The Cost-Effectiveness of Diabetes Prevention

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The costs of type 2 diabetes are enormous. Clinical trials have demonstrated that although expensive, both lifestyle and pharmacologic interventions can delay or prevent the development of type 2 diabetes. In this presentation, Professor Herman presents a simulated lifetime economic analysis of data from the 3-year Diabetes Prevention Program and a 10-year within-trial economic analysis of data from the Diabetes Prevention Program and its observational follow-up study to address the long-term cost-effectiveness of diabetes prevention.

William H. Herman, M.D., M.P.H. is an internationally recognized clinician and researcher in diabetes. His research has focused on diabetes epidemiology, specifically in the areas of screening and diagnosis, randomized controlled clinical trials of diabetes treatments, and health services research in diabetes. After serving as an Epidemic Intelligence Service Officer and Preventive Medicine Resident at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Dr Herman pursued fellowship training in Endocrinology and Metabolism and in Diabetes Epidemiology. Subsequently, he served as Chief of the Epidemiology and Statistics Branch in the Division of Diabetes Translation at the CDC. In 1995, he returned to the University of Michigan where he is the Stefan S Fajans/GlaxoSmithKline Professor of Diabetes, Professor of Internal Medicine and Epidemiology, and Director of the Michigan Center for Diabetes Translational Research.