OBJECTIVES: Assessing the relationship between the effect of glycemic control and avoided symptomatic hypoglycaemia on quality of life in the management of type 2 diabetes

FINDINGS FROM FIVE CENTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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RESULTS: The QALE gain associated with avoiding 1 NSHE per patient per year was 0.54% in the base case analysis and 0.50% in the sensitivity analysis.

CONCLUSIONS: Avoidance of NSHE is at least as powerful a driver of QALE as lowering HbA1c change and reducing the risk of HFS-II. This analysis is noteworthy as it demonstrates the significant contribution to QALE associated with the avoidance of NSHE. The avoidance of NSHE is at least as powerful a driver of QALE as lowering HbA1c.