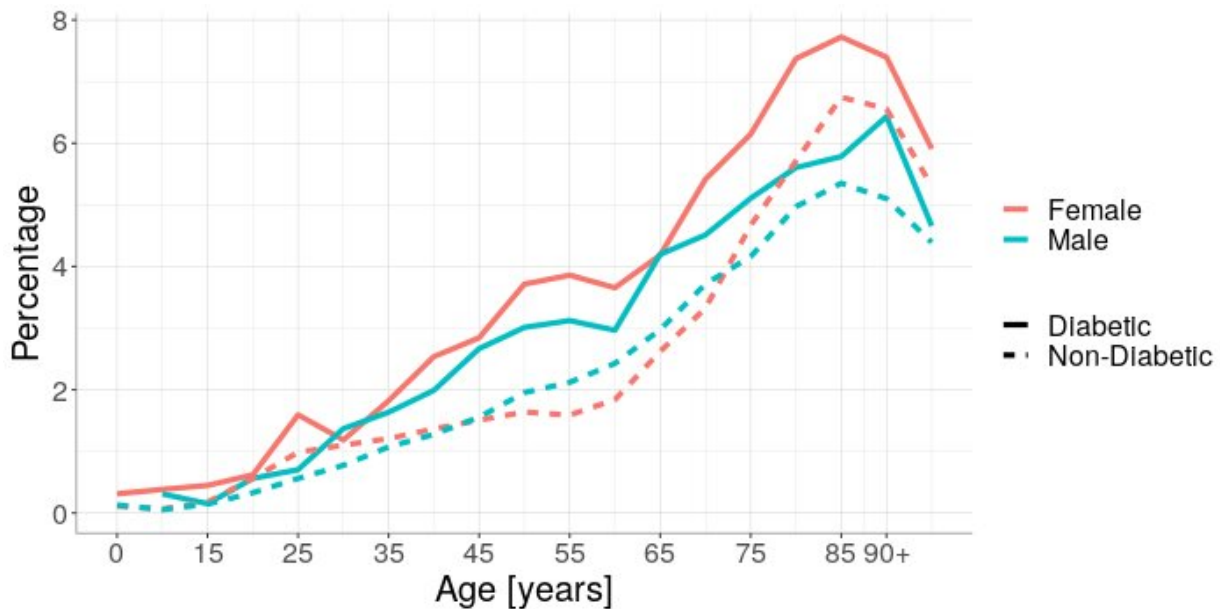


Diabetes mellitus: Women are at higher risk of venous thromboembolism than men

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Percentage of patients with Diabetes mellitus (solid lines) diagnosed with VTE compared to patients without Diabetes mellitus (dotted lines) with VTE (in %): the gender gap of female (red lines) and male patients (blue lines) suffering from VTE is larger in the DM cohort (female patients with DM). Credit: Complexity Science Hub and MedUni Vienna

A research team from the Complexity Science Hub and MedUni Vienna has analyzed 180,034 patients with diabetes mellitus and found evidence that women are at higher risk of venous thromboembolism than men—particularly during perimenopause. In total, massive amounts of

data from around 45 million hospitalizations and 7,239,710 patients in Austria between 2003 and 2014 were studied.

"Our analyses show for the first time that [diabetes mellitus](#) might be associated with venous thromboembolism (VTE) to a greater extent in women than in men," explains Elma Dervic from the Complexity Science Hub. The risk of women with diabetes mellitus (DM) also suffering from VTE is 1.52 times higher than for women without DM. For men, in contrast, the risk is only 1.3 times higher.

"After the age of 40 in particular, the relative risk of VTE increases," explains Carola Deischinger from the Medical University of Vienna. The effect peaks in women between 50 and 59 years of age, where the risk is 1.65 times higher, according to the results of the study published in *Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice*.

Around 45 million data records from Austria

To determine the gender-specific impact of diabetes mellitus on the risk of VTE, the team examined a population-based dataset. "With around 45 million data records, it covers all inpatient stays in Austria between 2003 and 2014," says Dervic. Of the 180,034 patients with DM, 70,739 were female and 109,295 were male.

Diabetes mellitus: A known risk factor for VTE

Venous thromboembolism (VTE) includes two clinical pictures: [deep vein thrombosis](#) and pulmonary artery embolism, the latter being a dangerous complication of thrombosis. "Typically, the risk of developing [venous thromboembolism](#) (VTE) is about the same in both sexes," Deischinger explains.

Diabetes mellitus, a chronic disease that affects over eight percent of the world's population, is known to be a risk factor for VTE. "In our study, we again found a 1.4 times higher risk of VTE in patients with diabetes mellitus than in the control group without diabetes mellitus," says Dervic.

Gender differences in medicine

What is new is the gender aspect. While traditional treatment methods could only take little account of gender-specific differences in numerous diseases, "Thanks to great research efforts and Big Data analyses, we already know much more about this today," says Dervic. As a result, these differences can be analyzed in detail and treatments can be adjusted accordingly. This study was preceded by two other studies dealing with the gender-specific differences of patients with diabetes mellitus on the expression of depression on the one hand, and Parkinson's disease on the other. Here, too, significant gender specific differences were found.

Important step towards prevention

"Our findings suggest that women with diabetes mellitus should be monitored more carefully for the development of VTE, especially during their perimenopause," emphasizes Alexandra Kautzky-Willer from MedUni Vienna and last author of the study. This shows once again that the biological advantage of women—especially for vascular complications in the case of [diabetes](#)—is dwindling and their risk increases further with the drop in estrogen in the menopause. Even more reason for intensive treatment of all risk factors at a younger age.

To be able to record this gender-specific correlation between DM and VTE in even greater detail, analyses are needed that investigate the

causes of the relative increase in risk. "This would be an important step towards the prevention of VTE in patients with DM, especially if they are women," says Dervic.

More information: Carola Deischinger et al, Diabetes mellitus is associated with a higher relative risk for venous thromboembolism in females than in males, *Diabetes Research and Clinical Practice* (2022). DOI: [10.1016/j.diabres.2022.110190](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.diabres.2022.110190)

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