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## Effect of metabolic syndrome and of its individual components on renal function of patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus

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# Effect of metabolic syndrome and of its individual components on renal function of patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus

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## Abstract

The objective of this study was to evaluate the effect of metabolic syndrome (MetS) and its individual components on the renal function of patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM). A cross-sectional study was performed in 842 type 2 DM patients. A clinical and laboratory evaluation, including estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) calculated by the modification of diet in renal disease formula, was performed. MetS was defined according to National Cholesterol Education Program - Adult Treatment Panel III criteria. Mean patient age was  $57.9 \pm 10.1$  years and 313 (37.2%) patients were males. MetS was detected in 662 (78.6%) patients. A progressive reduction in eGFR was observed as the number of individual MetS components increased (one:  $98.2 \pm 30.8$ ; two:  $92.9 \pm 28.1$ ; three:  $84.0 \pm 25.1$ ; four:  $83.8 \pm 28.5$ , and five:  $79.0 \pm 23.0$ ;  $P < 0.001$ ). MetS increased the risk for low eGFR ( $<60 \text{ mL} \cdot \text{min}^{-1} \cdot 1.73 \text{ (m}^2\text{)}^{-1}$ ) 2.82-fold (95%CI = 1.55-5.12,  $P < 0.001$ ). Hypertension (OR = 2.2, 95%CI = 1.39-3.49,  $P = 0.001$ ) and hypertriglyceridemia (OR = 1.62, 95%CI = 1.19-2.20,  $P = 0.002$ ) were the individual components with the strongest associations with low eGFR. In conclusion, there is an association between MetS and the reduction of eGFR in patients with type 2 DM, with hypertension and hypertriglyceridemia being the most important contributors in this sample. Interventional studies should be conducted to determine if treatment of MetS can prevent renal failure in type 2 DM patients.

Key words: Metabolic syndrome; Type 2 diabetes mellitus; Glomerular filtration rate; Modification of diet in renal disease

## Introduction

Metabolic syndrome (MetS) has been described as a cluster of cardiovascular risk factors such as obesity, hypertension, dyslipidemia, and hyperglycemia, which is associated with increased mortality even among subjects with a low-risk cardiovascular profile (1). MetS occurs in 85% of the patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM) and is associated with an increased prevalence of micro- and macrovascular complications (2).

Diabetic nephropathy is observed in about 10-40% (3,4) of type 2 DM patients and is traditionally diagnosed by increased albuminuria. Estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR) is another marker of renal function, which is usually normal at the initial stages of diabetic nephropathy and begins to decrease in later stages (5). However, exceptions to this rule occur and a minority of diabetic patients can present long duration of macroalbuminuria without decreased eGFR (6) or low eGFR in the absence of increased urinary albumin excretion (7).

Chronic kidney disease (CKD), represented by decreased eGFR, is associated with a worsening of cardiovascular prognosis even in a non-diabetic population (8). MetS seems to play a role in this setting, since USA subjects with hypertension and MetS have lower eGFR compared to those without MetS (9). Similar results have been reported for Italians with type 2 DM, who presented clustering of hypertension, dyslipidemia and obesity associated with low eGFR (10). However, the relative contribution of each component of the syndrome to the renal outcome has not been assessed.

The objectives of the present study were to evaluate eGFR in patients with type 2 DM according to the presence of MetS, to assess whether the aggregation of MetS components was associated with an unfavorable eGFR profile, and to estimate the relative contribution of each MetS component to the occurrence of CKD.

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## Patients and Methods

### Patients

A cross-sectional study was conducted on type 2 DM outpatients from three general hospitals in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil (Hospital de Clínicas de Porto Alegre, Hospital Independência, and Hospital de Passo Fundo), which are participating in an ongoing multicenter study. Type 2 DM was diagnosed in patients over 35 years of age and without the use of insulin during the first 5 years after diagnosis. Patients with eGFR <30 mL/min were excluded. A clinical and laboratory evaluation was performed as previously reported (2) and is described briefly below.

The definition of MetS was based on the criteria of the National Cholesterol Education Program - Adult Treatment Panel III (NCEP - ATP III), as the presence of two or more of the following criteria besides type 2 DM: 1) elevated blood pressure:  $\geq 130/85$  mmHg and/or on anti-hypertensive treatment; 2) triglycerides  $\geq 150$  mg/dL; 3) HDL <40 mg/dL in males or HDL <50 mg/dL in females, and 4) central obesity: waist >102 cm in males or >88 cm in females (1). The patients were grouped according to the number of MetS components: two, three, four, or five (groups 2, 3, 4, or 5, respectively). Patients with only type 2 DM and none of the other MetS findings comprised group 1.

Patients underwent an interview and clinical examination to identify demographic and anthropometric data. Blood pressure (BP) was measured twice with a mercury sphygmomanometer, using the left arm and with the patient in a sitting position, after a 5-min rest. Fundoscopy was performed by an experienced ophthalmologist after mydriasis and diabetic retinopathy (DR) was classified using the scale developed by the Global Diabetic Retinopathy Group (11). The DR level was based on the most severe degree of retinopathy in the worst affected eye. For the purpose of this study, patients were grouped according to the presence or absence of any degree of DR. Ischemic heart disease was established if angina or a possible infarct was demonstrated by the World Health Organization (WHO) Cardiovascular Questionnaire and/or resting electrocardiogram abnormalities [Minnesota Codes Q and QS patterns (1.-2, 1.3); S-T junction (J) and segment depression (4.1-4); T wave items (5.1-3), and complete left bundle block (7.1)] and/or perfusion abnormalities (fixed or variable) on myocardial scintigraphy at rest and after *iv* dipyridamole. Due to costs and complexity, ischemic heart disease was evaluated in only 469 patients attending the Hospital de Clínicas de Porto Alegre Centre. Peripheral vascular disease (PVD) was diagnosed by the presence of intermittent claudication, assessed by the WHO questionnaire for cardiovascular disease (12), or absence of posterior tibial and dorsal pedious pulses upon clinical examination. Stroke was established by history and/or presence of compatible findings (sequelae). The diagnosis

of distal sensory neuropathy was based on abnormal Achilles tendon reflexes, vibration or sensory perception.

The study protocol was approved by the Ethics and Research Committee at all Centers involved and all patients gave written informed consent.

### Laboratory tests

Glycated hemoglobin (A1c test) was measured by high performance liquid chromatography in a Merck-Hitachi 9100 apparatus, using the chromatographic method with cation exchange (reference value <6%). Fasting plasma glucose was measured using the glucose-peroxidase colorimetric method (Biodiagnostica kit, Brazil), serum creatinine was determined by the Jaffé method and lipid profile by the enzymatic colorimetric method. LDL-cholesterol was calculated using the Friedewald equation (13). Albuminuria was measured by immunoturbidimetry with a commercial kit (Microalb; Ames-Bayer, USA) and intra- and interassay coefficients of variations were 4.5 and 11.0%, respectively. Patients were classified based on urinary albumin excretion (UAE) in 2 of 3 sterile urine collections, as normo- (UAE <20  $\mu\text{g}/\text{min}$  or <17 mg/L), micro- (UAE 20-199  $\mu\text{g}/\text{min}$  or 17-174 mg/L), or macroalbuminuric (UAE  $\geq 200$   $\mu\text{g}/\text{min}$  or >174 mg/L) for 24-h urine or in a random sample, respectively. eGFR was calculated by the Modification of Diet in Renal Disease (MDRD) formula:  $186 \times (\text{serum creatinine})^{-1.154} \times (\text{age})^{-0.203} \times (0.742 \text{ if female}) \times (1.212 \text{ if African-descendant})$  (14-16). In order to perform a categorical analysis of renal impairment, we considered stage 3 (eGFR =  $30\text{-}59 \text{ mL} \cdot \text{min}^{-1} \cdot 1.73 \text{ (m}^2\text{)}^{-1}$ ) of CKD according to the National Kidney Foundation as the outcome (17). Insulin was measured by radioimmunoassay (ElecsysR Systems 1010/2010/modular analytics E170 - Roche, Germany) in patients not on insulin therapy (N = 190). Insulin sensitivity was estimated by the homeostasis model assessment formula (HOMAR-IR =  $\text{fasting insulin (mIU/mL)} \times \text{fasting glucose (mM)} / 22.5$ ) (18).

### Statistical analysis

Continuous variables are reported as means  $\pm$  SD, medians (minimum-maximum) and categorical variables as numbers (percentages). The chi-square test and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) were used for comparisons among groups. *Post hoc* analyses were performed with the Tukey test. Variables without normal distribution were log transformed. Tests were two-sided and a significant value of 0.05 was used.

A multiple linear regression model was applied with eGFR as the dependent variable and age, gender, ethnicity, systolic BP, weight, A1c test, and presence of MetS or its individual components as the independent ones. To evaluate the impact of MetS and the influence of each component on eGFR, univariate logistic regression models were constructed and the odds ratios (OR) for CKD stage 3 were calculated (17).

## Results

Among the 842 patients analyzed, 313 (37.2%) were males, 602 (71.5%) were white, and the mean age was  $57.9 \pm 10.1$  years. Only 41 (4.9%) had no other criterion for MetS besides DM (group 1), 139 (16.5%) had two (group

2), 220 (26.1%) had three, 258 (30.6%) had four, and 184 (21.9%) had all five criteria. Therefore, 78.6% of patients were classified as having MetS according to NCEP-ATP III and more than 50% of subjects had 4 to 5 components of MetS. Clinical and laboratory characteristics are shown in Tables 1 and 2. As expected, body mass index (BMI),

**Table 1.** Clinical characteristics of the patients according to the number of metabolic syndrome (MetS) components.

	Metabolic syndrome - No		Metabolic Syndrome - Yes			P
	Group 1 (N = 41)	Group 2 (N = 139)	Group 3 (N = 220)	Group 4 (N = 258)	Group 5 (N = 184)	
Age (years)	55.0 ± 10.7	56.9 ± 9.7	58.4 ± 10.2	57.7 ± 10.0	58.9 ± 10.1	0.12
Diabetes duration (years)	9.2 ± 7.5	10.8 ± 7.7	11.6 ± 8.6	10.6 ± 8.1	11.1 ± 8.2	0.43
Male gender, N (%)	29 (70.7%)	82 (59.0%)	84 (38.2%)	74 (28.7%)	44 (23.9%)	<0.001 <sup>a</sup>
Whites, N (%)	32 (78.0%)	92 (66.2%)	157 (71.4%)	191 (74.0%)	130 (70.7%)	0.16
Smoking, N (%)	9 (22.0%)	30 (22.9%)	25 (12.3%)	34 (14.3%)	26 (14.9%)	0.22
Hypertension, N (%)	0 (0%)	65 (53.3%)	126 (67.0%)	179 (79.9%)	130 (85.0%)	<0.001 <sup>a</sup>
Systolic blood pressure (mmHg)	116.7 ± 9.1	136.0 ± 21.0	142.1 ± 23.1	146.5 ± 22.0	149.3 ± 20.4	<0.001 <sup>b,c,d,j</sup>
Diastolic blood pressure (mmHg)	75.1 ± 6.8	82.5 ± 11.3	84.8 ± 12.2	89.0 ± 15.0	89.5 ± 12.5	<0.001 <sup>b,c,e</sup>
Body mass index (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	25.0 ± 3.0	25.9 ± 3.3	28.6 ± 4.9	30.8 ± 5.8	31.0 ± 5.1	<0.001 <sup>f,g,h</sup>
Waist (cm) - Males	90.8 ± 7.7	93.9 ± 6.7	99.5 ± 8.7	103.2 ± 12.6	112.1 ± 8.0	<0.001 <sup>f,h,i,k</sup>
Waist (cm) - Females	81.3 ± 4.7	86.0 ± 8.3	94.9 ± 10.9	100.0 ± 11.9	103.2 ± 9.6	<0.001 <sup>e,f,g</sup>
Micro-, macroalbuminuria, N (%)	9 (23.7%)	46 (35.7%)	98 (46.2%)	95 (38.3%)	78 (45.1%)	0.07 <sup>a</sup>
Proliferative retinopathy, N (%)	12 (35.3%)	58 (49.6%)	84 (46.8%)	86 (41.5%)	60 (39.5%)	0.30
Ischemic heart disease, N (%)	16 (48.5%)	29.0 (29.0%)	62 (36.5%)	81 (39.9%)	64 (43.2%)	0.17
Stroke, N (%)	1 (2.6%)	4 (3.1%)	12 (6.1%)	9 (4.1%)	15 (8.9%)	0.06
Peripheral vasculopathy, N (%)	11 (27.5%)	24 (18.3%)	58 (29.3%)	77 (33.9%)	54 (32.5%)	0.012 <sup>a</sup>

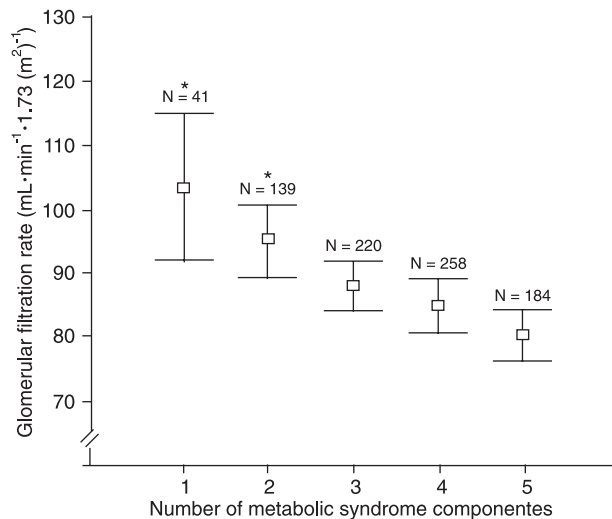
Ischemic heart disease evaluated in 469 patients. Group 1 = only type 2 diabetes mellitus; groups 2-5 = 2-5 MetS components, respectively. <sup>a</sup>P for trend; <sup>b</sup>Group 1 vs 2, 3, 4, and 5; <sup>c</sup>group 2 vs 1, 4 and 5; <sup>d</sup>group 3 vs 5; <sup>e</sup>group 3 vs 4 and 5; <sup>f</sup>group 1 vs 3, 4, and 5; <sup>g</sup>group 2 vs 3, 4, and 5; <sup>h</sup>group 3 vs 1, 2, 4, and 5; <sup>i</sup>group 2 vs 3, 4, and 5; <sup>j</sup>groups 3 and 4 vs 5; <sup>k</sup>group 4 vs 5 (the chi-square test and ANOVA were used for comparisons among groups. *Post hoc* analyses were performed with the Tukey test).

**Table 2.** Laboratory characteristics of the patients according to the number of metabolic syndrome (MetS) components.

	Metabolic syndrome - No		Metabolic syndrome - Yes			P
	Group 1 (N = 41)	Group 2 (N = 139)	Group 3 (N = 220)	Group 4 (N = 258)	Group 5 (N = 184)	
Fasting plasma glucose (mg/dL)	162.9 ± 184.5	155.9 ± 58.7	165.5 ± 68.8	182.7 ± 86.0	188.7 ± 76.4	<0.001 <sup>a</sup>
A1c test (%)	7.2 ± 2.1%	7.3 ± 2.1%	7.2 ± 2.1%	7.5 ± 2.5%	7.6 ± 2.5%	0.41
Total cholesterol (mg/dL)	182.2 ± 30.1	198.4 ± 46.9	204.9 ± 44.2	212.2 ± 48.3	213.9 ± 50.5	<0.001 <sup>b,c</sup>
HDL cholesterol (mg/dL)	52.6 ± 9.1	52.9 ± 12.6	50.5 ± 14.2	44.2 ± 10.4	37.6 ± 6.4	<0.001 <sup>d</sup>
LDL cholesterol (mg/dL)	113.7 ± 29.4	123.7 ± 38.9	128.5 ± 38.5	135.1 ± 44.8	132.5 ± 44.4	0.01 <sup>e</sup>
Triglycerides (mg/dL)	95 (53-145)	95 (27-253)	114 (35-559)	173 (43-1669)	228 (150-1265)	<0.001 <sup>d</sup>
Serum creatinine (mg/dL)	0.9 (0.5-1.3)	0.9 (0.4-2.6)	0.9 (0.5-2.4)	0.9 (0.5-2.3)	0.9 (0.4-2.2)	0.67
HOMA-IR	3.2 (0.3-14.3)	3.0 (0.5-21.1)	4.9 (0.41-28.2)	5.3 (0.3-30.2)	8.4 (1.7-26.2)	<0.001 <sup>f</sup>

HOMA-IR = homeostasis model assessment (N = 190). Group 1 = only type 2 diabetes mellitus; groups 2-5 = 2-5 MetS components, respectively. <sup>a</sup>Group 2 vs 4 and 5; <sup>b</sup>group 1 vs 3, 4 and 5; <sup>c</sup>groups 2 and 3 vs 5; <sup>d</sup>groups 1, 2 and 3 vs 4 and 5; <sup>e</sup>group 1 vs 5; <sup>f</sup>groups 1 and 2 vs 5 (ANOVA was used for comparisons among groups. *Post hoc* analyses were performed with the Tukey test).

waist circumference, systolic and diastolic BP, and triglyceride levels increased progressively according to number of MetS components. Total and LDL cholesterol values followed a similar pattern. HDL cholesterol was lower the larger the number of MetS components. Insulin resistance in patients with more MetS components was confirmed by a



**Figure 1.** Glomerular filtration rate estimated according to the number of components of the metabolic syndrome. \* $P < 0.05$  in relation to 3, 4, and 5 components of the metabolic syndrome (the chi-square test and ANOVA were used for comparisons among groups. *Post hoc* analyses were performed with the Tukey test).

**Table 3.** Metabolic syndrome components and clinical and metabolic characteristics according to glomerular filtration rate.

Metabolic syndrome components <sup>a</sup>	Glomerular filtration rate	
	30-59 mL·min <sup>-1</sup> ·1.73 (m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>-1</sup>	≥60 mL·min <sup>-1</sup> ·1.73 (m <sup>2</sup> ) <sup>-1</sup>
Hypertension <sup>a</sup> (%)	97%	80%*
Hypertriglyceridemia <sup>a</sup> (%)	61%	47%*
Low HDL cholesterol <sup>a</sup> (%)	62%	51%
Central obesity <sup>a</sup> (%)	54%	54%
Body mass index (kg/m <sup>2</sup> )	27.6 ± 3.7	29.7 ± 4.9
Fasting plasma glucose (mg/dL)	171.9 ± 81.1	177.5 ± 72.2
HbA1c (%)	7.2 ± 0.8%	7.8 ± 1.7%
Total cholesterol (mg/dL)	213.2 ± 54.1	209.4 ± 45.0
LDL cholesterol (mg/dL)	139.2 ± 61.8	130.8 ± 38.4
HOMA-IR	7.1 (0.6-24.6)	4.9 (0.3-30.2)
Micro-, macroalbuminuria (%)	61%	39%*

<sup>a</sup>National Cholesterol Education Program criteria. HOMA-IR = homeostasis model assessment (N = 190). \* $P < 0.05$  (the chi-square test and ANOVA were used for comparisons among groups. *Post hoc* analyses were performed with the Tukey test).

progressive increase in HOMA-IR values. Interestingly, the proportion of females increased according to the number of MetS components.

eGFR was lower in patients with MetS compared to those without ( $82.5 \pm 28.7$  vs  $94.1 \pm 28.7$  mL·min<sup>-1</sup>·1.73 (m<sup>2</sup>)<sup>-1</sup>;  $P < 0.001$ ). Separate analysis of eGFR values for each group showed a progressive reduction with the increase in number of MetS components (one:  $98.2 \pm 30.8$ ; two:  $92.9 \pm 28.1$ ; three:  $84.0 \pm 25.1$ ; four:  $83.8 \pm 28.5$ , and five:  $79.0 \pm 23.0$  mL·min<sup>-1</sup>·1.73 (m<sup>2</sup>)<sup>-1</sup>; ANOVA,  $P < 0.001$ ; Figure 1). However, statistically significant differences were only observed between one vs three, four and five, and two vs three, four and five components. When each MetS component was analyzed separately, patients with eGFR between 30 and 59 mL·min<sup>-1</sup>·1.73 (m<sup>2</sup>)<sup>-1</sup> had a higher prevalence of hypertension (97 vs 80%,  $P < 0.001$ ) and high triglyceride levels (61 vs 47%,  $P = 0.02$ ), while lower HDL cholesterol (62 vs 51%,  $P = 0.08$ ) and lower BMI ( $27.6 \pm 3.7$  vs  $29.7 \pm 4.9$ ,  $P = 0.06$ ) attained borderline significance in comparison with those with eGFR higher than 60 mL·min<sup>-1</sup>·1.73 (m<sup>2</sup>)<sup>-1</sup> (Table 3). The frequency of central obesity was similar for all groups. As expected, low eGFR was associated with a higher prevalence of micro-/macroalbuminuria (61 vs 39%,  $P = 0.001$ ).

The OR for stage 3 CKD was calculated for each MetS component and other variables possibly implicated and the univariate analyses are described in Table 4. Hypertension (OR = 2.203, 95%CI = 1.389-3.493,  $P = 0.001$ ), high triglyceride levels (OR = 1.617, 95%CI = 1.190-2.199,  $P = 0.002$ ), low HDL cholesterol levels (OR = 1.445, 95%CI = 1.063-1.964,  $P = 0.02$ ) and PVD (OR = 1.618, 95%CI = 1.109-2.360,  $P = 0.01$ ) were risk factors for stage 3 CKD. Abdominal obesity was not associated with low eGFR (OR = 1.355, 95%CI = 0.927-1.979,  $P = 0.12$ ), nor were the other conventional risk factors such as global obesity, LDL cholesterol, non-HDL cholesterol, A1c test, and smoking status. Notably, a conventional diagnosis of MetS showed the best performance in identifying a higher risk for CKD (OR = 2.815, 95%CI = 1.548-5.121,  $P < 0.001$ ).

eGFR was still associated with MetS after adjustments for possible confounding factors (age, gender, ethnicity, and A1c test) in a linear regression model ( $R = 0.406$ ,  $R_a^2 = 0.257$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ). When the presence of MetS was replaced with its components in the same model, only BP levels ( $R = 0.373$ ,  $R_a^2 = 0.133$ ,  $P = 0.01$ ) and triglycerides ( $R = 0.399$ ,  $R_a^2 = 0.153$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ) remained associated with eGFR.

Regarding other chronic DM complications, no difference was observed for the presence of proliferative DR or micro-/



macroalbuminuria and MetS. However, when macrovascular disease was considered, the prevalence of PVD increased among subjects with MetS (Table 1).

## Discussion

An independent association between low eGFR and MetS was observed in this sample of patients with type 2 DM. The components of MetS associated with low GFR were BP levels, serum triglycerides, as well as HDL-cholesterol. Individually, increased triglycerides and BP levels were suggested to be the most relevant MetS components contributing to CKD. No association was found between the number of MetS components and DR or micro-/macroalbuminuria, but an association with macrovascular disease (mainly peripheral vasculopathy) could be detected.

To the best of our knowledge, this report is the first to analyze the individual contribution of each component of MetS to CKD in a Brazilian sample of type 2 DM patients. In our analysis, MetS was associated with a 2.8-fold increase in risk for stage 3 CKD, followed by hypertension alone (OR = 2.20). After linear regression analysis, after adjusting for confounders, the presence of MetS remained associated with low eGFR. When each individual MetS component was included in the analysis, BP levels and triglycerides were also associated with low eGFR.

Associations between MetS and CKD have been evaluated in different populations. In the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys (NHANES III), MetS conferred a 2.6- and 1.9-fold risk for stage 3 CKD and microalbuminuria, respectively (9). Similar findings were observed in Spanish workers with mild renal dysfunction (eGFR between 80 and 61 mL·min<sup>-1</sup>·1.73 (m<sup>2</sup>)<sup>-1</sup>) (19), Japanese inpatients (20) and kidney transplant recipients (21). Recently, in a study of 2380 American Indians without DM at baseline followed for 10 years, MetS was associated with an increased risk of developing CKD (OR = 1.3, 95%CI = 1.1-1.6) (22). However, a prospective evaluation of the Framingham cohort, analyzing patients without CKD disease or DM at baseline, could not demonstrate any association between MetS and the development of CKD (23). The contribution of each individual MetS component to the kidney outcome has been studied in a population-based survey in France. As observed in our experience, BP levels and triglycerides were the most important contributors (24).

Previous reports analyzing the role of individual MetS components and CKD in type 2 DM are scarce, and most studies focused on UAE (2). In contrast to our findings, in a study of 1003 Japanese subjects with type 2 DM, microalbuminuria, but not decreased GFR, was independently associated with MetS (25). Probably, the anthropometric characteristics of the Japanese population could account for these differences in MetS and eGFR, since our study

**Table 4.** Metabolic syndrome components and odds ratio for chronic kidney disease stage 3 (glomerular filtration rate = 30-59 mL·min<sup>-1</sup>·1.73 (m<sup>2</sup>)<sup>-1</sup>) according to the National Kidney Foundation.

	OR	95%CI
Metabolic syndrome	2.82*	1.55-5.12
Hypertension <sup>a</sup>	2.20*	1.39-3.49
Hypertriglyceridemia <sup>a</sup>	1.62*	1.19-2.20
Low HDL cholesterol <sup>a</sup>	1.45*	1.06-1.96
Central obesity <sup>a</sup>	1.36	0.93-1.98
Body mass index >30 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	0.84	0.61-1.16
LDL cholesterol ≥100 mg/dL	1.13	0.70-1.81
Non-HDL cholesterol ≥130 mg/dL	1.16	0.73-2.91
A1c test ≥7%	0.90	0.65-1.24
Smoking	0.69	0.43-1.09

<sup>a</sup>National Cholesterol Education Program criteria. \*P < 0.05 (univariate logistic regression models).

population has a higher BMI than the Japanese sample.

The mechanism accounting for the worsening of kidney function in patients with type 2 DM and MetS may be related to the sum of its components, which are recognized risk factors for diabetic nephropathy development (12,26): hyperglycemia (27), hypertension (28), dyslipidemia (29), and overweight (30). The pathogenesis of low GFR might also be linked to ischemic nephrosclerosis, sharing the etiology with other macrovascular complications seen in these patients. In fact, the association found between low eGFR and PVD corroborates the ischemic hypothesis, since atherosclerosis causing limb ischemia can be equally present in the renal artery (31).

It is important to point out that our results are based on a cross-sectional study and our conclusions are limited to observations of associations between MetS and CKD, and a direct cause and effect relation cannot be defined based on our data. The use of indirect methods to estimate GFR (MDRD formula) instead of direct ones (EDTA<sup>51</sup>chromium, iohexol and iodothalamate) may diminish the accuracy of the results by underestimating values when GFR is higher than 60 mL·min<sup>-1</sup>·(m<sup>2</sup>)<sup>-1</sup>. However, the MDRD formula is widely accepted as a kidney function estimator, whereas the other methods are complex, time-consuming and their application to large samples is not feasible.

In conclusion, the diagnosis of MetS is an independent risk factor for CKD in patients with type 2 DM, with hypertension and hypertriglyceridemia being the most important contributors in our sample. Therefore, decreased GFR represents a new outcome of MetS and further interventional studies should be conducted to analyze whether MetS treatment could prevent the development of renal failure.

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