

## *Why carry out this study?*

- A retrospective database study using a large representative US sample of adults with type 2 diabetes mellitus hospitalized during 2010-2012 ( $N = 8144$ ) was conducted.
- The objective was to assess antihyperglycemic agent (AHA) utilization patterns around transitions of care in and out of the hospital.

## *What was learned from the study?*

- Patients who did not have a claim for AHAs before their hospitalization were unlikely to have one afterward, and patients who did utilize AHAs before hospitalization often discontinued them following discharge.
- The results of this study suggest that AHA therapy during transitions of care in and out of the hospital may not be optimal.

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