

New Onset Diabetes After Transplant: Data from the Folic Acid for Vascular Outcome Reduction in Transplantation Trial



To the Editor:

We read with interest the recent article by Weinrauch et al.¹ A primary finding in this study was the increased 6-year mortality risk associated with the presence of diabetes mellitus. Forty percent of the patients had diabetes mellitus. However, we see that the presence of diabetes was assessed at the baseline visit, which was at a mean of 3.8 years after transplant in those with type 2 diabetes. Thus, this would include patients with diabetes that was preexisting at the

time of transplant, those developing new-onset diabetes after transplant, and those with preexisting diabetes that was only diagnosed after transplant (the last 2 categories comprising post-transplant diabetes mellitus). It would be very helpful to sort out the patients with true new-onset diabetes after transplant to see if they have the same adverse outcomes as those with longer-standing diabetes. This has been a controversial area. Can the authors provide data on the outcomes of those patients with new-onset diabetes after transplant?

Amisha Wallia, MD, MS
Mark E. Molitch, MD

*Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine
Chicago, Ill*

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amjmed.2018.03.005>

Funding: None.

Conflicts of Interest: None.

Authorship: Both authors had access to the data and played a role in writing this manuscript.

Reference

1. Weinrauch LA, D'Elia JA, Weir MR, et al. Infection and malignancy outweigh cardiovascular mortality in kidney transplant recipients: post hoc analysis of the FAVORIT Trial. *Am J Med.* 2018;131:165-172.