

Adolescent Obesity Linked to Midlife Nulliparity

BY KATE JOHNSON

Adolescent obesity is associated with midlife nulliparity and nulligravidity even after adjustment for adult weight, amenorrhea, and other reproductive problems according to an analysis of the Study of Women's Health Across the Nation (SWAN).

"While the data are overwhelming that obesity influences fertility, it should

be noted that the precise mechanism remains to be elucidated," emphasized Dr. Alex J. Polotsky of Albert Einstein College of Medicine, New York, and colleagues (*Fertil. Steril.* 2010;93:2004-11).

Previous studies have shown that adult obesity is associated with anovulation, amenorrhea, and hyperandrogenism—all of which are directly linked to reproductive problems.

However, this study adjusted for adult

body mass index (BMI) as well as many explanations for infertility. "Therefore our data point to influences on fertility that are weight-related yet are not necessarily linked with anovulation," the researchers said.

The study included 3,154 participants in the SWAN study who were aged 42-52 years, had at least one period and no hormone therapy in the prior 3 months, and had an intact uterus and at least one ovary.

Baseline weight and height were measured, and self-reported high school BMI was recorded. Race/ethnicity, education, and marital, smoking, and socioeconomic status were recorded.

The subjects were asked to report the number of times they had been pregnant and the outcome of each pregnancy. The number of induced and spontaneous abortions was recorded as well as any history of infertility, including self-reported use of fertility medications, history of eating disorders, and history of salpingitis. Questions about menstrual regularity and oral contraception were also asked, including details about any history of nongestational amenorrhea. Male factor infertility, decisions to remain childless, and preference for same-sex relationships were also recorded.

A total of 527 (16.7%) of the cohort reported childlessness, and increased high school BMI was associated with higher rates of nulliparity, despite no difference in the rate of induced or spontaneous abortions.

Among women who were underweight in high school (BMI less than 18.5 kg/m²), 12.7% reported nulliparity, compared with 16.7% who were normal weight in high school (BMI 18.5-24.9 kg/m²). Women who had been overweight in high school (25.0-29.9 kg/m²) had a nulliparity rate of 19.2%, compared with 30.9% for those who had been obese in high school (BMI of or above 30.0 kg/m²). Reported high school BMI was significantly correlated with adult BMI.

A total of 23% of participants reported a history of a period of infertility, and there were no significant differences in this rate across the weight categories. However, a history of amenorrhea was significantly more common among those with higher high school weights (13.2% and 15.4% in those reporting underweight and normal weight in adolescence, respectively, compared with 21.5% and 30.9% in those reporting overweight and obesity in adolescence).

There was also a higher number of women who never tried to get pregnant in the higher weight categories, and although this was statistically significant ($P = .2$), the difference was small.

"The findings were not affected by tubal or male factor infertility, use of fertility treatments, decisions to remain voluntarily childless, or preference for same-sex sexual relationship," wrote the authors. After adjustment for adult BMI, history of amenorrhea, marital status, ethnicity, study site, education, and socioeconomic status, adolescent obesity remained independently associated with lifetime nulliparity and nulligravidity (odds ratios 2.84 and 3.93, respectively), they concluded.

"The cross-sectional nature of our study implies that it should be hypothesis-generating: Does adolescent obesity result in diminished fertility?"

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HUMALOG®

INSULIN LISPRO INJECTION (rDNA ORIGIN)

BRIEF SUMMARY: Consult package insert for complete prescribing information.

INDICATIONS AND USAGE: Humalog is an insulin analog that is indicated in the treatment of patients with diabetes mellitus for the control of hyperglycemia. Humalog has a more rapid onset and a shorter duration of action than regular human insulin. Therefore, in patients with type 1 diabetes, Humalog should be used in regimens that include a longer-acting insulin. However, in patients with type 2 diabetes, Humalog may be used without a longer-acting insulin when used in combination therapy with sulfonylurea agents.

Humalog may be used in an external insulin pump, but should not be diluted or mixed with any other insulin when used in the pump. Humalog administration in insulin pumps has not been studied in patients with type 2 diabetes.

CONTRAINDICATIONS: Humalog is contraindicated during episodes of hypoglycemia and in patients sensitive to Humalog or any of its excipients.

WARNINGS: This human insulin analog differs from regular human insulin by its rapid onset of action as well as a shorter duration of activity. When used as a mealtime insulin, the dose of Humalog should be given within 15 minutes before or immediately after the meal. Because of the short duration of action of Humalog, patients with type 1 diabetes also require a longer-acting insulin to maintain glucose control (except when using an external insulin pump).

External Insulin Pumps: When used in an external insulin pump, Humalog should not be diluted or mixed with any other insulin. Patients should read and follow the external insulin pump manufacturer's instructions and the "PATIENT INFORMATION" leaflet before using Humalog.

Physicians should carefully evaluate information on external insulin pump use in the Humalog physician package insert and in the external insulin pump manufacturer's instructions. If unexplained hyperglycemia or ketosis occurs during external insulin pump use, prompt identification and correction of the cause is necessary. The patient may require interim therapy with subcutaneous insulin injections (see PRECAUTIONS, For Patients Using External Insulin Pumps, and DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

Hypoglycemia is the most common adverse effect associated with the use of insulins, including Humalog. As with all insulins, the timing of hypoglycemia may differ among various insulin formulations. Glucose monitoring is recommended for all patients with diabetes and is particularly important for patients using an external insulin pump.

Any change of insulin should be made cautiously and only under medical supervision. Changes in insulin strength, manufacturer, type (eg, regular, NPH, analog), species, or method of manufacture may result in the need for a change in dosage.

PRECAUTIONS: General—Hypoglycemia and hypokalemia are among the potential clinical adverse effects associated with the use of all insulins. Because of differences in the action of Humalog and other insulins, care should be taken in patients in whom such potential side effects might be clinically relevant (eg, patients who are fasting, have autonomic neuropathy, or are using potassium-lowering drugs or clinically taking drugs sensitive to serum potassium level). Lipodystrophy and hypersensitivity are among other potential clinical adverse effects associated with the use of all insulins.

As with all insulin preparations, the time course of Humalog action may vary in different individuals or at different times in the same individual and is dependent on site of injection, blood supply, temperature, and physical activity.

Adjustment of dosage of any insulin may be necessary if patients change their physical activity or their usual meal plan. Insulin requirements may be altered during illness, emotional disturbances, or other stress.

Hypoglycemia—As with all insulin preparations, hypoglycemic reactions may be associated with the administration of Humalog. Rapid changes in serum glucose concentrations may induce symptoms of hypoglycemia in persons with diabetes, regardless of the glucose value. Early warning symptoms of hypoglycemia may be different or less pronounced under certain conditions, such as long duration of diabetes, diabetic nerve disease, use of medications such as beta-blockers, or intensified diabetes control.

Renal Impairment—The requirements for insulin may be reduced in patients with renal impairment.

Hepatic Impairment—Although impaired hepatic function does not affect the absorption or disposition of Humalog, careful glucose monitoring and dose adjustments of insulin, including Humalog, may be necessary.

Allergy—Local Allergy—As with any insulin therapy, patients may experience redness, swelling, or itching at the site of injection. These minor reactions usually resolve in a few days to a few weeks. In some instances, these reactions may be related to factors other than insulin, such as irritants in a skin cleansing agent or poor injection technique.

Systemic Allergy—Less common, but potentially more serious, is generalized allergy to insulin, which may cause rash (including pruritus) over the whole body, shortness of breath, wheezing, reduction in blood pressure, rapid pulse, or sweating. Severe cases of generalized allergy, including anaphylactic reaction, may be life-threatening. Localized reactions and generalized myalgias have been reported with the use of cressol as an injectable excipient. In Humalog-controlled clinical trials, pruritus (with or without rash) was seen in 17 patients receiving Humulin R[®] (N=2969) and 30 patients receiving Humalog (N=2944) ($P<.05$).

Antibody Production—In large clinical trials, antibodies that cross-react with human insulin and insulin lispro were observed in both Humulin R- and Humalog-treatment groups. As expected, the largest increase in the antibody levels during the 12-month clinical trial was observed with patients new to insulin therapy.

Usage of Humalog in External Insulin Pumps—The infusion set (reservoir syringe, tubing, and catheter), Disetronic[®] D-TRON^{®2.3} or D-TRONplus^{®2.3} cartridge adapter, and Humalog in the external insulin pump reservoir should be replaced and new infusion site selected every 48 hours or less. Humalog in the external insulin pump should not be exposed to temperatures above 37°C (98.6°F).

In the D-TRON^{®2.3} or D-TRONplus^{®2.3} pump, Humalog 3 mL cartridges may be used for up to 7 days. However, as with other external insulin pumps, the infusion set should be replaced and a new infusion site should be selected every 48 hours or less.

When used in an external insulin pump, Humalog should not be diluted or mixed with any other insulin (see INDICATIONS AND USAGE, WARNINGS, PRECAUTIONS, For Patients Using External Insulin Pumps, Mixing of Insulins, DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION, and Storage).

Information for Patients—Patients should be informed of the potential risks and advantages of Humalog and alternative therapies. Patients should also be informed about the importance of proper insulin storage, injection technique, timing of dosage, adherence to meal planning, regular physical activity, regular blood glucose monitoring, periodic hemoglobin A1C testing, recognition and management of hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia, and periodic assessment for diabetes complications.

Patients should be advised to inform their physician if they are pregnant or intend to become pregnant. Refer patients to the "PATIENT INFORMATION" leaflet for timing of Humalog dosing (≤ 15 minutes before or immediately after a meal), storing insulin, and common adverse effects.

For Patients Using Insulin Pen Delivery Devices: Before starting therapy, patients should read the "PATIENT INFORMATION" leaflet that accompanies the drug product and the User Manual that accompanies the delivery device. They should also reread these materials each time the prescription is renewed. Patients should be instructed on how to properly use the delivery device, prime the pen to a stream of insulin, and properly dispose of needles. Patients should be advised not to share their pens with others.

For Patients Using External Insulin Pumps: Patients using an external infusion pump should be trained in intensive insulin therapy and in the function of their external insulin pump and pump accessories. Humalog was tested in the MiniMed[®] Models 506, 507, and 508 insulin pumps using MiniMed[®] Polyfin[®] infusion sets. Humalog was also tested in the Disetronic[®] H-TRONplus[®] V100 insulin pump (with plastic 3.15 mL insulin reservoir), and the Disetronic D-TRON^{®2.3} and D-TRONplus^{®2.3} insulin pumps (with Humalog 3 mL cartridges) using Disetronic Rapid[®] infusion sets.

The infusion set (reservoir syringe, tubing, catheter), D-TRON^{®2.3} or D-TRONplus^{®2.3} cartridge adapter, and Humalog in the external insulin pump reservoir should be replaced, and a new infusion site selected every 48 hours or less. Humalog in the external pump should not be exposed to temperatures above 37°C (98.6°F).

A Humalog 3 mL cartridge used in the D-TRON^{®2.3} or D-TRONplus^{®2.3} pump should be discarded after 7 days, even if it still contains Humalog. Infusion sites that are erythematous, pruritic, or thickened should be reported to medical personnel, and a new site selected.

Humalog should not be diluted or mixed with any other insulin when used in an external insulin pump. **Laboratory Tests—**As with all insulins, the therapeutic response to Humalog should be monitored by periodic blood glucose tests. Periodic measurement of hemoglobin A1C is recommended for the monitoring of long-term glycemic control.

Drug Interactions—Insulin requirements may be increased by medications with hyperglycemic activity, such as corticosteroids, isoniazid, certain lipid-lowering drugs (eg, niacin), estrogens, oral contraceptives, phenothiazines, and thyroid replacement therapy (see CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY).

Insulin requirements may be decreased in the presence of drugs that increase insulin sensitivity or have hypoglycemic activity, such as oral antidiabetic agents, salicylates, sulfa antibiotics, certain antidepressants (monoamine oxidase inhibitors), angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor blocking agents, beta-adrenergic blockers, inhibitors of pancreatic function (eg, octreotide), and alcohol. Beta-adrenergic blockers may mask the symptoms of hypoglycemia in some patients.

Mixing of Insulins—Care should be taken when mixing all insulins as a change in peak action may occur. The American Diabetes Association warns in its Position Statement on Insulin Administration: "On mixing, physicochemical changes in the mixture may occur (either immediately or over time). As a result, the physiological response to the insulin mixture may differ from that of the injection of the insulins separately." Mixing Humalog with Humulin[®] N or Humulin[®] U does not decrease the absorption rate or the total bioavailability of Humalog.

Given alone or mixed with Humulin N, Humalog results in a more rapid absorption and glucose-lowering effect compared with regular human insulin.

Pregnancy—Teratogenic Effects—Pregnancy Category B—Reproduction studies with insulin lispro have been performed in pregnant rats and rabbits at parenteral doses up to 4 and 0.3 times, respectively, the average human dose (40 units/day) based on body surface area. The results have revealed no evidence of impaired fertility or harm to the fetus due to Humalog. There are, however, no adequate and well-controlled studies with Humalog in pregnant women. Because animal reproduction studies are not always predictive of human response, this drug should be used during pregnancy only if clearly needed.

Although there are limited clinical studies of the use of Humalog in pregnancy, published studies with human insulins suggest that optimizing overall glycemic control, including postprandial control, before conception and during pregnancy improves fetal outcome. Although the fetal complications of maternal hyperglycemia have been well documented, fetal toxicity also has been reported with maternal hypoglycemia. Insulin requirements usually fall during the first trimester and increase during the second and third trimesters. Careful monitoring of the patient is required throughout pregnancy. During the perinatal period, careful monitoring of infants born to mothers with diabetes is warranted.

Nursing Mothers—It is unknown whether Humalog is excreted in significant amounts in human milk. Many drugs, including human insulin, are excreted in human milk. For this reason, caution should be exercised when Humalog is administered to a nursing woman. Patients with diabetes who are lactating may require adjustments in Humalog dose, meal plan, or both.

Pediatric Use—In a 9-month, crossover study of prepubescent children (n=60), aged 3 to 11 years, comparable glycemic control as measured by A1C was achieved regardless of treatment group: regular human insulin 30 minutes before meals 8.4%, Humalog immediately before meals 8.4%, and Humalog immediately after meals 8.5%. In an 8-month, crossover study of adolescents (n=463), aged 9 to 19 years, comparable glycemic control as measured by A1C was achieved regardless of treatment group: regular human insulin 30 to 45 minutes before meals 8.7% and Humalog immediately before meals 8.7%. The incidence of hypoglycemia was similar for all 3 treatment regimens. Adjustment of basal insulin may be required. To improve accuracy in dosing in pediatric patients, a diluent may be used. If the diluent is added directly to the Humalog vial, the shelf life may be reduced (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION).

Geriatric Use—Of the total number of subjects (n=2834) in 8 clinical studies of Humalog, 12% (n=338) were 65 years of age or over. The majority of these were patients with type 2 diabetes. A1C values and hypoglycemia rates did not differ by age. Pharmacokinetic/pharmacodynamic studies to assess the effect of age on the onset of Humalog action have not been performed.

ADVERSE REACTIONS: Clinical studies comparing Humalog with regular human insulin did not demonstrate a difference in frequency of adverse events between the 2 treatments.

Adverse events commonly associated with human insulin therapy include the following:

Body as a Whole—allergic reactions (see PRECAUTIONS).
Skin and Appendages—injection site reaction, lipodystrophy, pruritus, rash.
Other—hypoglycemia (see WARNINGS and PRECAUTIONS).

OVERDOSAGE: Hypoglycemia may occur as a result of an excess of insulin relative to food intake, energy expenditure, or both. Mild episodes of hypoglycemia usually can be treated with oral glucose. Adjustments in drug dosage, meal patterns, or exercise may be needed. More severe episodes with coma, seizure, or neurologic impairment may be treated with intramuscular/subcutaneous glucagon or concentrated intravenous glucose. Sustained carbohydrate intake and observation may be necessary because hypoglycemia may recur after apparent clinical recovery.

DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION: Humalog is intended for subcutaneous administration, including use in select external insulin pumps (see DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION, External Insulin Pumps). Dosage regimens of Humalog will vary among patients and should be determined by the healthcare provider familiar with the patient's metabolic needs, eating habits, and other lifestyle variables. Pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic studies showed Humalog to be equivalent to regular human insulin (ie, one unit of Humalog has the same glucose-lowering effect as one unit of regular human insulin), but with more rapid activity. The quicker glucose-lowering effect of Humalog is related to the more rapid absorption rate from subcutaneous tissue. An adjustment of dose or schedule of basal insulin may be needed when a patient changes from other insulins to Humalog, particularly to prevent premeal hyperglycemia.

When used as a mealtime insulin, Humalog should be given within 15 minutes before or immediately after a meal. Regular human insulin is best given 30 to 60 minutes before a meal. To achieve optimal glucose control, the amount of longer-acting insulin being given may need to be adjusted when using Humalog.

The rate of insulin absorption and consequently the onset of activity are known to be affected by the site of injection, exercise, and other variables. Humalog was absorbed at a consistently faster rate than regular human insulin in healthy male volunteers given 0.2 U/kg regular human insulin or Humalog at abdominal, deltoid, or femoral sites, the 3 sites often used by patients with diabetes. When not mixed in the same syringe with other insulins, Humalog maintains its rapid onset of action and has less variability in its onset of action among injection sites compared with regular human insulin (see PRECAUTIONS). After abdominal administration, Humalog concentrations are higher than those following deltoid or thigh injections. Also, the duration of action of Humalog is slightly shorter following abdominal injection, compared with deltoid and femoral injections. As with all insulin preparations, the time course of action of Humalog may vary considerably in different individuals or within the same individual. Patients must be educated to use proper injection techniques.

Humalog in a vial may be diluted with STERILE DILUENT for Humalog, Humulin N, Humulin R, Humulin 70/30, and Humulin[®] R U-500 to a concentration of 1:10 (equivalent to U-10) or 1:2 (equivalent to U-50). Diluted Humalog may remain in patient use for 28 days when stored at 5°C (41°F) and for 14 days when stored at 30°C (86°F). Do not dilute Humalog contained in a cartridge or Humalog used in an external insulin pump.

Parenteral drug products should be inspected visually before use whenever the solution and the container permit. If the solution is cloudy, contains particulate matter, is thickened, or is discolored, the contents must not be injected. Humalog should not be used after its expiration date. The cartridge containing Humalog is not designed to allow other insulin to be mixed in the cartridge or for the cartridge to be refilled with insulin.

External Insulin Pumps—Humalog was tested in MiniMed[®] Models 506, 507, and 508 insulin pumps using MiniMed[®] Polyfin[®] infusion sets. Humalog was also tested in the Disetronic[®] H-TRONplus[®] V100 insulin pump (with plastic 3.15 mL insulin reservoir) and the Disetronic D-TRON^{®2.3} and D-TRONplus^{®2.3} pumps (with Humalog 3 mL cartridges) using Disetronic Rapid[®] infusion sets. Humalog should not be diluted or mixed with any other insulin when used in an external insulin pump.

HOW SUPPLIED:

Humalog (insulin lispro injection, USP [rDNA origin]) is available in the following package sizes (with each presentation containing 100 units insulin lispro per mL [U-100]):

10 mL vials	NDC 0002-7510-01 (VL-7510)
3 mL vials	NDC 0002-7510-17 (VL-7533)
5 x 3 mL cartridges ³	NDC 0002-7516-59 (VL-7516)
5 x 3 mL prefilled insulin delivery devices (Pen)	NDC 0002-8725-59 (HP-8725)
5 x 3 mL prefilled insulin delivery devices (Humalog [®] KwikPen [™])	NDC 0002-8799-59 (HP-8799)

¹ MiniMed[®] and Polyfin[®] are registered trademarks of MiniMed, Inc.

² Disetronic[®], H-TRONplus[®], D-TRON[®], and Rapid[®] are registered trademarks of Roche Diagnostics GMBH.

³ 3 mL cartridge is for use in Eli Lilly and Company's HumaPen[®] MEMOIR[™] and HumaPen[®] LUXURA[™] HD insulin delivery devices, Owen Mumford, Ltd.'s Autopen[®] 3 mL insulin delivery device, and Disetronic D-TRON[®] and D-TRONplus[®] pumps. Autopen[®] is a registered trademark of Owen Mumford, Ltd. HumaPen[®], HumaPen[®] MEMOIR[™], and HumaPen[®] LUXURA[™] HD are trademarks of Eli Lilly and Company.

Other product and company names may be the trademarks of their respective owners.

Storage—Unopened Humalog should be stored in a refrigerator (2° to 8°C [36° to 46°F]), but not in the freezer. Do not use Humalog if it has been frozen. Unrefrigerated (below 30°C [86°F]) 12 vials, cartridges, Pens, and KwikPens must be used within 28 days or be discarded, even if they still contain Humalog. Protect from direct heat and light.

Use in an External Insulin Pump—A Humalog 3 mL cartridge used in the D-TRON^{®2.3} or D-TRONplus^{®2.3} should be discarded after 7 days, even if it still contains Humalog. Infusion sets, D-TRON^{®2.3} and D-TRONplus^{®2.3} cartridge adapters, and Humalog in the external insulin pump reservoir should be discarded every 48 hours or less.

Literature revised December 7, 2009

KwikPens manufactured by Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, IN 46285, USA.

Pens manufactured by Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, IN 46285, USA or Lilly France, F-67640 Fegersheim, France.

Vials manufactured by Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, IN 46285, USA or Hospira, Inc., Lake Forest, IL 60045, USA or Lilly France, F-67640 Fegersheim, France.

Cartridges manufactured by Lilly France, F-67640 Fegersheim, France or Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, IN 46285, USA.

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