

# **Empowering Your Health: Lifestyle Strategies to Prevent Type 2 Diabetes**

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Lesley F. Tinker, PhD, RD Fred Hutchinson Cancer Center

Andrea Glenn, MSc, RD, PhD Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health

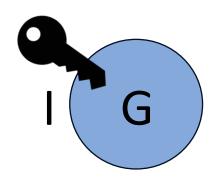


#### Diabetes in brief

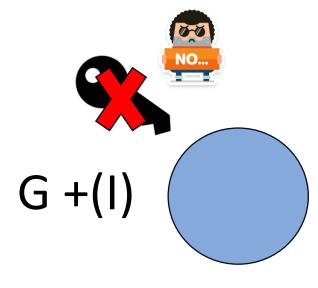
#### A disease of how the body manages glucose

#### The key players:

- Glucose, our body's main energy
- Insulin, the key, a hormone secreted by the pancreas
- Cell, where the action takes place



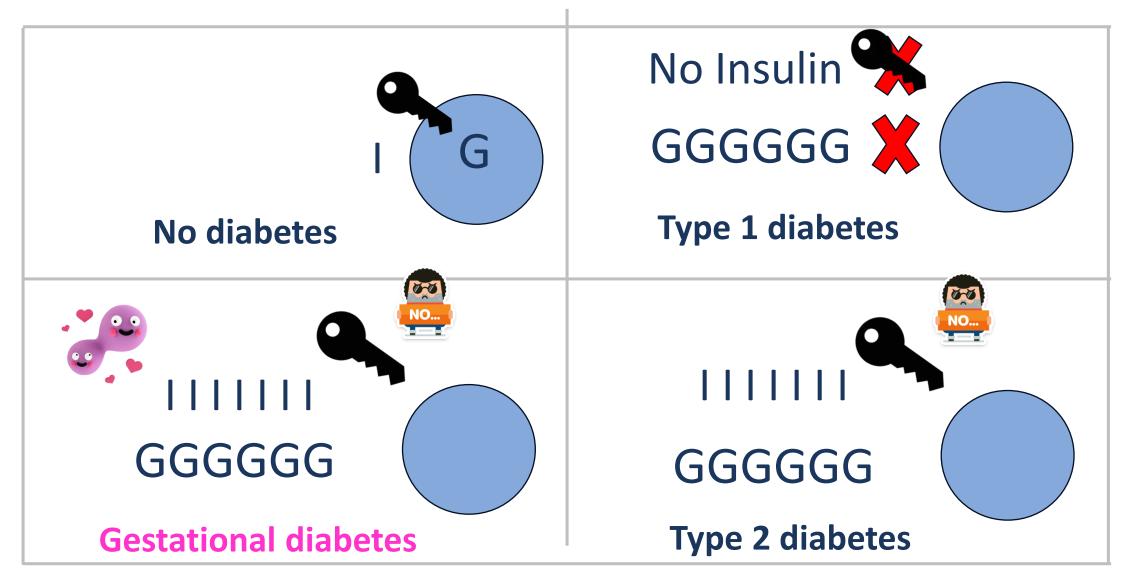




**Diabetes** 



# Type of diabetes



#### **Diabetes in context**

#### By the Numbers:

- > 12% of US population has diabetes
- > 19% of women 65 or older diagnosed with diabetes
- > 40% of adults in the US at high risk of developing diabetes (prediabetes)

#### Why Diabetes Matters:

- > Money, health, family, friends, social life
- > Type 2 diabetes can be prevented or delayed, and managed for health
  - Lifestyle (diet, activity, sleep...) and screening
- > The Company We Keep
  - Justice Sonia Sotomayor of the Supreme Court, Mary Tyler Moore, Tom Hanks, Patti LaBelle, Billie Jean King



#### **Diabetes in WHI**

# 30 years of diabetes information in WHI





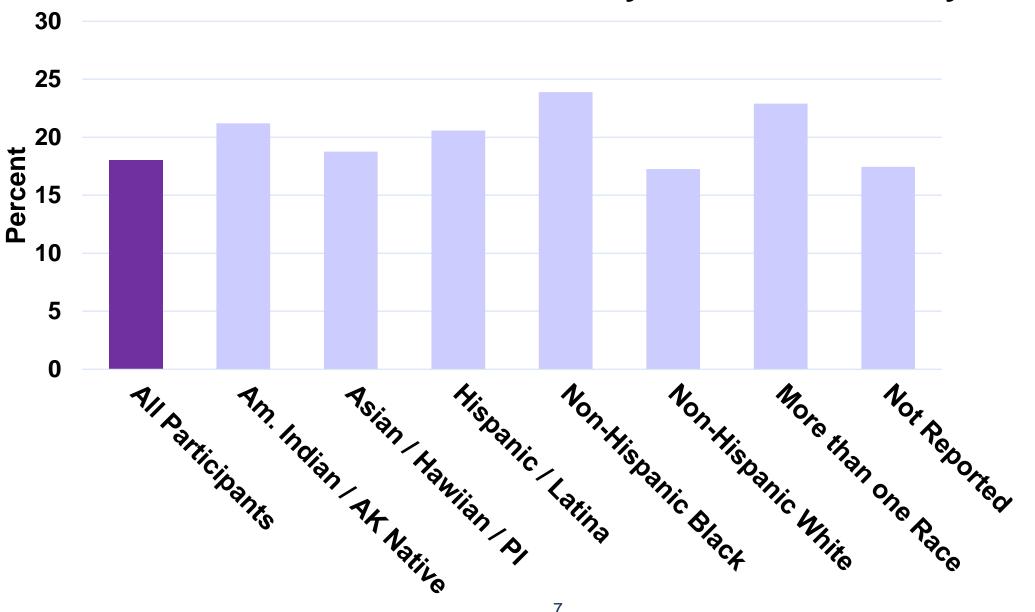
#### Diabetes incidence since WHI started

22.6% in WHI
(35,013)

Type 2 diabetes

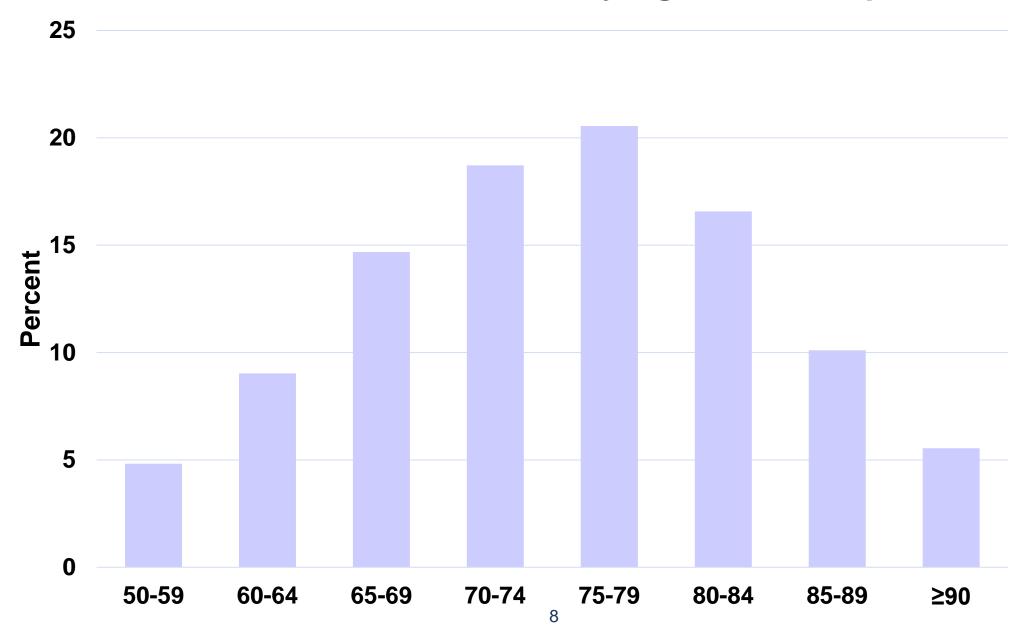
4.6 % (7,127)
diet and / or exercise
18% (27,886) treated
pills and / or insulin

#### **Incident Treated Diabetes by Race and Ethnicity**





#### **Incident Treated Diabetes by Age at Self-Report**







# Looking at dietary patterns and risk of type 2 diabetes

Dr. Andrea Glenn, MSc, RD, PhD Registered Dietitian and Postdoctoral Research Fellow





# Steps, Sitting, Sleep, and Social Associations with Risk of Type 2 Diabetes

Dr. Lesley Tinker, RD, PhD



## **Sedentary time**

OPACH: 4,838 participants without diabetes, average age: 80 years









▶ Moderate<sup>+</sup> MVPA

Less sedentary time and more moderate activity →

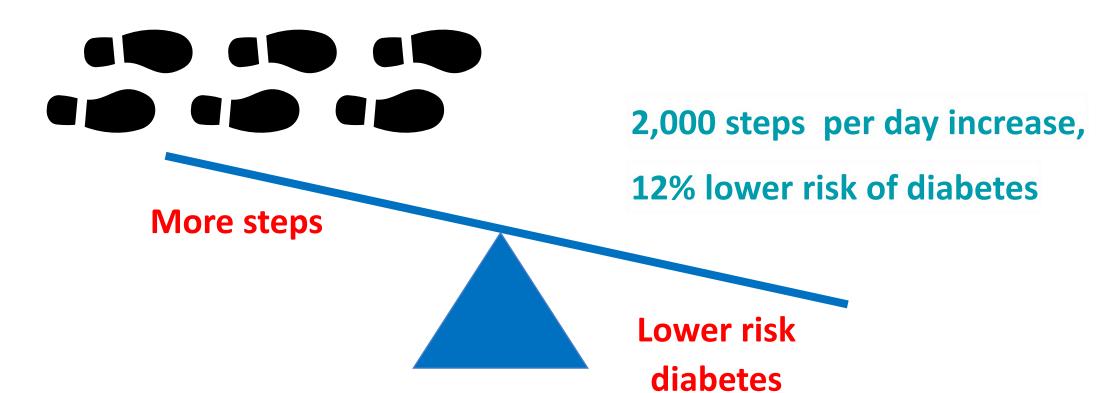






## **Steps**

**OPACH: 4,838 participants without diabetes, average age: 80 years** 

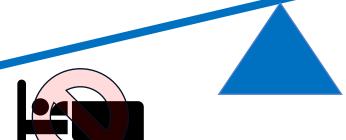




## Sleep

- Substudy among WHI Veterans (n=3,707)
- Lower sleep quality (insomnia or sleep disordered breathing)
   was higher in Veterans than non-Veterans

Lower sleep
quality
Veterans or
non-Veterans



Higher risk of diabetes and heart disease



Area of interest	May Reduce Risk	May Increase Risk
Higher social support		

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Persons with diabetes		<b>✓</b> cognitive decline
Caregiving, in general	<b>✓</b> mortality	

## **Summarizing**

Eat as healthy as possible



- Be as active as possible
- Sit less and move more (move more while sitting)
- Sleep as well as possible
- Choose the positives
- Be as social as possible





















# Thank you!

**Questions?** 



## The Dietary Modification Trial



Low-fat intervention

20% energy fat

5 serv veg / fruit

6 serv grain

#### **❖** Taking a later look:

- Insulin started later among intervention than in comparison.
- Fewer eating occasions (1-3 compared to 4) may reduce risk of diabetes.

- Risk of diabetes did not increase or decrease
- No evidence of problem with higher carbohydrate



**Usual diet comparison** 

# Sugars, beverages, artificial sweeteners?





43% higher risk of diabetes than water

Sugarsweetened

beverages

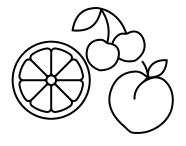
Artificially sweetened beverages 21% higher risk of diabetes than water, among obese women

2 or more 12-ounce servings per day



No increased risk

One 8-ounce serving orange juice per day compared to none



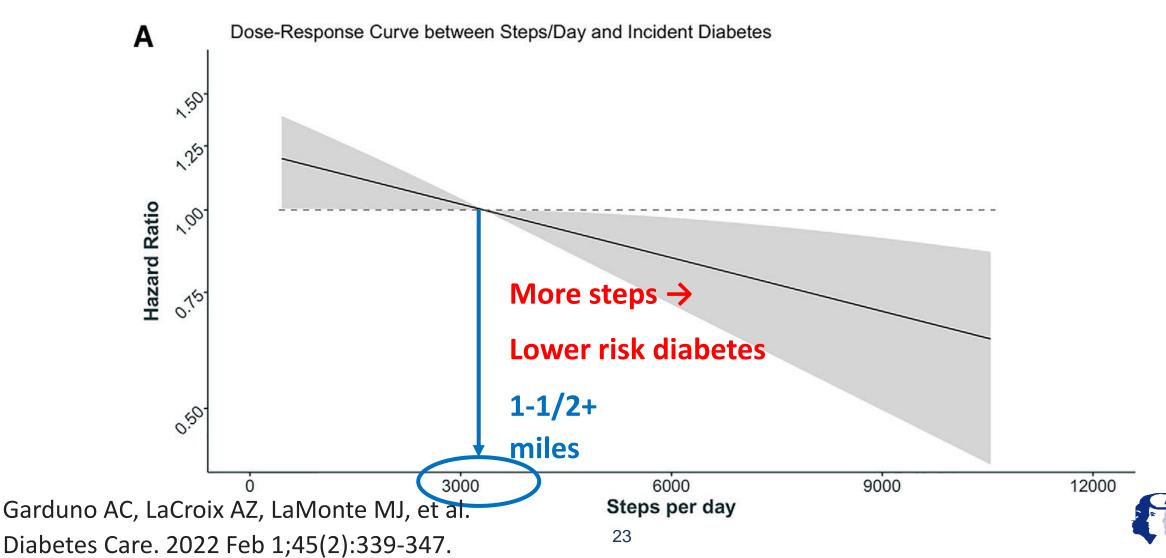
No increased risk

2.4 servings whole fruit per day compared to none or rarely



# Steps per day

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#### Thank You!

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