

Diabetes in the Elderly Adults: Characteristics in Black African Diabetic Patients in Cotonou – Benin

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Abstract

Background: According to literature data, 23% of diabetic subjects are more than 65 years old and high prevalence of microvascular and macrovascular complications are responsible for a high rate of morbidity and mortality in elderly diabetic patients.

Objective: To evaluate the frequency of elderly diabetic patients and to identify factors associated with high morbidity and mortality rate.

Patients and Method: It is a cross-sectional study including diabetic patients hospitalized from 2010, January 1st to 2012, December 31st. Were considered elderly diabetic patients, patients who were 65 years or more old. Statistical analysis was performed using Chi [2] test and Student test. Difference was considered significant for $p < 0.05$.

Results: A total of 478 patients were hospitalized during the study period and 135 were 65 years or older making a prevalence rate of elderly diabetic patients of 28.20%. Mean age of elderly diabetic patients was 71.83 ± 6.32 years with extremes of 65 and 94 years. The main complications observed were significantly more frequent in elderly diabetic patients than in others: diabetic foot, 46.70% versus 17.0% ($p < 10^{-4}$); poor control of diabetes, 28.10% versus 35.10% ($p < 0.07$); Hyperglycaemic hyperosmolar syndrome, 20.0% versus 10.0% ($p = 0.002$); Neuropathy, 54.90% versus 17.70% ($p < 10^{-4}$); Leg arteriopathy, 48.90% versus 10.80% ($p < 10^{-4}$) and diabetic nephropathy, 37.80% versus 3.0% ($p < 10^{-4}$). The same figure was observed with high blood pressure, 87.89% versus 63.94% ($p = 0.03$). The evolution during hospitalization was marked by a high mortality rate of 34.10%. All chronic complications of diabetes (arteriopathy, retinopathy, nephropathy, neuropathy and diabetic foot) were significantly more frequent in elderly diabetic patients than in non-older and were significantly associated with mortality with p value $< 10^{-4}$.

Conclusion: Elderly adult diabetes become more and more prevalent even in developing countries and is responsible for a high rate of morbidity and mortality. The main cause of hospitalization was diabetic foot. Education for diabetic foot prevention would allow to reduce hospitalization rate and mortality rate in elderly diabetic patients.

Keywords: Diabetes; Elderly subjects; Complications; Mortality.

Introduction

All recent estimation studies on diabetes mellitus report a worrying increase in the prevalence of the disease worldwide and particularly in the developing countries [1,2]. In subsaharan Africa, the number of subjects with diabetes was estimated to 19.8 million in 2013 realizing a prevalence rate of 4.8% and was thought to grow to 41.5 million in 2035 with a prevalence rate of 5.3% [3]. In Benin, the same trend was observed in the evolution of the disease with a prevalence rate of 1.1% in 2001, growing to 2.6% in 2008 [4,5]. This increase of the prevalence of diabetes mellitus is often related to life style modifications with development and urbanization but can also be explained by the improvement of

life conditions and especially in developing countries, by the reduction of transmissible and nutritional diseases and consequently the increase of life expectancy. All epidemiological studies of diabetes have underlined the increase of the prevalence with age [4,6,7]. People living older, diabetes in the older age is becoming a public health concern problem even in developing countries. A high prevalence of microvascular and macrovascular complications was reported to be responsible for a high rate of hospitalization and death in elderly diabetic patients [8]. In subsaharan Africa very few studies have been devoted to diabetes in the elderly adults.

Objective

The objective of the present study was to determine the frequency of elderly subjects among diabetic patients hospitalized in the endocrine and metabolism unit of the teaching hospital in Cotonou and to identify factors associated with morbidity and mortality in these patients.

Patients and Method

The study was a retrospective and transversal study interesting diabetic patients of both sexes hospitalized in the unit from 2010 January the 1st to 2012 December the 31st. Patients of 65 years or more were defined as elderly adult patients [9]. Diabetes mellitus was defined according to the American Diabetes Association criteria [10]. The medical report of every patient was screened. Parameters investigated were age of patients, the control of the diabetes, the presence of long term complications and the final evolution of the patient. About long term complications, ischemic heart disease was defined as the presence of characteristic electrocardiographic signs of ischemia. Leg arteriopathy was defined with the disappearance of distal pulses and/or the objectivation of characteristic lesions at arterial Doppler ultrasonographic examination. Systolic index pressure were not measured. Retinopathy was defined with the presence of characteristic lesions at eye fundoscopy. Diabetic nephropathy was defined with the presence of significant microalbuminuria (≥ 30 mg/24h) or proteinuria coexisting with retinopathy in the absence of other cause of proteinuria.

The control of the diabetes was evaluated with glycated haemoglobin level and was considered optimal with glycated haemoglobin level less than 7%. Glycated haemoglobin level between 7% and 8% defined a poor control of diabetes and glycated haemoglobin level higher than 8% defined a bad control. Chi [2] test was used for statistical analysis and difference observed was considered significant with $p < 0.05$.

Results

Characteristics of Patients

During the study period, a total of 478 patients were hospitalized in the service. Of them, 135 were 65 years or older representing a frequency of 28.20%. The mean age of elderly diabetic patients was 71.83 ± 83 years. Concerning gender, Women represented 52.60% of patients. As shown in

figure 1, frequency of elderly diabetic patients grown with years from 23.10% in 2010 to 40.70% in 2012.

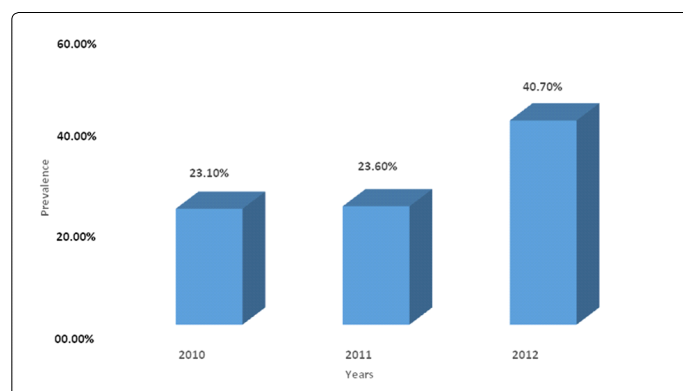


Figure 1: Variation of the frequency of elderly diabetic patients with years.

Causes of Hospitalization

Causes of hospitalization were recapitulated in table 1 and we can see that the more frequent causes in the elderly patients were foot ulcer and hyperglycemic hyperosmolar syndrome.

Causes of Hospitalization	Elderly Patients		Non Elderly Patients		p
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Poor control of diabetes	38	28.10%	120	35.10%	0.07
Hyperglycemic Hyperosmolar syndrome	27	20.0%	34	10.0%	0.002
Keto-acidosis	7	5.20%	130	37.90%	$< 10^{-10}$
Diabetic Foot	63	46.70%	58	17.0%	$< 10^{-9}$
Total	135	100%	342	100%	

Table 1: Causes of hospitalization in elder and non-elder diabetic patients.

As shown in table 2, all degenerative complications were significantly higher in the elderly diabetic patients than the other. The more frequent complications were successively retinopathy, neuropathy and ischemic heart disease.

Complications	Elderly Patients		Non Elderly Patients		p
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
Stroke	8	6.0%	1	0.30%	0.002
Ischemic heart disease	64	48.10%	37	10.80%	$< 10^{-4}$
Leg arteriopathy	65	48.90%	37	10.80%	$< 10^{-4}$
Retinopathy	95	71.40%	75	21.90%	$< 10^{-4}$
Nephropathy	51	37.80%	10	3.0%	$< 10^{-4}$
Neuropathy	73	54.90%	60	17.70%	$< 10^{-4}$

Table 2: Complications in elderly and non-elderly patients.

Diabetes Control and Evolution

Looking at glycated haemoglobin level, only 9.30% of patients shared an optimal control of the diabetes at admission. A poor control was observed in 11.30% of patients and in the majority (79.40%), diabetes control was bad. In the elderly diabetic patients, 66.40% of patients were treated with insulin and oral hypoglycemic agents were used in 33.60% of them when 43.70% of the other patients were treated with insulin and 54.70% with oral hypoglycemic agents. The difference was significant with $p < 10^{-4}$. Regarding the evolution

during the hospitalization, 34.10% of death were observed in elderly diabetic patients versus 5.80% in the others ($p < 10^{-4}$). The main conditions associated with elevated mortality in elderly diabetic patients were the presence of degenerative complications (Table 3).

Factors	Dead Patients	Alive Patients	P
Diabetic foot	45(68.20)	70(17.10)	$< 10^{-4}$
Pulsed pressure (mm/Hg)	57.08±10.78	54.65±11.63	0.05
Leg arteriopathy	37(56.10)	65(15.90)	$< 10^{-4}$
Retinopathy	44(66.70)	126(30.80)	$< 10^{-4}$
Neuropathy	36(55.40)	97(23.80)	$< 10^{-4}$
Nephropathy	22(33.80)	39(9.70)	$< 10^{-4}$

(): Percentage

Table 3: Factors associated with death in elderly diabetic patients.

Discussion

In the present study, the frequency of 28.20% found for elderly subjects diabetes was not far from the number of 23% reported in USA in 2002 [11]. On the other hand, Charles, et al. [12] have reported a higher prevalence rate of 44.08% in Senegal in 1987. This higher prevalence can be explained by the definition used for elder subject, which definition was based on the age of 60 years when our cut off was 65 years. The growing population of elderly diabetic patients in black Africa can be explained by many factors among witch the increase of the prevalence of diabetes, the better treatment of the disease resulting in longer life expectancy, the large campaigns of sensitization and screening.

The most frequent cause of hospitalization of elderly diabetic patients in our study was foot wound. This result is concordant with the report of Mitty, et al. [13] who reported in 2009 that the main cause of hospitalization of elderly diabetic patients in USA was foot lesions in 75% of cases. This high rate of foot wound can be explained by the high rate of arteriopathy and neuropathy, the main etiopathogenic factors of diabetic foot [14,15]. Not surprisingly frequency of ketoacidosis was significantly lower in elder patients because type 1 diabetes which is the ketone prone diabetes is well known as a pathology of younger people.

Microvascular complications were dominated by retinopathy and neuropathy with a respective rate of 71.40% and 54.90%. Lower rate of retinopathy (38%) was reported by Otiniano, et al. in a multicentric study [11] and in literature data, prevalence rate of retinopathy was situated about 34%. [16,17] The high rate observed in our study is probably related to the fact that the study was focused on hospitalized patients so patients with complications and in this condition, prevalence rate can be overestimated.

Regarding leg arteriopathy, our finding was closed to the rate of 42% reported by Mendelson [18] but a lower rate (32.4%) has been reported in the elderly diabetic patients by Guerchet in Brazzaville in 2012 [19]. In our study, the evolution of the disease in hospitalized elderly diabetic patients resulted in a high rate of mortality of 34.10% when Bertoni in a two years running study has reported a lower mortality rate of

14.8% in USA [20]. However, like us, Bertoni in his study underlined diabetic foot as the main cause of morbidity and mortality. The high mortality rate in our study can be explained by many factors among which can be listed delay in consultation, the poor level of the therapeutic set and the absence of health care insurance.

Conclusion

Diabetes in elderly adult subjects becomes more and more prevalent inducing high rate of morbidity and mortality. Diabetic foot with its vascular component appeared as the main cause of hospitalization in elderly diabetic patients. In our context of practice with poor therapeutic set and absence of revascularization possibility, education for diabetic foot prevention would be the best way to reduce hospitalization and mortality rate in elderly diabetic patients.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Consent: Patient has provided written consent for publication of this study.

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