

Reduced endothelium-dependent vasodilation in T2DM

21 February 2017



percent; $P = 0.652$), but [patients](#) with diabetes, with and without neuropathy, had lower response (157.5 and 174.2 percent; both $P = 0.003$). There were no significant differences between the patient groups with diabetes ($P = 0.845$). The vasodilator response to sodium nitroprusside did not differ significantly among the groups ($P = 0.0802$).

"These data suggest that in type 2 diabetes, neuropathy does not contribute to impaired microvascular endothelium-dependent vasodilation and vice versa," the authors write.

One author is an employee of Biogen, which funded the study.

More information: [Abstract/Full Text](#) ([subscription or payment may be required](#))

(HealthDay)—Patients with type 2 diabetes have reduced endothelium-dependent vasodilation, regardless of the presence of polyneuropathy, according to a study published online Feb. 15 in *Diabetes Care*.

Anna L. Emanuel, from the VU University Medical Center in Amsterdam, and colleagues compared skin microvascular function in 16 healthy controls (HCs), 16 patients with cryptogenic axonal polyneuropathy (CAP), 15 patients with type 2 diabetes with polyneuropathy (DPN), and 11 patients with type 2 diabetes without polyneuropathy. Skin biopsy and [nerve conduction studies](#) were used to assess [axonal degeneration](#).

The researchers found that, compared with HCs, patients with CAP and DPN demonstrated a similar decrease in intraepidermal nerve fiber density and sural sensory nerve action potential. Compared with HCs, patients with CAP had a similar vasodilator response to acetylcholine (relative mean difference based on log values, 13.3

Copyright © 2017 [HealthDay](#). All rights reserved.

APA citation: Reduced endothelium-dependent vasodilation in T2DM (2017, February 21) retrieved 19 November 2019 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2017-02-endothelium-dependent-vasodilation-t2dm.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.