

COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF RISK FACTORS FOR CAROTID PLAQUE IN TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS: A META-ANALYSIS

Wei Liang Yang

Shaanxi University of Chinese Medicine, Xianyang, 712046, Shaanxi, China

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.14760391

Abstract

Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) is a global health concern with a rising incidence and severe complications. Carotid plaque formation, indicative of diabetic macrovascular complications, serves as a significant predictor of cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases. This study conducts a comprehensive meta-analysis of risk factors contributing to carotid plaque formation in individuals with T2DM, aiming to provide valuable insights and a solid theoretical foundation for future research and intervention strategies. The increasing prevalence of T2DM makes understanding and addressing carotid plaque formation imperative to reduce the risk of cardiovascular morbidity and mortality.

Keywords: Type 2 diabetes mellitus, carotid plaque formation, risk factors, meta-analysis, cardiovascular complications

1. Introduction

Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) has become a disease of concern at present. It has a high incidence, a long course and affects every system in the body. Statistics show that there were 451 million diabetes patients worldwide in 2017. This is expected to increase to 693 million by 2045 ^[1]. Patients with this disease will develop different types of complications, such as: diabetic peripheral neuropathy, diabetic retinopathy, diabetic nephropathy, etc. Carotid plaque formation is a direct manifestation of diabetic macrovascular lesions, a window of systemic arteriosclerosis, and a predictor of cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases ^[2]. It is the most common cause of death in type 2 diabetes. Although there are many studies on the risk factors of carotid plaque formation in type 2 diabetes at home and abroad, no comprehensive systematic evaluation has been reported. Therefore, this paper will conduct a meta-analysis of the risk factors of this disease to provide theoretical support for future research and intervention.

2. Data and Methods

2.1. Literature retrieval strategy

Foreign language retrieval was conducted in Pubmed using Diabetes/T2DM, Extremities, Lower Extremities and Risk Factors as search terms. With the subject words "Type 2 diabetes mellitus, carotid plaque formation AND risk factors" as the main search terms, the combination of subject words AND free words was adopted, and finally "(type 2 diabetes OR T2DM) AND (related factors OR risk factors OR influencing factors OR etiology OR factors) and carotid plaque formation" as the search mode. Chinese search was conducted in Chinese databases such as China Journal Full-Text Database (CNKI), Wanfang Digital Journal Full-Text Database (Wanfang) and VIP Journal Resource Integration Service Platform.

2.2. Inclusion and exclusion criteria

2.2.1. Inclusion criteria

(1) The design type was case-control study; (2) Patients with carotid plaque formation of type 2 diabetes diagnosed by medical institutions. The control group was patients with age difference of less than 5 years from the case, living in the same area, or receiving treatment in the same hospital at the same time with greater similarity with the case in the above conditions; (3) From January 1, 2011 to February 28, 2023, the relevant risk factors were TG or TC, HbA1c, hypertension history, LDL-C, age, diabetes course, smoking, and SBP. (4) The data of the research results can be converted by 95% confidence interval (CI), OR (oddsratio) value, and standard error (SE).

2.2.2. *Exclusion criteria*

(1) Incomplete basic data, no control group and excessive loss of follow-up; (2) Repeated publication of literature; (3) Review literature; (4) non-Chinese or English literature; (5) Documents from the same region in the same year; (6) The definition of risk factors differs significantly from the general standard or most research standards.

2.3. *Literature Screening, data Extraction and quality evaluation*

By reading the title, the irrelevant literature and repeated published clinical research results were eliminated, and the full text was read to find out the literature meeting the inclusion criteria. Then, with reference to the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale (NOS) ^[3], the quality of the studies meeting the inclusion criteria was evaluated by two evaluators.

2.4. *Data Processing*

ReviewManager5.4 was used for Meta-analysis in data processing. Heterogeneity among studies was analyzed using CochraneQ test, and the heterogeneity was evaluated using I^2 . If $P > 0.1$ and $I^2 < 50\%$, it means that there is no statistical heterogeneity in each study, so the fixedeffectsmodel (FE) is used. Conversely, randomeffectsmodel (RE) is used. oddsratio (OR) was selected as the combined statistic for binary data, and each effect size was expressed with 95% confidence interval (CI). The sensitivity of heterogeneity was analyzed, and the funnel plot was used to analyze and judge whether there was publication bias. For missing data in literature, data need to be converted first ^[4].

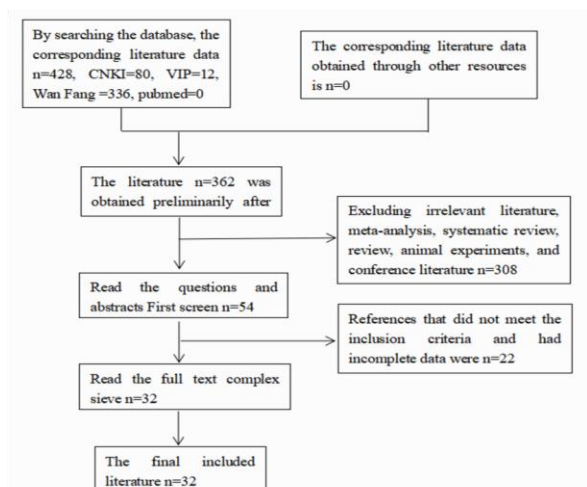


Figure 1: Literature screening process and results

After preliminary search in the database, 428 literatures were obtained, 362 literatures were initially screened out after the elimination of duplicate literatures, 308 literatures were excluded after reading the title and abstract, and 54 literatures were included in the second screening. After reading the full text, 22 literatures were excluded and the full text was intensively read. Following the inclusion and exclusion criteria, a total of 32 literatures meeting the criteria were included. (Figure 1)

3. Results

3.1. Basic Features of Literature Inclusion and Quality Evaluation

The 32 literatures included were case-control studies, published between 2003 and 2023, with a total of 5710 cases in the case group and 5405 cases in the control group. (Table 1)

Table 1: General characteristics of meta-analysis literature included

No.	First author	Year of publication	Study area	Research type	Case group (example)	Control group (example)	Research factor	NOS score
1	Dong Xia ^[5]	2021	Hebei	Case control	105	50	(6)	7
2	Gao Yueqin ^[6]	2003	Shanxi	Case control	44	47	(6)	7
3	Gong Li li ^[7]	2022	Shandong	Case control	100	100	(3)(5)(6)	8
4	Guo Li yan ^[8]	2018	Shanxi	Case control	279	354	(6)(7)(8)	7
5	He HuiJin ^[9]	2017	Tienjin	Case control	257	213	(3)(4)(6)(7)	7

Columbia Journal of Medical Research and Practice

Research Article

6	He Liangjun ^[10]	2017	Maanshan	Case control	100	100	(3)(6)	8
7	Huang Minting ^[11]	2022	Changsha	Case control	146	61	(6)	8
8	Jin Hui ^[12]	2021	Hefei	Case control	426	526	(6)(7)(8)	7
9	Li Caiqin ^[13]	2018	Baoling	Case control	647	339	(4)(5)(6)(8)(9)	8
10	Li Jing ^[14]	2018	Qinghai	Case control	21	34	(1)(6)	8
11	Li Juan ^[15]	2023	Fuyang	Case control	77	70	(3)(5)(6)	7
12	Shang Shuxia ^[16]	2015	Handan	Case control	123	167	(2)(6)(9)	7
13	Wang Rui ^[17]	2016	Shenyang	Case control	70	140	(1)(6)(9)	7
14	Wang Yu Rong ^[18]	2017	Zhengzhou	Case control	178	136	(3)(4)(5)(6)(7)	7
15	Wu Chengxiang ^[19]	2020	Nanjing	Case control	203	186	(4)(7)	7
16	Xie Liping ^[20]	2017	Tongling	Case control	70	80	(4)(5)(6)(7)(9)	8
17	Xu Yeting ^[21]	2013	Guangxi	Case control	104	134	(3)(4)(5)(7)(9)	8
18	Zhang Qingxia ^[22]	2013	Beijing	Case control	86	172	(1)(6)(9)	7
19	Zhang Rui ^[23]	2019	Chengde	Case control	101	91	(3)(5)(7)(8)	8
20	Wu Wenhao ^[24]	2020	Shanxi	Case control	54	20	(7)	8
21	Jiang YongBin ^[25]	2019	Wuxi	Case control	568	495	(4)(6)(7)(8)(9)	8
22	Xu Hui ^[26]	2017	Tianjin	Case control	162	401	(6)(8)	8
23	LiangMeiyan ^[27]	2018	Shenzhen	Case control	32	50	(2)(5)	7
24	Wang Qi ^[28]	2021	Anhui	Case control	1161	809	(6)(7)(9)	7

Columbia Journal of Medical Research and Practice

Research Article

25	Lin Yuanyuan ^[29]	2020	Nanning	Case control	54	46	(8)	7
26	Zheng Ying ^[30]	2020	Liaoning	Case control	220	249	(7)(8)	8
27	Hao Shaofeng ^[31]	2015	Zhangjiakou	Case control	92	102	(3)(5)	7
28	Ge XinLian ^[32]	2014	Hebei	Case control	31	24	(1)	7
29	Yuan Heju ^[33]	2019	Shanxi	Case control	31	32	(6)	8
30	Zhao Qian ^[34]	2021	Kunming	Case control	48	25	(6)(7)(9)	8
31	Pan Juan ^[35]	2020	Yan'an	Case control	57	97	(3)	7
32	Lu Ming xue ^[36]	2015	Nanjing	Case control	63	55	(2)(5)	7

Note: (1) TG; (2) TC; (3) glycosylated hemoglobin; (4) History of hypertension; (5) LDL-C; (6) Age; The course of diabetes; (8)

Smoking; (9) SBP

3.2. Results of Meta-analysis

Meta-analysis of risk factors for carotid plaque formation in type 2 diabetes mellitus Results: There was no heterogeneity in TG, TC, HbA1c and hypertension history ($P>0.1$, $I^2<250\%$), so fixed effect model was adopted. For other reasons of large heterogeneity ($P\leq 0.1$, $I^2\geq 50\%$), random effects model was adopted. Meta-analysis showed that the above 9 factors were all risk factors for carotid plaque formation in type 2 diabetes mellitus, as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Meta-analysis of risk factors for carotid plaque formation in type 2 diabetes mellitus

Risk factor	Number of documents	OR(PE)	95%CI	Heterogeneity test			Population effect test	
				Q	P	I ² (%)	Z	P
TG	4	2.74	2.25-3.33	5.25	0.15	43	10.08	$P<0.00001$
TC	3	2.50	2.22-2.83	1.47	0.48	0	14.65	$P<0.00001$
HbA1c	9	1.41	1.33-1.50	13.59	0.09	41	10.78	$P<0.00001$
History of hypertension	7	2.03	1.69-2.44	11.26	0.08	47	7.66	$P<0.00001$

LDL-C	10	1.64	1.31-2.06	53.11	P<0.00001	83	4.32	P<0.00001
age	21	1.12	1.09-1.14	120.53	P<0.00001	83	9.33	P<0.00001
Course of diabetes	13	1.04	1.03-1.06	238.69	P<0.00001	95	8.01	P<0.00001
smoking	8	1.30	1.18-1.44	86.54	P<0.00001	92	5.04	P<0.00001
SBP	9	1.04	1.02-1.05	41.20	P<0.00001	81	4.54	P<0.00001

3.2.1. Relationship between TG and carotid plaque formation in Type 2 diabetes Mellitus:

A total of 4 studies were included. After the heterogeneity test, $P=0.15$, $I^2=43\%$, the fixed effect model was adopted and the forest map was drawn, as shown in Figure 2. The effect combination $OR=2.74$, 95%CI: 2.25-3.33, the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.00001$), and the ratio of carotid plaque formation was higher in the case group.

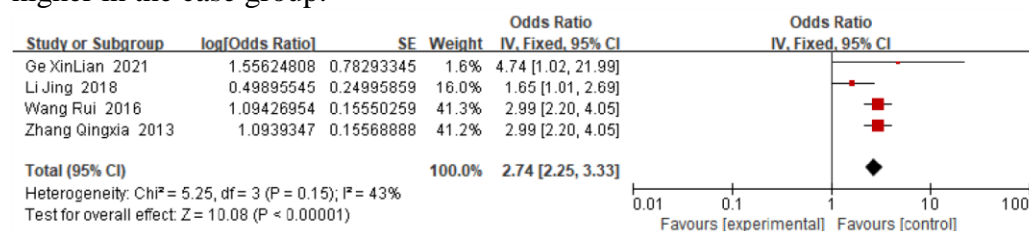


Figure 2: Forest map of TG analysis

3.2.2. Relationship between TC and carotid plaque formation in Type 2 diabetes Mellitus:

A total of 3 studies were included. After the heterogeneity test, $P=0.48$, $I^2=20\%$, the fixed effect model was used to plot the forest map, as shown in Figure 3. The effect combination $OR=2.50$, 95%CI: 2.22-2.83, the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.00001$), and the ratio of carotid plaque formation was higher in the case group.

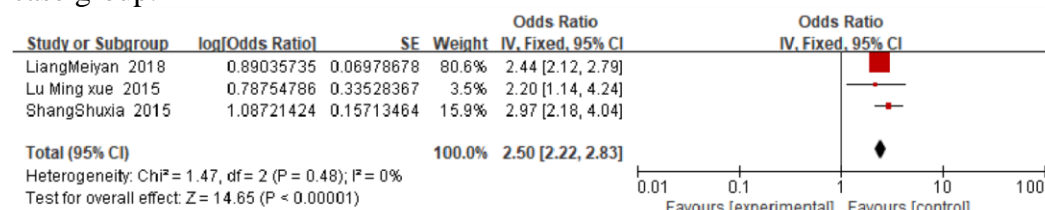


Figure 3: Forest map analyzed by TC

3.2.3. Relationship between HbA1c and carotid plaque formation in Type 2 diabetes Mellitus:

A total of 9 studies were included. After the heterogeneity test, $P=0.09$, $I^2=41\%$, the fixed effect model was used to plot the forest map, as shown in Figure 4. The effect combination $OR=1.41$, 95%CI: 1.33 ~ 1.50, the

difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.00001$), and the ratio of carotid plaque formation was higher in the case group.

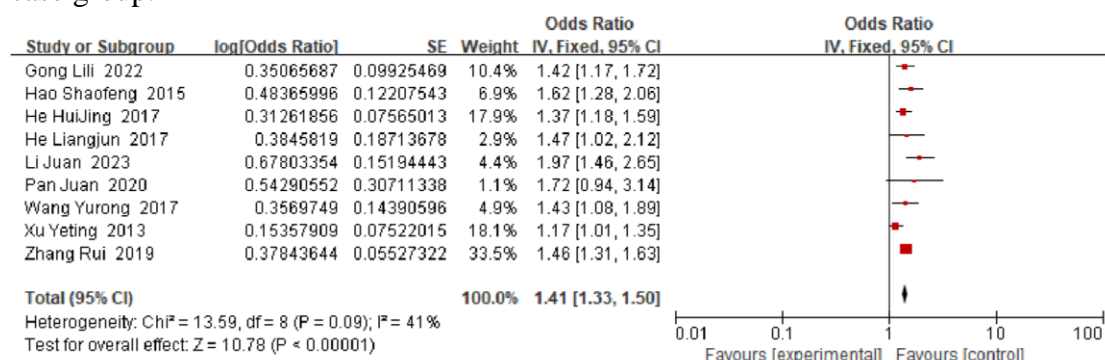


Figure 4: Forest map analyzed by HbA1c

3.2.4. Relationship between history of hypertension and carotid plaque formation in Type 2 diabetes Mellitus

A total of 7 studies were included. After the heterogeneity test, $P=0.08$, $I^2=47\%$, the fixed effect model was adopted and the forest map was drawn, as shown in Figure 5. The effect combination $OR=2.03$, 95%CI: 1.69 ~ 2.44, the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.00001$), and the ratio of carotid plaque formation was higher in the case group.

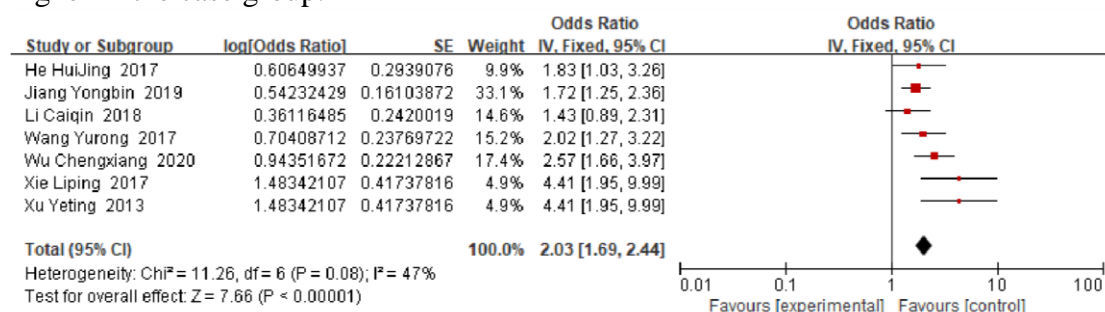


Figure 5: Forest map of hypertension history analysis

3.2.5. Relationship between LDL-C and carotid plaque formation in Type 2 diabetes Mellitus

A total of 10 studies were included. After the heterogeneity test, $P<0.00001$, $I^2=83\%$, the random effects model was adopted and the forest map was drawn, as shown in Figure 6. The effect combination $OR=1.64$, 95%CI: 1.31-2.06, the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.00001$), and the ratio of carotid plaque formation was higher in the case group.

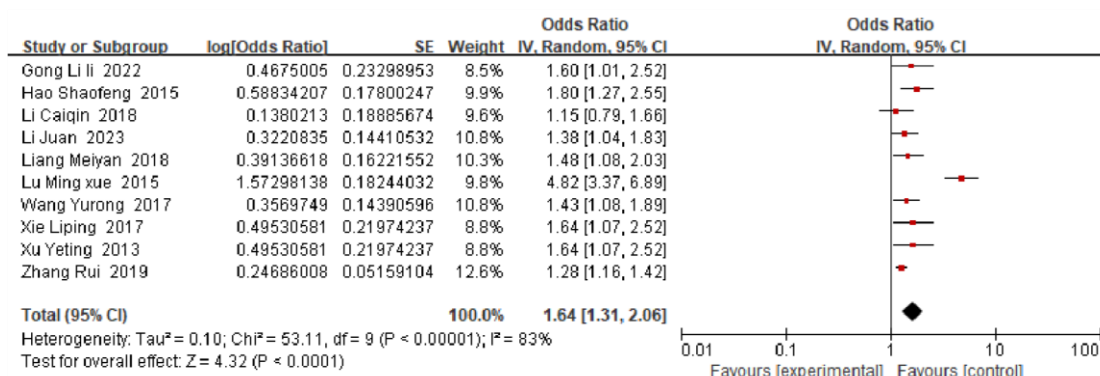


Figure 6: Forest map of LDL-C analysis

3.2.6. Relationship between age and carotid plaque formation in Type 2 diabetes Mellitus

A total of 21 studies were included. After the heterogeneity test, $P < 0.00001$, $I^2 = 83\%$, the random effects model was used to plot the forest map, as shown in Figure 7. The effect combination OR=1.12, 95%CI: 1.09-1.14, the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.00001$), and the ratio of carotid plaque formation was higher in the case group.

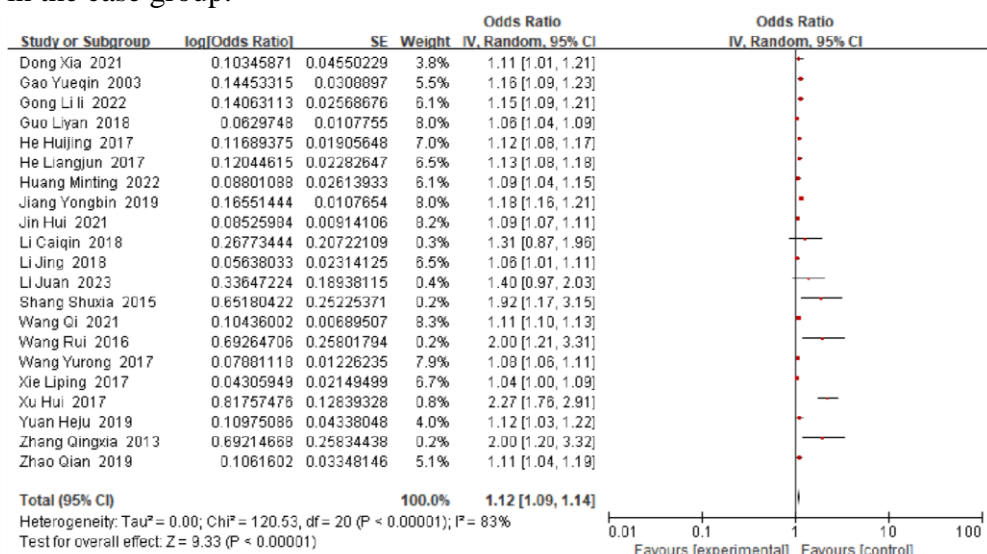


Figure 7: Forest map for age analysis

3.2.7. Relationship between diabetes course and carotid plaque formation in Type 2 diabetes Mellitus

A total of 13 studies were included. After the heterogeneity test, $P < 0.00001$, $I^2 = 95\%$, the random effects model was used to map the forest, as shown in Figure 8. The effect combination OR=1.04, 95%CI: 1.03 ~ 1.06, the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.00001$), and the ratio of carotid plaque formation was higher in the case group.

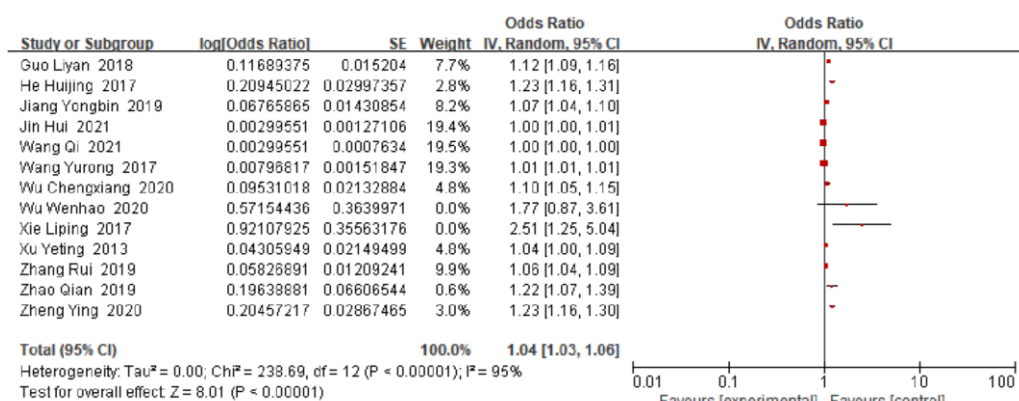


Figure 8: Forest map of diabetes course analysis

3.2.8. Relationship between smoking and carotid plaque formation in Type 2 diabetes Mellitus

A total of 8 studies were included. After the heterogeneity test, $P < 0.00001$, $I^2 = 92\%$, the random effects model was used to plot the forest map, as shown in Figure 9. The effect combination OR=1.30, 95%CI: 1.18 ~ 1.44, the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.00001$), and the ratio of carotid plaque formation was higher in the case group.

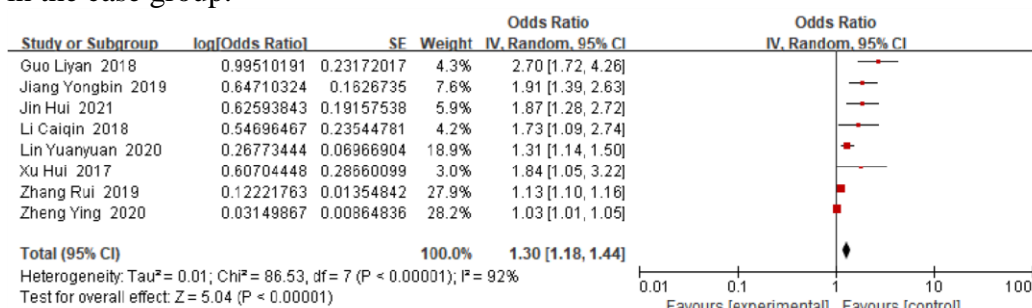


Figure 9: Forest map of diabetes course analysis

3.2.9. Relationship between SBP and carotid plaque formation in Type 2 diabetes Mellitus

A total of 9 studies were included. After the heterogeneity test, $P < 0.00001$, $I^2 = 281\%$, the random effects model was used to map the forest, as shown in Figure 10. The effect combination OR=1.04, 95%CI: 1.02 ~ 1.05, the difference was statistically significant ($P < 0.00001$), and the ratio of carotid plaque formation was higher in the case group.

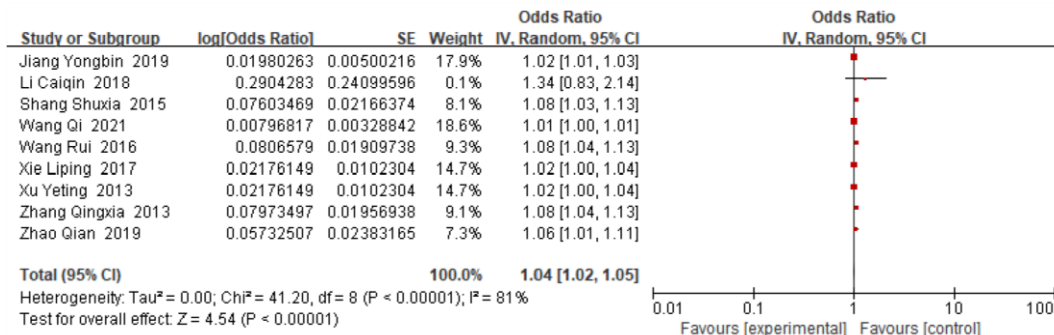


Figure 10: Forest map of SBP analysis

3.3. Sensitivity analysis

For the risk factors of carotid plaque formation in type 2 diabetes mellitus, the combined OR values and 95%CI were calculated using fixed and random effects models respectively in this study, and the results were highly similar, reflecting that the combined results obtained in this study were generally reliable. (Table 3)

Table 3: Sensitivity analysis

Risk factor	Fixed effect model		Random effects model	
	Combined OR value	95%CI	Combined OR value	95%CI
TG	2.74	2.25-3.33	2.65	1.98-3.55
TC	2.50	2.22-2.83	2.50	2.22-2.83
HbA1c	1.41	1.33-1.50	1.43	1.31-1.57
History of hypertension	2.03	1.69-2.44	2.15	1.65-2.80
LDL-C	1.34	1.24-1.46	1.64	1.31-2.06
age	1.11	1.10-1.11	1.12	1.09-1.14
Course of diabetes	1.00	1.00-1.01	1.04	1.03-1.06
smoking	1.07	1.05-1.08	1.30	1.18-1.44
SBP	1.02	1.01-1.02	1.04	1.02-1.05

3.4. Publication bias analysis

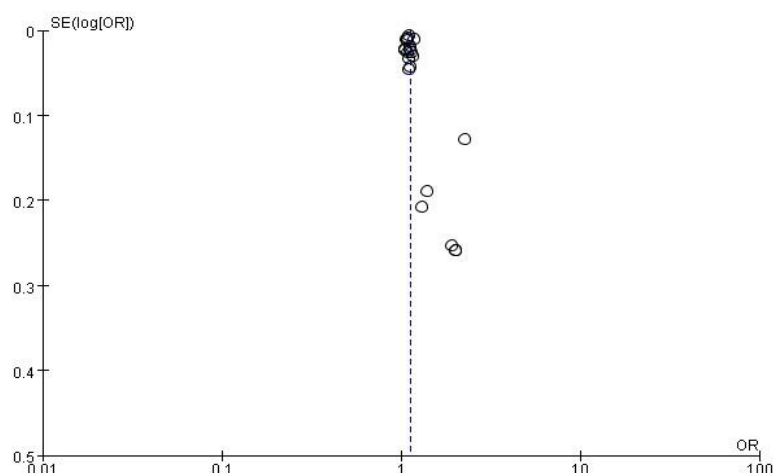


Figure 11: Funnel plot of age analysis of carotid plaque formation in T2DM

There is a certain degree of asymmetry in the scattered points corresponding to diabetes course, smoking and SBP, suggesting the possible existence of publication bias, which may be caused by the small sample size of these studies. Funnel plots of other risk factors generally maintained a symmetric relationship, which reflected that the results of meta-analysis had good stability. Funnel plot was drawn for the risk factor index (age) with more studies, indicating that publication bias was basically well controlled, as shown in Figure 11.

4. Discussion

In the early 19th century, some scholars have made relevant explanations on the generation of carotid plaque^[37], pointing out that lipid stripe and fibrous plaque are the main pathogenic factors of carotid plaque, and that endometrial lipid deposition and changes in the structure of the endometrial wall are its pathogenesis. Carotid plaque formation is the most common in diabetic patients. In order to prevent and reduce the prevalence of this disease, this study summarized the latest research results related to carotid plaque formation of T2DM during 2003-2023, and made a comprehensive summary of the intensity of association between exposure factors and the risk of this disease.

4.1. TG, TC, LDL-C

Elevated levels of TC and TG are risk factors for the formation of carotid plaque in patients with T2DM, and lipid metabolism disorder is associated with the formation process of carotid plaque in T2DM^[38]. The results of this study also indicate that TG and TC are risk factors for carotid plaque formation in T2DM. LDL-C is also a risk factor for carotid plaque formation in T2DM. This is consistent with what was reported in the study^[39]. Studies have shown that patients with LDL-C levels higher than 3.45mmol/L have a 1.595 times higher risk of developing carotid atherosclerotic plaque than patients with normal LDL-C^[40].

4.2. HbA1c

With the increase of FBG and HbA1c, the risk of carotid plaque formation also increases^[41]. In patients with diabetes, HbA1c level is continuously correlated with the risk of diabetic microangiopathy and macroangiopathy

^[42]. HbA1c is a risk factor for carotid plaque formation in T2DM, which is consistent with the positive correlation between HbA1c level and CIMT reported ^[43].

4.3. *History of hypertension and SBP*

Hypertension and hyperglycemia promote each other, increase oxidative stress, damage vascular endothelium, and lead to atherosclerosis or accelerate the process of atherosclerosis ^[44]. Studies have shown that for patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus with hypertension, the risk of atherosclerosis increases by 77% for every 10mmHg increase in systolic blood pressure ^[45].

4.4. *Age and diabetes course*

According to domestic and foreign epidemiological data, age is the most important and independent risk factor for atherosclerotic plaque formation ^[46]. Cao et al. ^[47] suggested that age is one of the risk factors for carotid plaque formation, and the incidence of carotid plaque in patients over 80 years old with T2DM could reach 100%. This meta-analysis showed that age would increase the formation of carotid plaque in T2DM. With the increase of age, the chance of plaque occurrence increases, and age is closely related to the occurrence of carotid plaque. In addition, for patients with type 2 diabetes, the course of diabetes increases with the increase of age. Long-term stimulation of hyperglycemia will gradually deposit lipid in the blood vessels and eventually lead to the formation of plaque ^[48].

4.5. *Smoking*

Duration of smoking is an independent risk factor for carotid atherosclerosis in male patients ^[49]. Smoking is a risk factor for carotid plaque formation in T2DM, which is consistent with research reports ^[50]. The study of Kweon et al. ^[51] confirmed that the carotid intima thickness of smokers was significantly higher than that of non-smokers, and smoking environment would lead to the formation of unstable plaques. Yang Li et al. ^[52] suggested that smoking, hypertension, elevated blood lipids, HbA1c > 7% and any of the other factors could lead to the increase of carotid plaque in T2DM.

4.6. *Limitations of this paper*

(1) Risk factors such as TG, TG, hypertension history and smoking were not included in the literature, which may affect the conclusions of meta-analysis; (2) The retrieval language of this study is limited to Chinese and English, which has a certain language bias; (3) All the included literatures were case controls, which made it difficult to comprehensively analyze the risk factors of carotid plaque formation in T2DM; (4) Among the literatures published in public, some of them do not have available data, or the research results are incomplete, so they cannot be applied to the analysis, resulting in information loss, or the included literatures have a large time span, inevitably facing various biases, and grey literatures are not searched.

In conclusion, the formation of carotid plaque in T2DM is affected by a variety of factors, including TG, TC, HbA1c, hypertension history, LDL-C, age, diabetes course, smoking and SBP. Therefore, attention should be paid not only to the control of blood sugar in diabetic patients, but also to the large vascular complications, and early carotid artery screening, diagnosis and intervention should be carried out in high-risk groups, so as to reduce the incidence of carotid plaque, reduce hospitalization costs and improve the quality of life.

References

- Cho NH, Shaw JE, Karuranga S, et al. *IDF Diabetes Atlas: Global estimates of diabetes prevalence for 2017 and projections for 2045 [J]. Diabetes Research & Clinical Practice*, 2018(138):271-281. [2] Guo Dandan, Cao Li, Zhang Kai, et al. *Analysis of risk factors related to the occurrence and stability of carotid plaque in middle-aged and elderly women [J]. Tianjin Medical Journal*, 2021, 49(7):719-722.
- Zeng Xiantao, et al. *Meta-analysis Series 4: Quality assessment tool for observational studies [J]. Chinese Journal of Evidence-Based Cardiovascular Medicine*, 2012, 4(4):297-299.
- Greenland S. *Quantitative methods in the review of epidemiologic literature. Epidemiol Rev.* 1987; 9:1-30.
- Dong X. *A preliminary study on the correlation between carotid atherosclerosis and bone density in postmenopausal patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and its influencing factors [D]. Hebei: Hebei Medical University*, 2021.
- Gao Yueqin, Hu Zhaoheng, Lu Wenkai. *Relationship between serum total bilirubin concentration and atherosclerosis in diabetic patients [J]. Journal of Practical Diabetes*, 2003, 11(4):25-26. [7] Gong Lili, Zhang Shuai. *Study on Risk Factors of Carotid Plaque Formation in Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus and Traditional Chinese Medicine Constitution [J]. Guangming Journal of Chinese Medicine*, 2022, 37(23):4213-4216.
- Guo L Y. *Study on the relationship between vitamin D, PTH and atherosclerotic plaque in patients with early onset type 2 diabetes mellitus [D]. Shanxi: Shanxi Medical University*, 2018.
- He HB, Cao Lichun, Fu Juan. *Risk factors of carotid artery plaque formation in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus [J]. Western Chinese Medicine*, 2017, 30(10):57-60.
- He L J. *Effect of LDL-c/HDL-c on carotid plaque formation in women with type 2 diabetes mellitus [J]. Chinese Journal of Clinical Pathology*, 2017, 37(8):1612-1617.
- Huang Minting, Xiao Xingyao, Wang Huanjun, et al. *Relationship between carotid atherosclerosis and bone mineral density and fracture risk in male patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus [J]. Chinese Journal of Diabetes*, 2002, 30(4): 251-255.
- Jin Hui, Liu Shangquan. *Study on correlation between serum bilirubin level and carotid plaque in type 2 diabetes mellitus [J]. Clinical Focus*, 2021, 36(4):340-343.
- Li C Q. *Analysis of the correlation factors between carotid intima-media thickening and carotid plaque in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus Modern Diagnosis and Therapy*, 2018, 29(21):3466-3467.

- Li Jing. *The correlation between mean platelet volume and carotid atherosclerosis in type 2 diabetes mellitus [D].* Qinghai: Qinghai University, 2018.
- Li Juan, Zhang Xuehui, Jiang Ruimei, et al. *Relationship between serum vitamin D3 level and carotid intima-media thickness and plaque in elderly patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus [J]. Chinese Journal of Gerontology, 2013, 43(1):30-33.*
- Shang S X, Song GF, Ma HJ, et al. *Risk factors of type 2 diabetes mellitus with carotid artery plaque [J]. Hebei Pharmaceutical, 2015, 37(11): 1625-1628.*
- Wang R. *Analysis of clinical risk factors in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus complicated with carotid artery plaque [J]. Chinese Medical Guide, 2016, 14(8): 126-126.*
- Wang YR. *Relationship between serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D3 and carotid intima-media thickness and atherosclerotic plaque in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus [D]. Henan: Zhengzhou University, 2017.*
- Wu Chengxiang, Jiang Yue, Gong Lihua, et al. *Effects of serum uric acid and thyroid stimulating hormone on carotid artery plaque formation in Type 2 diabetes mellitus [J]. Hainan Medical Journal, 2020, 31(23): 3036-3038.*
- Xie L P. *Analysis of risk factors related to type 2 diabetes mellitus with carotid atherosclerotic plaque formation [J]. Journal of Cardio-Cerebrovascular Diseases, 2017, 15(12):1527-1530. [21] Xu Yeting, He Yuling. Analysis of risk factors related to carotid atherosclerotic plaque in Type 2 diabetes patients [J]. Journal of Guangxi Medical University, 2013, 30(6):914-916.*
- Zhang Q X, Lv X F. *Analysis of risk factors associated with carotid artery plaque in type 2 diabetes mellitus [J]. Chinese Journal of Medicine, 2013, 10(8):33-35.*
- Zhang R, Zhao XR, Guo HY, et al. *Analysis of the factors influencing the occurrence of carotid artery plaque in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus [J]. Chinese Journal of Medicine, 2019, 16(20): 72-75.*
- Wu W H. *Serum angiopoietin-like protein 6 and leptin levels and their clinical significance in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients with carotid artery plaque [D]. Shanxi: Shanxi Medical University, 2020. [25] Jiang Y B, Liu M, Xu X, et al. Correlation factors of carotid intima-media thickness in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus [J]. Chinese Journal of Health Medicine, 2019, 21(4): 380-382. [26] Xu H. The prevalence and related factors of carotid intima-media thickening and carotid plaque in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus [D]. Tianjin: Tianjin Medical University, 2017.*

- Liang M Y, Tang C Z, Ning J, et al. Relationship between serum miR-26a level and carotid atherosclerosis in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus [J]. *Journal of Functional and Molecular Medical Imaging (Electronic edition)*, 2018, 7(3):1506-1511.
- Wang Qi, Liu Shangquan, Jiang Junlan. Correlation Analysis of Non-high-density Lipoprotein and Subclinical Atherosclerosis in Patients with Type 2 Diabetes [J]. *Journal of Medical Information*, 2021, 34(4):106-109.
- Lin Yuanyuan, Zou Xinyu, Huang Xuemei, et al. Relationship between serum soluble PD-1 level and carotid atherosclerotic plaque in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients [J]. *China Medical Herald*, 2020, 17(11):53-56.
- Zheng Y. Correlation between risk factors of type 2 diabetes mellitus and carotid artery plaque formation and TCM syndrome type [D]. Liaoning: Liaoning University of Traditional Chinese Medicine, 2020.
- Hao Shaofeng, Hu Limei, Li Gang, et al. Study on the correlation between carotid intima-media thickness and serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D3 levels in elderly patients with Type 2 diabetes mellitus [J]. *Journal of Practical Geriatrics*, 2015, 29(9): 719-722.
- Ge XL. Relationship between serum levels of 25 hydroxyvitamin D3 and MCP-1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus and carotid atherosclerosis [D]. Hebei: Hebei Medical University, 2014.
- Yuan Heju. Relationship between serum vaspin, IL-1 and carotid atherosclerosis in Type 2 diabetes mellitus [D]. Shanxi: Shanxi Medical University, 2019.
- Zhao Q, Gao Y, Du SC, et al. Correlation between the degree of carotid atherosclerosis and serum ADAM10 level in type 2 diabetes mellitus [J]. *Chinese Journal of Clinical Research*, 2010, 34(3): 289-293.
- Pan Juan, Wang Weicheng. Correlation between Serum Level of Fibroblast Growth Factor 23 and Carotid Intra-media Thickness in Older Patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus [J]. *International Journal of Geriatrics*, 2020, 41(1):9-12.
- Lu M X, Liu H W, Wu J H. Relationship between hypersensitive C-reactive protein and homocysteine and carotid atherosclerosis in type 2 diabetes mellitus [J]. *Chin J Clinical Research*, 2015, 28(10):1316-1318.
- Huang S P. Analysis of common risk factors for carotid plaque formation in 70 cases and clinical nursing care [J]. *Chinese Journal of Practical Medicine*, 2013, 8(10):241-242.

- Bao Binan, Pan Xiaoliang, Chen Li. Relationship between angiogenin-like protein 2, resistin and adiponectin and carotid plaque formation in patients with Type 2 diabetes mellitus [J]. *Journal of Electrocardiology and Circulation*, 2002,41(4):374-377.
- Jacobson TA, Ito MK, Maki KC, et al. National lipid association recommendations for patient-centered management of dyslipidemia: part 1—full report[J]. *J Clin Lipidol*, 2015, 9(2): 129-169.
- Huang NA, Chen SL. Analysis of plaque occurrence and influencing factors in different sites of type 2 diabetes mellitus [J]. *Chinese Medical Review*, 2017,14(24):81-84,134.
- Liang Qiqi, et al. Risk factors of carotid artery plaque formation in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus [J]. *Chinese Journal of Integrative Medicine on Cardio-Cerebrovascular Disease*, 2020, 18(17):2935-2937.
- Li Binru, Zhang LAN, Ding Huiping, et al. Relationship between glycosylated hemoglobin level and carotid artery disease in non-diabetic patients [J]. *Chinese Journal of Health Medicine*, 2009, 11 (4) :275-277
- Hao Weiwei, Zhao Chunhua, Dang Jing. Relationship between blood glucose, glycosylated hemoglobin and carotid atherosclerotic plaque in elderly patients with diabetes mellitus [J]. *Chinese Journal of Clinical Health*, 2011,14(2):157-159.
- Kanazawa I, Sugimoto T. Prehypertension increases the risk of atherosclerosis in drug-naïve Japanese patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus[J]. *PLoS One*, 2018, 13(7):e0201055.
- Yang Yanfen, Cao Yaying, Sun Kexin, et al. Relationship between blood glucose, blood pressure and arteriosclerosis in patients with diabetes mellitus and hypertension [J]. *Journal of Medical Research*, 2017, 46(9):25-30.
- Jiang M, Du J L, Li Q M, et al. Risk factors of carotid atherosclerosis in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus [J]. *Chinese Modern Doctors*, 2010,4(1):14-15.
- Cao Youyou, Wang Hui, Chen Qianmei, et al. A regression analysis of the relationship between carotid artery plaque formation and blood uric acid, gender, age and diabetes history in cerebral infarction patients [J]. *Chinese Journal of Clinical Rehabilitation*, 2006,10:19-21.
- Tang G F, Xu W, Li F. Analysis of risk factors for carotid atherosclerotic plaque formation in type 2 diabetes mellitus [J]. *Journal of Anhui Medicine*, 2014(11):1506-1508.
- Wang Y, Wang Y, Wang Y, et al. The relationship between serum uric acid level and carotid artery sclerosis in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus [J]. *Chinese Journal of General Medicine*, 2012, 15(14): 1568-1571.

Hua Yang, Tao Yunlu, Li Mei, et al. Preliminary analysis of carotid atherosclerotic lesions in Chinese stroke high-risk population by multicentre ultrasound screening [J]. Chinese Journal of Cerebrovascular Diseases, 2014, 11(12):617-622.

Kweon SS, Lee YH, Shin MH, et al. Effects of cumulative smoking exposure and duration of smoking cessation on carotid artery structure[J]. Circ J, 2011, 76(8):2041-2047.

Yang Li. Clinical analysis of risk factors of type 2 diabetes mellitus with carotid artery plaque [J]. Chin J Chronic Diseases, 2016,(4):445-447.