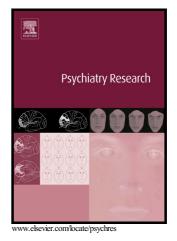
Author's Accepted Manuscript

Association between depression and persistence with oral antihyperglycemic drugs in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients in Germany

Karel Kostev, Louis Jacob



 PII:
 S0165-1781(17)31699-2

 DOI:
 https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2017.12.058

 Reference:
 PSY11094

To appear in: Psychiatry Research

Received date:16 September 2017Revised date:14 November 2017Accepted date:20 December 2017

Cite this article as: Karel Kostev and Louis Jacob, Association between depression and persistence with oral antihyperglycemic drugs in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients in Germany, *Psychiatry Research*, https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2017.12.058

This is a PDF file of an unedited manuscript that has been accepted for publication. As a service to our customers we are providing this early version of the manuscript. The manuscript will undergo copyediting, typesetting, and review of the resulting galley proof before it is published in its final citable form. Please note that during the production process errors may be discovered which could affect the content, and all legal disclaimers that apply to the journal pertain.

ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Association between depression and persistence with oral antihyperglycemic drugs in type 2 diabetes mellitus patients in Germany Karel Kostev^{a*}, Louis Jacob^b ^aEpidemiology, QuintilesIMS, Frankfurt, Germany ^bFaculty of Medicine, University of Paris 5, Paris, France louis.jacob.contacts@gmail.com

***Correspondence**: Epidemiology, QuintilesIMS, Darmstädter Landstraße 108, 60598 Frankfurt am Main, Germany. Tel.: +49-(0)69-66 04 4878. kkostev@de.imshealth.com

Abstract

The goal of the present work was to study the impact of depression on persistence with oral antihyperglycemic drugs in type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) patients followed in general practices in Germany. We included T2DM patients who were treated with oral antihyperglycemic drugs and had an initial diagnosis of depression from 1,262 general practices in Germany between January 2013 and December 2015. T2DM controls without depression were included and matched (1:1) to T2DM cases with depression based on age, sex, physician, and initial antihyperglycemic therapy, using a propensity score method. Persistence was estimated as therapy duration without treatment disruption, which was defined as at least 3 months without oral antihyperglycemic drugs. This study included 6,449 T2DM patients with depression and 6,449 T2DM patients without depression. After 12 months of follow-up, 67.5% of cases with depression and 69.7% of controls without depression were drugs.

Download English Version:

https://daneshyari.com/en/article/6811691

Download Persian Version:

https://daneshyari.com/article/6811691

Daneshyari.com