

infarction or non-fatal stroke. The secondary outcomes included each component of the primary composite CV outcome, a composite clinical microvascular outcome comprising retinal or renal disease, hospitalization for unstable angina, heart failure requiring hospitalization or an urgent heart failure visit, and all-cause mortality. Established CVD at baseline within REWIND was defined as prior myocardial infarction, prior ischemic stroke, prior unstable angina with electrocardiogram changes, prior myocardial ischemia on imaging or stress test, or prior coronary, carotid, or peripheral revascularization.

"The REWIND trial was an ambitious study that conclusively assessed the effects of dulaglutide on people with type 2 diabetes both with and without prior cardiovascular disease," says Hertzell Gerstein, MD, MSc, FRCPC, professor of medicine, director of the division of endocrinology and metabolism, and deputy director of the Population Health Institute at **McMaster University and Hamilton Health Sciences**, in Ontario, Canada, and principal investigator of the REWIND trial. "The reduction in cardiovascular events observed in a wide range of people with diabetes regardless of sex, baseline cardiovascular disease, age or A1c level is compelling."

The study confirmed a cardiovascular benefit, without unexpected side effects or an increase in hypoglycemia. Moreover, it modestly reduced A1C by about 0.6%, weight by about 1.5 kg, and systolic blood pressure by 1.7 mm Hg.

"Both healthcare providers and patients who are looking for ways to reduce cardiovascular risks while also lowering glucose levels, blood pressure and weight will welcome the findings of this trial," says Matthew C. Riddle, MD, one of the lead investigators in REWIND and professor of medicine in the division of endocrinology, diabetes and clinical nutrition at Oregon Health and Science University in Portland, Oregon, and editor-in-chief of *Diabetes Care*, which is the highest-ranked diabetes research journal in the world and published by the ADA.

The American Diabetes Association's 79th Scientific Sessions, the world's largest scientific meeting focused on diabetes research, prevention and care, will be held June 7-11, 2019, at the Moscone Center in San Francisco, California. Nearly 15,000 leading physicians, scientists, health care professionals and industry representatives from around the world are expected to convene at the Scientific Sessions to unveil cutting-edge research, treatment recommendations and advances toward a cure for diabetes. During the five-day meeting, attendees will receive exclusive access to more than 850 presentations and 2,000 original research presentations, participate in provocative and engaging exchanges with leading diabetes experts, and can earn Continuing Medical Education (CME) or Continuing Education (CE) credits for educational sessions.