

Increase in Insulin Response after Treatment of Overt Maturity-Onset Diabetes is Independent of the Mode of Treatment

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Summary. The changes in insulin response to a 100 g glucose tolerance test after treatment by diet, sulphonylurea and insulin were compared in non-ketotic diabetic patients who had fasting blood glucose concentrations higher than 160 mg/100 ml. Patients were selected so that their pre-treatment and post-treatment blood glucose levels were comparable between different treatment groups. Their insulin responses were poor initially but increased significantly when the diabetic state was improved by each treatment. The degree of improvement of insulin response was similar between different treatment groups, when their fasting blood glucose decreased below 140 mg/100 ml and the glucose tolerance curves were improved to a similar extent. Pre- and post-treatment Σ IRI values (sum of insulin values during glucose tolerance test, mean \pm SD) were 102 ± 50 and 200 ± 37 μ U/ml in diet-treated group ($n = 28$), 90 ± 40 and 195 ± 53 μ U/ml in sulphonylurea-treated group ($n = 48$), and 83 ± 28 and 193 ± 38 μ U/ml in insulin-treated group ($n = 13$), respectively. The data suggest that the poor insulin response in overt diabetes results not only from an inherent insensitivity of B-cells to glucose but also from the metabolic derangement of diabetes. Poor insulin response and overtly diabetic metabolism seems to form a vicious cycle.

Key words: Improvement of insulin response, glucose tolerance test, treatment of diabetes, diet treatment, sulphonylurea treatment, insulin treatment.

responses remain subnormal even if their diabetic state is much improved [2, 3]. In general, the insulin response is lower in proportion to the height of the fasting blood glucose (FBG). It is also known that insulin secretion can vary with the changes of diabetic state during the course of treatment by diet, sulphonylureas and insulin [4–6]. Although insulin responses never or seldom become completely normal in definite diabetes [3], there is often a partial recovery of insulin responses to oral glucose after treatment in patients who had very poor insulin responses initially. We were interested in the mechanism of this partial recovery of insulin response and tried to find out whether the degree of recovery is related to the mode of treatment of diabetes by diet, sulphonylureas and insulin.

Materials and Methods

The subjects were mainly patients seen regularly at the diabetic out-patient clinic of the University of Tokyo Hospital. They were stable and non-ketotic, and were overtly diabetic before treatment. Some features of these patients are shown in Table 1. Before and after treatment by diet alone ($n = 28$), sulphonylurea plus diet ($n = 48$) or insulin plus diet ($n = 13$), they were tested with a 100 g oral glucose tolerance test (GTT). Diet treatment consisted of 25 to 30 Cal and 1–1.5 g protein per kg ideal body weight; about 50% of total energy was given as carbohydrate. The type of treatment was determined by the physicians. GTT was carried out after an overnight fast of 12 to 14 hours. Medications including oral hypoglycaemic agents and insulin were withheld on the day of examination until the end of GTT. Patients were receiving no other medications. Patients on insulin were treated by a single dose of lente (mixture of pork and beef) or NPH (beef) insulin before breakfast. In order to avoid the interference with the radioimmunoassay by insulin antibodies, the post-treatment GTT was carried out within two weeks after starting insulin treatment. In patients who were treated by diet or sulphonylureas, the post-treatment GTT was performed within 6 months. Patients with other metabolic or endocrine diseases besides diabetes mellitus were excluded. Control subjects were non-obese, without family

It is established that the insulin secretory response to a glucose tolerance test is diminished in moderate to severe diabetes [1]. In such patients, insulin

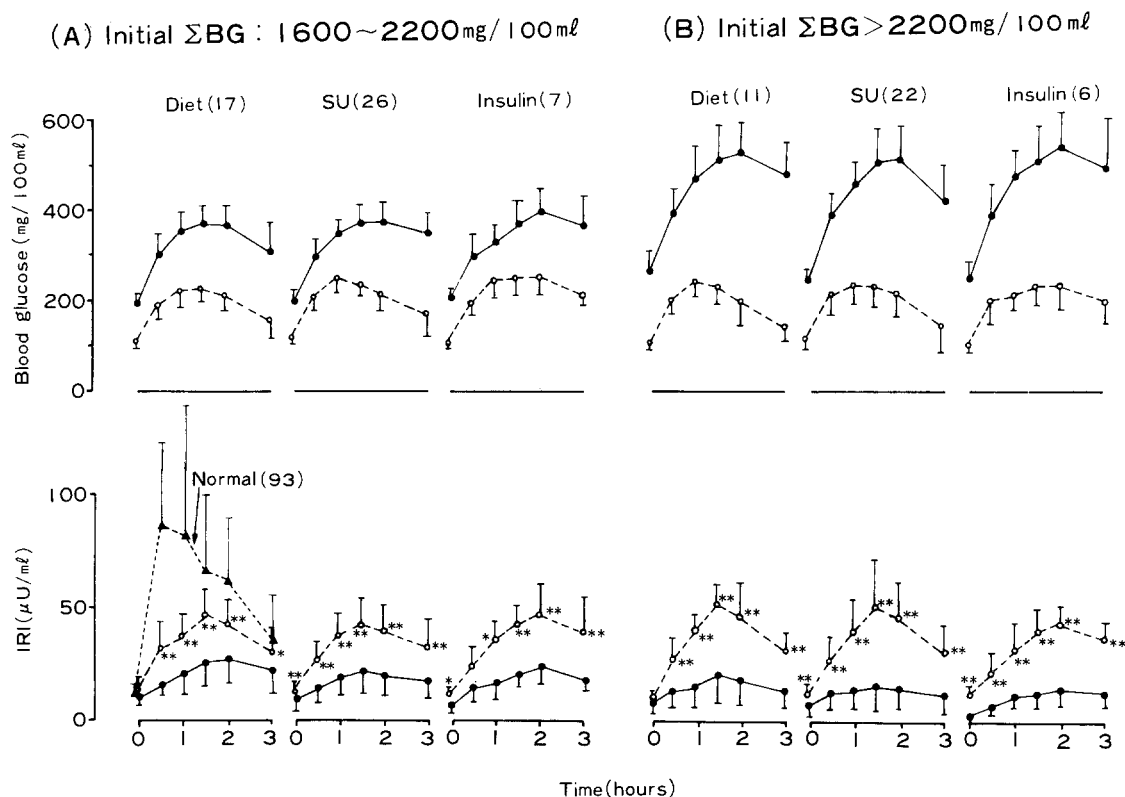


Fig. 1. Changes in blood glucose and plasma insulin during 100 g glucose tolerance test before and after treatment of overtly diabetic patients (Mean \pm SD). Initial Σ BG is the sum of six blood glucose values during 100 g glucose tolerance test before treatment. * and **, post-treatment insulin values are significantly different from the corresponding pre-treatment values by $p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.01$, respectively. Numbers in parentheses indicate number of patients; \bullet — \bullet before treatment, \circ — \circ after treatment

Table 1. Some features of diabetic patients and control subjects

	Number	Male:Female	Age	Duration of diabetes	Weight index (%)
Diabetics					
Diet	28	16:12	36–65y ^a (46)	2m–7y ^a (2y8m)	+8 to +46 (+22)
Sulphonylurea	48	30:18	35–70y (51)	3m–8y (3y2m)	–14 to +23 (+6)
Insulin	13	8:5	21–62y (40)	1m–9y (3y5m)	–21 to +15 (–3)
Controls	93	64:29	21–81y (37)	--	–17 to +9 (–4)

Numbers in the parentheses are mean values

^a m = months, y = years

history of diabetes and with glucose tolerance curves in which 60-minute and 120 minute blood glucose values were less than 160 and 120 mg/100 ml respectively. Weight index was calculated as the percentage of the ideal body weight (i. e. (body height (cm) – 100) \times 0.9).

GTT was performed using 300 ml Trelan G 50 (Simizu Seiyaku Co., Japan). Plasma glucose and insulin responses after drinking this solution were nearly the same as after a 100 g glucose load [7]. Blood glucose was determined with whole blood taken from a cut

on the earlobe before and 30, 60, 90, 120 and 180 min after drinking the solution. Samples for serum or plasma insulin assay were taken at the same time from an antecubital vein. Blood glucose was measured by Technicon Autoanalyser [8] or by a glucose oxidase method (Glucostat, Worthington). The latter method gave about 5 mg/100 ml lower glucose values than the former method. Insulin was measured by a double-antibody radioimmunoassay [9]: the minimal detectable value by the routine assay was 2–3 μ U/ml and the coefficient of variation was 3–5%.

Table 2. Changes in weight, fasting blood glucose and fasting insulin levels before and after each treatment

Mode of treatment	Initial Σ BG (mg/100 ml)	Number	Intervals between two GTTs	Weight index (%)		FBG (mg/100 ml)		Fasting insulin (μ U/ml)	
				Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
Diet	1600–2200	17	4.2 \pm 2.0m ^c (1–6m)	+20 \pm 9	+10 \pm 8 ^d	190 \pm 23	109 \pm 15 ^e	10 \pm 4	13 \pm 7
	>2200	11	3.5 \pm 2.1m (1–6m)	+26 \pm 13	+14 \pm 12 ^d	262 \pm 50	109 \pm 12 ^e	8 \pm 5	10 \pm 5
Sulphonylurea ^a	1600–2200	26	1.9 \pm 1.1m (1–4m)	+4 \pm 12	+4 \pm 11	194 \pm 28	114 \pm 12 ^e	9 \pm 5	13 \pm 5 ^e
	>2200	22	3.3 \pm 1.7m (1–6m)	+6 \pm 14	+5 \pm 12	246 \pm 31	113 \pm 16 ^e	7 \pm 5	12 \pm 6 ^e
Insulin ^b	1600–2200	7	11 \pm 1d (10–14d)	–2 \pm 14	–1 \pm 5	201 \pm 22	108 \pm 12 ^e	6 \pm 4	12 \pm 2 ^d
	>2200	6	12 \pm 1d (11–14d)	–8 \pm 5	–6 \pm 6	245 \pm 39	100 \pm 15 ^e	4 \pm 5	12 \pm 4 ^e

^a Five patients were treated daily by tolbutamide (1.0–1.5 g), 17 patients by chlorpropamide (0.25–0.5 g) and 26 patients by glibenclamide (2.5–7.5 mg)

^b Seven patients were treated by lente insulin and 6 patients by NPH insulin (14–30 U/day)

^c m = months, d = days. Numbers in parentheses are ranges

^d and ^e significantly different from corresponding pretreatment values by a paired t-test ($p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.01$, respectively)

In order to compare different treatment groups with similar severity of diabetes and with similar degree of improvement, only the patients whose pre-treatment FBG and Σ BG (i. e. the sum of six blood glucose values during the GTT) exceeded 160 mg/100 ml and 1600 mg/100 ml, and whose post-treatment FBG and Σ BG fell below 140 mg/100 ml and 1400 mg/100 ml respectively, were selected for the analysis.

Results

Comparison of Initial Characteristics of Different Treatment Groups

The initial FBG and blood glucose changes during GTT were not significantly different between different groups because of the selection of the patients by FBG and Σ BG criteria. Their pre-treatment insulin responses were similar in all treatment groups, and were markedly decreased as compared to normal subjects. When each treatment group was subdivided into two subgroups with Σ BG values below and above 2200 mg/100 ml, the subgroup with Σ BG less than 2200 mg/100 ml had significantly greater insulin responses as expressed by Σ IRI (i. e. the sum of six insulin values during the GTT). The blood glucose and insulin changes during GTT did not differ significantly from each other between subgroups with similar Σ BG values (Fig. 1).

Although the initial blood glucose and insulin responses were comparable, the mean age and the degree of obesity were different among treatment groups (Table 1). Patients treated by diet alone were more obese than the other two groups. The insulin-

Table 3. Changes in Δ IRI/ Δ BG before and after each treatment (mean \pm SD). Δ IRI/ Δ BG means the ratio of increment of insulin level (μ U/ml) to that of blood glucose (mg/100 ml) 30 minutes after a 100 g glucose load. Each treatment group is subdivided by the initial Σ BG (sum of blood glucose values during 100 g GTT)

Mode of treatment	Initial Σ BG (mg/100 ml)	Number	Δ IRI/ Δ BG	
			Before	After
Diet	1600–2200	17	0.06 \pm 0.04	0.28 \pm 0.23 ^a
	>2200	11	0.04 \pm 0.05	0.20 \pm 0.11 ^a
Sulphonylurea	1600–2200	26	0.05 \pm 0.05	0.16 \pm 0.10 ^a
	>2200	22	0.03 \pm 0.03	0.17 \pm 0.12 ^a
Insulin	1600–2200	7	0.12 \pm 0.12	0.19 \pm 0.26
	>2200	6	0.02 \pm 0.03	0.18 \pm 0.17

^a Significantly different from corresponding pre-treatment values by a paired t-test ($p < 0.01$)

treated group were the youngest and the sulphonylurea-treated group the oldest. Diet-treated patients in each subgroup lost weight (Table 2); the mean weight index was reduced from +22% to +11% after treatment. There were no significant weight changes during the treatment in sulphonylurea and insulin groups.

Changes in Insulin Responses during GTT after Different Modes of Treatment

After treatment by diet, sulphonylurea or insulin, the mean FBG level of each group was decreased below 120 mg/100 ml and the glucose tolerance curve markedly improved (Fig. 1). The degree of improvement of blood glucose did not differ significantly between

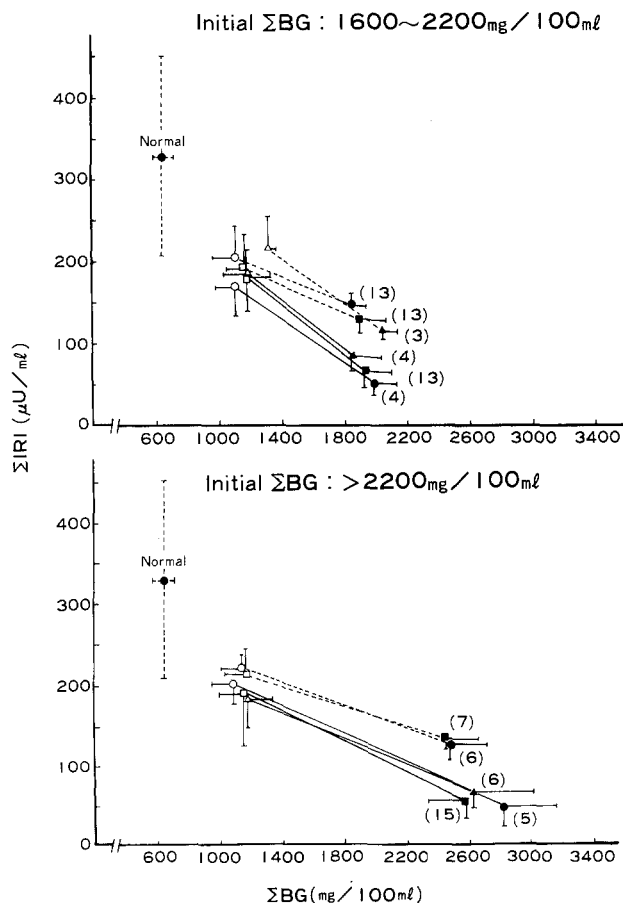


Fig. 2. Changes in sum of blood glucose values (ΣBG) and plasma insulin values (ΣIRI) during 100 g glucose tolerance test before and after treatment of diabetic patients (Mean \pm SD). Solid symbols represent the data before treatment by diet alone (\bullet), sulphonylurea plus diet (\blacksquare) or insulin plus diet (\blacktriangle). Open symbols (\circ , \square and \triangle) are the corresponding data after each treatment, respectively. Solid and broken lines represent subgroups in which pre-treatment ΣIRI values were below 100 $\mu U/ml$ and above 100 $\mu U/ml$, respectively. Numbers in parentheses indicate number of patients. Post-treatment ΣIRI values are all significantly greater than the corresponding pre-treatment values ($p < 0.01$ or $p < 0.05$)

different treatment groups. There were no differences between the post-treatment glucose tolerance curves whether initial ΣBG values of patients were below or above 2200 mg/100 ml because only patients with post-treatment ΣBG below 1400 mg/100 ml entered the study.

The mean insulin response of each treatment group was significantly increased after the improvement of glucose tolerance. The post-treatment insulin curves were still subnormal, and they were similar in all the subgroups irrespective of the modes of treatment. Despite the differences in pre-treatment insulin responses between subgroups with different initial ΣBG values, the insulin responses were

increased to nearly the same extent after the improvement of their glucose tolerance. Fasting insulin levels increased significantly in sulphonylurea and insulin-treated groups (Table 2). The ratios of increment of plasma insulin to that of blood glucose 30 minutes after the glucose load ($\Delta IRI/\Delta BG$) increased significantly in diet and sulphonylurea-treated groups but never reached the normal range (lower limit: 0.5) [2] (Table 3).

The changes of ΣIRI values are plotted against those of ΣBG values in Figure 2. In this figure, each subgroup is further subdivided into two small subgroups according to their initial ΣIRI values. In all subgroups, ΣIRI increased when ΣBG values decreased ($p < 0.01$). The mean post-treatment ΣIRI values in subgroups with higher initial ΣIRI tended to be higher than those in corresponding subgroups with lower initial ΣIRI , but the differences were not significant. The post-treatment ΣIRI values did not differ significantly also between different treatment groups.

Discussion

The present study deals with insulin responses in overtly diabetic patients who had initial fasting hyperglycaemia exceeding 160 mg/100 ml. These patients almost invariably have poor insulin responses to a glucose load [2, 10, 11]. We have shown a significant increase in insulin responses when the diabetic state was improved whether by diet, sulphonylureas or insulin. The three treatment groups may not readily be comparable, because their initial features were not homogenous with regard to age and the degree of obesity, and the selection of each treatment was not randomised. The intervals between two GTTs differed among different groups. Despite these problems, the present data suggest that the degree of improvement of insulin responses was similar in all patients whose post-treatment ΣBG values were improved to a similar extent (i. e. below 1400 mg/100 ml). Improvement did not depend on the initial ΣBG or the initial ΣIRI values.

This partial recovery of insulin response indicates that the initial poor insulin response is not solely due to irreversible damage to B cells. The increase in insulin release in the face of lesser hyperglycaemia suggests that B cell responsiveness to glucose was greatly improved during the amelioration of their diabetic state. The relationship between improvement of glucose tolerance and increase in insulin response, could be interpreted in two ways. Acute phase insulin release after a glucose load is considered to play an important role for the subsequent

glucose disposal [12, 13], so it is reasonable to assume that the improvement of glucose tolerance was brought about by the increase in insulin response following each treatment. Another interpretation is that the lowering of excessive hyperglycaemia may be a cause rather than the result of the increase in insulin response. Similar suggestions have already been proposed by Perkins et al. [5], Turner and Holman [6], and Fukumoto et al. [14], who have reported the enhancement of endogenous insulin secretion following various anti-diabetic treatments.

The three different treatments of diabetes presumably act in different ways to improve the diabetic state. Dietary restriction may restore tissue sensitivity to insulin, thereby reducing the requirement for insulin; sulphonylureas may act primarily by stimulating insulin release [15] or by some other extra-pancreatic mechanisms [16, 17] such as an increase in insulin receptors [18]; the injection of insulin would directly supplement the endogenous secretion as well as "resting" the B cells. In obese individuals with normal glucose tolerance, a decrease in body weight is associated with a decrease in insulin release [19]. It is controversial whether exogenous insulin affects endogenous insulin secretion directly, but a fall in blood glucose after exogenous insulin is usually followed by a decrease in insulin or C-peptide secretion in normal man and animals [20, 21]. For these reasons, it is unlikely that diet restriction and insulin treatment per se exerted direct insulinotrophic actions in overtly diabetic patients. We presume, therefore, that the treatment of overt diabetes improved the metabolic derangement, which perhaps exerted favourable effects on B cell function. The resulting improved insulin release probably contributed, in its turn, to improve further the metabolic aberrations. In the insulin-treated group, however, the possibility cannot be ruled out that exogenous insulin injected one day before the second GTT had not been cleared completely and contributed to the post-treatment fasting insulin levels.

It appears that B cells cannot function optimally when the fasting blood glucose exceeds 160 mg/100 ml. In a few patients with steroid-induced diabetes, we observed that the insulin response to glucose was enhanced when glucose tolerance was slightly impaired, but markedly diminished later when fasting glucose levels exceeded 160 mg/100 ml (unpublished data). It seems that B cells respond to a slight to moderate hyperglycaemia by increased output of insulin, but fail to keep up with more severe and sustained hyperglycaemia by a further increase in insulin release. Whether this functional impairment of insulin release is caused by overstimulation [6], or by a gap between synthesis and release of insulin [5],

or through inhibition by an α -receptor mechanism [22], is unclear. The mechanism of the chronic clinical effect of sulphonylurea drugs is controversial [16, 17]. The present results suggest that the increase in insulin release in diabetic patients during treatment by sulphonylureas cannot simply be taken as an evidence of their direct insulinotrophic effect on B cells.

As reported previously, insulin responses in definite diabetes almost always remain subnormal even after good recovery [2, 3], suggesting an inherent decrease in B cell responsiveness to glucose. The present data suggest that there is also a functional impairment of insulin release mechanism in patients with overt fasting hyperglycaemia. It may form a vicious cycle to aggravate hyperglycaemia further and to cause an even lower insulin response. Insulin release appears to be partially restored after the reduction of hyperglycaemia by each means of treatment. This interpretation seems to apply, to some extent, also for juvenile-onset diabetics, whose insulin secretory capacity is known to recover temporarily after vigorous treatment [23, 24].

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