Abstract

Objective: The aim of the current study was to assess patient characteristics, treatment patterns and health outcomes of type 2 diabetes (T2D) adult patients with and without comorbid obesity in Brazil.

Methods: Data were obtained from the Brazil 2011 National Health and Wellness Survey, a self-administered cross-sectional survey (though off-line recruiting was also used), of adults (18+) conducted to maximize representativeness) of adults (18+). Recruiting (both Internet and off

Results: T2D patients were mostly male (53.89%) and had a mean age of (54.97). A total of 87.79% of T2D patients were mostly male (53.89%) and had a mean age of (54.97). A total of 87.79% of T2D patients reported lower levels of PCS, MCS and health utilities scores than non-obese T2D patients, but only the difference in health utilities was statistically significant. Obese T2D patients were significantly more likely to be younger, hypertensive, educated to a university degree level and belong to higher socio-economic group than non-obese T2D patients being of age 21 or above (see Table 1).

Discussion

Patients’ knowledge of their HbA1c was very poor and insulin use was infrequent. Improved patient education and management of obese T2D patients who have diabetes may improve health outcomes for these patients.

Obese T2D patients also reported lower levels of PCS, MCS and health utilities scores than non-obese T2D patients, but only the difference in health utilities was statistically significant. Obese T2D patients were significantly more likely to be younger, hypertensive, educated to a university degree level and belong to higher socio-economic group than non-obese T2D patients being of age 21 or above (see Table 1).

Appendix

Figure 1. Prevalence of Obesity Among Those with T2D in Brazil

Figure 2. Prevalence of obesity among those with T2D in Brazil

Figure 3. Prevalence of obesity among those with T2D in Brazil

Poster presented at the ISPOR 17th Annual International Meeting, June 24, 2012, Washington, D.C. USA