patients with LVSD are at higher risk of mortality and morbidity than patients without LVSD, while progression of LVSD can be delayed or halted by the use of proven therapies. As estimates of the prevalence are scarce and vary considerably, the aim of this study was to retrieve summary estimates of the prevalence of LVSD/HFrEF in T2D and to see if there were any sex differences.

Methods: A systematic search of Medline and Embase was performed to extract the prevalence of LVSD/HFrEF in T2D (17 studies, mean age 50.1 ± 6.3 to 71.5 ± 7.5), which were pooled using random-effects meta-analysis.

Results: The pooled prevalence of LVSD was higher in hospital populations (13 studies, $n = 5835$, 18% [95% CI 17–19%]), than in the general population (4 studies, $n = 1707$, 2% [95% CI 2–3%]). Seven studies in total reported sex-stratified prevalence estimates (men: 7% [95% CI 5–8%] vs. women: 1.3% [95% CI 0.0–2.2%]). The prevalence of HFrEF was available in one general population study (5.8% [95% CI 3.7–6%], men: 6.8% vs. women: 3.0%).

Conclusions: The summary prevalence of LVSD is higher among T2D patients from a hospital setting compared with from the general population, with a higher prevalence in men than in women in both settings. The prevalence of HFrEF among T2D in the population was only assessed in a single study and again was higher among men than women.

Keywords: LVSD, HFrEF, T2D, Sex, Prevalence, Meta-analysis

Introduction

Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2D) is a major risk factor for all types of heart failure (HF) and causes an increase in mortality and morbidity in patients with HF [1]. Under

recognition of HF in T2D is an important problem with prevalence rates of unrecognized HF being reported as high as around 25% in the community aged 60 years and over [2]. T2D is commonly seen with coronary artery disease (CAD) [3]. Ischaemic heart disease is the usual cause of the left ventricular systolic dysfunction (LVSD) seen in HF with reduced ejection fraction (HFrEF). This subtype of HF is commonly reported as accounting for approximately 50% of all cases of HF, but this proportion may be lower in the general population/screen-detected HF [4] than in large HF cohorts including post-discharge/

*Correspondence: a.gohar-3@umcutrecht.nl

†Selma Bouthoorn and Aisha Gohar contributed equally to this work

¹ Julius Center for Health Sciences and Primary Care, University Medical Center, Utrecht University, PO Box 85500, 3508 AB Utrecht, The Netherlands

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



outpatient cohorts [5]. The number of people with T2D continues to rise worldwide having a profound impact upon society in terms of health burden and healthcare expenditure [6]. On the other hand, HFrEF is declining in prevalence, likely due to improved preventative and early treatment strategies, such as early revascularisation, which have led to a fall in the occurrence of ischaemic heart disease, notably acute ST-elevation myocardial infarction [7]. Despite this, the risk of all-cause mortality and cardiac hospitalization remains high and some studies report higher rates in HFrEF patients than in patients with heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF) [8]. LVSD, the pre-clinical phase of HFrEF, is also associated with a poor outcome [9]. Unlike HFpEF, there is proven treatment for patients with LVSD that can delay or even prevent the progression of asymptomatic LVSD to symptomatic HF i.e. HFrEF [10]. Therefore identifying LVSD at an early pre-clinical stage is extremely useful in improving survival in T2D patients. Given the high prevalence of (unrecognized) HFrEF in T2D patients, the poor prognosis and available effective therapies, the implementation of screening-programmes in T2D patients with natriuretic peptides has been suggested to identify LV dysfunction in its pre-clinical phase [11]. However it is first imperative to know the exact prevalence rates of LVSD in T2D patients prior to implementing such approaches. Previous studies regarding prevalence rates of LVSD in T2D did not look at HFrEF and HFpEF separately, and also only looked at T2D patients in secondary care and not from the general population. Therefore we performed an extensive systematic review and meta-analysis, reviewing existing literature to estimate the prevalence of LVSD and HFrEF in T2D patients both in a hospital setting and a general population setting. Given the difference in prevalence rates of HF between men and women, and the higher prevalence of T2D in men, we were also interested to see if the prevalence rates differed by sex.

Methods

Literature search

A literature search was initially performed using the Medline and Embase databases including all studies up to and including May 2016. The search terms and synonyms used were 'heart failure', 'systolic ventricular dysfunction', 'diabetes mellitus, type 2', 'prevalence' and 'incidence'. The search was repeated in March 2018 including all studies previously included and studies performed since the last literature search. For the exact search strategy see Additional file 1: Table S1. Of the studies retrieved for full text assessment, reference lists were screened for other relevant studies.

Selection of articles

The following predefined inclusion criteria were applied: (i) The study reported the prevalence of HFrEF and/or LVSD in patients with T2D. (ii) The study population was derived from the population at large or from the hospital population. (iii) Only studies were included that used echocardiography to establish or confirm the diagnosis of HFrEF and/or LVSD. (iv) T2D defined by one of the following criteria: documentation in the medical record, physicians diagnosis, self-reported history, use of anti-diabetic agents and random serum glucose ≥ 200 mg/dL (or ≥ 11.1 mmol/L) or serum fasting glucose ≥ 126 mg/dL (or ≥ 7.0 mmol/L).

Only studies published in the English language were considered. Letters, editorials, case reports, practical guidelines and animal or in vitro studies were excluded.

If multiple studies were based on the same study population, the study with the largest population for data extraction was selected. Selection of publications and data extraction was done independently by three reviewers (SB, GV and AG). Consensus was used to resolve disagreement. If consensus could not be reached, a fourth reviewer (FR) was consulted.

Quality assessment

A methodological quality assessment of each of the included studies was performed independently by three authors (SB, GV and AG). In case of discrepancies, consensus was reached after discussion. As there is no formal checklist available specifically designed to appraise risk of bias in prevalence studies, we based our assessment on the risk of bias tool of Hoy et al. [12]. This is a new risk of bias tool for prevalence studies based on a modification of an existing tool and on the approach of the QUADAS-2 (tool for the quality assessment of diagnostic accuracy studies) [13]. Signalling questions were used to identify potential problems in the design, conduct and analysis of a study that might introduce bias or raise concerns about the applicability of the findings. The following signalling questions were used:

- (a) Has the correct population/setting been targeted in order to answer the research question (T2D patients in the general population, referral centres, hospital centre)?
- (b) Is the sampling frame a true or close representation of this target population intended by the research question?
- (c) Is an unselected (random/consecutive) sample of patients invited to participate?
- (d) Is the response rate $\geq 75\%$ or did a non-response analysis show no difference between participants and nonparticipants?

- (e) Is an acceptable case definition for LVSD and/or HFrEF used in the study?
- (f) Is the instrument to measure LVSD and/or HFrEF valid?
- (g) Is the same mode of data collection used for all subjects?
- (h) Is it unlikely that the handling of missing (endpoint) data introduced bias?
- (i) Were the numerator(s) and denominator(s) for the parameter of interest appropriate?

All signalling questions were scored with either low or high risk of bias. Overall risk of bias was classified as low (if ≤ 1 question was answered high), medium (if 2–3 questions were answered high) or high (if > 3 questions were answered high).

Data extraction and analysis

Information on study characteristics was collected with a data extraction form and comprised of first author's name, publication year, source population and setting, age, number of participants, duration of T2D, exclusion criteria, echocardiographic measurements used, left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) threshold used and prevalence estimates of HFrEF and/or LVSD. Prevalence numerators and denominators were extracted from the studies. Individual study prevalence and corresponding 95% confidence intervals (95% CI) were calculated for all the included studies. To perform the meta-analysis, the prevalence data were log transformed so that the data followed a normal distribution. Given the inclusion of some studies with a zero prevalence of LVSD or HFrEF, the Freeman–Tukey transformation was performed [14]. A random-effects model was used to obtain pooled estimates (with corresponding 95% CI) of the transformed prevalence data. This model takes into account the between-study heterogeneity. Heterogeneity was assessed using the Cochrane Q test and the I^2 statistic [15]. The pooled prevalence estimate was calculated for all of the included studies, and separately for studies concerning the general population and hospital population. Sex-specific pooled estimates were calculated for both sexes with the two settings combined. Results of the meta-analysis are presented as Forest plots showing prevalence proportions with corresponding 95% CIs for each study and the overall random-effects pooled estimate. Publication bias was first assessed by visually inspecting the distribution of observed studies on a funnel plot (Additional files 2: Figure S1 and Additional file 3: Figure S2). To quantify the degree of bias illustrated in the funnel plot, the Begg's rank correlation test and Egger's linear regression were used [16, 17]. A $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically

significant. All statistical analyses were performed in R by using the 'metafor' package [18].

Results

Search results and characteristics

In total the search resulted in 6882 potentially relevant studies. These studies were first screened on title and then on abstract for eligibility. Full text articles were additionally screened of 292 studies for more detailed information. The main reasons for exclusion included the lack of T2D in the population, no information regarding HF or LVSD/HFrEF and lack of echocardiographic data. Thus 17 studies were eventually included in this review. Details of the selection process are provided in Fig. 1. Study characteristics and quality assessment of all the included studies are shown in Table 1. Of the 17 included studies, 13 included participants derived from a hospital setting [3, 19–30]. The majority of these hospital setting studies were in the outpatient setting with only one including hospitalized patients. Four studies consisted of patients from the general population [2, 31–33]. All studies consisted of data regarding the prevalence of LVSD with only one study containing data on the prevalence of HFrEF in addition to LVSD (Table 1) [2]. The mean age in the studies ranged from 50.1 ± 6.3 to 71.5 ± 7.5 . The LVEF cut-off point ranged from 45–55% with the majority of studies using 50% ($n = 12$). Most studies had a medium risk of bias ($n = 12$).

Prevalence of LVSD and HFrEF

The pooled prevalence estimate for all 17 included studies (both hospital setting and general population setting) was 13% [95% CI 13–14%] (Fig. 2). For the 13 studies in the hospital population and the 4 studies in the general population the pooled estimates were 18% [95% CI 17–19%] and 2% [95% CI 2–3%] respectively (Figs. 3 and 4). Estimates ranged from 0 to 52% in the hospital setting and 1 to 7% in the general population setting. Heterogeneity was higher for the hospital setting ($Q = 593.3$, $p < 0.001$, $I^2 = 98.5\%$) than the general population setting ($Q = 24.8$, $p < 0.001$, $I^2 = \%$). There was no potential risk of publication bias Begg's ($p = 0.95$ and $p = 0.33$ respectively) and Egger's test ($p = 0.31$ and $p = 0.06$ respectively).

Sex-stratified prevalence rates were only available for seven studies (both hospital setting and general setting combined). In three of these studies the total prevalence of LVSD was 0%; thus the overall prevalence in the seven studies reporting sex-specific findings was considerably lower than in the 17 studies combined. Sex-specific pooled estimates in these seven studies were 7% [95% CI 5–8%] for men and 0.1% [95% CI 0.6–2%] in women. The sex-specific pooled estimates from the hospital setting

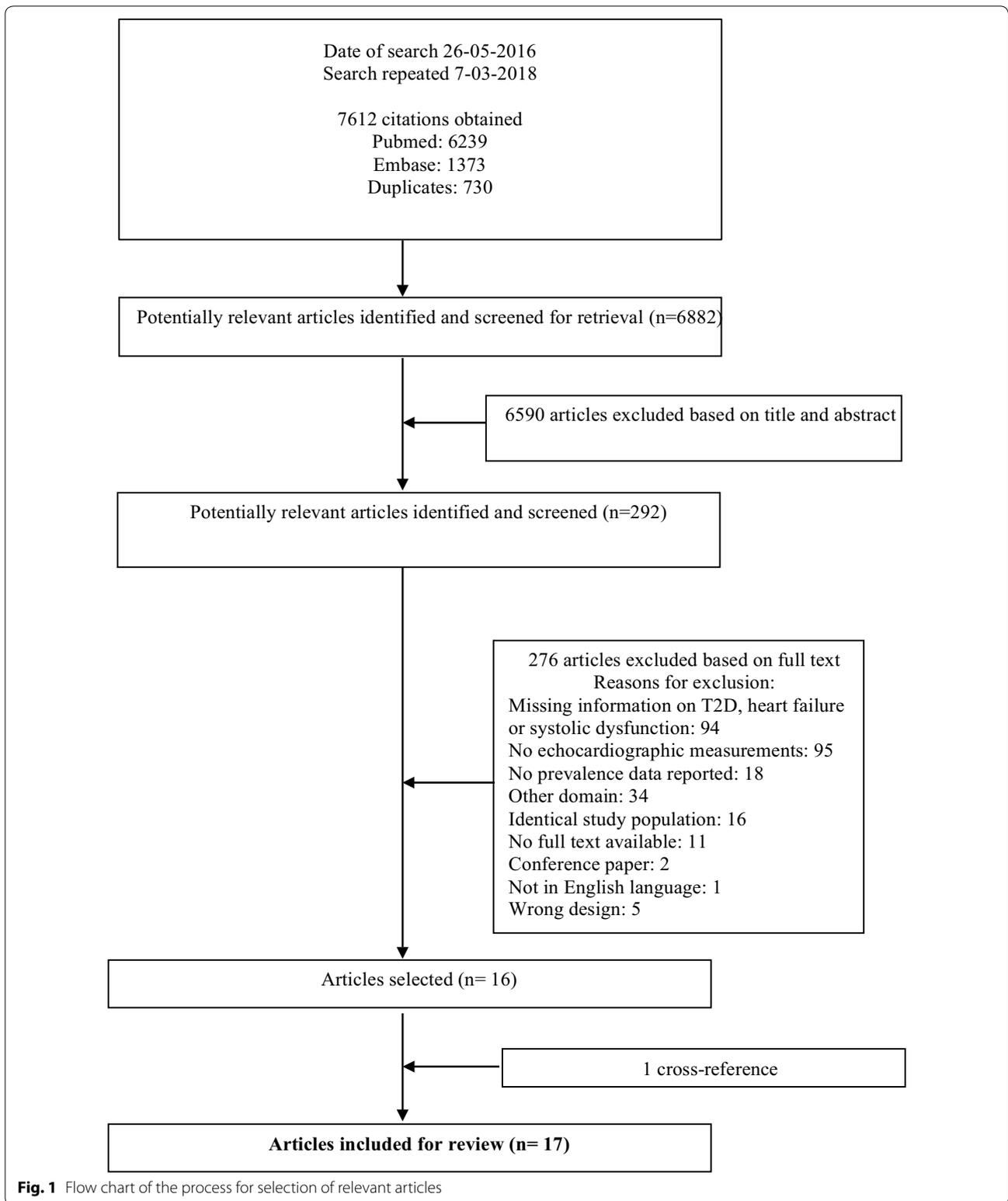
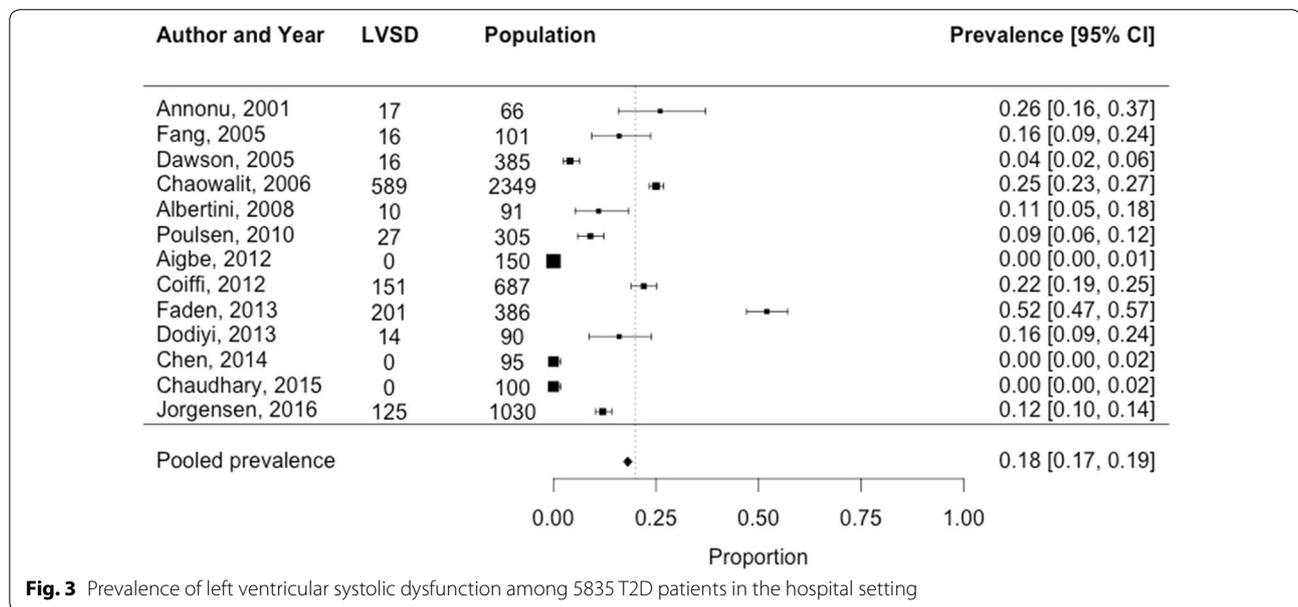
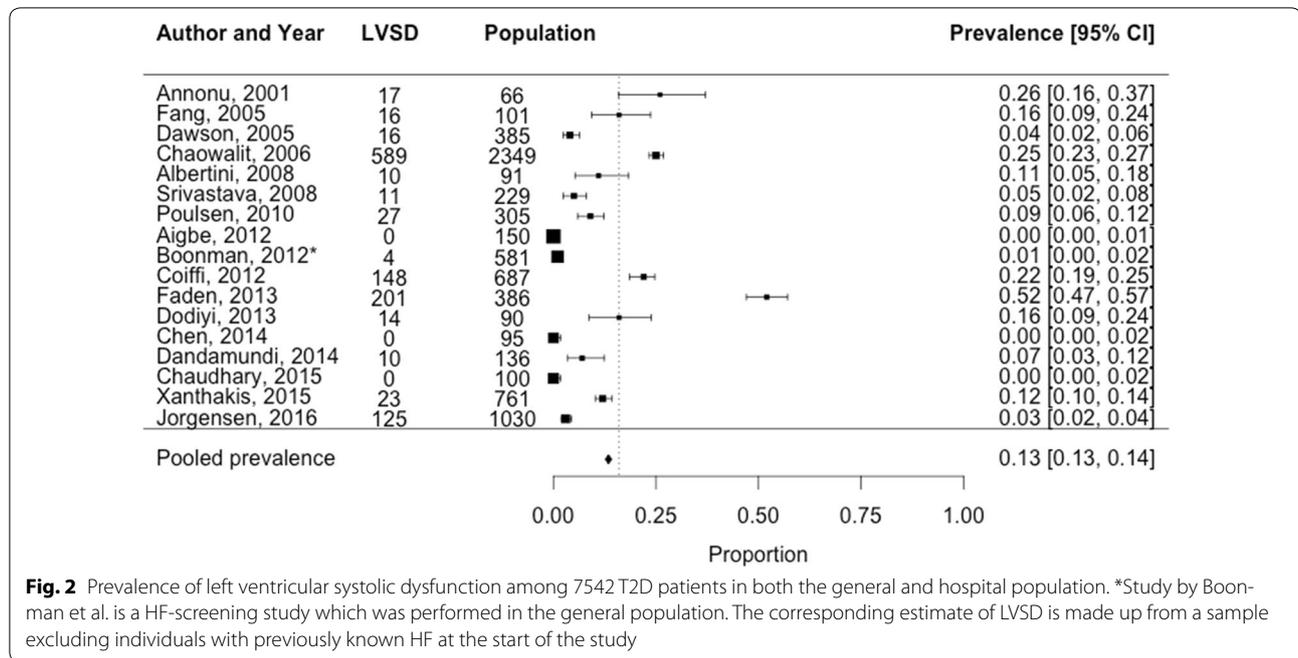


Fig. 1 Flow chart of the process for selection of relevant articles

Table 1 continued

Author (year)	Source population and setting	Age ^a	Participants (% male)	T2D duration (years) [mean ± SD or median (range)]	Exclusion criteria	Cut-point LVEF to separate LVSD from LVDD (%)	Presence of heart failure assessed (yes/no)	Risk of bias (low/high)										Overall risk (low/medium/high)		
								a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i				
Chaudhary (2015)	Normotensive patients with newly diagnosed (within 1 month) DMII recruited from the SVBP Hospital, LLRM Medical College, Meerut, India	30–60 50.1 ± 6.3	100 (65%)	New onset	Hypertension >130/80, abnormal ECG, already diagnosed DMII, anti-diabetic treatment, valvular heart disease, ischaemic and hypertensive heart disease, congestive HF, cardiomyopathy, renal failure, COPD, severe anaemia and haemoglobinopathies	50	No	L	L	H	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	Medium
Xanthakis (2015)	Population based longitudinal study with DM or metabolic syndrome	59.1 ± 10.46	761 (31%)	Not reported	History of CVD	50	No	L	L	L	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	Low
Jørgensen (2016)	Patients with DMII recruited from Steno Diabetes Centre and the Centre for Diabetes research in Copenhagen	65.5 (58.8, 71.4)	1030 (65.9%)	11 (5.5, 17)	None	50	No	L	L	H	H	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	Medium

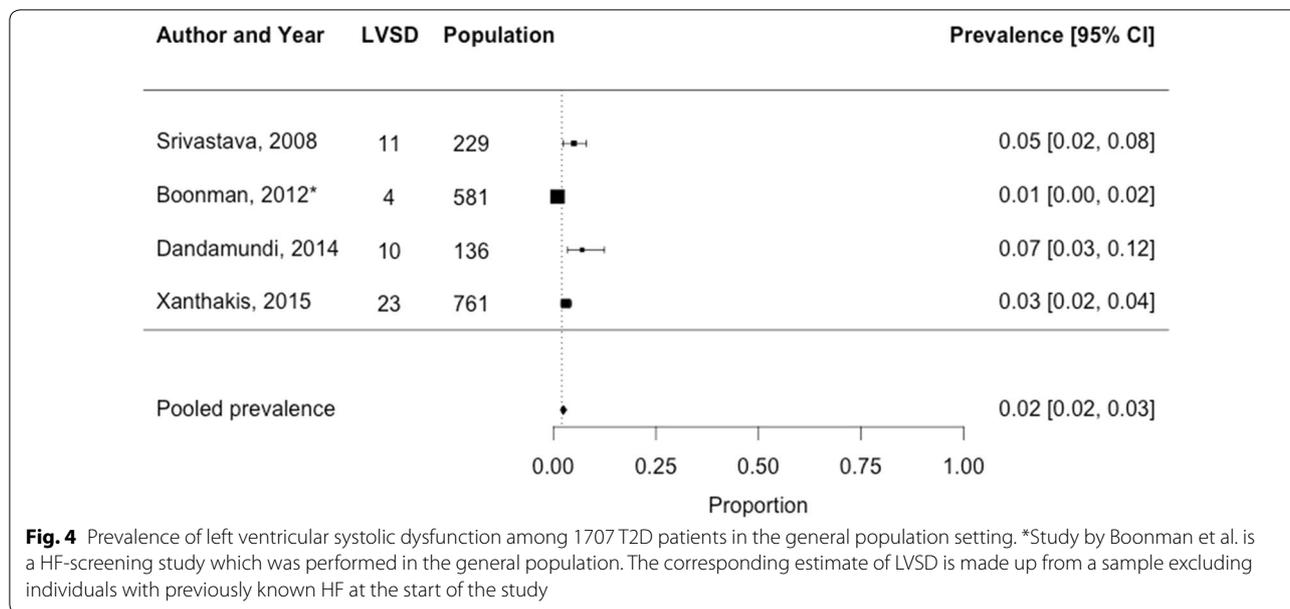
^a Values indicate the age range, mean ± standard deviation or median (range)



were: 9% [95% CI 7–10%] in men vs. 2% [95% CI 1–4%] in women. Only one study looked at sex-specific prevalence estimates from the general population (1.3% [95% CI 0–3%] in men vs. 0.0% [95% CI 0–0.1%] in women).

The prevalence of HF_{rEF} was only available in one study, performed by Boonman et al. using a sample from the general population of T2D patients aged 60 years or over. As this study screened for previously unknown HF_{rEF} in addition to LVSD, individuals with

an established diagnosis of HF were excluded from the main analyses from their study. The estimates of LVSD of participants without previously known HF at the start of the study can be viewed in the forest plots (Figs. 2 and 4) and stratified by sex in Fig. 5. In this study, Boonman et al. reported the prevalence of HF_{rEF}, based on an LVEF < 45% and including individuals known to have HF at the start of the study to be 5.8% [95% CI 3.9–7.6%]. The corresponding prevalence of HF_{rEF} in men and women



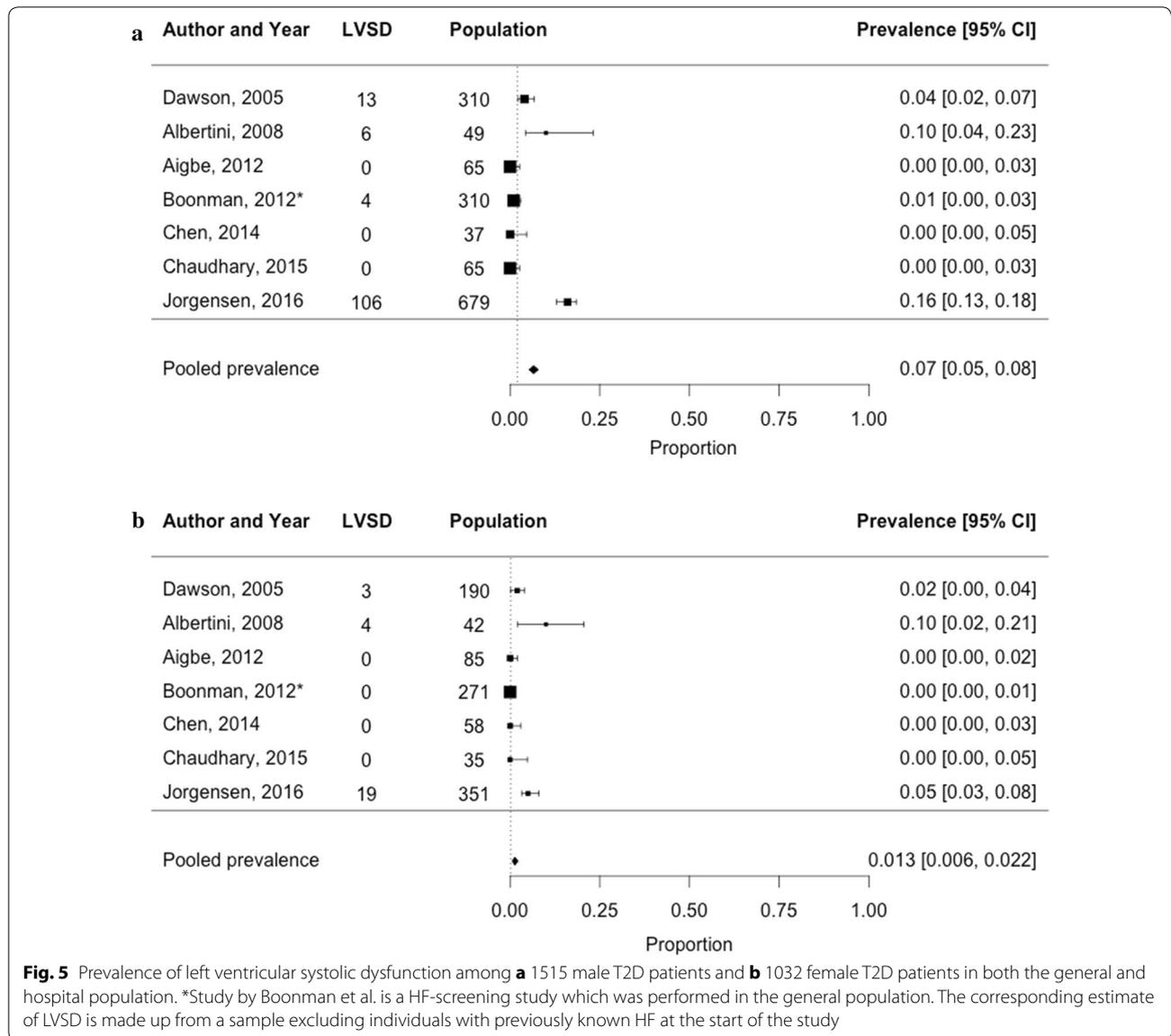
without previously known HF was higher in men than women (6.8% vs. 3.0%).

Discussion

Our systematic review and meta-analysis showed that the prevalence of LVSD is on average higher when specifically looking at studies enrolling patients from a hospital setting (18% [95% CI 17–19%]) than those from the general population (2% [95% CI 2–3%]). The latter includes the correct denominator when assessing the prevalence in T2D, and as such provides the more accurate prevalence estimate [34]. In only six hospital studies with in total 1205 men and 761 women, sex-specific estimates were reported; the prevalence of LVSD among men with T2D was 9% [95% CI 7–10%] and in women 2% [95% CI 1–4%]. In the only study from the general population reporting sex-specific estimates the prevalence of LVSD in men was 1.3% [95% CI 0–3%] and in women 0% [95% CI 0–0.1%]. There was large heterogeneity in the published prevalences and the population making up the hospital setting was more heterogeneous than the population included in the general population studies. It is important to note that heterogeneity is generally higher in diagnostic/prevalence studies than drug trials as these studies consist of ‘real life’ people from the population with a multitude of comorbidities and of an older age. This is in contrast to participants in drug trials who are subject to strict inclusion and exclusion criteria and therefore are generally younger and usually have only one disease, which leads to lower heterogeneity. The reasons for the heterogeneity we see in our review include the selection criteria used. Although, T2D patients in

the hospital setting are more diseased and have more comorbidities than those from the general population, in the studies providing estimates, 10 out of the 13 hospital population studies excluded patients with a history of cardiovascular disease [19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 33] or other diseases, such as hypertension [19, 24, 26, 30], atrial fibrillation [20, 25, 33] and renal impairment [23, 27], that are (potentially) in the causal pathway in the development of LVSD/HFrEF. This will have resulted in an underestimation of the prevalence. One reason for exclusion of these diseases provided by the authors of such publications was the independent impact these diseases have on LV function [27]. This, however, is somewhat counterintuitive as HFrEF does not merely develop ‘out of the blue’, that is, in patients without any CV history, known or unknown. Another reason for the possible heterogeneity in the hospital population studies could be the duration of T2D. This was not reported in 4 out of the 13 studies. However there does not appear to be a relationship between the duration of T2D and the prevalence of LVSD. Age may explain some of the heterogeneity present as the studies with the oldest participants (Chaowalit et al. and Faden et al.) also had the highest reported prevalence of LVSD. The study with the youngest participants (Chaudhary et al.) had a LVSD prevalence of 0%.

There were only four studies performed in a sample from the general population. Three of these studies (Srivastava et al., Dandamundi et al. and Xanthakis et al.) showed similar estimates, using LVEF 50% as a cut point and only providing data on LVSD. The fourth study, by Boonman et al. used LVEF 45% as a cut point and it was the only study providing data on HFrEF in



addition to LVSD. This study presented an estimate of 1% for LVSD, while for HFrEF it was 5.8%. It is important to note that this study was a HF-screening study with the aim of identifying previously unrecognized HF in the community. Therefore participants with previously known HF were removed from the study and from analyses involving LVSD. The authors did provide data on the estimate of HFrEF including participants previously known to have HF. Given the nature of the study, participants with a LVEF < 45% were scrutinized for the slightest suggestion of symptoms, such as shortness of breath (MRC 2 was considered to be dyspnoea) and were subsequently labelled as HFrEF instead of LVSD. It is only the

symptoms, (and possibly signs) of HF that may be considered to be the difference between LVSD and HFrEF, which is a clinician-based observation. This may explain the somewhat lower estimate of LVSD seen between this study (1%) compared to the other general population studies by Srivastava et al. (5%), Dandamundi et al. (7%) and Xanthakis et al. (3%) which did not assess HF symptoms and thus included “symptomatic” LVSD (i.e. HFrEF) as the numerator.

CAD can be silent in patients with T2D, more so than in those without T2D. Therefore it could be more difficult to pick up HF in these patients in the pre-clinical phase. In addition, due to the non-specific nature of the

disease, HF can be difficult to diagnose prior to echocardiography, therefore remaining unrecognized in the community, leaving patients untreated. We report an overall higher prevalence of LVSD in the T2D population compared with the prevalence of LVSD in the general population [35]. Given that there is proven therapy available for LVSD/HFrEF [10], our results highlight the importance of timely detection of HF in men and women with T2D. Screening by way of measuring NTproBNP levels to identify patients early is a possible option so that management can be provided in a timely manner. Patients with both HFrEF and T2D have been found to have high mortality rates, with up to a tenfold increase in mortality [1]. This has been explained by the association of T2D with features of adverse structural and functional cardiac remodelling in patients with HF [36]. This high mortality, in addition with the rapidly rising prevalence of T2D globally due to obesity and lack of exercise [6], only strengthens the argument for screening of HF in these patients. New, more sensitive echocardiographic techniques have enabled the non-invasive detection of LVSD underlying HF in diabetes at an early stage [37] making it easier to diagnose LVSD and HF in a high risk population, such as T2D as we see here. The cost-effectiveness of screening for HF in diabetic patients has also already been proven [38] further highlighting the usefulness of screening high-risk patient groups, such as T2D for HF.

Men are known to be at a higher risk of developing LVSD/HFrEF than women. This is likely due to the higher prevalence of coronary macrovascular disease seen in men than women. Of the seven studies with sex-stratified data, only the study by Boonman et al. was performed in the general population. The overall prevalence of HFrEF was indeed higher in men than in women.

There are a number of limitations of our review. As mentioned, there was significant heterogeneity between the hospital-based studies. This, however is a known feature of meta-analyses regarding prevalence rates [39]. In addition to the exclusion criteria used, this can also be explained, albeit to a lesser extent, by the differences in cut-off LVEFs used for each study with cut-offs ranging from 45 to 55%, the applied cut points for other echocardiographic parameters, and also by differences in age, year of study and sample size. Low numbers of included studies set in the general population is also a limitation of this review as we were unable to adequately compare the pooled prevalence of these patients with the pooled prevalence of the patients included within the hospital setting. The same also holds true when comparing the pooled prevalence rates between men and women.

Conclusion

In conclusion, from 17 studies including a low number of patients in total, the summary prevalence of LVSD among T2D patients in a hospital setting is much higher (around 18%) than in samples from the general population (around 2%). The prevalence is higher in men as compared to women in both settings. The prevalence of HFrEF, only assessed in one study, was also higher among men than women.

Additional files

Additional file 1: Table S1. Search terms used in Embase and Medline.

Additional file 2: Figure S1. Funnel plot of studies measuring LVSD among T2D patients from a hospital setting.

Additional file 3: Figure S2. Funnel plot of studies measuring LVSD among T2D patients from the general population.

Authors' contributions

SB and FR were responsible for the conception and the design of the manuscript. SB and GV performed the search. AG and JR analysed and interpreted the data. AG drafted the manuscript. AG, AH, HdR and FR critically revised the manuscript. HdR was responsible for the funding of the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Author details

¹ Julius Center for Health Sciences and Primary Care, University Medical Center, Utrecht University, PO Box 85500, 3508 AB Utrecht, The Netherlands. ² Laboratory for Experimental Cardiology, University Medical Center Utrecht, Utrecht University, Utrecht, The Netherlands.

Acknowledgements

The list of contributors of the Queen of Hearts Consortium is as follows: Dr. den Ruijter, Dr. Rutten, Professor Hoes, Professor Pasterkamp, Professor Spaanderman, Dr. Ghossein-Doha, Dr. Asselbergs, Professor Biessen, Professor Bots, Dr. Cheng, Dr. Faas, Dr. Hoefler, Dr. Kuiper, Dr. Pinto, Dr. Plösch, Professor Scherjon, Professor Verhaar, Professor van Zonneveld, Dr. Appelman, Professor Grobbee, Professor Lam, Dr. Leiner. The co-authors involved in the consortium are: Dr. den Ruijter, Dr. Rutten and Professor Hoes.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

Availability of data and materials

Data sharing is not applicable to this article as no datasets were generated or analysed during the current study.

Consent for publication

Not applicable.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable.

Funding

This work is part of the Queen of Hearts Consortium and has been supported by a grant from the Netherlands Heart Foundation: 2013/T084. A comprehensive list of investigators involved in the Queen of Hearts Consortium can be found on the following link: <http://www.queen-of-hearts.eu>.

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Received: 17 December 2017 Accepted: 17 March 2018

Published online: 18 April 2018

References

- MacDonald MR, Petrie MC, Varyani F, et al. Impact of diabetes on outcomes in patients with low and preserved ejection fraction heart failure: an analysis of the candesartan in heart failure: assessment of reduction in mortality and morbidity (CHARM) programme. *Eur Heart J*. 2008;29(11):1377–85.
- Boonman-De Winter LJM, Rutten FH, Cramer MJM, et al. High prevalence of previously unknown heart failure and left ventricular dysfunction in patients with type 2 diabetes. *Diabetologia*. 2012;55(8):2154–62.
- Chaowalit N, Arruda AL, McCully RB, Bailey KR, Pellikka PA. Dobutamine stress echocardiography in patients with diabetes mellitus: enhanced prognostic prediction using a simple risk score. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2006;47(5):1029–36.
- Van Riet EES, Hoes AW, Limburg A, Landman MAJ, Van Der Hoeven H, Rutten FH. Prevalence of unrecognized heart failure in older persons with shortness of breath on exertion. *Eur J Heart Fail*. 2014;16(7):772–7.
- Bhatia R, Tu J, Lee D, et al. Outcome of heart failure with preserved ejection fraction in a population-based study. *N Engl J Med*. 2006;355:260–9.
- Zimmer PZ, Magliano DJ, Herman WH, Shaw JE. Diabetes: a 21st century challenge. *Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol*. 2014;2(1):56–64.
- Savarese G, Lund LH. Global public health burden of heart failure. *Card Fail Rev*. 2017;3(1):52–5.
- Meta-analysis Global Group in Chronic Heart Failure (MAGGIC). The survival of patients with heart failure with preserved or reduced left ventricular ejection fraction: an individual patient data meta-analysis. *Eur Heart J*. 2012;33(14):1750–7.
- Lauer MS, Evans JC, Levy D. Prognostic implications of subclinical left ventricular dilatation and systolic dysfunction in men free of overt cardiovascular disease (the Framingham Heart Study). *Am J Cardiol*. 1992;70:1180–4.
- Ajello L, Coppola G, Corrado E, La Franca E, Rotolo A, Assennato P. Diagnosis and treatment of asymptomatic left ventricular systolic dysfunction after myocardial infarction. *ISRN Cardiol*. 2013;2013:731285. <https://doi.org/10.1155/2013/731285>.
- Huelsmann M, Neuhold S, Resl M, et al. PONTIAC (NT-proBNP selected prevention of cardiac events in a population of diabetic patients without a history of cardiac disease): a prospective randomized controlled trial. *J Am Coll Cardiol*. 2013;62(15):1365–72.
- Hoy D, Brooks P, Woolf A, et al. Assessing risk of bias in prevalence studies: modification of an existing tool and evidence of interrater agreement. *J Clin Epidemiol*. 2012;65(9):934–9.
- Whiting PF, Rutjes AWS, Westwood ME, et al. Research and reporting methods accuracy studies. *Ann Intern Med*. 2011;155(4):529–36.
- Freeman MF. Tukey JoW. Transformations related to the angular and the square root. *Ann Math: Stat*; 1950. p. 607–11.
- Higgins JPT, Thompson SG. Quantifying heterogeneity in a meta-analysis. *Stat Med*. 2002;21(11):1539–58.
- Begg CB, Mazumdar M. Operating characteristics of a rank correlation test for publication bias author (s): Colin B. Begg and Madhuchhanda Mazumdar Published by : International Biometric Society Stable URL : <http://www.jstor.org/stable/2533446>. *Biometrics*. 1994;50(4):1088–101.
- Egger M, Smith GD, Schneider M, Minder C. Bias in meta-analysis detected by a simple, graphical. *BMJ*. 1998;316(7129):469.
- Viechtbauer W. Conducting meta-analyses in R with the metafor package. *J Stat Softw*. 2010;36(3):1–48.
- Annonu AK, Fattah AA, Mokhtar MS, Ghareeb S, Elhendy A. Left ventricular systolic and diastolic functional abnormalities in asymptomatic patients with non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. *J Am Soc Echocardiogr*. 2001;14:885–91.
- Fang ZY, Schull-Meade R, Leano R, Mottram PM, Prins JB, Marwick TH. Screening for heart disease in diabetic subjects. *Am Heart J*. 2005;149(2):349–54.
- Dawson A, Morris AD, Struthers AD. The epidemiology of left ventricular hypertrophy in type 2 diabetes mellitus. *Diabetologia*. 2005;48(10):1971–9.
- Albertini JP, Cohen R, Valensi P, Sachs RN, Charniot JC. B-type natriuretic peptide, a marker of asymptomatic left ventricular dysfunction in type 2 diabetic patients. *Diabetes Metab*. 2008;34(4 Pt 1):355–62.
- Poulsen MK, Henriksen JE, Dahl J, et al. Left ventricular diastolic function in type 2 diabetes mellitus: prevalence and association with myocardial and vascular disease. *Circ Cardiovasc Imaging*. 2010;3(1):24–31.
- Aigbe I, Kolo P, Omotoso A. Left ventricular structure and function in black normotensive type 2 diabetes mellitus patients. *Ann Afr Med*. 2012;11(2):84.
- Faden G, Faganello G, De Feo S, et al. The increasing detection of asymptomatic left ventricular dysfunction in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus without overt cardiac disease: data from the SHORTWAVE study. *Diabetes Res Clin Pract*. 2013;101(3):309–16.
- Dodiya-Manuel ST, Akpa MR, Odia OJ. Left ventricular dysfunction in normotensive type II diabetic patients in Port Harcourt, Nigeria. *Vasc Heal Risk Manag*. 2013;9:529–33.
- Chen Y, Zhao CT, Zhen Z, Wong A, Tse HF, Yiu KH. Association of myocardial dysfunction with vitamin D deficiency in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. *J Diabetes Complicat*. 2014;28(3):286–90.
- Jørgensen PG, Jensen MT, Mogelvang R, et al. Abnormal echocardiography in patients with type 2 diabetes and relation to symptoms and clinical characteristics. *Diabetes Vasc Dis Res*. 2016;13(5):321–30.
- Cioffi G, Giorda CB, Chinali M, et al. Analysis of midwall shortening reveals high prevalence of left ventricular myocardial dysfunction in patients with diabetes mellitus: the DYDA study. *Eur J Prev Cardiol*. 2012;19(5):935–43.
- Chaudhary AK, Aneja GK, Shukla S, Razi SM. Study on diastolic dysfunction in newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes mellitus and its correlation with glycosylated haemoglobin (HbA1C). *J Clin Diagn Res*. 2015;9(8):OC20–2.
- Srivastava PM, Calafiore P, Macisaac RJ, et al. Prevalence and predictors of cardiac hypertrophy and dysfunction in patients with type 2 diabetes. *Clin Sci*. 2008;114:313–20.
- Dandamudi S, Rodeheffer RJ, Chen HH. The prevalence of diabetic cardiomyopathy: a population based study in Olmsted County, Minnesota. *J Card Fail*. 2014;42(2):157–62.
- Xanthakis V, Sung JH, Samdarshi TE, et al. Relations between subclinical disease markers and type 2 diabetes, metabolic syndrome, and incident cardiovascular disease: the Jackson heart study. *Diabetes Care*. 2015;38(6):1082–8.
- Modig K, Berglund A, Talbäck M, Ljung R, Ahlbom A. Estimating incidence and prevalence from population registers: example from myocardial infarction. *Scand J Public Health*. 2017;45(17_suppl):5–13.
- Redfield MM, Jacobsen SJ, Burnett JC Jr, Mahoney DW, Bailey KR, Rodeheffer RJ. Burden of systolic and diastolic ventricular dysfunction in the community: appreciating the scope of the heart failure epidemic. *JAMA*. 2003;289(2):194–202.
- Walker AMN, Patel PA, Rajwani A, et al. Diabetes mellitus is associated with adverse structural and functional cardiac remodelling in chronic heart failure with reduced ejection fraction. *Diabetes Vasc Dis Res*. 2016;13(5):331–40.
- Andersen NH, Poulsen SH, Eiskjaer H, Poulsen PL, Mogensen CE. Decreased left ventricular longitudinal contraction in normotensive and normoalbuminuric patients with type II diabetes mellitus: a Doppler tissue tracking and strain rate echocardiography study. *Clin Sci (Lond)*. 2003;105(1):59–66.
- van Giessen A, Boonman-de Winter LJM, Rutten FH, et al. Cost-effectiveness of screening strategies to detect heart failure in patients with type 2 diabetes. *Cardiovasc Diabetol*. 2016;15(1):48.
- Mata DA, Ramos MA, Bansal N, et al. Prevalence of depression and depressive symptoms among resident physicians. *JAMA*. 2015;314(22):2373.