

OPAL THOMAS

May 5, 2018.

NCBI. PMC.

PSYCHOSOMATIC MEDICINE

Psychosom Med. 2016 Sep; 78(7): 851–860.

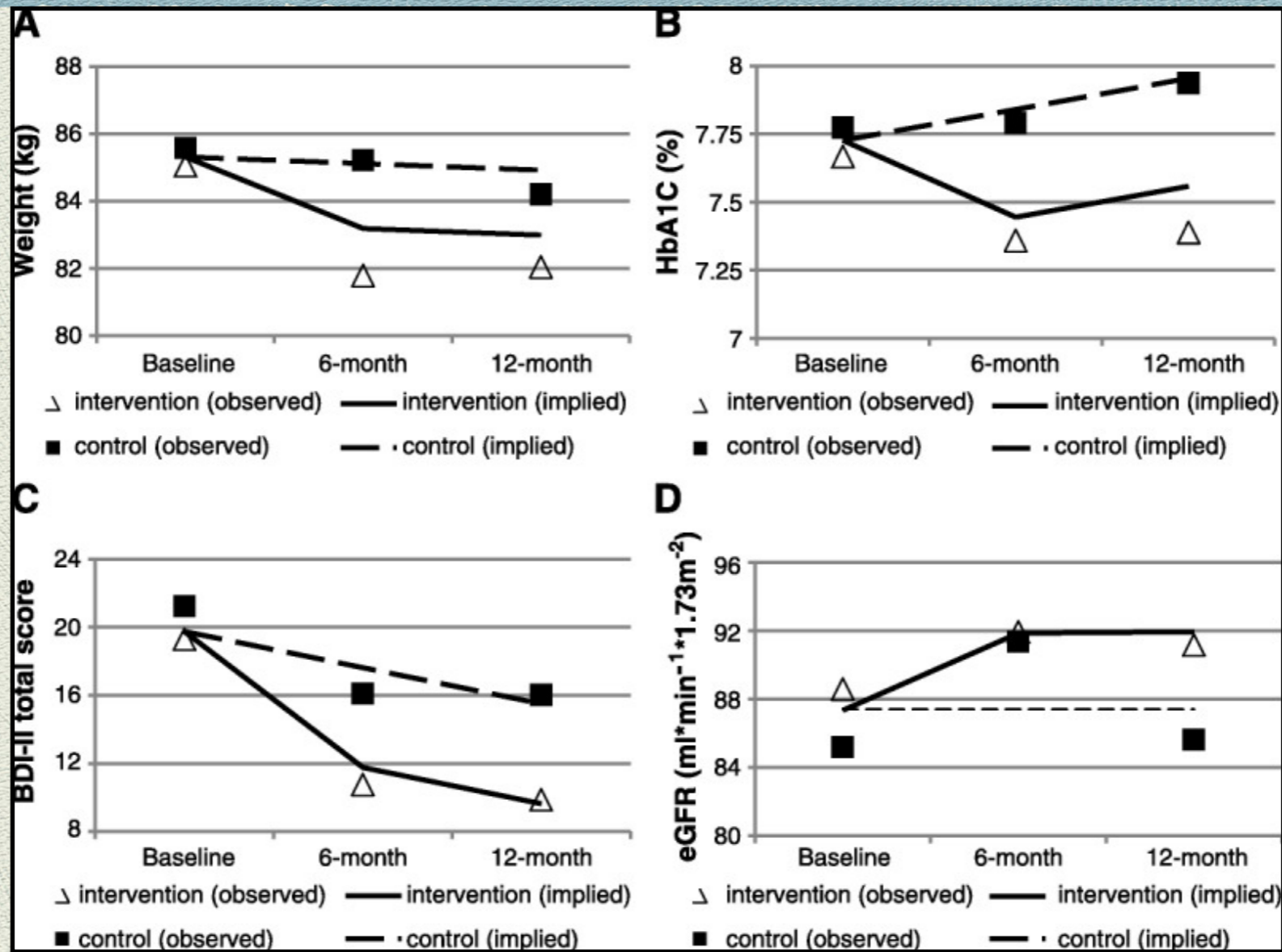
Effects of a Multicomponent Life-Style Intervention on Weight, Glycemic Control, Depressive symptoms, and Renal Function in Low Income, Minority Patients With Type 2 Diabetes: Results of the Community Approach Lifestyle Modification for Diabetes Randomized Controlled Trial.

Ashley E. Moncrieft, PhD, Maria M. Llabre, PhD, Judith Rey McCalla, PhD, Miriam Gutt, PhD, Armando J. Mendez, PhD, Marc D. Gellman, PhD, Ronald B. Goldberg, MD, and Neil Schneiderman, PhD

Quest:

SINCE DIABETES HAVE MANY UNDERLYING CONTRIBUTING FACTOR, SHOULD'NT THE APPROACH TO SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT TAKE THIS INTO CONSIDERATION?

CONCLUSION: A multi-faceted approach; addressing both behavioral and psychological aspects were very effective in the treatment and management of type 2 diabetes



Observed and model implied means for weight (A), glycemic control (B), depressive symptoms (C), and renal function (D) among intervention (white triangles, solid lines) and control (black squares, dashed lines) participants at each time point. Observed means were calculated using available data at each time point and should be interpreted with caution due to data missingness. Model-implied means are calculated using model-derived parameter estimates (intercepts and β coefficients). Full-information maximum likelihood was used to account for missing data in estimation of model parameters. BDI-II = Beck Depression Inventory II; eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate; HbA1c = glycosylated hemoglobin.