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Effect of Step Count Measurement on Glycemic Control: Secondary Analysis of a Randomized Controlled Trial

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Background

Diabetes

- **422** million diabetes patients
 - **1.6** million annual deaths
- (IDF, 2019)



Walking is part of treatment

- Effective for glycemic control
- Recommended > 7500 steps/day

(Tudor-Locke et al., 2011)

(Haas et al., 2014)



mHealth apps to increase step counts

- Promote walking with step-tracking and feedback

(Kondo et al., 2022)

- Effective for glycemic control for diabetes patients

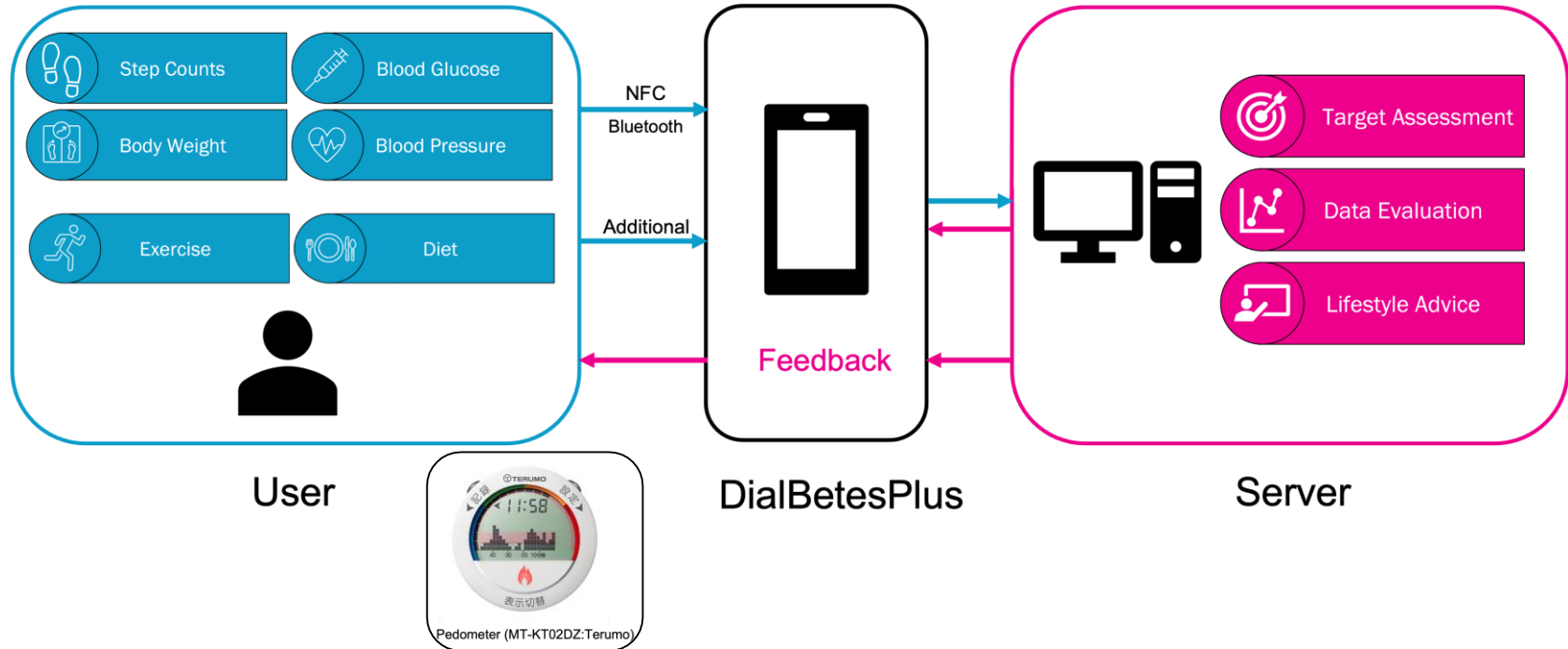
(Benoto et al., 2017)(Wu et al., 2018)

- Engagement declines...

(Localytics, 2021)



DialBetesPlus



DialBetesPlus RCT



- 132 subjects
 - Intervention group (N=66)
 - Control group (N=60)
- Type 2 diabetes patients with moderately increased albuminuria
 - $30 \leq \text{UACR} < 302 \text{ mg/g creatinine}$
- July 2018 - August 2019
- Average age : 59.5
- Eight hospitals in Japan
- Outcomes
 - UACR
 - HbA1c

Smartphone with DialBetesPlus

Monitor and encourage:

- Exercise
- Glucose monitoring
- Better diet



Measurements



Feedback



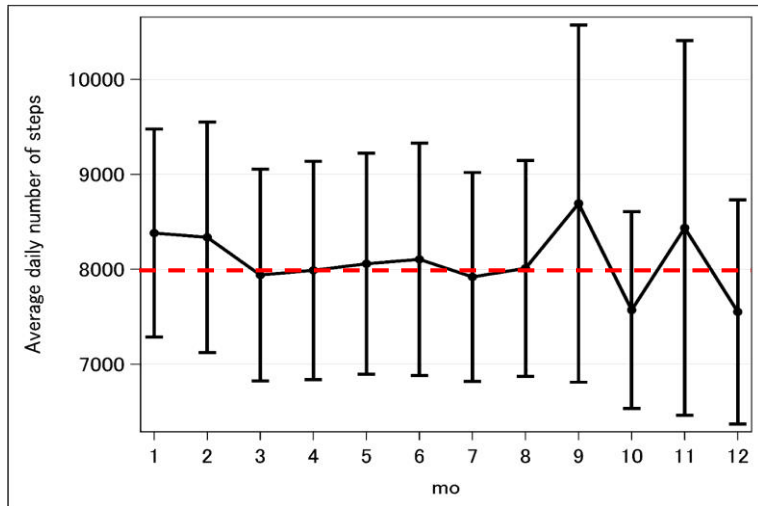
Server

Feedback based on guidelines



DialBetesPlus Results

Average daily number of steps

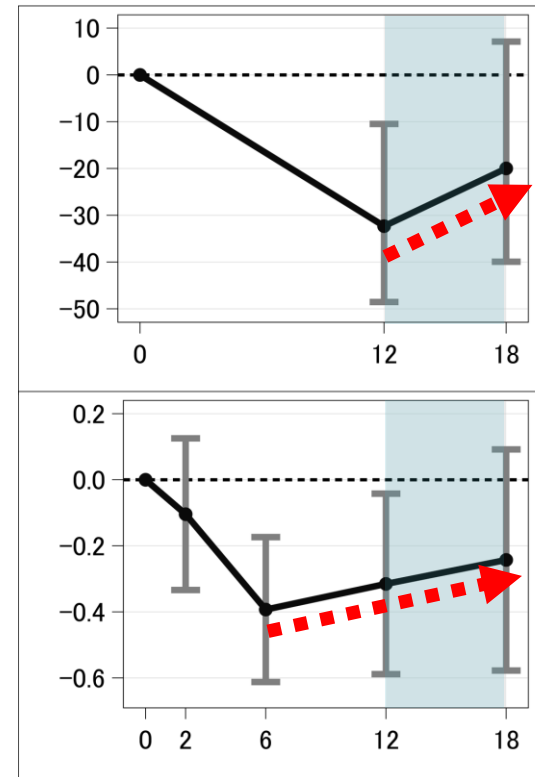


UACR: %
change

Between-arm differences

HbA1c: % pts
change

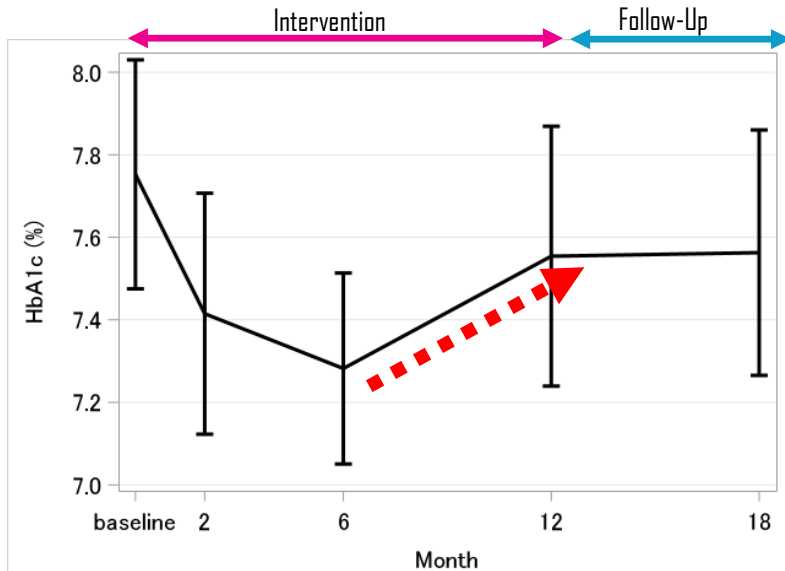
Intervention Follow-up



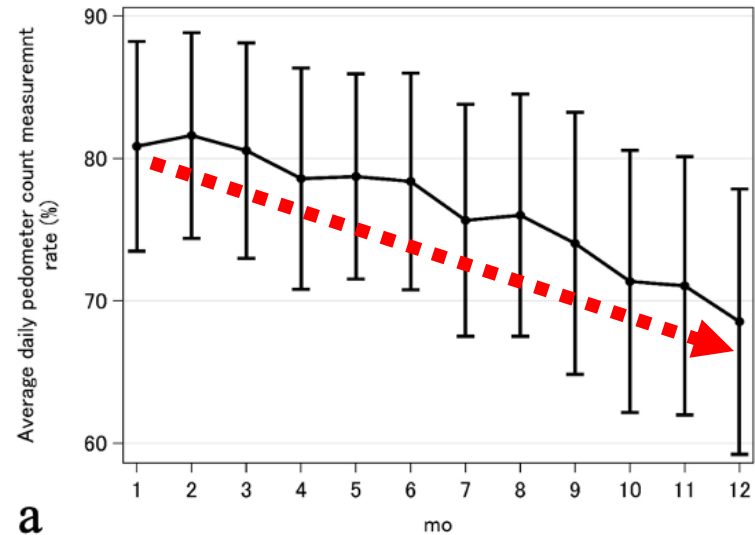
The intervention improves UACR and HbA1c levels

DialBetesPlus Results

Trend of HbA1c level per month of intervention



Progression of measurement rate



Does engagement with an app have a correlation with HbA1c levels?



Statistical Analysis

Confirm the relationship between change in HbA1c (pts) and change of step count measurement rate (pts)

- Correlation

Change in HbA1c (pts) vs change of step count measurement rate (pts)

- Regression analysis

- Response Variable

Change in HbA1c (pts): HbA1c at 12 months – HbA1c at 6 months

- Explanatory Variables

Change of step count measurement rate: Rate at last 6 months – Rate at first 6 months

HbA1c at 6 month (%)

Average step count in 6-12 month (steps)



Results – Correlation

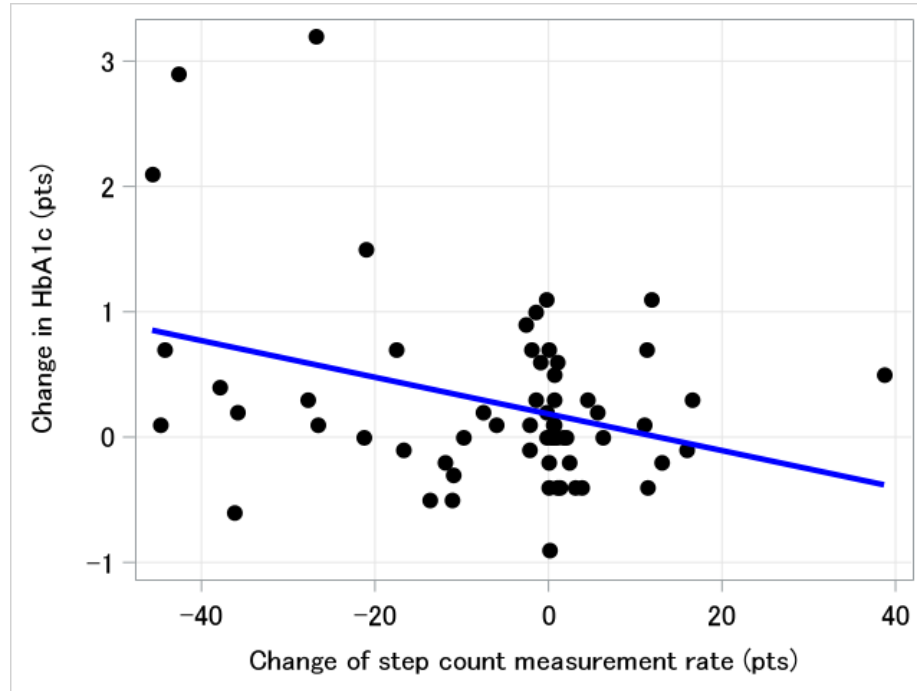


Figure 1. Plot of change in HbA1c versus change of step count measurement rate.

- **Significant inverse correlation** between two variables:
 - Change in HbA1c (pts)
 - Change of step count measurement rate (pts)
- Correlation coefficient : -0.335
($p=.0083$)



Results – Regression analysis

	Coefficient	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI	P
Intercept	-0.342	-1.924	1.241	0.667
Change of step count measurement rate (pts)	-0.015	-0.026	-0.005	0.006
HbA1c at 6 month (%)	0.102	-0.098	0.302	0.312
Average step count in 6-12 month (steps)	-0.028	-0.073	0.017	0.214

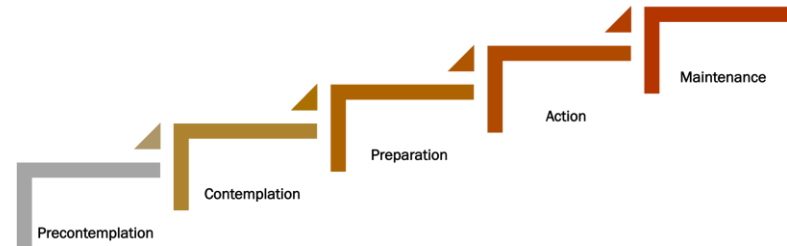
Table 1. Results of the regression analysis for the change in HbA1c

- HbA1c **worsens significantly** with decreasing measurement rates
 - 20 pts decrease in measurement rate is associated with a worsening of HbA1c 0.3 pts



Discussion

- Reduced step count measurement frequency is correlated with significantly worse glycemic control
 - Patients with low measurement rates **may have lost their motivation** towards measurement or walking
- Future research should focus on
 - **Establishing causality** between step count measurement and glycemic control
 - Investigating **how motivation for treatment affects glycemic control**, based on the stages of change model



Conclusion

Self-measurement of step count positively correlates with glycemic control



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