

The importance of continuing adequate lifestyle including exercise, daily activity and low carbohydrate diet (LCD) for type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM)

Abstract

The case was 71-year-old male patient with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM). He was diagnosed T2DM at the age of 61 associated with thirsty, polydipsia and fatigue. HbA1c value was 12.5% and blood glucose profile was 150-300 mg/dL. Just after starting low carbohydrate diet (LCD), his blood glucose kept under 150 mg/dL all day long. He continued good diabetic control as HbA1c 5.8-6.8% for 10 years. Some beneficial points are found: i) keeping LCD with the feeling not stressful but pleasant for observing the normal glucose level, ii) walking daily for 2 hours, iii) continuing diary with exercise, medicine, activities and so on, iv) writing the diary for years every day, including exercise, meal, medicine, activities and so on, v) checking post-prandial hyperglycemia by meal tolerance test (MTT). For details of v), HbA1c was 6.5% in May 2021 and fasting glucose was 107mg/dL. Glucose values 45-min and 60-min after 3 meals showed 210-201-177mg/dL and 195-213-172mg/dL, respectively. His various continuing behaviors contributed satisfactory glycemic control. This article becomes reference in the diabetic practice and research.

Keywords: Low Carbohydrate Diet (LCD), Japan LCD Promotion Association (JLCDPA), meal tolerance test (MTT), Calorie Restriction (CR)

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Introduction

Diabetes mellitus (DM) has been globally crucial issue from medical and social points of view.¹ It may give burden to each patient, society and country.² The prevalence and incidence of DM and non-communicable diseases (NCDs) have been elevated remarkably in developing and developed countries worldwide.³ As to their treatment for DM, some options have been present, including several kinds of oral hypoglycemic agents (OHAs) and other injectable diabetic agents.⁴

Recently, for the treatment of DM, new drugs have been evaluated as effective in actual diabetes treatment.

They include dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitor (DPP-4i), glucagon-like peptide 1 receptor agonist (GLP-1RA), long-acting insulin, sodium-glucose transporter 2 inhibitor (SGLT2i) and so on.⁵ However, it is not recommended to administer rather new agents for all cases. In some cases, the standard drug metformin and the slightly previous sulfonylurea (SU) provide good diabetic control.⁶ Therefore, it is necessary to consider appropriate treatment according to various factors such as the characteristics of the case.

On the other hand, the authors have been involved in diabetes care and research, as well as educational activities. Among them, Sakurai has carried out various projects as the former president of Tokushima Prefecture Walking Association (TPWA), and has held some lectures, workshops and walk rallies. Bando provided an overview and implementation of diabetes, treatment of diabetes and low carbohydrate diet (LCD) in its project. From historical point of

view, LCD was initiated by Drs. Atkins and Bernstein in Western countries.^{7,8} Then, LCD has been widely known in medical and health care region.⁹ Successively, LCD was started by our co-researcher Dr. Ebe in Japan, and LCD has been gradually understood and prevalent for years.¹⁰

We have established Japan LCD promotion association (JLCDPA) and developed LCD through various activities.¹¹ They include workshops, seminars, books, medical societies and related opportunities.¹² In order to inform the practical method of LCD, three types have been introduced.¹³ They are super-LCD, standard-LCD and petite-LCD, including carbohydrate amount ratio as 12%, 26% and 40%, respectively.¹⁴

Among our clinical practice for patients with DM and various complications and pathologies, we have experienced an impressive patient. The case is 71-year-old diabetic men who has been in good control situation associated with some characteristic points. The outline of the case and related discussion would be described in this article.

Case presentation

Present history:

The case was 71-year-old male patient. When he was 50 years old, he had health check-up and then was pointed out to have a tendency of diabetes. After that, he received diabetic treatment intermittently, because his HbA1c was not so high. He had the fracture of right ankle during climbing the mountain at the age of 55. Successively, he had the operation for inguinal hernia.

There has been various influence between his diabetic management and his social history. During his fifties, he had been one of the directors of Tokushima Walk Ralley Association (TWRA), and became the president of TWRA from 2012. He had a variety of matters to be dealt with for long time. Among various events, there were important annual “Walking Ralley with diabetic patients in Tokushima”. On April 2015, this event and lecture was conducted by authors of Sakurai and Bando followed by successful achievement.

When he was 61 years old, he felt thirsty, polydipsia, polyuria, fatigue and visited diabetic department of the hospital in Tokushima. As a result, he was proved to have extremely high HbA1c as 12.5%. He received fundamental examinations of biochemical test, complete

blood test, chest X-P, ECG and so on. Remarkable abnormality was not detected.

He was at once advised to start and continue the nutritional method of super-low carbohydrate diet (LCD). It includes 12% of carbohydrate, in which the patient restricts bread, rice, noodle, pizza or other carbohydrate foods. The clinical progress was shown in Figure 1. Before starting LCD, his daily profile of blood glucose ranged from 150 mg/dL to 300 mg/dL. Just after beginning of super-LCD, his glucose decreased almost below 150 mg/dL. His HbA1c value was 12.5%, 10.5%, 8.0% and 6.7% from June to September, respectively. It showed remarkable improvement.

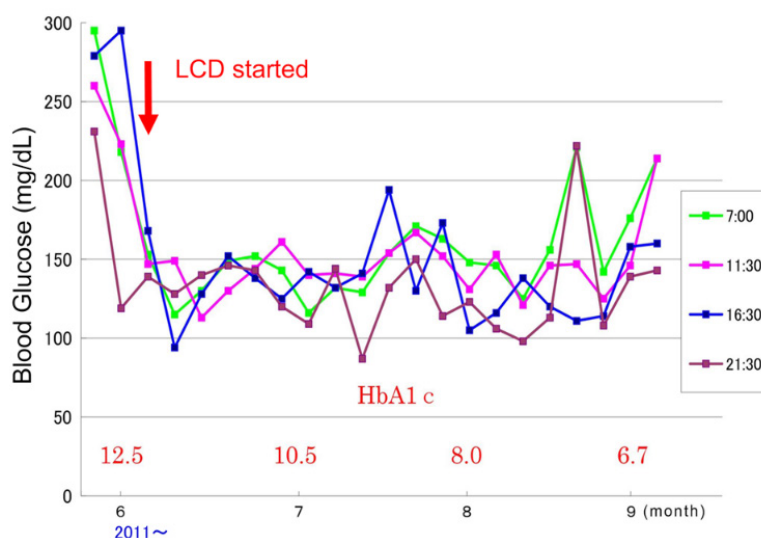


Figure 1 Rapid improvement of glucose variability by Low Carbohydrate Diet (LCD).

Physical examination: His physical status and examination results at the age of 61 were in the following.

The consciousness was normal, and vitals were also within normal range. Unremarkable abnormality was detected for the chest and abdomen. He did not complain of neurological abnormality such as diabetic neuropathy. Furthermore, no diabetic symptoms and signs were found such as retinopathy or nephropathy.

Regarding his physique, the stature has been 173 cm, and body weight was 64kg, 59kg, and 54kg when he was 50, 61 and 71 years old, respectively.

Examinations: As to his laboratory tests, twice checks per year were continued so far. Current data on June 2021 for biochemistry and complete blood count (CBC) are summarized: AST 17 U/mL, ALT 14 U/mL, r-GT 20U/mL, BUN 17mg/dL, Cre 0.7mg/dL, eGFR 79mL/min/1.73m², Uric Acid 5.3 mg/dL, TG 67mg/dL, LDL 130mg/dL, HDL 65 mg/dL, CRP 0.01 mg/dL, TP 6.2 g/dL, Alb 4.4 g/dL, Hb 12.8 g/dL, RBC 394 x 10⁴/μL, MCV 102 fl, MCH 32.4 pg, MCHC 31.7%, WBC 3900/μL, Plt 16.4 x 10⁴/μL. Other fundamental examinations were in the following: chest X-P negative, ECG ordinary sinus rhythm and unremarkable ST-T changes and abdominal CT unremarkable.

Results

His diabetic condition was improved by LCD diet in June-September 2011. Since then, the control situation has been stable and

excellent. Among these, Figure 2 shows the clinical course of recent 1.5 years from 2020 to June 2021. Among them, HbA1c is stable from 5.8% to 6.7%. The daily fluctuation of blood glucose is performed once a week, and the blood glucose range is within the normal range of 80-120 mg/dL.

His treatment can be summarized from three perspectives.

1. Super-LCD has been continued satisfactory with his own will, which is not stressful but pleasant for observing the normal data of glucose.
2. He has been walking for more than 2 hours every day for many years with aerobic exercise therapy in his usual daily life Table 1.
3. Pharmacotherapy is based on Metformin 750mg and Linagliptin 5mg. However, these two agents were not enough for ideal diabetic control. Then, adding 0.5 mg of glimepiride makes it successful without adverse effect or hypoglycemia (Figure 2).

As mentioned above, these situations (1,2,3) have been continued for long as an ideal treatment for himself.

Furthermore, there are the important fourth and fifth factors.

4. His diary has been properly written every day for many years. It properly describes diet, exercise, medicine, daily activities, walking association activities, shopping, vaccination and so on. (Table 1).

5. Recently, he conducted a Meal Tolerance Test (MTT). MTT was performed twice on May, 2021. The daily diet was almost unchanged, and blood glucose was measured 45 minutes and

60 minutes after the meals. As a result, it became clear that the blood glucose increased to around 200 mg/dL depending on the carbohydrate intake (Table 1).

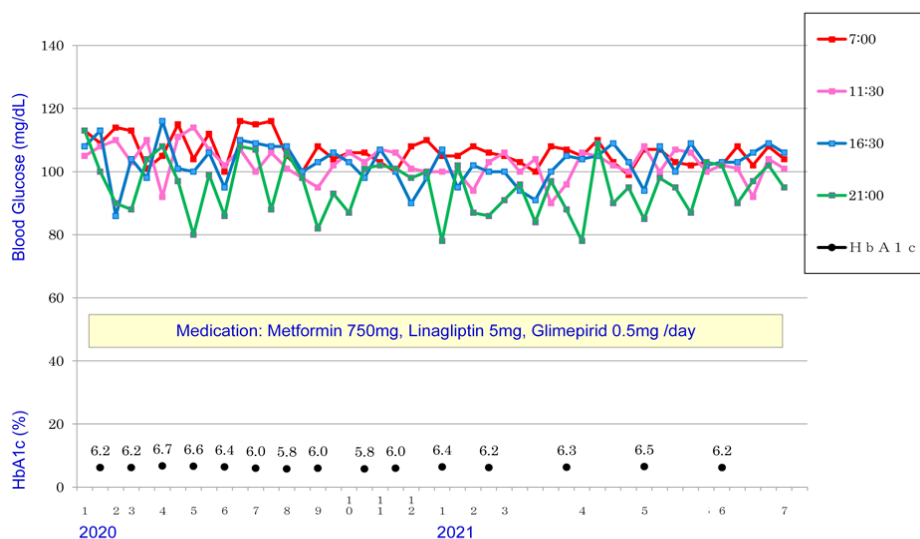


Figure 2 Stable glucose variability of daily profile of blood glucose by LCD.

Table 1 Daily lifestyle record of meal, exercise, activity and blood glucose variability during May-June, 2021

Month	Day	Hosp Dept	Glucose Profile	Diary of meal, exercise and behaviour during May and June, 2021
			0700-1130-1630-2100h	
May	1	Diabetes		HbA1c 6.5%, raining outside, reading & rest in PM, walk 75min in evening
	3		107-108-94-85	usual ADL shopping outside in AM, 125min & rest in PM, walking 65min evening
	5			1) Meal Tolerance Test (45-min): post-prandial glucose was measured. breakfast-45min: 210 mg/dL, tomato soup, egg, bacon, cabbage, onion and protein lunch-45min: 201 mg/dL, boiled beef, tofuf, salad with egg, onion supper-45min: 177 mg/dL, hamburger, tofuf, vegetable salad, miso soup, noodle
	6			shopping outside in AM, 115min & rest in PM, walking 70min evening
	8			2) Meal Tolerance Test (60-min): post-prandial glucose was measured. breakfast-60min: 195 mg/dL, tomato soup, egg, bacon, cabbage, onion and protein lunch-60min: 213 mg/dL, Japanese pizza with flour, pork, leek and paste food supper-60min: 172 mg/dL, hamburger, tofuf, vegetable salad, miso soup, noodle
	10		107-100-108-98	usual ADL & reading in AM, walking 110min & rest in PM, walking 50min evening
	15			Meeting of Tokushima Walking Association in AM, walk 120 min in PM, rest in evening
	16			1st vaccine of COVID-19, shopping & reading in AM, rest in PM and evening
	17		100-107-100-95	usual ADL & reading in AM, reading & rest in PM, walking 55min in the evening
	25		102-106-109-87	usual ADL & reading in AM, walking 110min & rest in PM, walking 65min evening
	31		103-100-102-103	usual ADL & reading in AM, walking 105min & rest in PM, walking 75min evening
June	5	Diabetes		HbA1c 6.2%, ECG:WNL, walk 135min & rest in PM, walk 55min in evening Taken tomato soup 100g. It includes carbohydrate 4.4g in 100g of it.
	6			2nd vaccine of COVID-19 in AM, reading in library in PM, rest in the evening
	7			fatigue from vaccine of COVID-19, rest, in AM and PM, walk 65min in evening
	8		102-102-103-102	usual ADL & reading in AM, walking 90min & rest in PM, walking 75min evening

Table Continued...

Month	Day	Hosp Dept	Glucose Profile	Diary of meal, exercise and behaviour during May and June, 2021
			0700-1130-1630-2100h	
	14		108-101-103-90	usual ADL & reading in AM, walking 110min & rest in PM, walking 75min evening
	17			cooking school 180min, walk 115min in PM, walk 65min evening
	21	Ophthalmology		Annual ophthalmic check is unremarkable without diabetic retinopathy.
			102-82-106-97	walk 105min in PM, 75 min walk 75 min in evening
	22			usual ADL & reading in AM, walking 100min & rest in PM, walking 75min evening
	23			usual ADL & reading in AM, walking 100min & rest in PM, walking 65min evening
	24			usual ADL & reading in AM, walking 105min & rest in PM, walking 65min evening
	25			usual ADL & reading in AM, walking 85min & rest in PM, reading & rest evening
	26			usual ADL & reading in AM, walking 125min & rest in PM, walking 70min evening
	27			walk early morn' 115min, shopping center 40min, 135min in PM, and 60min even'
	28		108-104-109-102	usual ADL & reading in AM, walking 100min & rest in PM, walking 75min evening

Ethical considerations

This case report has been in itself conducted with the ethical principles on the Declaration of Helsinki. Further, additional comment was presented from the Ethical Guidelines for Research for Humans, associated with the perspectives of Good Clinical Practice (GCP). The authors who are related to this report established an ethical committee, which includes the president of the hospital, physician, head-nurse, pharmacist, nutritionist as well as the professional of legal specialty. Discussion has been performed with adequate manners, and it has decided to the agreements for this research protocol. The informed consent and written document agreement have been taken from the case.

Discussion

Nutritional treatment for diabetes and related information of LCD have been important. From basic medical point of view, the mechanism of carbohydrate and post-prandial hyperglycemia is described in the famous biochemistry textbook.¹⁵ It is known that animals are not equipped defence mechanisms for hyperglycemia and that insulin is the only present hormone acting for decreasing blood glucose. Human is one of the animals and/or mammals. For the metabolic mechanism in human, carbohydrate 1g can increase blood glucose 1mg/dL for ordinary healthy person, 3mg/dL in patient with T2DM and 5mg/dL in patient with T1DM.¹⁵

American Diabetes Association (ADA) has traditionally published standard findings and guidelines for diabetes.

It presented "Life with Diabetes" in 2004 that carbohydrate is the only nutrient which raise post-prandial blood glucose values¹⁶ (ADA-2004). Successively, ADA described the Statement on the efficacy LCD in 2008.¹⁷

Clinically obtained efficacy for LCD was shown for the comparison study for calorie restriction (CR, low-fat diet), Mediterranean diet, and LCD.¹⁸ It was firstly provided evidence for clinical practice of LCD. In United States and European countries, the perspective of the concept "Carb count method"¹⁹ and the Mediterranean diet²⁰ have been known to have clinical effect. Consequently, in medical practice, clinical usefulness for LCD has been informed rather widely in the healthcare area and medical practice.

This case showed a significant improvement by applying LCD in 2011. Elevated blood glucose was disappeared from the first day on the initiation of LCD (Figure 1). The reason would be simply that nutritional elements other than carbohydrate do not raise blood glucose.¹⁵ Three types of LCD can be used, which are super-, standard, andpetite-LCD. When diabetic situation is severe, it may be necessary to apply super-LCD.¹⁴ Blood glucose level does not drop in the short term with previous treatment of calorie restriction (CR). It is expected that super-LCD treatment will become the standard way for initial nutritional treatment for severe diabetes in the future. When the LCD is started to diabetic patients, they will feel comfortable without hungry sensation because of hyperketonemia.²¹ Therefore, the initial introduction for LCD would be actually rather easy without difficulty.

This case has continued super-LCD for years with stable HbA1c level. He has spent his daily lifestyle and eating habit along with LCD food pyramid method.²² His body weight was decreased from 59kg to 54kg for 10 years.

From our previous report of LCD practice for thousands of obesity patients, approximately 25% of cases have achieved 10% of weight reduction.²³ LCD seems to be effective in the light of glucose variability and weight control.²²

For the diabetic treatment, he was administered metformin and linagliptin as a basis. When a small amount of glimepiride 0.5mg (sulfonylurea agent) was added, the diabetic control became satisfactory level.²⁴ One of the reasons would be that his physique is rather slender without obesity, fatty liver or accumulated visceral fat.

Pathophysiology of diabetes includes both of increased insulin resistance and decreased insulin secretory function. The latter would be involved in the main mechanism for this case.²⁵ Sulfonylurea agent can stimulate insulin secretion from pancreas, and may increase the weight of thin elderly.²⁶ In this case, weight was gradually decreased for 10 years. The combination of three OHAs seemed to be adequate from long perspectives.

There are two other important matters concerning this case. One is the influence of psychological stress on diabetes control.²⁷ From social point of view, this case led a stressful life for years as the president of the Tokushima Walking Association (2012-2016). After that, his fundamental lifestyle remained unchanged, but a decrease in HbA1c

was observed by an average of about 0.5%. Thus, it was suggested that daily psychological stress affects the glycemic response. The other is a diary kept for long years. It includes everything from daily activities, diet, exercise, blood glucose, medical issues and activities. These contents have been highly evaluated. This continuous lifestyle recording provides a great deal of useful information. It contributes diabetic treatment and leads to the provision of the best care to the patient in charge of the doctor and medical staff.

There are some limitations to this report. Some factors are not clarified in the evidence-level perspectives. They include i) actual correct carbohydrate intake amount per day in LCD meal style, ii) absence of measuring carbohydrate amount in meal tolerance test (MTT), iii) presence of multifactorial influence of stable glucose variability from meal, exercise, oral hypoglycemic agents (OHAs), psychological stress and so on.

In summary, T2DM case has continued glucose variability for long years. For this satisfactory achievement, there are several related factors present so far. They include LCD, continuous walking, adequate medication, understanding of diabetic information, continuing diary every day with detail activities and others. It is expected that this case report will become a reference for diabetic research in the future.

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Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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