1. Full Title: Markers of inflammation or increased viscosity as predictors of incident diabetes mellitus.
   Abbreviated Title (length 26): Inflammation -- Diabetes

2. Writing Group (list individual with lead responsibility first):
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3. Timeline:
   11/97 - 5/98

4. Rationale:
   Diabetes mellitus is being increasingly recognized as stemming from many of the same pathophysiologic processes as atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease (CVD), in large part due to a poorly understood overlap of risk factors for each condition in what is called the multiple metabolic syndrome. Inflammation and increased viscosity have been noted as risk factors for CVD. Acute infection worsens diabetic control, and insulin resistance has been suggested to be at least in part a manifestation of endothelial dysfunction. Thus, it is plausible to propose that markers of inflammation, endothelial dysfunction and increased blood viscosity are associated with insulin/insulin resistance and are predictive of diabetes.

   The objective of this proposal is to describe the cross-sectional association of these markers at baseline with insulin measures of insulin resistance, and their prospective association with the development of diabetes mellitus.