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## I NTRODUCTION

- Approximately 60 million people in Europe have diabetes; almost all (95%) have type 2 diabetes (T2D).<sup>1,2</sup>
- Insulin therapy has proven efficacy for achieving glycaemic goals, but its acceptance is limited due to the risk of hypoglycaemia, which impacts quality of life and therapeutic adherence.<sup>3,4</sup>
- In randomised controlled trials (RCTs) and real-world (RW) studies of patients with T2D, second-generation basal insulin (BI) analogue insulin glargine 300 U/mL (Gla-300) provided similar reductions in glycated haemoglobin (HbA<sub>1c</sub>), with lower incidence of hypoglycaemia versus insulin glargine 100 U/mL (Gla-100).<sup>5,6</sup>
- This poster presents final data on baseline characteristics and clinical outcomes in patients with T2D who switched from another BI to Gla-300 or Gla-100 in France, Spain, and Germany.

## REFERENCES

1. World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe. [http://www.euro.who.int/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0007/98296/E76907.pdf](http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/98296/E76907.pdf). Accessed September 2018.
2. World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe. <http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/noncommunicable-diseases/diabetes/data-and-statistics>. Accessed September 2018.
3. International Diabetes Federation. <https://www.idf.org/our-activities/advo-sc41.8I0insulinaerecess/type-2-/diabetes>. Accessed September 2018.

<sup>a</sup> # of weeks to titrate (Gla-300 vs Gla-100): 5.69±3.96 vs 5.60±3.58; p=0.751