

Table 1. Association of postprandial hyperglycemia with cardiovascular morbidity and mortality

Postprandial hyperglycemia and mortality/cardiovascular disease

Study	Participants	Results						
		All cause mortality	CV mortality	CHD mortality	Stroke mortality	Cancer mortality	CVD events/ morbidity	MI/ACS
Shaw et al, 1999	9,179 subjects	√	√			√		
Saydah et al, 2001	3,092 US adults	√						
DECODE Study Group, 2001	15,388 men and 7,126 women	√	√	√	√			
Cavalot et al, 2006	529 type 2 diabetics						√	
Barzin et al, 2013	3,794 subjects						(-)	
Strojek et al, 2016	1,115 patients		√				√	√

CV: cardiovascular, CHD: coronary heart disease; CVD: cardiovascular disease; MI: myocardial infarction; ACS: acute coronary syndrome.

Table 2. Association of postprandial hyperglycemia with the development of atherosclerosis**Postprandial hyperglycemia and atherosclerosis**

Study	Participants	Results		
		Increased carotid IMT	Coronary stenosis/ atherosclerosis	Increased aPWV
Hanefeld et al, 1999	403 subjects	√		
Temelkova-Kurktschiev et al, 2000	582 individuals	√		
Brohal et al, 2006	24,111 subjects (DM or IGT)	√		
Saely et al, 2008	1,040 patients		√	
Gong et al, 2009	Newly diagnosed untreated type 2 diabetics and IGT			√
Ando et al, 2010	2,842 subjects			√
Hu et al, 2010	474 type 2 diabetics	√		
Tanaka et al, 2014	108 subjects	√		
Gordin et al, 2016	46 type 2 diabetics and 25 controls			√

IMT: intima media thickness, aPW: arterial pulse wave velocity.

Table 3. Association of postprandial hyperglycemia with microvascular complications

Postprandial hyperglycemia and microvascular complications				
Study	Participants	Results		
		Retinopathy	Neuropathy	Nephropathy
Shiraiwa et al, 2005	232 type 2 diabetics	√	√	√
Sartore et al, 2013	68 type 1 and 2 diabetics	√		
Sun ZJ et al, 2015	12,833 subjects			√