

## **Incorporating social determinants of health into the clinical management of type 2 diabetes**

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Type 2 diabetes (T2DM) is increasing in global and national prevalence. It is more common among people with poor social determinants of health (SDoH). Furthermore, SDoH are known to influence health related choice, and therefore the glycaemic management of people with T2DM. There is a growing body of evidence affirming an irrefutable relationship between SDoH and T2DM. Currently SDoH are considered at a population level, whereas T2DM is usually managed individually. Assessing and addressing SDoH related barriers, at an individual, clinical level may contribute to improved glycaemic management for people with T2DM. Developing an approach to assess SDoH related management barriers, and incorporating it into usual clinical care will allow insight into 'nonclinical' obstacles to self-management. Additionally, investigation into strategies to address the identified barriers will extend and contextualise this approach, and could broaden and augment current efforts to improve glycaemic management for people with T2DM. An exploratory, descriptive research design will facilitate the exploration of the most appropriate methods and strategies for incorporating SDoH into clinical practice. These approaches can then be trialled and evaluated to inform an evidence-based approach for this addition to the usual clinical care of people with T2DM. This presentation will describe a current research project that is investigating how SDoH can be incorporated into the clinical management of T2DM, and discuss the findings so far.