
Baseline Characteristics

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Age, Gender and Race

Age, mean (SD), years	58.5 (10.1)
Women, No. (%)	291 (49.0)
Race, No. (%)	
American-Indian / Alaska Native	3 (0.5)
Asian	33 (5.6)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	2 (0.3)
Black or African American	185 (31.1)
White	359 (60.4)
Other	12 (2.0)

Ethnicity

Ethnicity	
Hispanic or Latino	50 (8.4)
Not Hispanic or Latino	544 (91.6)
Unknown / Not reported	0

Weight and Blood Pressure

Clinical characteristics	
Weight, mean (SD), kg	92.2 (16.1)
Body mass index, mean (SD), kg/m ²	31.9 (4.4)
Waist circumference, cm	103.5 (11.4)
Systolic blood pressure, mmHg	126.8 (13.3)
Diastolic blood pressure, mmHg	76.6 (9.0)

Glycemia

Fasting plasma glucose, mean (SD), mg/dL	108.4 (7.7)
2-hour post-load glucose, mean (SD), mg/dL	136.2 (33.2)
Hemoglobin A1c, mean (SD), %	5.9 (0.2)

Categories of Dysglycemia

Met all 3 criteria	201 (30%)
Met FPG and A1c	352 (52%)
Met FPG and 2h Glu	48 (7%)
Met A1c and 2h Glu	70 (10%)
Total	671

FPG 100-125 mg/dL; A1c 5.7-6.4%; 2h Glu 140-199 mg/dL

Safety Laboratory Results

Creatinine, mg/dL	0.89 (0.20)
GFR, mL/min	88.2 (16.3)
Serum Calcium, mg/dL	9.5 (0.4)
Urine calcium-creatinine ratio	0.08 (0.05)

Self Reported Vitamin D and Calcium Intake

Vitamin D intake, mean (SD), units/day	
All participants ¹	274 (380)
Participants who reported any intake of supplements ²	707 (258)
Calcium intake, mean (SD), mg/day	
All participants ¹	103 (180)
Participants who reported any intake of supplements ²	345 (158)

Ethnicity

- What is our current recruitment rate in percentage of Hispanics?

8.4%

- What was our target rate?

16%

- What was the source of this target rate?

From you...the sites' estimates of how many Hispanics they would recruit

Hispanics in Diabetes Research

- ~16% of US population is Hispanic; higher risk for developing diabetes than Caucasians
- Difficult for many diabetes studies to recruit (although DPP had 15% Hispanics; Look Ahead 13%)
- Spanish speaking staff a plus, but NOT essential; many Hispanics speak English
- Need to develop new strategies to increase success in this very heterogeneous population from many different countries and cultures

What can be done to increase Hispanic participants?

- Identify health care providers to large numbers of Hispanics. If included in your EMR, explore garnering their interest in informing their patients about D2d and its potential benefit for those with prediabetes
- Reach out to any promotoras in your communities
- Community outreach, although hard work, will likely generate sources of participants (churches, community centers, hair salons and barbershops)