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# Scientific Tracks & Sessions

## November 29, 2019

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### ***Diabetes 2019***

### ***Diabetes Congress 2019***



Joint Event on  
28<sup>th</sup> International Conference on  
**Diabetes and Endocrinology**  
&  
3<sup>rd</sup> International Conference on  
**Diabetes and Metabolism**

November 29-30, 2019 | Frankfurt, Germany

## Prevalence of erectile dysfunction among Egyptian male patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus

**Zeitoun Mohammed**

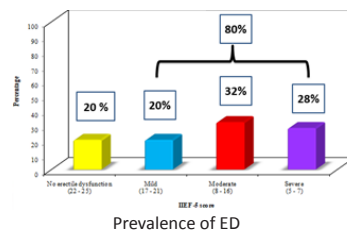
Alexandria University, Egypt

**Objectives:** The relation between type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) and erectile dysfunction (ED) has been identified in multiple studies. The aim of this study was to estimate the prevalence of ED among a sample of adult Egyptian male patients with T2DM.

**Subjects and methods:** This cross-sectional study included 150 adult male patients with T2DM (aged 40-60 years) who attended the outpatient clinic of Diabetes in Alexandria Main University hospital. They were evaluated for the presence of ED which was assessed by the validated Arabic-translated five-item version of the International Index of Erectile Function-5 (IIEF-5) questionnaire. Fasting blood glucose (FBG), HbA1c, total serum cholesterol, HDL-C, total serum testosterone (TT) and urinary albumin creatinine ratio (ACR) were measured for all study subjects.

**Results:** The prevalence of ED was 80% among the studied sample. Significant negative correlation was found between ED and age, duration of diabetes, urinary ACR, TT and FBG. On performing multiple linear regression analysis for the parameters affecting (IIEF-5) questionnaire score, TT, urinary ACR, age and FBG were the predictors of ED.

**Conclusion:** ED was a common finding in our sample of Egyptian men with T2DM. The relation between albuminuria and ED was an interesting finding and requires further exploration.



### Speaker Biography

Mohammed Zeitoun, MD, is currently a lecturer at the Department of Diabetes & Metabolism, Faculty of Medicine, Alexandria University, Egypt. He received his Doctorate of Internal Medicine (Diabetes & Metabolism) from Alexandria University in 2013. As one of the top international raising stars in the field of diabetology, in 2015, Dr Zeitoun was honored as a "Donnell D. Etwiler International Scholar" recipient and accordingly he attended a special program at the International Diabetes Centre in Minneapolis, Minnesota, United States and the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, United States. In 2017 he received a Post Graduate Diploma in Diabetes, Cardiff University. Dr Zeitoun is a recognized educator and has given more than 100 continuing medical education (CME) talks to audiences comprising endocrinologists, internists, family physicians, residents and diabetes educators in Egypt and abroad. Dr Zeitoun has publications in national and international peer-reviewed journals and presented posters in national and international congresses.

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## Development of therapeutic drug for type 1 diabetes

**Kazuichi Nakamura**

Kitasato University, Japan

Autoimmune diseases are classified into two types; Th1 type and Th2 type in both of which Th1/Th2 balance is skewed to either side. We aimed to normalize the skewed Th1/Th2 balance in type 1 diabetes, one of Th1 type autoimmune diseases. Some foreign protein derived from living organism with a code number KVT-1 was injected along with adjuvant to NOD mice, a murine model for type 1 diabetes, at 4 weeks of age. We successfully inhibited lymphocyte infiltration in and around pancreatic islets in NOD mice after administration of KVT-1. Even single dose of KVT-1 worked with adjuvant.

The target mechanism of current marketed immunomodulatory drugs is to deplete T lymphocytes in inflammation lesions or to suppress inflammatory cytokines. These drugs may cause infectious diseases. KVT-1, however, does not pose such concern, because KVT-1 is intended to simply normalize the immune system from the skewed Th1/Th2 balance in type 1 diabetes.

KVT-1 is a group of large molecule foreign antigens to humans as well as to mice. Allergic responses may be generated in clinical setting. KVT-1 would be formulated with adjuvant not to enhance immunological reactions but to sustain gradual release of KVT-1 from the local injection site, which should prevent anaphylaxis in the patients. No IgE class antibody against KVT-1 was detected in NOD mice after single dose along with adjuvant.

KVT-1 can be a curative medicine for type 1 diabetes which is unmet need of the therapy. Although the anaphylaxis risk is considered to be minimum if KVT-1 is administered once along with adjuvant, it is preferable to identify the most effective part (epitope) of KVT-1 and to downsize its body. In addition, the combination therapy with another class of drug

is expected to be more effective.



### Speaker Biography

Kazuichi Nakamura has experience in working for a pharmaceutical company for about 25 years. His specialization area is immunotoxicology. He started his current career in researching and teaching in the veterinary school, 2014. Since then, he has been being enthusiastic to develop therapeutic drugs for autoimmune diseases based on his experience in drug development and his knowledge in immunology. KVT-1 is one of the results of his research over the past 5 years in Kitasato University. He does not think that immunoenhancement cause autoimmune diseases. Immunoenhancement is a consequence of autoimmune diseases. Therefore he did not take immunosuppressive approaches, but tried to modulate the immunological condition behind the disease. As he believes combination therapy is more effective for remission of type 1 diabetes, he is now seeking for several opportunities of collaboration. The final goal of his research is obviously to improve the patients' quality of life.

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