OBJECTIVES: To synthesize evidence current impact of the efficacy of glutacan-like peptide (GLP-1 RA) on heart rate, blood pressure and hyperoten-
sion. METHODS: Meta-analysis of available RCTs comparing GLP-1 RA with placebo and other active anti-diabetic drugs among patients with type 2 diabetes. Weighted mean differences between trial arms for changes in heart rate and blood pressure, and odds ratios for serum glucose and glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c) in intervention, after a mean follow-up of 8 weeks before to 42 trials with 12 treatments were included. Overall, larigitudile-1,2mg-once-daily and larigitudile-1.8mg-once-daily increased the heart rate by 2.47 (95% CI: 0.81 to 4.19) and 3.13 (95% CI: 0.05 to 6.20) respectively. The effect of GLP-1 RA on heart rate versus active control (range: 1.90 to 3.19) This effect was more evident for larigitudile and exenatide-long-acting release than exenatide-twice-daily. GLP-1 RA decreased systolic blood pressure with a range from -0.81(95% CI: -5.17, 1.51) to -4.42 (95% CI: -9.27, -3.99) when compared to placebo, insulin and sulphonylureas. This effect was more evident for larigitudile than other kinds of GLP-1 RA. Statistical significance was only detected in reduction of diastolic blood pressure for exenatide-
twice-daily compared to placebo. (1.07 mmHg, 95% CI: 0.79, 1.35). As well as cardiovascular mortality, 

diabetes in China. More detailed prospective studies are warranted to 

DB2 EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF HUMAN INSULIN VERSUS ANIMAL INSULIN AMONG PATIENTS WITH DIABETES IN CHINA: A META-ANALYSIS

Zhange L1, Wang K2, Liu L2
1China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing, China, 2Eli Lilly Suzhou Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd., Shanghai, China

OBJECTIVES: There have been controversies on the efficacy and safety of human insulin compared to animal insulin. The aim of this study was to com-
pare the efficacy and safety between human and animal insulin among Chinese patients. METHODS: A systematic literature search with key terms for identifying studies on human insulin among Chinese population using MEDLINE, China National Knowledge Infrastructure, Chinese Scientific Journals Database, Wan Fang database and Chinese Biological Medical Database. For each clinical outcome, meta-analysis was conducted when enough number of studies 
(≥3) meet inclusion criteria. Mean difference (MD) and ratio (RR) were 

DB3 TREATMENT PROFILE AND INSULIN DOSE AS A FACTOR IMPACTING GLYCAEMIC CONTROL AMONG PREMIX INSULIN USERS WITH TD2M IN CHINA

Liu L1, Chen Y1, Gu L1, Curriss RH2, Barnabe SM3
1Eli Lilly Suzhou Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd., Shanghai, China, 2Eli Lilly Suzhou Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Shanghai, China, 3Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis, IN, USA

OBJECTIVES: In China, approximately 70% of insulin users utilize premix for-

DB4 CLINICAL CHARACTERISTICS AMONG HYPERTENSION PATIENTS WITH DISLIPIDEMIA IN SHANGHAI, CHINA

Xu S1, Yang H1, Zhao Y2, Yu F1, Hu Z1, Guo Q1, Jiefei B1, Lui L1
1Department of Health, Minhang District, Shanghai, China, 2Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Minhang District, Shanghai, China, 3Pfizer China, Shanghai, China, 4Pfizer Inc., Peapack, NJ, USA, 5Fizer, New York, NY, USA

OBJECTIVES: To evaluate the clinical characteristics among hypertension patients with dislipidemia in Shanghai, China. METHODS: The information of hypertension patients who had detected their serum LDL-C was extracted from the Electronic Health Record (EHR) system in Minhang district, Shanghai. According to the LDL-C criteria of Chinese guidelines on prevention and treatment of dyslipidemia in adults, LDL-C level was categorized into three subgroups: acceptable, <3.37 mmol/L, borderline, 3.37-4.12 mmol/L; and high ≥ 4.12 mmol/L. Patients with either borderline or high LDL-C level were considered as dislipidemia. Information on demographics, hypertension duration, life-style, medication dose and other factors were collected. Hypertension was identified by ICD-10 code in the database. RESULTS: A total of 6765 hypertensive patients with available LDL-C measurement were ana-

DB5 TREATMENTS PRIOR TO AND POST PERCUTANEOUS CORONARY INTERVENTION (PCI) IN CHINA

Wei M1, Sun Y2, Liu G2, Hei Y4, Zhao Z2
1The 6th People’s Hospital of Shanghai, Shanghai, China, 2Peking University, Beijing, China, 3Shanghai Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, China, 4Pfizer Inc., Tokyo, Japan

OBJECTIVES: Patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) repre-
tend to have a trial calculation on the medical cost

DB6 ANALYSIS OF UTILIZING REAL WORLD DATA: MEDICAL COST REDUCTION OF COMBINATION DRUGS

Iswara G, Kogo N, Del M, Sera Inc, Tokyo, Japan

OBJECTIVES: This research aims to have a trial calculation on the medical cost reduction for the patient group prescribed the combination drug of ARB and cal-

DEMOGRAPHICS:

2D8 EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF HUMAN INSULIN VERSUS ANIMAL INSULIN AMONG PATIENTS WITH DIABETES IN CHINA: A META-ANALYSIS

Zhange L1, Wang K2, Liu L2
1China Pharmaceutical University, Nanjing, China, 2Eli Lilly Suzhou Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd., Shanghai, China

OBJECTIVES: There have been controversies on the efficacy and safety of human insulin compared to animal insulin. The aim of this study was to com-
pare the efficacy and safety between human and animal insulin among Chinese patients. METHODS: A systematic literature search with key terms for identifying studies on human insulin among Chinese population using MEDLINE, China National Knowledge Infrastructure, Chinese Scientific Journals Database, Wan Fang database and Chinese Biological Medical Database. For each clinical outcome, meta-analysis was conducted when enough number of studies (≥3) meet inclusion criteria. Mean difference (MD) and ratio (RR) were 

DEMOGRAPHICS:

1Bureau of Health, Minhang District, Shanghai, China