

Factors weighing in on long-term diabetes survival studied

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Those able to survive with type 2 diabetes for more than 40 years are more likely to have better glycemic control, lower blood pressure, and more favorable lipid profiles, according to a study published online April 5 in *Diabetes Care*.

(HealthDay)—Those able to survive with type 2 diabetes (T2DM) for more than 40 years are more likely to have better glycemic control, lower blood pressure, and more favorable lipid profiles, according to a study published online April 5 in *Diabetes Care*.

Viswanathan Mohan, M.D., Ph.D., from the Madras Diabetes Research Foundation in India, and colleagues retrospectively identified T2DM survivors (>40 years duration) from more than 200,000 case records. Survivors were matched to non-survivors based on age at diagnosis and sex. Retinal photography was used to diagnose retinopathy. Ankle-brachial index 20 V were used to assess [peripheral vascular disease](#) and neuropathy.

The researchers found that mean duration of diabetes of survivors (n = 238) was 43.7 years and that of the non-survivors (n = 307), at time of death, was 22.4 years (P

"Long-term survivors with T2DM had better glycemic and [blood pressure control](#) and more favorable [lipid profiles](#)," the authors write.

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