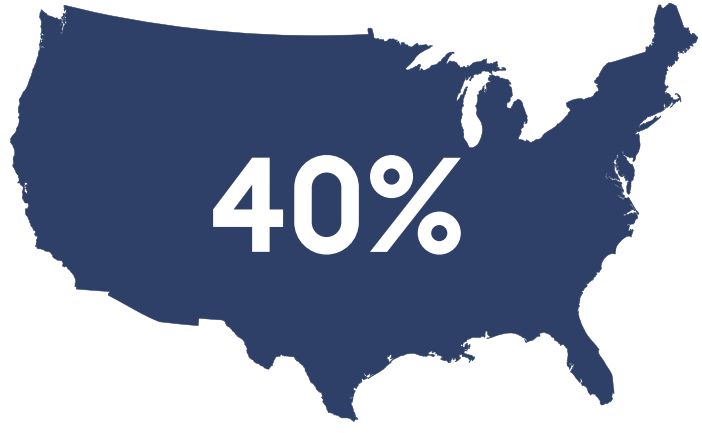


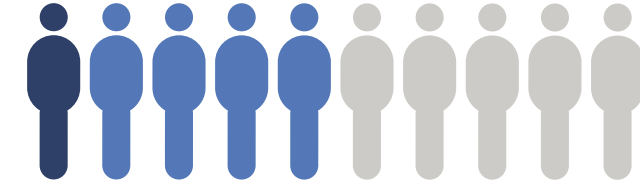
# OBESITY & DIABETES: THE LINK & IMPACT IN THE U.S.

## U.S. PREVALENCE

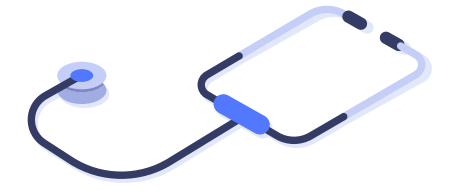


**40%**  
of Americans have obesity<sup>1</sup>  
which is one of the most common  
causes of Type II diabetes<sup>2</sup>

**1 in every 10**  
adults has Type II diabetes<sup>3</sup>



**~4 in every 10**  
adults have prediabetes<sup>4</sup>



**Type II diabetes  
and obesity**

are linked to complications  
such as cardiovascular disease,  
kidney damage and  
mental illness<sup>5,6</sup>

## U.S. HEALTHCARE COSTS

Obesity accounts for  
**\$480.7 Billion**  
in direct health care costs<sup>7</sup>



**\$1 out of every \$4**  
in health care costs is spent on caring  
for people with diabetes<sup>8</sup>

## PATIENT CHALLENGES

**Poverty**

is closely linked  
to obesity and  
diabetes<sup>9</sup>



Only **1%**  
of doctors  
in the U.S. are trained  
in obesity medicine<sup>10</sup>



**1/3**  
Of health  
care insurers  
don't cover obesity drugs<sup>11</sup>

**Type II diabetes medications can cost hundreds of dollars**  
per month for both insured and uninsured patients.<sup>12</sup>

**45%**  
of patients

fail to achieve control of  
their blood sugar<sup>13</sup>

### Barriers to patient success:

- Lack of integrated care
- Socio-economic factors
- Complexity of treatments
- Patient beliefs on medication

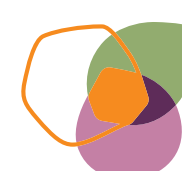
## TWO EPIDEMICS IN NEED OF INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS

Obesity and diabetes are two closely linked chronic diseases that decrease life expectancy, reduce quality of life and are major contributors to the burden of healthcare costs. Effectively addressing these complex conditions requires a multi-faceted approach, including:

- + Expanded range of options across the spectrum of disease
- + Education of both patients and physicians that obesity is a disease needing medical intervention
- + Better integration of care for obesity and diabetes
- + Improved access to and government systems fostering nutritious food and physical exercise

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