Type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) is a disease that may develop over time in individuals. Although the majority of new cases of diagnosed diabetes are between the ages of 65 and 74 years, diabetes can occur at any age (people of all ages have diabetes). The incidence of diagnosed diabetes in the United States was less than 300,000 new cases per year in 2000. The majority of all age groups reported having hypertension and high cholesterol. Elderly patients are more likely to have comorbidities and be at high risk for hypoglycemia. The majority of all 3 age groups reported having hypertension and high cholesterol. The majority of all 3 age groups reported having hypertension and high cholesterol.

### Objective

Objectives of the present study were to characterize the T2DM population as a whole, with added focus on the elderly. Using the 2011 US National Health and Wellness Survey (NHWS) data, we characterized the T2DM population, with added focus on the elderly. The majority of all 3 age groups reported having hypertension and high cholesterol. Elderly patients are more likely to have comorbidities and be at high risk for hypoglycemia.

### Methods

Data for this analysis were taken from the 2011 US National Health and Wellness Survey (NHWS). The NHWS is a probability-based survey given in a panel of adults 21 years old and above. It is based on the sampling frame of the US Census 2010. The sample is representative of the adult population in the United States. Random stratified sampling framework was used. The NHWS is a random sample of adults 21 years old and above. Data for this analysis were collected during Q1 to Q3 of 2011.

### Results

Highly greater than one in four of the samples of people with T2DM aged 65-74 years reported a highly significant increase over the years. Although the majority of all 3 groups reported having hypertension and high cholesterol compared to the general adult T2DM population (67% vs 66.3%, respectively, for both ≥75 years and 65-74 years). The majority of elderly (65 years and older) with T2DM reported a highly significant increase over the years.

### Limitations

Data are subject to recall bias, missing values, and variability in the reporting of the data due to the nature of the analysis being done based on patient surveys. This was a fixed survey, those who may not fully participate in the survey may be biased. A large proportion of patients (63%) did not have their HbA1c in the most recent survey. Patients that did not report being insulin treatment. Although, the majority of all 3 age groups reported having hypertension and high cholesterol. Elderly patients are more likely to have comorbidities and be at high risk for hypoglycemia.

### Summary

This analysis shows that although elderly people with T2DM may be similar to the general adult T2DM population with regards to demographic characteristics, they have higher rates of cardiovascular disease, comorbidities, and lower rates of diabetes control and adherence. Although the majority of all 3 age groups reported having hypertension and high cholesterol. Elderly patients are more likely to have comorbidities and be at high risk for hypoglycemia.

### Contact Information

Email: mrupnow1@its.jnj.com

Janssen Scientific Affairs, LLC

*Presenting author.