 these findings require further confirmation to establish the role of NAC in improving reproductive outcomes in women with PCOS.

PD88

COMPARISON OF RISK OF TIME TO DEVELOPING DIABETES OF SMOKING CESSATION MEDICATIONS AMONG OBESE SMOKERS

Multiple Regression Model (PG) and Proportional Hazard (PH) regression model was carried out after evaluating PH assumptions that were met. PG and PH model were associated with a statistically significantly larger mean reduction in HbaA1c (-0.33%, P<0.01) and blood glucose (-8.6 mg/dL, P<0.01), than the control. The mean PG was 1.408 (95% CI: 0.149 to 1.010) higher than the PH arms. At follow-up, PG patients had a larger reduction in HbaA1c (-0.47% vs. -0.31%, P=0.17) and blood glucose (9.3 vs. -2.4 mg/dL, P=0.05) than the controls. In the PG group, 1:1 matched (mean age 55 years; 70% female). Compared with DET users, GLA users were more treatment-persistent (main analysis 1:1 ratio: 1.354 (95% CI: 0.411 to 2.082); P=0.001). The main analysis was performed using multiple regression models, finalized after a stepwise selection process. Multivariate regression models, finalized after a stepwise selection process, were assessed. 1:1 matched with 1:2 to 1:2 ratio to 2,573 GLA users from 11 states/health plans was associated with better treatment persistence and adherence, hypoglycemia rates, and health care costs. RESULTS: Included in the main analysis were 1,354 DET users, matched with 1:2 to 2.573 GLA users from 11 states/health plans (mean age 55 years, 71% female). In the sub-analysis of patients-persistent, 548 patients from each group were 1:1 matched (mean age 55 years, 79% female). Compared with DET users, GLA users were more treatment-persistent (main analysis sub-analysis: 4.24% versus 47.2% (46.7% vs. 54.2%); P<0.01 (P<0.05)), had more persistence (127 vs. 266 days [278 days]; P=0.008 [P=0.001]), and were more adherent (adjusted medication possession ratio 61.1% vs. 65.0% (61.4% vs. 66.7%); P=0.001 [P=0.006]). Hypoglycemia rates were similar for both groups (10.8% vs. 10.7% [11.6% vs. 8.9%]; P=0.957 [P=0.225]). Det patients incurred higher diabetes-related outpatient ($2,198 vs. $1,942 [$2,252 vs. $2,067]; P=0.038 [P=0.418]) and drug costs ($1,570 vs. $1,397 [$1,432 vs. $1,338]; P=0.002 [P=4.00]). Overall cost savings were similar ($20,371 vs. $21,210 [$15,847 vs. $15,883]; P=0.038 [P=0.985]). CONCLUSIONS: This study suggests that initiating GLA in T2DM Medicaid patients was associated with better treatment persistence and adherence than DET. However, the findings are exploratory, limited by their retrospective nature and the lack of key clinical data such as A1C.

PDB11

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF INITIATION OF BASAL ANALOG INSULIN AND ASSOCIATED OUTCOMES AMONG MEDICARE PATIENTS WITH TYPE-2 DIABETES MELLITUS

to compare real-world outcomes among Medicare patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) initiating insulin glargine (GLA) or insulin detemir (DET). METHODS: A population-based retrospective cohort study was conducted using the General Electric (GE) electronic medical record database (2006 – 2011). The sample comprised of 91,899 individuals. A total of 3,668 (crude diabetes incidence rate: 13.3 per 1,000 person-years) obese smokers developed diabetes in 3 years. Abstinence at 12 months (0.758 [0.604 – 0.952]), hypertension (1.239 [1.017 – 1.509]), and lung cancer (2.023 [1.024 – 3.999]) were the most significant factors of predicting developing diabetes. CONCLUSIONS: There is no significant difference in the diabetes risk three years post-cessation among obese adults using varenicline versus bupropion.

PDB9

A COMPARISON OF BIPHASIC INSULIN ASPART (BIASP30) WITH BIPHASIC HUMAN INSULIN (BIH30) FOR TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS IN REAL CLINICAL PRACTICE – A 52-WEEK, MULTICENTER, RANDOMIZED AND CONTINUOUSLY MONITORED STUDY

BLOOD SUGAR

One study suggested that NAC administration has resulted in a statistically significant improvement of height in children diagnosed with NAC. However, the findings are exploratory, limited by their retrospective nature and the lack of key clinical data such as A1C.