

the 1990s, the number of people with diabetes has increased in all industrialized countries, and this increase is continuing to rise (1).

Diabetes is a chronic disease that is associated with a high risk of cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. The prevalence of cardiovascular disease is higher in people with diabetes than in those without diabetes (2). The risk of cardiovascular disease is also higher in people with diabetes who have a longer duration of diabetes (3).

The risk of cardiovascular disease is also higher in people with diabetes who have a higher HbA<sub>1c</sub> level (4).

The risk of cardiovascular disease is also higher in people with diabetes who have a higher blood pressure (5).

The risk of cardiovascular disease is also higher in people with diabetes who have a higher cholesterol level (6).

The risk of cardiovascular disease is also higher in people with diabetes who have a higher body mass index (7).

The risk of cardiovascular disease is also higher in people with diabetes who have a higher waist circumference (8).

The risk of cardiovascular disease is also higher in people with diabetes who have a higher triglyceride level (9).

The risk of cardiovascular disease is also higher in people with diabetes who have a higher HDL cholesterol level (10).

The risk of cardiovascular disease is also higher in people with diabetes who have a higher C-peptide level (11).

The risk of cardiovascular disease is also higher in people with diabetes who have a higher insulin level (12).

The risk of cardiovascular disease is also higher in people with diabetes who have a higher fasting glucose level (13).

The risk of cardiovascular disease is also higher in people with diabetes who have a higher postprandial glucose level (14).

The risk of cardiovascular disease is also higher in people with diabetes who have a higher HbA<sub>1c</sub> level (15).

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The risk of cardiovascular disease is also higher in people with diabetes who have a higher postprandial glucose level (25).

The risk of cardiovascular disease is also higher in people with diabetes who have a higher HbA<sub>1c</sub> level (26).