Session GPS01 - Saturday General Poster Session

1039-P / 1039 - Baseline Characteristics of Patients Enrolled in the Exenatide Study of Cardiovascular Event Lowering (EXSCEL)

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Disclosures

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EXSCEL is a double-blind, placebo-controlled trial examining the effect of a once-weekly injection of exenatide versus placebo on time to the primary composite outcome (cardiovascular [CV] death, nonfatal myocardial infarction or nonfatal stroke).

Eligible patients had type 2 DM and a wide range of CV risk, randomization targeted 70% with a history of a CV event (coronary artery disease [CAD], cerebrovascular disease or peripheral arterial disease [PAD]). We describe the baseline characteristics of participants according to their CV event status.

Of 14,753 participants randomized between June 2010 and September 2015, 73% had a prior CV event (70% CAD, 24% PAD, 22% cerebrovascular). The median (IQR) age was 63 yrs (56, 69), 38% were female, and 16% had a prior history of heart failure. The median (IQR) HbA1c, diabetes duration, and BMI were 8.0% (7.3, 8.9), 12 (7, 18) yrs, and 32 (28, 36) kg/m^2, respectively. Patient characteristics by prior CV event status are presented in the Table.

EXSCEL is one of the largest ongoing GLP-1 receptor agonist trials, evaluating the effect of once weekly exenatide on CV safety and efficacy. Unique characteristics include a substantial percentage of patients with no prior CV event, and a notable percentage who were taking a DPP-IV inhibitor at baseline.

Table. Baseline characteristics by prior CV event status. Presented as % or median (IQR).

	All Participants (N=14,753)	Prior CV Event (N=10,784)	No Prior CV Event (N=3,969)
Systolic blood pressure, mmHg	135 (124, 145)	135 (124, 146)	134 (124, 144)
LDL, mg/dL	88 (67, 117)	84 (64, 112)	99 (75, 126)
Antiplatelet therapy	70%	81%	40%
Lipid lowering agent	77%	82%	62%
Metformin	77%	73%	85%
DPP-IV Inhibitors	15%	14%	17%
Insulin	46%	52%	32%