

- This exploratory, post hoc analysis evaluated glycemic response in patients with Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus who initiated insulin therapy over a 24-month period using three depression parameters: depressed mood, history of depression diagnosis, and diabetes distress.
- Associations with poorer Glycated Hemoglobin values were observed at baseline for history of depression diagnosis and diabetes distress, and were observed longitudinally for all three depression parameters.
- Insulin treatment improves glycemic control without an increase in depressed mood or diabetes distress, even in patients reporting depressed mood and high diabetes distress prior to initiating insulin.
- The results of this analysis are consistent with previously reported associations between various depression measures and poorer glycemic control.

This summary slide represents the opinions of the authors. Sponsorship for this study was funded by Eli Lilly and Company. Medical writing assistance for this study was provided by Dr. Jarrett Coffindaffer and Ms. Rebecca McCracken (inVentiv Health Clinical) . For a full list of acknowledgments and conflicts of interest for all authors of this article, please see the full text online. Copyright © The Authors 2015. Creative Commons Attribution Noncommercial License (CC BY-NC).