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Variability of formulas to assess insulin sensitivity and their association with the Matsuda index

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Abstract

Objective: To assess the individual variability of HOMA and QUICKI indexes for the assessment of insulin resistance, using three fasting blood samples obtained within 30 minutes.

Research methods & procedures: Data from 80 participants aged 41.5 ± 15 years (26 females), who underwent an oral glucose tolerance test to calculate Matsuda index, were used. Every participant had three fasting blood samples obtained within 30 minutes and four blood samples obtained at 30, 60, 90 and 120 minutes after a 75 g oral glucose load. Insulin and glucose were measured in each sample. HOMA and QUICKI indexes were calculated using the nine possible combinations of the three fasting blood samples. Matsuda index was calculated with all samples obtained.

Results: Median values of HOMA-IR, HOMA-β, QUICKI and Matsuda indexes were 1.9, 117.9, 0.35 and 3.71 arbitrary units, respectively. The individual variation coefficients of HOMA-IR, HOMA-β and QUICKI were 11.8 (7.8-18.9), 15 (10.2-22.9) and 1.8 (8.8-21.9) % respectively. When compared with Matsuda index, the R squared values of HOMA-IR, HOMA-β and QUICKI were 0.46, 0.2 and 0.71, respectively.

Conclusions: Among fasting indexes for insulin resistance, QUICKI had the lower variation coefficient and the higher correlation with Matsuda index.

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Key words: HOMA. Matsuda. QUICKI.

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Introduction

Insulin resistance (IR) is defined as a lower biological effect of insulin on target tissues. IR constitutes the main defect underlying the pathogenesis of type 2 diabetes mellitus and is also associated with obesity and metabolic syndrome.1,2

The best method to assess insulin sensitivity is the euglycemic hyperinsulinemic clamp, which is considered the gold standard for comparison with other methods. However, it is a complex test that is mainly reserved for research purposes and rarely performed in clinical settings.3 In 1985, Mathew et al. devised and index to assess insulin sensitivity, based on three fasting insulin and glucose measurements. It is called the homeostasis model assessment (HOMA-IR), which shows a good correlation with the euglycemic clamp4 and is a good predictor for the future appearance of clinical diabetes mellitus.5,6 However, its individual variability may be as high as 30%, due to pulsatile secretion of insulin and the influence of stress or exercise.4 Its cutoff point changes in different populations.7,8 There is also a complementary formula that calculates beta cell function, called HOMA-β.9

Previous studies performed in Chile using HOMA-IR in Young adults and older people have reported cutoff points for insulin resistance of 2.5 and 2.6, respectively. Unfortunately, in both studies, HOMA-IR was calculated using only one fasting blood sample. Therefore no information about the variability of the method can be gathered from these studies.9,10

The high variability of HOMA-IR, motivated the proposal of a new formula to calculate insulin sensitivity that relies less on insulin levels, which is called quantitative insulin sensitivity check index (QUICKI).11

Some authors have observed that QUICKI has a better correlation with the euglycemic clamp than HOMA-IR and a lower coefficient of variation. Sarafidis et al. and Antuna et al. reported a coefficient of variation for this index, based on two fasting glucose and insulin samples, of 7.8 and 3.9%, respectively.12,13 Even considering these advantages, the formula is rarely used in clinical studies.

In 1999, Matsuda and De Fronzo proposed a new method to assess insulin sensitivity, that required serial determinations of glucose and insulin before and after a glucose load that had a good correlation with the results of euglycemic hyperinsulinemic clamp (r = 73). This method is known as the Matsuda De Fronzo index. Compared to the euglycemic clamp, it is simpler to perform and has a good correlation with the euglycemic clamp. It can be reasonably used as a standard to compare with the other methodologies to estimate insulin resistance.3,14

We have performed glucose and insulin curves to calculate the Matsuda index in several clinical studies involving healthy participants. Since this index requires obtaining three fasting blood samples to measure glucose and insulin, we were able to calculate the individual variability of HOMA-IR and QUICKI in nine different combinations of samples (three blood glucose and three insulin levels), obtained within 30 minutes in the same individual. Thus, the aim of this study is to report the variability of these formulas that depend on fasting sampling, to assess insulin sensitivity and their association with the results of the Matsuda index.

Material and methods

We analyzed data from 80 healthy participants aged 22 to 78 years (26 women), with a body mass index ranging from 20.3 to 33.8 kg/m², who participated in two clinical research cross sectional protocols. Subjects with fasting hyperglycemia, cancer, renal liver or heart failure were excluded from the study. All subjects signed an informed consent to participate in the clinical research studies and specifically allowing researchers to perform secondary analyses with the gathered clinical and laboratory data.

All participants were interrogated about history of previous diseases and their weight, height, waist and hip circumference were measured. After a 12 hours fast, a venous line was placed in an antecubital vein. Three fasting blood samples were drawn every 15 minutes for 30 minutes. Posteriorly they ingested a 75 g glucose load and further blood samples were drawn at 30, 60, 90 and 120 min, after the ingestion of the glucose load. Blood lipids and TSH levels were also measured in the first fasting blood sample obtained, and glucose and insulin were measured in all blood samples obtained. All laboratory determinations were carried out at Laboratorio Vida Integra, using routine laboratory techniques. Insulin was measured by chemoluminiscence using a Roche Modular equipment.

Using fasting and post glucose load blood samples, the Matsuda index was calculated according to the formula:

\[ \frac{10,000}{(FPI \times FPG) \times (xGPC \times xIPC)} \]

Where FPI is fasting plasma insulin expressed as uU/ml, FPG is fasting plasma glucose expressed as mg/dL, xGPC is mean plasma glucose concentration after the load and xIPC is the mean insulin concentration after the load.

With fasting glucose and insulin levels, the following insulin sensitivity parameters were calculated:

1. HOMA-IR = \(\frac{(Fasting \ insulin \ (uU/ml) \times Fasting \ blood \ glucose \ (nmol/l))}{22.5}\)
2. HOMA- = \(\frac{(20 \times \text{fasting \ insulin \ (uU/ml)})}{(Fasting \ blood \ glucose \ (nmol/L)-3.5)}\)
3. QUICKI = \(1/[(\log \text{fasting plasma insulin (uU/ml)} + \log \text{fasting blood glucose}(mg/dl))].\)
As there were three fasting samples available for glucose and insulin measurement for each subject, nine possible combinations of values were used to calculate the above mentioned parameters.

Statistical analysis

The normality of variable distribution was determined using the Shapiro Wilk test. Variables with a normal distribution are expressed as mean ± standard deviation. Variables with a non-normal distribution are expressed as median (p25-p75). The significance of differences between median values was calculated using the Kruskal Wallis test. Using the nine possible calculations, the individual variation coefficients for fasting glucose, insulin and insulin sensitivity parameters were calculated as (standard deviation of the parameter/mean)*100. The Matsuda index was used as the gold standard to determine insulin sensitivity. Linear regression equations were used to calculate the association between the Matsuda index and the fasting parameters of insulin resistance, using the mean of all nine calculations performed for HOMA and QUICKI. Since all these parameters had different units of measure, no effort was made to carry out concordance analyses.

Results

The anthropometric and laboratory features of participants are depicted in table I. Compared to men, women were younger, had a higher body mass index and hip circumference. Women also had higher fasting insulin levels, HOMA-IR, HOMA-β and lower glucose and triacylglycerol levels, Matsuda and QUICKI indexes. The coefficients of variation of HOMA-IR, HOMA-β and QUICKI, fasting insulin and glucose measured on the same day and in the same individual within 30 min are shown in table II. For HOMA-IR and HOMA-β, coefficients of variation were more than 10%. Among the three indexes, QUICKI had the lower coefficient of variation (< 3%), similar to the variability of fasting glucose. QUICKI and fasting insulin had less variation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table I</th>
<th>Demographic, anthropometric and laboratory features of participants, expressed as median (p25-p75)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Females (n = 26)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demographic and anthropometric data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age (years)</td>
<td>32 (28-37)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Body mass index (kg/m²)</td>
<td>27.4 (26.1-28.5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waist circumference (cm)</td>
<td>94.8 (91-98.5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hip circumference (cm)</td>
<td>102.3 (101-105.5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blood lipids and thyroid stimulating hormone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cholesterol (mg/dL)</td>
<td>178.5 (163-214)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDL cholesterol (mg/dL)</td>
<td>48 (41-63)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triacylglycerol (mg/dL)</td>
<td>97.5 (67-117)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyroid stimulating hormone (μU/ml)</td>
<td>2.1 (1.5-2.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameters of insulinsensitivity</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasting glucose (mg/dL)§</td>
<td>87 (79-93)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasting insulin (μU/ml)§</td>
<td>11.4 (9.7-14.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matsuda index</td>
<td>3.4 (2.6-4.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOMA-IR§</td>
<td>2.3 (1.8-3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOMA-β§</td>
<td>183.4 (129-263.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUICKI§</td>
<td>0.3 (0.3-0.4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Using the mean of three fasting values.

*Probability for gender differences (Kruskal Wallis).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table II</th>
<th>Variation coefficients of measured parameters of insulin sensitivity, expressed as median (p25-p75)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Females</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOMA-IR</td>
<td>9.3 (7.8-12.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOMA-β</td>
<td>12.9 (9.9-15.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QUICKI</td>
<td>1.4 (1.2-1.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasting insulin</td>
<td>10.6 (9-14.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fasting glucose</td>
<td>1.5 (1.2-2.6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Probability for gender differences (Kruskal Wallis).
Variability of formulas used to assess insulin sensitivity


35. VARIABILITY_01. Interacción 24/10/13 12:46 Página 1597
Conclusion

This study demonstrated that HOMA is a weak tool for diagnosis of insulin resistance due to its high within variability. On the contrary, QUICKI demonstrated a lower variation coefficient and a better correlation with Matsuda index and should deserve further assessments as a simple tool to assess insulin sensitivity.

Acknowledgments

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Conflicts of interest

The authors declare that they do not have any financial relationship with the organization that sponsored the research. Likewise they declare no conflicts of interest regarding the content of the manuscript.

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