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Frequency and Pattern of Chronic Complications of Diabetes and Their Association with Glycemic Control among Adults with Type 2 Diabetes in Bangladesh

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Abstract:

Background: The study was conducted in diabetes care centers to explore association of chronic complications of diabetes with glycemic status along with their frequency and pattern among adult patients with type 2 diabetes. Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted at outpatient departments of eight diabetes care centers in Dhaka. Data were collected by face to face interview by trained research physicians. Disease related information was recorded in the checklist from diabetes guide books of the patients. Chronic complications of diabetes were recorded from the records of expert consultation. Results: Records of 5215 patients with type diabetes (59.4% males) were analyzed. Mean age of the male and female subjects was 52.7 and 50.6 years, respectively. Hypertriglyceridemia [OR 1.74, 95% CI (1.18 – 2.57)], increased LDL [OR 1.27, 95% CI (0.78 – 2.07)] and decreased HDL [OR 0.81, 95% CI (0.43 – 1.53)] and diabetic foot ulcers [OR 2.32, 95% CI (1.14 – 4.01)] were significantly associated with poor glycemic control, whereas hypertriglyceridemia [OR 2.39, 95% CI (1.42 - 4.03)] diabetic foot ulcer [OR 2.32, 95% CI (1.14 – 4.01)], hypertension [OR 1.65, 95% CI (1.15 – 2.43)] and

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