**Background:**

- For those suffering from diabetes, insulin treatment is an effective therapy, sometimes the only way to control blood glucose.
- However, there are few studies to investigate the real-world use, effect, safety and influence factors of basal insulin in China.

**Aims:**

- This study aims to monitor the initiation and dose titration of basal insulin (BI), glycemic control, hypoglycaemia and body weight changes over six months among type 2 diabetes patients (T2DM) who are inadequately controlled by oral antidiabetic drugs (OADs) and who have commenced BI therapy in different regions and levels of hospitals in China.

**Methods:**

- 18,995 patients from 209 hospitals in eight regions were enrolled during an 18 month period. For each patient, a six-month follow-up was conducted. Participants information were collected at baseline (0 month), 3 month and the end point (6 month). The project lasted for about two years.

**Impact:**

- The insights learned from the ORBIT study will improve healthcare for Chinese diabetes patients by contributing to new regulations and policies to guide the use of insulin.
- The ORBIT results show the challenges that current Chinese diabetes management face on basal insulin usage and provide critical information on how basal insulin therapy can help Chinese patients with type 2 diabetes improve their health.

**Facts:**

- Almost one in three diabetics worldwide live in China, a country that has more than 100 million cases.
- Diabetes is a leading cause of end-stage kidney disease and blindness in China; adequate blood glucose control is important to reducing these complications.
- As many as two thirds of people with diabetes have inadequate blood glucose control.

**Contact:**

To find out more about ORBIT (Observational Registry for Basal Insulin Treatment) study and its principal investigators Prof. Ji Linong, Assoc. Prof. Zhang Puhong or The George Institute for Global Health, please contact:

Terry Lu +86 10 8280 0577 or email tlu@georgeinstitute.org.cn