



Xin, Y., Davies, A., McCombie, L., Briggs, A., Messow, C.-M., Grieve, E., Leslie, W. S., Taylor, R. and Lean, M. E.J. (2019) Within-trial cost and 1-year cost-effectiveness of the DiRECT/Counterweight-Plus weight-management programme to achieve remission of type 2 diabetes. *Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology*, 7(3), pp. 169-172. (doi:[10.1016/S2213-8587\(18\)30346-2](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2213-8587(18)30346-2)).

This is the author's final accepted version.

There may be differences between this version and the published version. You are advised to consult the publisher's version if you wish to cite from it.

<http://eprints.gla.ac.uk/176389/>

Deposited on: 20 December 2018

Enlighten – Research publications by members of the University of Glasgow

<http://eprints.gla.ac.uk>

1 Title page

Lancet Diabetes and Endocrinology 'Comment' article

Within-trial cost and 1-year cost-effectiveness of the DiRECT/Counterweight-Plus weight management programme to achieve remission of type 2 diabetes

Yiqiao Xin¹ PhD, Andrew Davies¹ MSc, Louise McCombie² BSc, Andrew Briggs¹ DPhil, C.-Martina Messow³ PhD, Eleanor Grieve¹ MPH, Wilma S Leslie² PhD, Roy Taylor⁴ MD, Michael EJ Lean² MD

Affiliations

1 Health Economics and Health Technology Assessment, Institute of Health and Wellbeing, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8RZ, UK.

2 Human Nutrition, School of Medicine, Dentistry and Nursing, College of Medical, Veterinary & Life Sciences, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G31 2ER, UK

3 Robertson Centre for Biostatistics, Institute of Health and Wellbeing, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, UK

4 Newcastle Magnetic Resonance Centre, Institute of Cellular Medicine, Newcastle University, Campus for Ageing & Vitality, Newcastle upon Tyne NE4 5PL, UK

Trial Registration details: Current Controlled Trials ISRCTN03267836. Date of Registration 20/12/2013

Funding: Diabetes UK.

Corresponding author

Michael Lean Mike.Lean@glasgow.ac.uk

Telephone: (+44) (0) 141 201 8604

Human Nutrition, School of Medicine, Dentistry and Nursing, College of Medical, Veterinary and Life Sciences, University of Glasgow. Address: Level 2, New Lister Building, Glasgow Royal Infirmary, 8-16 Alexandra Parade, Glasgow. G31 2ER.

2 Main text

Word count: 1,131 (original draft: 976)

Type 2 diabetes affects 8% of adults worldwide,¹ leading to 15% excess mortality² and 67% excess disabilities.³ In 2017, people with diabetes accounted for 24% of all US healthcare spending: diabetes-attributable costs were \$327 billion, comprising \$237 billion in direct healthcare costs, equivalent to \$9601 per person, plus \$90 bn in losses of productivity. Costs rise with age, steeply above 45 years, reflecting the large contribution from type 2 diabetes.⁴ In the UK, diabetes accounts for approximately 10% of total National Health Service (NHS) budget,⁵ with direct costs of £2564 per patient per year at 2010-11 prices (accounting for inflation, £2801 per year in 2016-17).⁶ Type 2 diabetes is being diagnosed at younger ages, with more complications, as populations become more overweight, and costs are rising rapidly with increasing prevalence and new, more expensive treatments. Management focuses heavily on pharmacotherapy, but morbidity and mortality remain high.⁷ Bariatric surgery, with its own complications, can induce remission of type 2 diabetes but reaches only 1% of the eligible population, so periods of remission through primary care-based interventions could be valuable. In the DiRECT trial (ISRCTN03267836), 68 (46%) of 149 participants assigned to the study intervention achieved remission of type 2 diabetes after intensive weight management in routine primary care compared with six (4%) of 149 participants assigned to usual-care.⁷⁻⁹ We did a cost-effectiveness analysis of the Counterweight-Plus intervention used in DiRECT, with cost per additional diabetes remission at 1 year calculated from an intention to treat analysis of DiRECT and the differences in costs (UK NHS perspective, 2017 prices) and effects between the Counterweight-Plus and usual-care groups (appendix).

The DiRECT/Counterweight-Plus intervention involves fixed 'set-up' costs, for Counterweight specialists to train practitioners (practice nurses or dietitians who see participants), practitioners' attendance time, dedicated training materials, and programme support including online access to a medical advisor under an annual licence fee. Resource use (table) was collected prospectively throughout the study for every participant, including formula diet sachets (as total diet replacement [soups and shakes, 825–853 kcal per day for 12-20 weeks] then reducing over stepped food reintroduction, plus optional daily meal-replacement sachets during weight loss maintenance, and for rescue packages), review appointments with a practitioner, and supporting workbooks costed in full for all randomly assigned intervention participants.⁷ Total cost per intervention participant of delivering the DiRECT/Counterweight-Plus programme was £1223 (95%CI £1147-£1294); the largest cost components were practitioner visits (£447 per participant; 37% of total intervention cost) and formula diet sachets (495 sachets [£708] per participant; 58% of total intervention cost).

Data for routine health-care contacts and medication use were collected directly from general practitioner (GP) records for both groups. Antidiabetes and antihypertensive medications, suspended on commencing the intervention and reinstated as necessary under clinical guidelines, were costed from observed individual participants' treatments. The intervention group had significantly lower cost per participant than did controls for antidiabetes drugs (mean difference £120, 95%CI 78-163), antihypertensive drugs (£14, 8-22), diabetes-related GP visits (£17, 8-26), and diabetes-unrelated practice nurse visits (£6, 1-11). No significant differences were observed for other care contacts.

Reduced routine resource use thus provides some cost offset within the first year. Mean 1-year management cost per participant (intervention delivery plus routine NHS costs) (n=149 in both groups) was £1913 (SD 1161) versus £846 (1066) for controls, thus incremental intervention cost was £1067(820-1322; figure). The incremental cost per additional 1-year remission (difference in costs, divided by difference in remissions [41.6%]) was £2564(95%CI £1867-£3453).

We have not attempted to project precise costs for the DiRECT/Counterweight-Plus intervention under routine care conditions but, being based on observed resource use under trial conditions, the figures represent generous estimates. In DiRECT, 149 intervention participants were managed by 33 practitioners. This ratio (5:1) would be expected to be much greater in routine practice, where similar numbers of patients might be managed by a single dedicated practitioner. Such a situation would entail fewer staff undergoing training, and lower annual costs, though these intervention set-up costs formed a minor cost element (£48 per participant; table). With future research and development, seeing patients in groups rather than individually might also offer small cost savings. Substantially lower costs might be achieved if greater restrictions were placed on the number of sachets issued to each patient and by negotiating lower unit costs for large contracts. The within-trial costs reported here thus represent a conservative basis from which to estimate potential 12-month DiRECT/Counterweight-Plus implementation costs. At £1067 per participant, the cost was about half that of the intensive lifestyle intervention (2012 US\$2865 per participant) in the US Look AHEAD trial; compared with Look AHEAD, DiRECT (shorter diabetes durations, but in a relatively socially deprived study population) achieved greater weight losses and an almost four times greater 1-year remission rate (46% vs.12%).^{10,11}

The medication cost savings resulted from discontinuation antidiabetes and antihypertensive drugs on commencing the intervention, and from the lesser likelihood of their reintroduction and effects on subsequent dose or number of drugs used (via a guideline-based protocol) if the participant lost weight. The number of prescribed antidiabetes and antihypertensive medications was more than halved at 12 months in the intervention group.⁸ Use of other

concomitant medications was similar across groups over the first 12 months.⁸ Coupled with the low costs of most other medications, an aggregated difference between study groups seems unlikely; detailed evaluation of concomitant medications was therefore excluded from the present 12-month analysis.

DiRECT is the first non-surgical study to set remission of type 2 diabetes as a primary outcome and is implemented entirely within primary care. The relative costs of the intervention, and of routine diabetes care, are similar in other studies. DiRECT participants were very typical of people currently living with type 2 diabetes within 6 years of diagnosis. A high proportion were from socially deprived circumstances, where type 2 diabetes is most prevalent and difficult to manage.¹⁰ Our results are thus likely to be robust and widely transferable. However, the population studied was almost entirely of white European ethnic origin; evidence is needed for people from other racial or ethnic backgrounds in whom type 2 diabetes has different characteristics.

Our immediate objective here is to report the costs of mounting an intervention with evident clinical benefits over the short term, potentially for a large proportion of people with type 2 diabetes, whose current management is expensive and growing. The offsetting cost savings seen in the first 12 months of the trial were modest, but reduced healthcare demand might persist into future years after the initial intervention costs are completed. Remission is an incentivising target for diabetes care but 14% (5/36) did not achieve remission despite substantial weight loss.⁹ However, weight loss has many other personal, clinical and public health benefits. Studies using different methods suggest reduced life expectancy with type 2 diabetes of 6-7 years in younger people,^{6,12} and substantial weight loss consistently improves multiple cardiometabolic risk factors, potentially extending life expectancy.^{13,14} Our analysis suggests that each case of remission costs £2564 on average, as a basis for budget planning and providing a platform for long-term cost-effectiveness. On-going follow-up of DiRECT will inform modelling of long-term health gains, resource savings, and quality of life. Participants' abilities to maintain weight loss and to avoid relapse of diabetes will be critical to enhance long-term cost-effectiveness, requiring appropriate research and development investment for programme improvement. However, based on this within-trial analysis, irrespective of any marginal efficiencies from delivering the weight-management programme in routine practice and the exact cost per quality-adjusted life-year gained, the case already seems strong for diabetes care budgets to offer the support for patients to attempt remission.

Acknowledgement

DiRECT is funded by Diabetes UK as a Strategic Research Initiative (award number 13/0004691), with support in kind (formula diet sachets) from Cambridge Weight Plan. This economic analysis was funded by a separate Project Grant from Diabetes UK (award number 17/0005695). The funders had no role in the study design, conduct, analysis, or reporting.

Authors' contributions

YX and AD led the statistical analysis of cost effectiveness and writing of the Comment. LM contributed to the data acquisition, and was significantly involved in data interpretation and manuscript writing. AB supervised the design, conduct and interpretation of the cost effectiveness analysis. MM managed the study data and contributed to data acquisition and interpretation. EG was involved with study design and assisted with the costing of intervention delivery. WSL is the DiRECT trial coordinator, responsible for recruitment and study data acquisition. RT is joint principle investigator of the DiRECT trial which provided the data, and contributed to planning of the present study. MEJL is joint principal investigator of the DiRECT trial and contributed significantly to study design, interpretation, presentation and drafting of the present manuscript. All authors critically reviewed and revised the manuscript, and have read and approved the final version.

Declarations of Interests

MEJL reports personal fees from Counterweight Ltd, paid to the University of Glasgow for medical advisory consultancy, and advisory board and speaking fees from Novo Nordisk, both outside the submitted work. AB reports personal fees for consultancy from Novo Nordisk, Bristol-Myers Squibb, and GSK, outside the submitted work. All other authors declare no competing interests.

3 References

- 1 Ogurtsova K, da Rocha Fernandes JD, Huang Y, et al. IDF Diabetes Atlas: Global estimates for the prevalence of diabetes for 2015 and 2040. *Diabetes Res Clin Pract* 2017; **128**: 40-50.
- 2 Tancredi M, Rosengren A, Svensson A-M, et al. Excess Mortality among Persons with Type 2 Diabetes. *N Engl J Med* 2015; **373**(18): 1720-32.
- 3 Tabesh M, Shaw JE, Zimmet PZ, et al. Association between type 2 diabetes mellitus and disability: What is the contribution of diabetes risk factors and diabetes complications? *J Diabetes* 2018.
- 4 American Diabetes Association. Economic Costs of Diabetes in the U.S. in 2017. *Diabetes Care* 2018; **41**(5): 917-28.
- 5 Hex N, Bartlett C, Wright D, Taylor M, Varley D. Estimating the current and future costs of Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes in the UK, including direct health costs and indirect societal and productivity costs. *Diabet Med* 2012; **29**(7): 855-62.
- 6 The Emerging Risk Factors Collaboration. Diabetes mellitus, fasting glucose, and risk of cause-specific death. *N Engl J Med* 2011; **364**(9): 829-41.
- 7 Leslie WS, Ford I, Sattar N, et al. The Diabetes Remission Clinical Trial (DiRECT): protocol for a cluster randomised trial. *BMC Family Practice* 2016; **17**: 20.
- 8 Lean ME, Leslie WS, Barnes AC, et al. Primary care-led weight management for remission of type 2 diabetes (DiRECT): an open-label, cluster-randomised trial. *Lancet* 2018; **391**(10120): 541-51.
- 9 Taylor R, Leslie WS, Barnes AC, et al. Clinical and metabolic features of the randomised controlled Diabetes Remission Clinical Trial (DiRECT) cohort. *Diabetologia* 2018; **61**(3): 589-98.
- 10 Gregg EW, Chen H, Wagenknecht LE, et al. Association of an intensive lifestyle intervention with remission of type 2 diabetes. *Jama* 2012; **308**(23): 2489-96.
- 11 Rushing J, Wing R, Wadden TA, et al. Cost of intervention delivery in a lifestyle weight loss trial in type 2 diabetes: results from the Look AHEAD clinical trial. *Obes Sci Pract* 2017; **3**(1): 15-24.
- 12 Loukine L, Waters C, Choi BCK, Ellison J. Impact of diabetes mellitus on life expectancy and health-adjusted life expectancy in Canada. *Popul Health Metr* 2012; **10**: 7-.
- 13 Lean ME, Powrie JK, Anderson AS, Garthwaite PH. Obesity, weight loss and prognosis in type 2 diabetes. *Diabet Med* 1990; **7**(3): 228-33.
- 14 Williamson DF, Thompson TJ, Thun M, Flanders D, Pamuk E, Byers T. Intentional weight loss and mortality among overweight individuals with diabetes. *Diabetes Care* 2000; **23**(10): 1499-504.

4 Tables and figures

Table 1 Cost (£^{*}) of intervention delivery and routine resource use per participant (n=149 for each arm) over the first 12 months of the DiRECT trial.**

	Cost (per participant) (SD) (£)		Mean difference (Intervention – Control) (£) (95% CI [§])
	Intervention (n=149 [†])	Control (n=149 [†])	
1. Intervention delivery cost			
1a. Set-up cost (annualised over five years)			
Counterweight-Plus specialist training, support and mentoring	14.7 (-) [†]	0 (-)	14.7 (-)
Practice nurses/dietitians' training time	33.0 (-) [‡]	0 (-)	33.0 (-)
Total intervention set-up cost	48 (-)		48 (-)
1b. Intervention running cost			
Practice nurse/dietician visits	447 (199)	0 (-)	447 (415, 478)
Sachets	708 (311) [¶]	0 (-)	708 (659, 757)
Counterweight-Plus booklets	20 (-)	0 (-)	20 (-)
Total intervention running cost	1,175 (463)	0 (-)	1,175 (1,099, 1,246)
<u>Total intervention cost</u>	<u>1,223 (463)</u>	0 (-)	<u>1,223 (1,147, 1,294)</u>
2. Cost of routine resource use			
2a. Primary and secondary care contact			
Primary and community care visits related to diabetes			
GP	17 (31)	34 (47)	-17 (-26, -7.6)
Practice nurse	19 (15)	22 (16)	-3.3 (-7.0, 0.3)
Health care assistant	1.0 (2.6)	1.3 (2.9)	-0.3 (-0.9, 0.4)
Community care	16 (28)	18 (43)	-2.2 (-11, 5.6)
Primary and community care visits not related to diabetes			
GP	149 (179)	154 (178)	-5.4 (-47, 36)
Practice nurse	10 (17)	16 (30)	-5.6 (-11, -0.8)
Health care assistant	0.6 (1.9)	1.1 (6.2)	-0.5 (-1.6, 0.4)
Community care	13 (45)	13 (92)	-0.2 (-20, 14)
Outpatient visits	244 (476)	261 (407)	-17 (-111, 83)
Hospitalisation	187 (796)	157 (713)	30 (-142, 201)
Total cost of primary and secondary care contact	656 (1,047)	677 (1,028)	-21 (-249, 215)
2b. Medications			
Diabetics drugs	29 (86)	149 (228)	-120 (-163, -78)
Anti-hypertensive drugs	5.3 (9.1)	19 (43)	-14 (-22, -7.9)
Total cost of medications	34 (87)	168 (229)	-134 (-177, -93)
<u>Total cost of routine resource use</u>	<u>691 (1,058)</u>	<u>846 (1,066)</u>	<u>-155 (-394, 74)</u>
GRAND TOTAL cost per participant	1,913 (1,161)	846 (1,066)	1,067 (820, 1,322)

* Intention to treat analysis. Included one participant in each arm who moved away from the trial participating practice. Their healthcare resource use was assumed to be 0 after moving, and their medication use was assumed to continue since moving.

§ 95% CI for the mean differences and SD for the total costs were obtained from the 1,000 iteration bootstrap.

† 33 practitioners were trained and supported by the Counterweight-Plus specialist team for £300 per practitioner. This gives a total cost of £9,900 for all the 149 participants in the intervention arm, which is equal to

£66.4 (=£9,900/149) per participants. Annualizing the training cost over five years using the formula, equivalent annual cost = $K/[(1-1/(1+r)^n)/r]$, where $K=£66.4$, $r=3.5\%$, $n=5$, gives an annual specialist training and support cost of £14.7 per participant.

‡ 33 practitioners were trained for 16 hours, at £42 per hour for their time, summing to a total practitioner training time cost of £22,176, which is equivalent to £149 per participant. Annualizing the training time cost over five years using the formula, equivalent annual cost = $K/[(1-1/(1+r)^n)/r]$, where $K=£149$, $r=3.5\%$, $n=5$, gives an annual practitioner training time cost of £33.0 per participant.

‖ Cost of practice nurse/dietician visits was calculated from the observed total duration of visits (639 min) for an average of 15.6 visits per participant, applying the standard unit cost of £42 per hour from the unit cost of medical and social care 2016/2017 from the UK Personal Social Service Research Unit. The number of visits (SD) for each stage of the intervention are 7.7 (2.9) for total diet replacement, 3.7 (1.9) for food reintroduction, 3.5 (2.7) for weight maintenance, 0.3 (0.7) for rescue package-total food replacement, and 0.4 (1.0) for rescue package-food reintroduction.

¶ Cost of sachets was calculated from average number of sachets consumed per participant (495), multiplied by the unit cost of sachets (£1.43, =20/14, £20 per 14 sachets). The average number (SD) of sachets per participant consumed at each stage were 383 (156) for total diet replacement, 62 (50) for food reintroduction, 30 (48) for weight maintenance, 10 (27) for rescue package-total food replacement and 10 (31) for rescue package-food reintroduction.

***Prices in £ sterling can be converted to Dollars and other currencies using online converters

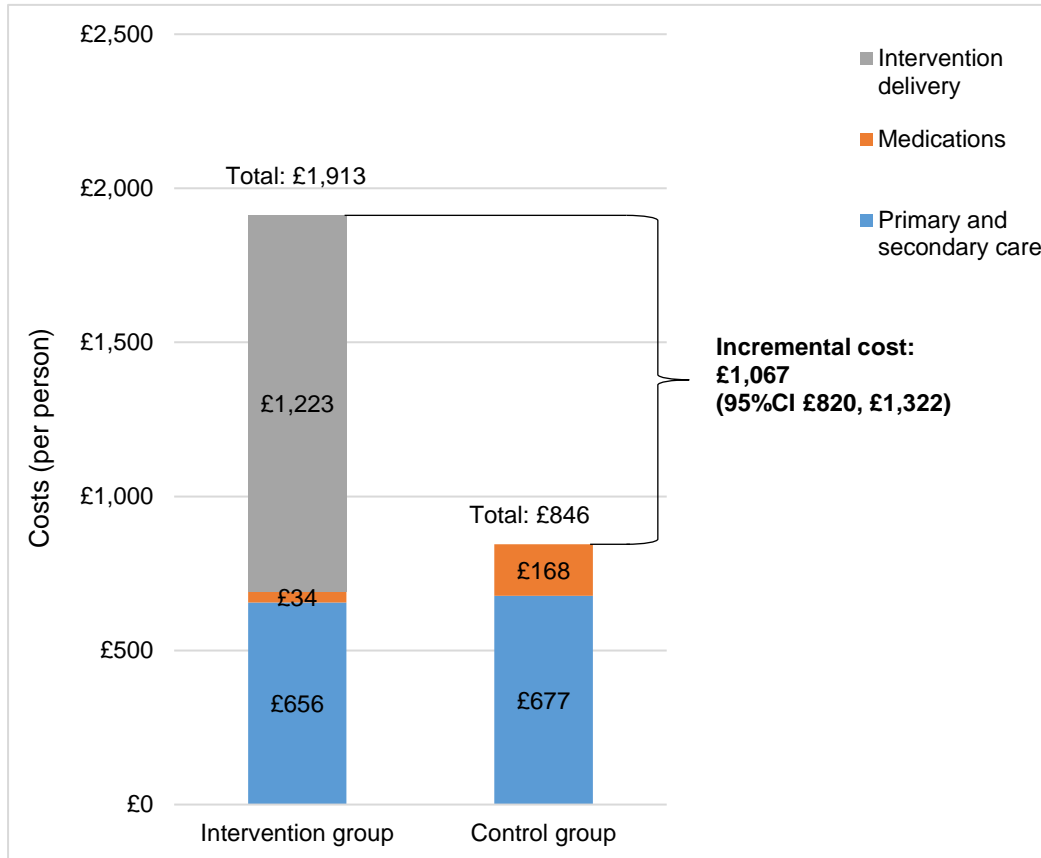


Figure 1 Components of one-year cost per participant: DiRECT/Counterweight-Plus intervention vs. control. Prices in £ sterling can be converted to Dollars and other currencies using online converters

The DiRECT trial

The Diabetes Remission Clinical Trial (DiRECT) assesses the extent to which effective weight management, delivered in the primary care setting, can lead to sustained remission of type 2 diabetes.^{1,2} DiRECT is an open-label, cluster-randomised trial at 49 primary care practices in Scotland and the Tyneside region of England. 12-month follow-up is completed, extended follow-up is ongoing. The geographical regions included in DiRECT represent the patient characteristics and poorer social settings where type 2 diabetes is most frequent. Eligibility criteria included age 20–65 years, type 2 diabetes diagnosed within the previous 6 years, BMI of 27–45 kg/m², and most recent HbA_{1c} greater than 48 mmol/mol (6.5%) (or >43 mmol/mol [6%] if taking diabetes medication). Between July, 2014, and August, 2016, 298 participants were randomly assigned equally to control (usual care) and intervention groups. Both groups continued to receive optimal routine care under current clinical guidelines.

Participants in the intervention group followed the Counterweight-Plus weight-management programme, which aims to achieve and maintain substantial weight loss, aiming for ≥ 15 kg loss. The programme, delivered in the primary care setting by trained dietitians or practice nurses, contains three phases: total diet replacement (TDR), when participants consume only a low-energy formula diet (soups and shakes that contained 825–853 kcal/day; 59% carbohydrate, 13% fat, 26% protein, 2% fibre) for 12 weeks, followed by a structured food reintroduction (FR) (approximately 50% carbohydrate, 35% total fat, and 15% protein) phase of 2–8 weeks, and then longer-term weight loss maintenance (WM). The programme allows some flexibility within defined ranges for duration of phases and maintenance diet composition, with support at regular review appointments with a dietitian or practice nurse (more frequently during the TDR and FR phases). Following weight loss, rescue packages of the formula diet may be provided if >2 kg weight is regained or diabetes returns. All oral antidiabetes and antihypertensive medications are ceased, on safety grounds, when participants begin the programme. These are reintroduced according to standard protocols under national clinical guidelines, where indicated by regular monitoring of blood glucose and blood pressure. Otherwise, participants in both groups continued to receive diabetes care under current National Health Service guidelines and standards.^{3,4} Further details of the DiRECT study design and intervention and 1-year clinical results have been published previously.^{1,2,5,6}

References

- 1 Leslie WS, Ford I, Sattar N, et al. The Diabetes Remission Clinical Trial (DiRECT): protocol for a cluster randomised trial. *BMC Fam Pract* 2016; **17**: 20.
- 2 Lean ME, Leslie WS, Barnes AC, et al. Primary care-led weight management for remission of type 2 diabetes (DiRECT): an open-label, cluster-randomised trial. *Lancet* 2018; **391**: 541–51.
- 3 National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. Type 2 diabetes in adults overview. 2018. <https://pathways.nice.org.uk/pathways/type-2-diabetes-in-adults> (accessed Oct 2, 2018).
- 4 Scottish Intercollegiate Guidelines Network (SIGN). Management of diabetes. 2018. <https://www.sign.ac.uk/sign-116-and-154-diabetes.html> (accessed Oct 2, 2018).
- 5 Taylor R, Leslie WS, Barnes AC, et al. Clinical and metabolic features of the randomised controlled Diabetes Remission Clinical Trial (DiRECT) cohort. *Diabetologia* 2018; **61**: 589–98.
- 6 Taylor R, Al-Mrabeh A, Zhyzhneuskaya S, et al. Remission of human type 2 diabetes requires decrease in liver and pancreas fat content but is dependent upon capacity for β cell recovery. *Cell Metab* 2018; **28**: 547–56.e3.

Statistical analysis

Mean resource use by category was calculated using all observations available in each case. Resource use data was incomplete for one participant in each group (< 1%) due to relocation. We assumed that the control group participant continued the oral antidiabetes/antihypertensive drugs throughout the period. The relocated intervention group participant attended only one intervention visit, so we assumed that their use of oral antidiabetes/antihypertensive drugs also continued. We assigned each participant zero other health-care contacts. Totals of mean 1-year costs were calculated for aggregated resource use for each participant: 95% CIs were based on 1000 non-parametric bootstrap iterations (samples with replacement from the observed data). All analyses were done according to the intention-to-treat principle and in STATA/MP 14.2 (StataCorp).

Complete list of references used in writing the main text, but not cited.

- 1 Ogurtsova K, da Rocha Fernandes JD, Huang Y, et al. IDF Diabetes Atlas: global estimates for the prevalence of diabetes for 2015 and 2040. *Diabetes Res Clin Pract* 2017; **128**: 40–50.
- 2 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Type 2 diabetes. 2018. <https://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/basics/type2.html> (accessed Aug 27, 2018).
- 3 Tancredi M, Rosengren A, Svensson A-M, et al. Excess mortality among persons with type 2 diabetes. *N Engl J Med* 2015; **373**: 1720–32.
- 4 Tabesh M, Shaw JE, Zimmet PZ, et al. Association between type 2 diabetes mellitus and disability: what is the contribution of diabetes risk factors and diabetes complications? *J Diabetes* 2018; **10**: 744–52.
- 5 American Diabetes Association. Economic costs of diabetes in the US in 2017. *Diabetes Care* 2018; **41**: 917–28.
- 6 Hex N, Bartlett C, Wright D, Taylor M, Varley D. Estimating the current and future costs of type 1 and type 2 diabetes in the UK, including direct health costs and indirect societal and productivity costs. *Diabet Med* 2012; **29**: 855–62.
- 7 Unnikrishnan R, Shah VN, Mohan V. Challenges in diagnosis and management of diabetes in the young. *Clin Diabetes Endocrinol* 2016; **2**: 18.
- 8 Zhuo X, Zhang P, Barker L, Albright A, Thompson TJ, Gregg E. The lifetime cost of diabetes and its implications for diabetes prevention. *Diabetes Care* 2014; **37**: 2557–64.
- 9 Rao Kondapally Seshasai S, Kaptoge S, Thompson A, et al. Diabetes mellitus, fasting glucose, and risk of cause-specific death. *N Engl J Med* 2011; **364**: 829–41.
- 10 Welburn RS, Findlay I, Sareela A, et al. The United Kingdom Bariatric Registry of the British Obesity and Metabolic Surgery Society (2nd Registry Report). 2014.
- 11 Leslie WS, Ford I, Sattar N, et al. The Diabetes Remission Clinical Trial (DiRECT): protocol for a cluster randomised trial. *BMC Fam Pract* 2016; **17**: 20.
- 12 Lean ME, Leslie WS, Barnes AC, et al. Primary care-led weight management for remission of type 2 diabetes (DiRECT): an open-label, cluster-randomised trial. *Lancet* 2018; **391**: 541–51.
- 13 Taylor R, Leslie WS, Barnes AC, et al. Clinical and metabolic features of the randomised controlled Diabetes Remission Clinical Trial (DiRECT) cohort. *Diabetologia* 2018; **61**: 589–98.
- 14 Taylor R, Al-Mrabeh A, Zhyzhneuskaya S, et al. Remission of human type 2 diabetes requires decrease in liver and pancreas fat content but is dependent upon capacity for β cell recovery. *Cell Metab* 2018; **28**: 547–56.e3.
- 15 Gregg EW, Chen H, Wagenknecht LE, et al. Association of an intensive lifestyle intervention with remission of type 2 diabetes. *JAMA* 2012; **308**: 2489–96.
- 16 Rushing J, Wing R, Wadden TA, et al. Cost of intervention delivery in a lifestyle weight loss trial in type 2 diabetes: results from the Look AHEAD clinical trial. *Obes Sci Pract* 2017; **3**: 15–24.
- 17 Nwaneri C, Bowen-Jones D, Cooper H, Chikkaveerappa K, Afolabi BA. Falling mortality rates in type 2 diabetes mellitus in the Wirral Peninsula: a longitudinal and retrospective cohort population-based study. *Postgrad Med J* 2012; **88**: 679.
- 18 Loukine L, Waters C, Choi BCK, Ellison J. Impact of diabetes mellitus on life expectancy and health-adjusted life expectancy in Canada. *Popul Health Metr* 2012; **10**: 7.
- 19 Sjostrom L, Lindroos AK, Peltonen M, et al. Lifestyle, diabetes, and cardiovascular risk factors 10 years after bariatric surgery. *N Engl J Med* 2004; **351**: 2683–93.
- 20 Sjostrom L. Review of the key results from the Swedish Obese Subjects (SOS) trial—a prospective controlled intervention study of bariatric surgery. *J Intern Med* 2013; **273**: 219–34.
- 21 Brethauer SA, Aminian A, Romero-Talamas H, et al. Can diabetes be surgically cured? Long-term metabolic effects of bariatric surgery in obese patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus. *Ann Surg* 2013; **258**: 628–36; discussion 36–37.
- 22 Lean ME, Powrie JK, Anderson AS, Garthwaite PH. Obesity, weight loss and prognosis in type 2 diabetes. *Diabet Med* 1990; **7**: 228–33.
- 23 Williamson DF, Thompson TJ, Thun M, Flanders D, Pamuk E, Byers T. Intentional weight loss and mortality among overweight individuals with diabetes. *Diabetes Care* 2000; **23**: 1499–504.