

- This retrospective cohort analysis identified type 2 diabetes (T2D) patients initiating glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonist (GLP-1 RA) therapy (30,206 exenatide twice daily [exBID], 5,401 exenatide once-weekly [exQW], and 52,155 liraglutide [LIRA]) between 2010 and 2012 and evaluated treatment patterns and average daily dosing using eight databases (electronic medical records, retail pharmacy, national health register data) across six European countries (Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Belgium, and Sweden).
- Across databases, exQW and LIRA patients had higher persistence relative to exBID patients within the 180-days following initiation.
- Cox proportional hazards models in Germany identified a lower risk of stopping the index therapy among exQW patients compared to exBID and LIRA patients.
- Average daily dose was within indicated label ranges for the GLP-1 RA therapies, with dosing of exBID towards the higher end of the indicated label range.

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