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ABSTRACT BOOK

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2009 Officers and Board of Directors	1
Past Officers	4
Journal Editors	6
2009 Scientific Achievement Award Recipients	7
2009 Banting Medal for Scientific Achievement Recipient	8
2009 Outstanding Scientific Achievement Award Recipient	9
2009 Outstanding Educator in Diabetes Award Recipient	10
Previous Scientific Achievement Award Recipients	11
2009 Professional Section Interest Group Chairs	13
2008 New Research Grants Awarded	14
2009 Scientific Sessions Meeting Planning Committee	15
Scientific Sessions Abstract Reviewers	19
General Information	21
Scientific Sessions Poster Sessions and Receptions Schedule	23
Corporate Symposia	25
Young Investigator Travel Grant Award Recipients	29
Scientific Sessions Day-at-a-Glance	32
Oral Abstract Presentations	38
Exhibitors	66
Abstracts	A1
Subject Index	A647
Abstract Author Index	A665
Disclosure Information	A713

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2083-PO

Significant Improvements in Glycemic Control with BIAsp 30 in Clinical Reality: Experience from Clinical Practice in Macedonia

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This was a prospective, multicenter, 24-wk observational study of the effectiveness and safety of biphasic insulin aspart 30 (BIAsp 30; NovoMix® 30) in type 1 and type 2 diabetes patients under normal clinical practice conditions in Macedonia. Results are for 2196 patients from 30 diabetes centers (41.2% male; mean age 59.6±11.1 y; type 2 diabetes 95.7%; diabetes duration 9.0±6.7 y; BMI 28.0±4.5 kg/m2) inadequately controlled on prior treatment (46.7% with OAD; 48.7% with insulin). Most patients (89.3%) were initiated with and completed the study (86.7%) on twice-daily BIAsp 30. Baseline and 24-wk total daily insulin doses (U/day) were 39.8±13.8 and 45.8±14.0, respectively. At 24 wks, mean HbA1c and 8-point PG profile were significantly improved vs. baseline. The proportion of patients achieving target HbA1c <7% increased from baseline (3.9% vs. 31.8% at wk 24). Mean weight was not significantly increased from 76.4±12.8 kg at baseline to 76.7±12.5 kg at wk 24. No episodes of major hypoglycemia were reported, and no other safety issues were raised during the study treatment. This study provides supportive evidence on the role of BIAsp 30 in the treatment of diabetes mellitus in routine clinical practice. Further dose optimization is necessary to increase the number of patients achieving target HbA1c.