The prevalence of diabetes mellitus has increased in recent decades, with approximately 415 million people currently living with the condition. In 2010, WHO projects 366 million adults with diabetes worldwide.1

Emerging markets are strongly affected by the increase in DM2. In fact, almost 80% of people with diabetes live in low-income or middle-income countries.2 In 2000, the total diabetes-related costs for Latin America (and Caribbean) were US$ 65 billion, of which 40% of diabetic patients currently worldwide classified as type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM2).3

DM2 may be underdiagnosed due to the diminished access to physicians in certain regions of the world.4

The data are cross-sectional in nature and do not allow for conclusive causal interpretations.5


8.Given the scarcity of epidemiological data in Brazil, and in addition, IDF estimates may be uncertain since epidemiological data are very scarce in Brazil, and demonstrating in previous studies in Brazil. Further studies by region, projected estimates revealed the highest prevalence of DM2 in the Central-West and Southeast at 4.5% with the North at 1.7% (DM2 diagnosis.4)

The majority of those with DM2 were taking a prescription medication (86.4%). In addition, few studies on diabetes control, patient adherence, or symptoms such as glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels and hypoglycemia, in Brazil.

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Medication Adherence: respondents were asked if they were currently taking prescription medication (medication status for their DM2).

The aim of this study was to investigate DM2 prevalence and control of diabetic symptoms, such as glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) levels and hypoglycemia, in Brazil.6

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DM2 prevalence by region

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