

The unrelenting presence of CVD in people with T2D

#1

The #1 cause of death¹



4X

Up to 4 times more likely than for people without diabetes²

78%

Up to 78% of people with T2D* are at risk for CVD³

SEE INSIDE FOR INFORMATION ON CAPTURE,
A NOVO NORDISK STUDY ON CVD IN PATIENTS WITH T2D.⁴

CVD=cardiovascular disease; T2D=type 2 diabetes; CV=cardiovascular.

*Middle-aged men.

CAPTURE IS THE FIRST GLOBAL OBSERVATIONAL STUDY TO EXAMINE KEY ASPECTS OF CVD AND ITS RELATION TO T2D^{4,5}

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY ANALYSES WITHIN CAPTURE EXPLORED THE FOLLOWING IN PATIENTS WITH T2D^{4,5}

- The prevalence of different types of CVD and risk for CVD
- The clinical management of CVD risk

CAPTURE studied nearly 10,000 patients with T2D in 13 countries across 5 continents⁴



WHO WAS THE TYPICAL CAPTURE PATIENT?⁴

- average HbA_{1c} level: 7.3%
- average years living with T2D: 10.7
- average age: 64 years

WHAT DID CAPTURE REVEAL, AND WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?^{4,5}

1 in 3 patients with T2D have established CVD⁴



9 of 10 patients with T2D and established CVD have ASCVD^{4*}



And yet...only 2 in 10 patients with T2D are prescribed a glucose-lowering treatment with a proven CV benefit^{5†}



For adults with T2D and established ASCVD or indicators of high ASCVD risk, the 2019 ADA/EASD consensus report recommends a GLP-1 RA therapy with proven CVD benefit ⁶

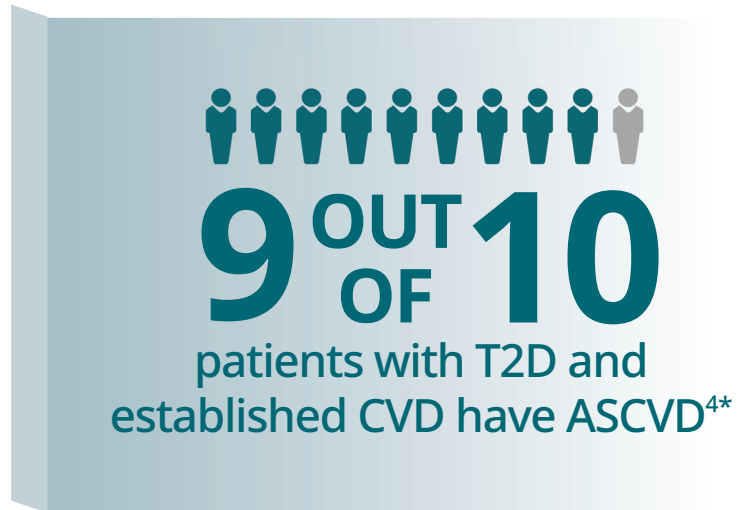
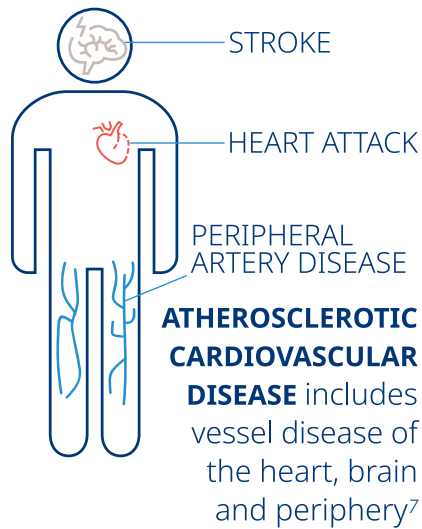
ASCVD=atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease; ADA=American Diabetes Association; EASD=European Association for the Study of Diabetes; GLP-1 RA=glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist; SGLT-2i=sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 inhibitor.

*ASCVD includes diseases of the heart, brain and periphery.

†Glucose-lowering treatments with proven CV benefit include certain GLP-1 RA and SGLT-2i therapies.

TURN OVER TO SEE MORE ABOUT ASCVD

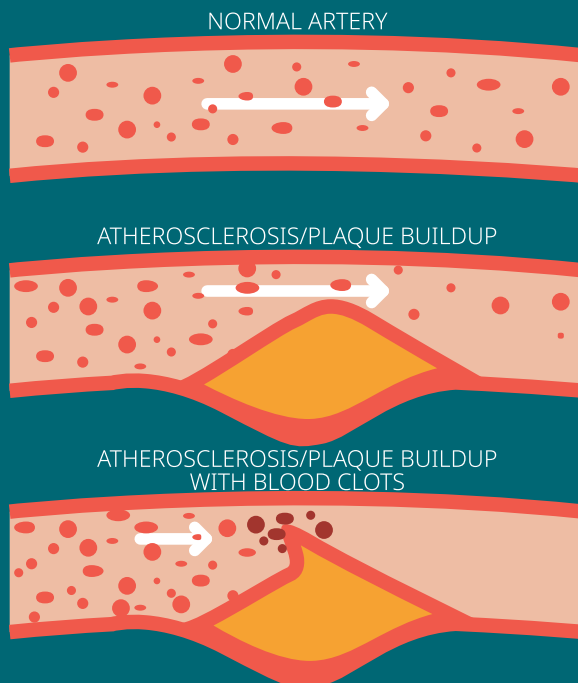
MORE ABOUT ATHEROSCLEROTIC CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE (ASCVD)



Atherosclerosis

is a process in which the build-up of plaque in the arterial wall narrows the vessel, resulting in **reduced blood flow**⁷

Eventually, an area of **plaque** can rupture and cause platelets to clump together to form **blood clots**, which can restrict blood flow further and, in severe cases, cause a **heart attack or stroke**⁷



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*ASCVD includes diseases of the heart, brain and periphery

References: 1. Low Wang CC, Hess CN, Hiatt WR, Goldfine AB. Clinical update: cardiovascular disease in diabetes mellitus: atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease and heart failure in type 2 diabetes mellitus - mechanisms, management, and clinical considerations. *Circulation*. 2016;133(24):2459-2502. 2. Martín-Timón I, Sevillano-Collantes C, Segura-Galindo A, del Cañizo-Gómez FJ. Type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular disease: have all risk factors the same strength? *World J Diabetes*. 2014;5(4):444-470. 3. Fox CS, Pencina MJ, Wilson PW, Paynter NP, Vasan RS, D'Agostino RB. Lifetime risk of cardiovascular disease among individuals with and without diabetes stratified by obesity status in the Framingham Heart Study. *Diabetes Care*. 2008;31(8):1582-1584. 4. Mosenzon O, Alguwaihes A, Arenas Leon JL, et al. CAPTURE: a cross-sectional study of the contemporary (2019) prevalence of cardiovascular disease in adults with type 2 diabetes across 13 countries. Presented at the 56th Annual Meeting of the European Association of the Study of Diabetes. September 24, 2020 (virtual). Abstract 158. 5. Vencio S, Alguwaihes A, Arenas Leon JL, et al. Contemporary use of diabetes medications with a cardiovascular indication in adults with type 2 diabetes: a secondary analysis of the multinational CAPTURE study. Presented at the 56th Annual Meeting of the European Association of the Study of Diabetes. September 24, 2020 (virtual). Abstract 945. 6. Buse JB, Wexler DJ, Tsapas A, et al. 2019 update to: management of hyperglycemia in type 2 diabetes, 2018. A consensus report by the American Diabetes Association (ADA) and the European Association for the Study of Diabetes (EASD). *Diabetes Care*. 2020;43(2):487-493. 7. National Institute of Health (NIH). Atherosclerosis. Available at: <https://www.nlm.nih.gov/health-topics/atherosclerosis> Last accessed: August 2020.