



Healthcare resource use and economic costs associated with Type 2 diabetes vary by geographical region

As part of the 5th wave of the IDMPS, cross-sectioned data was collected from 8,156 patients with Type 2 diabetes to evaluate healthcare resource utilization in Africa, the Middle East, South Asia, Europe and Turkey between 2011 and 2012



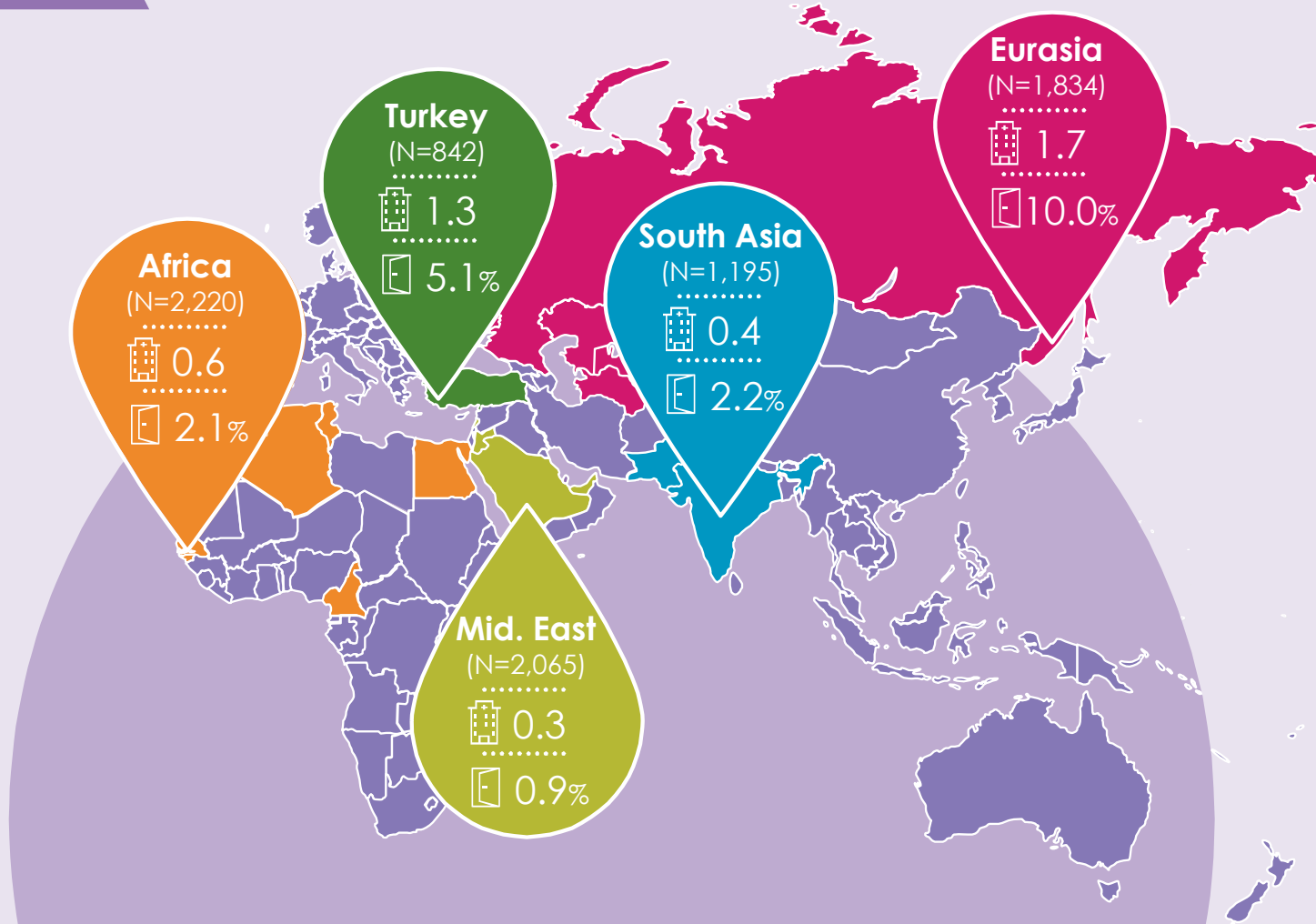
Hospitalization

The mean number of annual hospitalizations due to diabetes was almost **~6 times higher** in diabetic individuals from Eurasia versus the Middle East

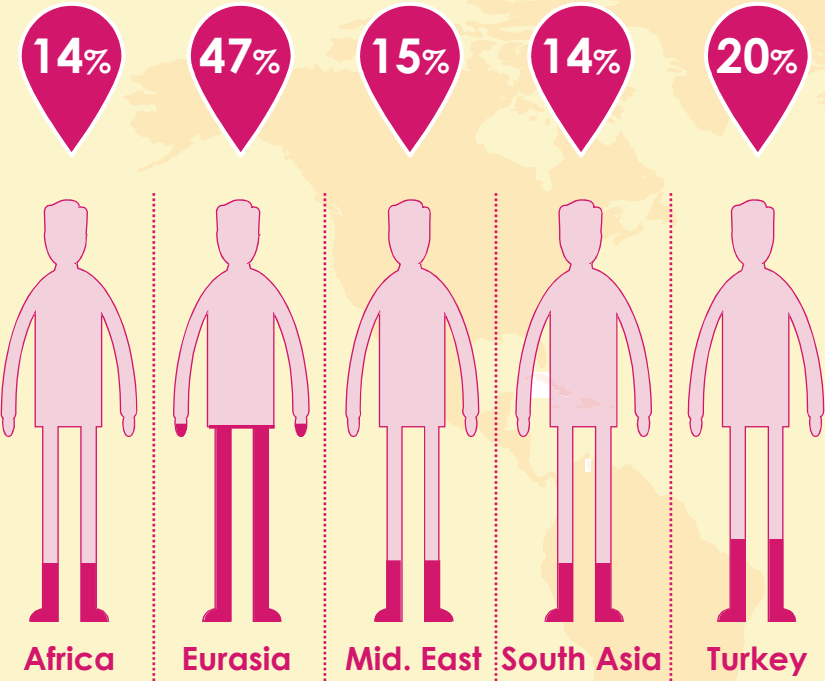


Absenteeism

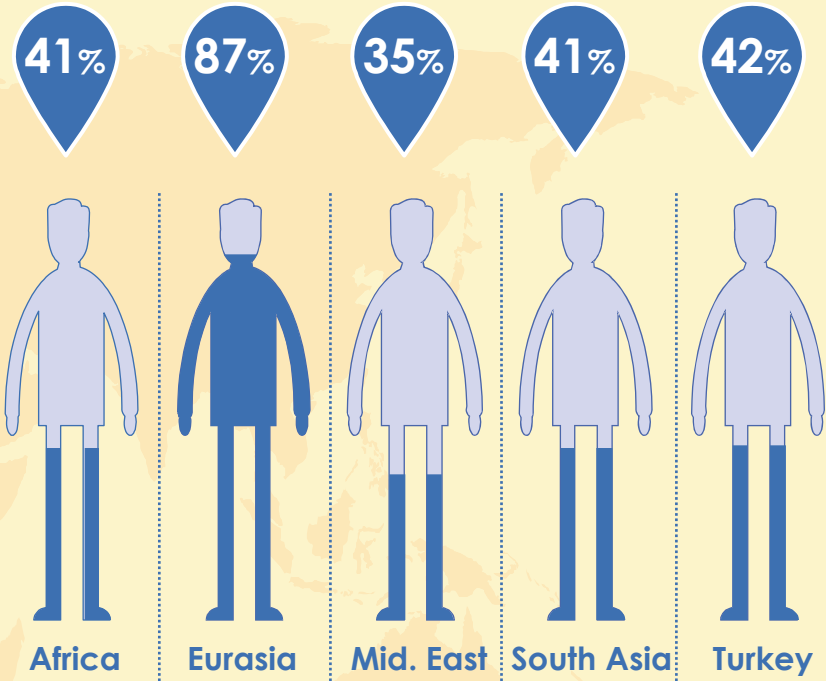
Unemployment due to diabetes was highest in diabetic individuals from Eurasia and Turkey



Frequency of microvascular and macrovascular complications



Proportion of people with macrovascular complications



Proportion of people with microvascular complications



Macrovascular and microvascular complications are a frequent cause of hospitalization



Data are incidence rate ratio (95% confidence interval)

The presence of **macrovascular complications*** is associated with an **increased incidence of hospitalization**



The presence of **microvascular complications†** is associated with an **increased incidence of hospitalization**

Data are incidence rate ratio (95% confidence interval)



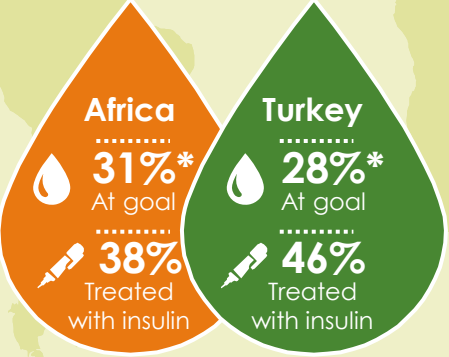
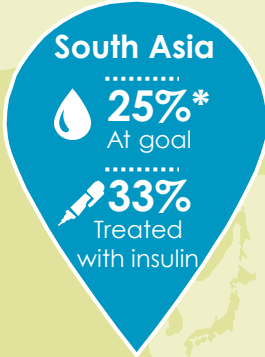
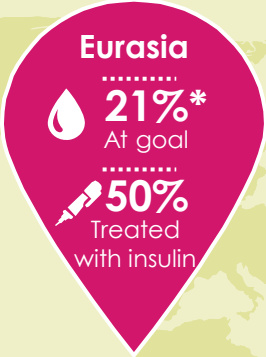
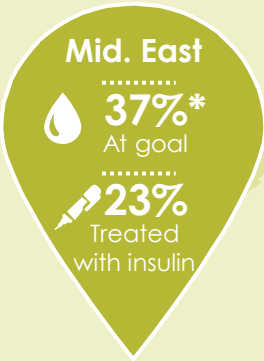
*Compared with no macrovascular complications; †Compared with no microvascular complications.

Reference: Atanasov P, et al. Presented at ISPOR 2015 (Poster PDB125), available at www.ispor.org, last accessed November 16 2016



Clinical inertia leads to complications and suboptimal glycemic control among adults with Type 2 diabetes

IDMPS shows that more than **50%** of adults with Type 2 diabetes are not receiving insulin treatment despite having well-established disease



8.3 8.4 8.5 8.6 8.7 8.8 8.9 9.0 9.1 9.2

Mean duration of diabetes (years)

*Proportion of patients with HbA1c <7%

Reference: Atanasov P, et al. Presented at ISPOR 2015 (Poster PDB125), available at www.ispor.org, last accessed November 16 2016



In this international study, microvascular and macrovascular complications were key contributors to the healthcare burden associated with Type 2 diabetes in South Asia, Eurasia, Africa, the Middle East and Turkey