

Bilaga 3. Exkluderade artiklar

Följande studier har exkluderats pga att de ej uppfyllt inklusionskriterierna (effektmaßt, studiepopulation, eller studielängd).

STENO 1 och STENO 2, uppföljningstid 2 år (12 artiklar)

Effect of 6 months of strict metabolic control on eye and kidney function in insulin-dependent diabetics with background retinopathy. Steno study group. *Lancet* 1982;1:121-4.

Feldt-Rasmussen B. Increased transcapillary escape rate of albumin in type 1 (insulin-dependent) diabetic patients with microalbuminuria. *Diabetologia* 1986;29:282-6.

Feldt-Rasmussen B, Hegedus L, Mathiesen ER, Deckert T. Kidney volume in type 1 (insulin-dependent) diabetic patients with normal or increased urinary albumin excretion: effect of long-term improved metabolic control. *Scand J Clin Lab Invest* 1991; 51:31-6.

Feldt-Rasmussen B, Mathiesen ER, Deckert T. Effect of two years of strict metabolic control on progression of incipient nephropathy in insulin-dependent diabetes. *Lancet* 1986;2:1300-4.

Feldt-Rasmussen B, Mathiesen ER, Hegedus L, Deckert T. Kidney function during 12 months of strict metabolic control in insulin-dependent diabetic patients with incipient nephropathy. *N Engl J Med* 1986;314:665-70.

Feldt-Rasmussen B, Mathiesen ER, Jensen T, Lauritzen T, Deckert T. Effect of improved metabolic control on loss of kidney function in type 1 (insulin-dependent)

diabetic patients: an update of the Steno studies. *Diabetologia* 1991;34:164-70.

Gaede P, Vedel P, Parving HH, Pedersen O. Intensified multifactorial intervention in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus and microalbuminuria: the Steno type 2 randomised study. *Lancet* 1999;353:617-22.

Lauritzen T, Frost-Larsen K, Larsen HW, Deckert T. Effect of 1 year of near-normal blood glucose levels on retinopathy in insulin-dependent diabetics. *Lancet* 1983; 1:200-4.

Lauritzen T, Frost-Larsen K, Larsen HW, Deckert T. Two-year experience with continuous subcutaneous insulin infusion in relation to retinopathy and neuropathy. *Diabetes* 1985;34 Suppl 3:74-9.

Lauritzen T, Frost-Larsen K, Larsen HW, Deckert T, Keiding N, Nielsen G. Continuous subcutaneous insulin. *Lancet* 1983;1:1445-6.

Pedersen O, Gaede P. Intensified multifactorial intervention and cardiovascular outcome in type 2 diabetes: the Steno-2 study. *Metabolism* 2003;52:19-23.

Thorsteinsson B, Pramming S, Lauritzen T, Binder C. Frequency of daytime biochemical hypoglycaemia in insulin-treated diabetic patients: relation to daily median blood glucose concentrations. *Diabet Med* 1986;3:147-51.

Oslo-studien, oppfølgingstid 4 år (12 artiklar)

- Amthor KF, Dahl-Jorgensen K, Berg TJ, Heier MS, Sandvik L, Aagenaes O, et al. The effect of 8 years of strict glycaemic control on peripheral nerve function in IDDM patients: the Oslo Study. *Diabetologia* 1994;37:579-84.
- Bangstad HJ, Kofoed-Enevoldsen A, Dahl-Jorgensen K, Hanssen KF. Glomerular charge selectivity and the influence of improved blood glucose control in type 1 (insulin-dependent) diabetic patients with microalbuminuria. *Diabetologia* 1992;35:1165-9.
- Bangstad HJ, Osterby R, Dahl-Jorgensen K, Berg KJ, Hartmann A, Hanssen KF. Improvement of blood glucose control in IDDM patients retards the progression of morphological changes in early diabetic nephropathy. *Diabetologia* 1994;37:483-90.
- Brinchmann-Hansen O, Dahl-Jorgensen K, Hanssen KF, Sandvik L. Effects of intensified insulin treatment on various lesions of diabetic retinopathy. *Am J Ophthalmol* 1985;100:644-53.
- Brinchmann-Hansen O, Dahl-Jorgensen K, Hanssen KF, Sandvik L. Oscillatory potentials, macular recovery time, and diabetic retinopathy through 3 years of intensified insulin treatment. *Ophthalmology* 1988; 95:1358-66.
- Brinchmann-Hansen O, Dahl-Jorgensen K, Hanssen KF, Sandvik L. Effects of intensified insulin treatment on retinal vessels in diabetic patients. *Br J Ophthalmol* 1988;72:666-73.
- Brinchmann-Hansen O, Dahl-Jorgensen K, Hanssen KF, Sandvik L. The response of diabetic retinopathy to 41 months of multiple insulin injections, insulin pumps, and conventional insulin therapy. *Arch Ophthalmol* 1988;106:1242-6.
- Dahl-Jorgensen K. Near-normoglycemia and late diabetic complications. The Oslo Study. *Acta Endocrinol Suppl (Copenh)* 1987;284:1-38.
- Dahl-Jorgensen K, Bjoro T, Kierulf P, Sandvik L, Bangstad HJ, Hanssen KF. Long-term glycaemic control and kidney function in insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. *Kidney Int* 1992;41:920-3.
- Dahl-Jorgensen K, Brinchmann-Hansen O, Hanssen KF, Ganes T, Kierulf P, Smeland E, et al. Effect of near normoglycaemia for two years on progression of early diabetic retinopathy, nephropathy, and neuropathy: the Oslo study. *Br Med J (Clin Res Ed)* 1986;293:1195-9.
- Dahl-Jorgensen K, Brinchmann-Hansen O, Hanssen KF, Sandvik L, Aagenaes O. Rapid tightening of blood glucose control leads to transient deterioration of retinopathy in insulin dependent diabetes mellitus: the Oslo study. *Br Med J (Clin Res Ed)* 1985;290:811-5.
- Hanssen KF, Dahl-Jorgensen K, Brinchmann-Hansen O. The influence of strict control on diabetic complications. *Acta Endocrinol Suppl (Copenh)* 1985; 272:57-60.

KROC, uppföljningstid 2 år (2 artiklar)

Blood glucose control and the evolution of diabetic retinopathy and albuminuria. A preliminary multicenter trial. The Kroc Collaborative Study Group. *N Engl J Med* 1984;311:365-72.

Diabetic retinopathy after two years of intensified insulin treatment. Follow-up of the Kroc Collaborative Study. The Kroc Collaborative Study Group. *JAMA* 1988;260:37-41.

Övriga studier (29 artiklar)

Christensen CK, Christiansen JS, Schmitz A, Christensen T, Hermansen K, Mogensen CE. Effect of continuous subcutaneous insulin infusion on kidney function and size in IDDM patients: a 2 year controlled study. *J Diabet Complications* 1987;1:91-5.

Azad N, Emanuele NV, Abraira C, Henderson WG, Colwell J, Levin SR, et al. The effects of intensive glycemic control on neuropathy in the VA cooperative study on type II diabetes mellitus (VA CSDM). *J Diabetes Complications* 1999;13:307-13.

Beck-Nielsen H, Olesen T, Mogensen CE, Richelsen B, Olsen HW, Ehlers N, et al. Effect of near normoglycemia for 5 years on progression of early diabetic retinopathy and renal involvement. *Diabetes Res* 1990;15:185-90.

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Canny CL, Kohner EM, Trautman J, Puklin J, Morse P. Comparison of stereofundus photographs in patients with insulin-dependent diabetes during conventional insulin treatment or continuous subcuta-

neous insulin infusion. *Diabetes* 1985; 34 Suppl 3:50-5.

Christensen CK, Christiansen JS, Christensen T, Hermansen K, Mogensen CE. The effect of six months continuous subcutaneous insulin infusion on kidney function and size in insulin-dependent diabetics. *Diabet Med* 1986;3:29-32.

Christensen CK, Christiansen JS, Schmitz A, Christensen T, Hermansen K, Mogensen CE. Effect of continuous subcutaneous insulin infusion on kidney function and size in IDDM patients: a 2 year controlled study. *J Diabet Complications* 1987;1:91-5.

Ciavarella A, Vannini P, Flammini M, Bacci L, Forlani G, Borgnino LC. Effect of long-term near-normoglycemia on the progression of diabetic nephropathy. *Diabete Metab* 1985;11:3-8.

de Beaufort CE, Houtzagers CM, Bruining GJ, Aarsen RS, den Boer NC, Grose WF, et al. Continuous subcutaneous insulin infusion (CSII) versus conventional injection therapy in newly diagnosed diabetic children: two-year follow-up of a randomized, prospective trial. *Diabet Med* 1989;6:766-71.

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- Service FJ, Rizza RA, Daube JR, O'Brien PC, Dyck PJ. Near normoglycaemia improved nerve conduction and vibration sensation in diabetic neuropathy. *Diabetologia* 1985;28:722-7.
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- Yngen M, Norhammar A, Hjemdahl P, Wallen NH. Effects of improved metabolic control on platelet reactivity in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus following coronary angioplasty. *Diab Vasc Dis Res* 2006;3:52-6.