Introduction:
- In patients with diabetes, the following factors are known as ASCVD risk enhancers,
  - Obesity,
  - Chronic inflammation, and
  - Highly atherogenic lipid profile
- Knowledge gap exists in relating inflammatory and hepatic fibrosis markers

Hypothesis:
- In a population-level study of patients with diabetes mellitus (DM) without a history of prior ASCVD events, the following markers would be higher in patients with current known risk enhancers than those without risk enhancers;
  - Average body mass index (BMI),
  - Hepatic fibrosis score (FIB-4) and
  - Neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio (NLR)

Methods:
- Secondary analysis using a cross-sectional dataset of EHR data from 7 health systems participating in PaTH participating in the PaTH Clinical Research Network
- Patients included:
  - Adults over 40 with DM and without ASCVD
- Measurements:
  - Cohort-level averages and standard deviations of the most recent lab values
  - Trend of averages and standard deviations across all sites

Results:
- Patient population:
  - Baseline risk cohort: 50,749
  - Enhanced risk cohort: 67,593
- The enhanced risk cohort had a higher mean (SE) BMI 34.1 (0.28) vs 33.7 (0.29) kg/m², FIB-4 score 1.5 (0.01) vs 1.4 (0.01) and NLR 62.5 (0.24) vs 61.2 (0.23) compared to the baseline risk cohort.
- NLR and FIB-4 consistently higher averages in the enhanced-risk cohorts across sites
- Even though the enhanced risk cohort showed higher BMI overall, this finding was not consistent across individual sites

Conclusions:
- Hepatic fibrosis score (FIB-4) and neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) are both positively associated with other markers of enhanced ASCVD risk in diabetic patient populations.
- The role of these markers in independently predicting ASCVD risk should be further explored in longitudinal datasets.