

# The Unmet Needs for Insulin Requiring Patients

## Diabetes is one of the biggest health issues of our time

**783 million** patients by 2045 – **an increase of 46%**<sup>\*,1</sup>

This projected increase will lead to **higher incidence of other long-term complications** seen in those with T2D, such as CVD, retinopathy, CKD and neuropathy<sup>2-6</sup>

## Insulin remains a cornerstone of T2D treatment

Approximately **100 million people with diabetes around the world still require insulin**<sup>7</sup>

This is despite there being many innovative treatments available for diabetes since T2D is a progressive disease. Over time the body may require insulin to compensate for declining insulin production by the pancreas<sup>8</sup>

In patients with T2D on injectable GLP-1 RAs, once-weekly regimens were associated with higher persistence and adherence than daily treatments<sup>9</sup>



35% higher adherence relative to daily dosing at 12 months



20% lower risk of discontinuation vs daily dosing,  $p < 0.01$

According to the World Health Organization, medication adherence can have a more direct impact on patient outcomes than the specific treatment itself<sup>10</sup>



## Despite uncontrolled blood sugar, initiation of insulin therapy is often delayed<sup>11,12</sup> leading to increased risk of diabetes-related complications

50% of people with T2D needing insulin therapy **delay initiation** by an average of 15 months<sup>13</sup>

One year delay leads to increased total economic burden of **7.3B USD**, including **1.8B USD** due to diabetes related complications<sup>14</sup>

## Injection burden is a major barrier to insulin adherence among people with T2D

93% of people on insulin would like to have **good blood sugar control** without daily injections<sup>15</sup>

59% of physicians identified the number of **daily injections as a difficulty** for patients<sup>15</sup>

1/3 of all people with diabetes are **not adherent** to insulin therapy<sup>16</sup>

<sup>\*</sup>46% increase from global prevalence of diabetes among adults in 2021.

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