

BMJ Open Factors associated with high levels of glycated haemoglobin in patients with type 1 diabetes: a multicentre study in Brazil

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ABSTRACT

Objective Long-term complications of type 1 diabetes mellitus (DM1) can be prevented with adequate glycaemic control. However, high levels of glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c) occur in 60%–90% of the patients with DM1. Thus, we aimed to investigate the role of sociodemographic, behavioural and clinical factors on the HbA1c levels of patients with DM1 in Brazil.

Design, setting and participants A cross-sectional study was conducted in ambulatory patients with DM1 aged ≥18 years from 10 Brazilian cities. Sociodemographic, behavioural and clinical data were obtained through interviews.

Main outcome measures HbA1c level was measured by liquid chromatography. Hierarchical multiple variable linear regression models were used to identify factors correlated with high levels of HbA1c.

Results Of 979 patients with DM1, 63.8% were women, and the mean age was 40 (SD 14.6) years. The mean HbA1c level was 9.4% (SD 2.2%), and 89.6% of the patients had HbA1c ≥7.0%. Factors independently correlated with increased HbA1c levels included: lower education, non-participation in diabetes classes/lecture during the year before, having a self-perception of poor adherence to diet and insulin, not having private medical care and not measuring the HbA1c levels in the prior year. Of note, poor adherence to diet and insulin were the independent factors most strongly associated with high levels of HbA1c (mean increment in HbA1c levels of 0.88% and 1.25%, respectively).

Conclusion Poor glycaemic control, which is common among Brazilian patients with DM1, is associated with lower education, self-perception of insufficient adherence to diet and insulin and inadequate monitoring of HbA1c levels. Specific actions, particularly those targeting improving adherence to diet and insulin, may contribute to successful management of patients with DM1.

INTRODUCTION

Type 1 diabetes mellitus (DM1) is characterised by the destruction of the insulin-producing pancreatic β cells, leading to a hyperglycaemic state that requires continued

Strengths and limitations of this study

- This cross-sectional, multicentre study included 979 patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus from 10 large Brazilian cities, representing four of the five regions of the country.
- We measured the glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c) levels for all participants in a single laboratory and used the same reference method of liquid chromatography, thus avoiding problems with lack of standardisation reported by other authors.
- In order to identify independent factors associated with increased levels of HbA1c, we applied robust, multiple variable models, using a hierarchical approach according to a previously defined conceptual framework. This method accounts for hierarchical inter-relationships between variables and for the potential underestimation of the effects of distal determinants.
- Data on behavioural and clinical characteristics were collected through interviews, potentially introducing a certain degree of inaccuracy for some answers.

reposition of exogenous insulin in order to prevent life-threatening acute and chronic complications.¹ The disease's annual incidence varies greatly between countries, ranging from 1.1 to 39.9 per 100 000 persons aged 15–19 years² and is globally increasing at a rate of approximately 3% per year.³

Patients with DM1 are at increased risk for cardiovascular disease, periphery nerve damage, nephropathy and retinopathy, resulting in reduced life expectancy for those who are not properly treated.¹ This risk can be substantially reduced with intensive glycaemic control, aiming for glycated haemoglobin (HbA1c) levels <6.0%.⁴ However, most patients with DM1 have HbA1c values above the international recommendation of <7.0%.⁵ Inadequate glycaemic control (HbA1c levels >7.0%) in patients with

DM1 was observed in 77% of the participants of a study in the USA in 2016,⁶ in 74% of the study patients in the region of Castilla-La Mancha, Spain in 2012,⁷ in 87% of patients surveyed in Venezuela⁸ and in 84%–90% of the participants of national multicentre studies conducted in Brazil in 2010 and 2015.^{9 10}

A better understanding of the factors that determine glycaemic control is critical to improved management of patients with DM1. However, the majority of studies investigating determinants of glycaemic control enrolled patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM2) or studied patients with DM1 and DM2 combined, despite the fact that challenges to achieve glycaemic control differ between patients with DM1 and DM2, mainly due to the compulsory need of insulin use in patients with DM1. In the few published reports on determinants of glycaemic control in patients with DM1, high levels of HbA1c have been associated with younger age, low educational level, poor adherence to diet, mode of insulin administration and infrequent monitoring of blood glucose.^{11–15} Here, we describe the results of our study in which we investigated the role of sociodemographic, behavioural and clinical characteristics in the levels of HbA1c in a large sample of patients with DM1 in Brazil, a country where >31 000 persons <15 years have DM1 and where the disease burden in adults had not been estimated.¹⁶

SUBJECTS, MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study design and sample selection

Detailed information on this cross-sectional, multi-centre study was published before.⁹ Briefly, the study was conducted in 10 large Brazilian cities, representing four of the five regions of the country (South-east region: Belo Horizonte, Campinas, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo; South region: Curitiba and Porto Alegre; Midwest region: Brasília and North-east region: Salvador, Fortaleza and Recife). These cities are the largest in their respective regions, and nine of them were ranked among the most populous municipalities in Brazil. To pursue the selection of the diabetes medical centres, we requested the Brazilian Diabetes Association to identify in each of the study city a list of candidate centres, selected because of previous experience in conducting epidemiological research and where a large number of adult patients are treated for diabetes (minimum of 300 patients per month). In each city, two diabetes centres (20 centres in total) were invited to participate in the study: 5 university-affiliated hospitals, 11 general public hospitals and 4 not-for-profit private hospitals. All invited centres accepted and were included in the study.

From February 2006 to March 2007, we invited patients fulfilling the eligibility criteria to participate in the study during 30 consecutive days in each of the centres. To be eligible for study enrolment, patients had to be 18 years of age or older and report a prior medical diagnosis of DM1. Patients who had participated in other research in the 3 months preceding the study were excluded. All

patients were informed about the study aims, procedures and risks and signed an informed consent prior to inclusion.

Data collection

Trained interviewers who were not part of the medical centres staff interviewed the participants using a structured questionnaire (online supplementary file) to obtain data on demographic and socioeconomic indicators, self-perception of diet and insulin treatment adherence, attendance to diabetes education lectures, participation in associations of patients with diabetes and clinical characteristics. The clarity of the questionnaire was assessed through pilot interviews in a sample of patients with DM1 previously to study initiation. Data on education attainment (primary school or less, complete or incomplete secondary/high school or at least some college level education) and on race/skin colour were self-reported. Data on self-perception of diet adherence and of insulin adherence were collected using the following ordinal scale: poor/fair, good or excellent. Clinical data included self-referred height and weight, time since first diagnosis of diabetes, number of insulin doses per day, frequency of self-monitoring of blood glucose as well as frequencies, in the previous 12 months, of consultation in public and private medical service facilities, consultation with an endocrinologist, prior hypoglycaemic episodes, prior hospitalisations due to ketoacidosis and HbA1c measurements. Interviews were conducted in a private room and lasted 20–25 min. The response rate was 84% (ranging from 78% to 95%).

Measurement of HbA1c

A blood sample was collected from participants at enrolment and tested by automated high-performance liquid chromatography to determine HbA1c levels. All exams were performed in the same laboratory, according to standard procedures. The HbA1c levels data were reported as mean and SD and, categorically, as a frequency of <7.0%, 7.0%–8.9%, 9.0%–10.9% or ≥11.0%. We considered glycaemic control to be inadequate when the HbA1c concentration was ≥7.0%.⁵

Statistical analysis

Data were double entered into a computerised database using the EPI INFO V.3.04 software system (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, USA). Subsequently, the two databases were electronic compared with validate the accuracy and internal consistency of the data. Statistical analyses were performed using STATA V.12 (StataCorp).

Participants' characteristics were presented using means and SD for continuous variables and frequencies for categorical variables. Patients' body mass index (BMI) was calculated (by dividing weight in kilograms by the square of height in metres) and classified as eutrophic (<25.0 kg/m²) and overweight/obese (≥25.0 kg/m²), according to the WHO criteria.¹⁷

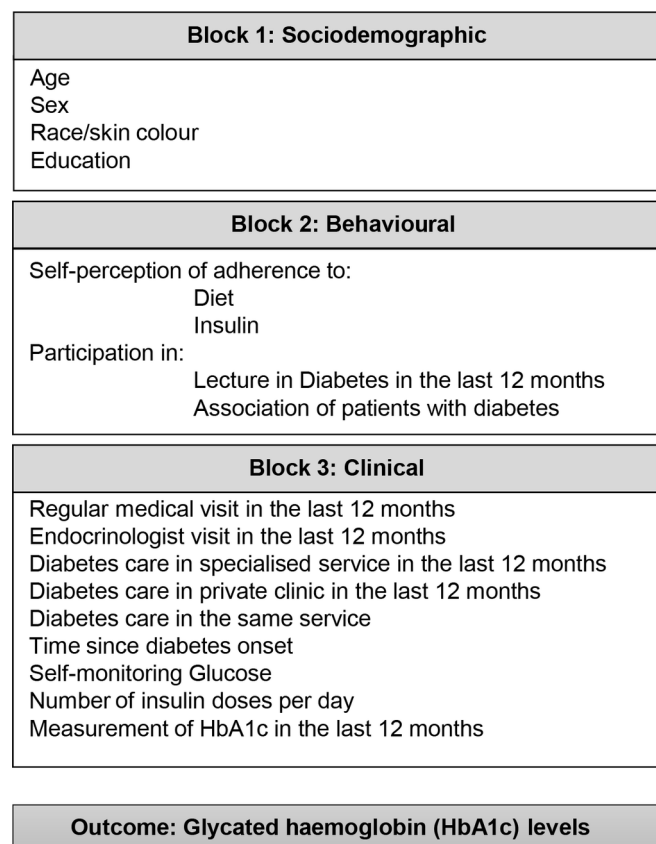


Figure 1 Hierarchical model for determinants of high levels of HbA1c in patients with type 1 diabetes. HbA1c, glycated haemoglobin.

We applied bivariate and multiple variables linear regression models to estimate the effect of the independent variables on the level of HbA1c. Variables with a significant association at P value of ≤ 0.20 in the bivariate analyses were included in robust, multiple variable models using a hierarchical approach according to a previously defined conceptual framework (figure 1). A conceptual framework is a theoretical model that describes the hierarchical relationships between explanatory variables and an outcome. This approach is considered an appropriate strategy for assessing disease determinants in multiple variable analyses because it handles complex hierarchical inter-relationships between variables and accounts for the potential underestimation of the effects of distal determinants (ie, factors that typically do not determine the outcome directly, but do determine by other intermediate factors).¹⁸

The hierarchical model grouped variables into three blocks (figure 1). Block 1 contained socioeconomic variables, such as education level and race/skin colour. Block 2 contained behavioural variables, such as attendance to diabetes class/lectures, participation in associations of patients with diabetes and self-perception of adherence to diet and insulin treatment. Block 3 comprised of clinical characteristics, including BMI, time since first diagnosis of diabetes, number of insulin doses per day, and frequency of self-monitoring of blood glucose, consultation with an

endocrinologist and HbA1c measurement in the previous 12 months (figure 1).

A backward elimination strategy was then performed for each block. Block 1 variables that were significantly correlated with HbA1c serum levels at a P value ≤ 0.05 were maintained in the subsequent backward elimination model with block 2 variables. Using the same approach, block 2 variables that were significantly correlated with HbA1c serum levels at a P value ≤ 0.05 were maintained in the subsequent backward elimination model with block 3 variables. Finally, block 3 variables with a P value ≤ 0.05 were defined as factors independently correlated with the HbA1c levels. Variables from block 1 to block 2 that were selected to be included in following models were considered to be significantly correlated with HbA1c levels, regardless of their P value in the subsequent models. Sex and age were included in all models to ensure adjustments to these factors at all stages of the multiple variable analyses. We used the Akaike Information Criterion (AIC) to estimate the goodness of fit of the successive adjusted models.

RESULTS

Of the 979 patients with DM1 enrolled in the study, 625 (63.8%) were women, and 296 (30.2%) were 18–29 years, 412 (42.1%) 30–49 years and 271 (27.7%) ≥ 50 years (table 1). About half (488, 49.8%) of the patients were white, and 398 (40.8%) had not studied beyond the primary school level. The south-east region of Brazil accounted for 611 (62.4%) participants. Although all the diabetes centres were affiliated with the Brazilian public healthcare system, 95 (9.7%) of the patients reported that they had also received private assistance during the past 12 months.

The diabetes complications most frequently reported by the study participants were retinopathy (427, 43.6%), followed by neuropathy (381, 39.2%) and nephropathy (207, 21.1%). Episodes of ketoacidosis and hypoglycaemia in the previous year were common, affecting 248 (25.3%) and 497 (50.8%) patients, respectively. The majority (887, 89.6%) of patients had inadequate glycaemic control (HbA1c $\geq 7.0\%$), and the mean HbA1c level was 9.4% (SD 2.2%).

Bivariate analysis pointed to a correlation of higher levels of HbA1c with black race, lower education attainment, self-perception of fair/poor adherence to diet and to insulin treatment, not participating in diabetes class/lectures during the previous year and never having participated in associations of patients with diabetes (table 2). In addition, patients who reported that in the previous year had neither regular medical appointments, nor consultations with an endocrinologist, private consultations or healthcare delivered in the same diabetes centre had significantly higher HbA1c. Finally, patients not performing regular self-monitoring of blood glucose, those with no measure of HbA1c during the previous year and patients receiving less than four doses of insulin per day also had higher levels of HbA1c.

Table 1 Sociodemographic and clinical characteristics of 979 Brazilian patients with type 1 diabetes, Brazil

Characteristics	n (%)
Sociodemographics	
Age (years)	
18–29	296 (30.2)
30–49	412 (42.1)
≥50	271 (27.7)
Sex female	625 (63.8)
Race/skin colour	
White	488 (49.8)
Mixed	286 (29.2)
Black	122 (12.5)
Other	83 (8.5)
Education*	
At least some college	154 (15.8)
Secondary/high school	424 (43.4)
Primary school or less	398 (40.8)
Brazilian region	
South-east	611 (62.4)
North-east	174 (17.8)
South	104 (10.6)
Centre-west	90 (9.2)
Clinical	
Type of service for medical care in the last year	
Public	884 (90.3)
Private	95 (9.7)
BMI (kg/m ²)†	
<25.0	502 (52.5)
≥25.0	455 (47.5)
Clinical complications	
Hypoglycaemic episodes in the last year	497 (50.8)
Ketoacidosis hospitalisation in the last year	248 (25.3)
Reported complications	
Retinopathy	427 (43.6)
Neuropathy‡	381 (39.2)
Nephropathy	207 (21.1)
Angina§	129 (13.2)
Vasculopathy§	125 (12.8)
Laboratory	
HbA1c (%)	
<7.0	102 (10.4)
7.0–8.9	366 (37.4)
9.0–10.9	287 (29.3)
>11.0	224 (22.9)

*Data available for 976 patients.

†Data available for 957 patients.

‡Data available for 973 patients.

§Data available for 977 patients.

BMI, body mass index; HbA1c, glycated haemoglobin.

The first multiple variable model, built with the socioeconomic variables (model A, [table 3](#)), showed that for each 1 year rise in age, HbA1c level was, on average, reduced by 0.01% ($\beta=-0.013$, 95% CI -0.025 to -0.002) and that education level only up to primary school was correlated with higher HbA1c levels ($\beta=0.565$, 95% CI 0.154 to 0.977). The second multiple variable model, which combined the behavioural variables with the selected variables from model A (model B, [table 3](#)), found that not participating in diabetes class/lecture during the previous year ($\beta=0.503$, 95% CI 0.208 to 0.799) and a self-perception of fair/poor adherence to diet ($\beta=0.889$, 95% CI 0.446 to 1.332) and to insulin therapy ($\beta=1.385$, 95% CI 0.764 to 2.007) were also positively correlated with HbA1c levels. The third multiple variable model, which incorporated the clinical variables with those selected in model B (model C, [table 3](#)), found that not consulting at a private clinic during the previous year ($\beta=0.545$, 95% CI 0.021 to 1.069) and having no HbA1c measurement performed in the previous year ($\beta=0.770$, 95% CI 0.418 to 1.122) were positively correlated with the HbA1c levels. It is noteworthy to mention that the effect of education over HbA1c levels was reduced with the subsequent introduction of further variables from blocks 2 to 3 (models B and C), indicating that the effect of education on glycaemic control was mediated by the behavioural and clinical variables incorporated into the model.

DISCUSSION

Our results indicate that sociodemographic, behavioural and clinical factors in patients with DM1 are independently associated with high levels of HbA1c. Of note, self-reported poor adherence to diet was strongly associated with elevated HbA1c levels. This finding is of special relevance because adherence to diet is a modifiable factor, possibly accomplished by specific actions targeting those non-compliant to dietary recommendations. These findings add valuable information for a better understanding of the barriers to achieve adequate glycaemic control in adult patients with DM1.

The American Diabetes Association recommends that patients with a recent diagnosis of diabetes and without major complications or prior history of severe hypoglycaemic episodes should target HbA1c levels of <6.5%, whereas patients with advanced microvascular and macrovascular complications or comorbidities aim towards HbA1c levels of <8.0%.⁵ This recommendation is supported by studies conducted over two decades ago, showing that poor glycaemic control is associated with microvascular and macrovascular complications in patients with diabetes.^{4 5} Despite that, the majority of patients with DM1 worldwide have inadequate glycaemic control.^{7 19 20} In our study, we found that the mean HbA1c level was 9.4%, the same result observed in another multicentre, DM1 study, conducted in 20 Brazilian cities between 2008 and 2010.¹⁰ This study also found that the quality of life of patients with DM1 was inversely related to the levels of HbA1c.

Table 2 Factors associated with HbA1c levels in Brazilian patients with type 1 diabetes

Independent variable	Participants, n	HbA1c means in % (SD)	β Coefficient (95% CI)	P value
Block 1—sociodemographic				
Age (years)				
18–29	296	9.35 (2.36)	Ref	0.198
30–49	412	9.54 (2.28)	0.186 (–0.146 to 0.517)	
≥50	271	9.24 (1.95)	–0.118 (–0.484 to 0.248)	
Sex				
Male	354	9.25 (2.08)	Ref	0.122
Female	625	9.48 (2.29)	0.229 (–0.061 to 0.518)	
Race/skin colour				
White	488	9.26 (2.10)	Ref	0.058
Mixed	286	9.32 (2.33)	0.133 (–0.191 to 0.456)	
Black	122	9.84 (2.34)	0.576 (0.136 to 1.017)	
Other	83	9.62 (2.31)	0.361 (–0.155 to 0.877)	
Education				
At least some college	154	9.13 (1.82)	Ref	0.002
Secondary/high school	424	9.21 (2.15)	0.084 (–0.325 to 0.492)	
Primary school or less	398	9.70 (2.40)	0.565 (0.154 to 0.977)	
Block 2—behavioural				
Self-perception of adherence to diet				
Excellent	129	8.79 (2.22)	Ref	<0.001
Good	327	9.13 (2.09)	0.344 (–0.103 to 0.792)	
Fair/poor	523	9.72 (2.25)	0.931 (0.508 to 1.354)	
Self-perception of adherence to insulin				
Excellent	750	9.28 (2.12)	Ref	<0.001
Good	144	9.59 (2.30)	0.315 (–0.074 to 0.703)	
Fair/poor	62	10.82 (2.49)	1.543 (0.978 to 2.107)	
Participation in lecture for diabetes in the last year				
Yes	345	9.11 (2.09)	Ref	<0.001
No	540	9.67 (2.31)	0.549 (0.247 to 0.850)	
Participation in association of patients with diabetes				
Yes, still participate	116	9.09 (1.88)	Ref	0.023
Yes, but no more participate	124	9.02 (1.80)	–0.067 (–0.627 to 0.492)	
No, I never participated	713	9.51 (2.32)	0.418 (–0.016 to 0.851)	
Block 3—clinical				
BMI (kg/m ²)				
<25.0	502	9.45 (2.29)	Ref	0.273
≥25.0	455	9.30 (2.08)	–0.156 (–0.435 to 0.123)	
Regular medical visit in the last year				
Yes	878	9.34 (2.19)	Ref	0.020
No	101	9.89 (2.42)	0.541 (0.084 to 0.998)	
Endocrinologist visit in the last year				
Yes	800	9.32 (2.15)	Ref	0.014
No	177	9.77 (2.50)	0.453 (0.091 to 0.814)	

Continued

Table 2 Continued

Independent variable	Participants, n	HbA1c means in % (SD)	β Coefficient (95% CI)	P value
Diabetes care in specialised service in the last year				
Yes	661	9.32 (2.18)	Ref	0.120
No	318	9.56 (2.29)	0.236 (−0.061 to 0.533)	
Diabetes care in private clinic in the last year				
Yes	95	8.87 (1.61)	Ref	0.014
No	884	9.46 (2.27)	0.586 (0.117 to 1.055)	
Diabetes care in the same service				
Yes	921	9.36 (2.18)	Ref	0.015
No	57	10.10 (2.64)	0.735 (0.142 to 1.328)	
Time since diabetes onset (years)				
<10	261	9.43 (2.66)	Ref	0.326
10–19	307	9.52 (2.11)	0.094 (−0.273 to 0.460)	
≥20	408	9.27 (1.97)	−0.115 (−0.497 to 0.192)	
Self-monitoring glucose				
Yes, regularly	663	9.25 (2.14)	Ref	0.008
Yes, when decompensated	160	9.72 (2.28)	0.463 (0.080 to 0.845)	
No	151	9.74 (2.46)	0.489 (0.097 to 0.881)	
Number of insulin doses per day				
Four times	168	8.91 (1.97)	Ref	0.001
Three times	290	9.38 (2.10)	0.477 (0.062 to 0.892)	
Two times or less	505	9.61 (2.29)	0.707 (0.326 to 1.088)	
Measurement of HbA1c in the last year				
Yes	533	9.10 (1.93)	Ref	<0.001
No	184	10.00 (2.48)	0.901 (0.576 to 1.226)	
Do not know	261	9.40 (2.43)	0.298 (−0.070 to 0.665)	

Bivariate linear regression analyses.

BMI, body mass index; HbA1c, glycated haemoglobin.

In our multiple variable model including only the socio-demographic variables, we found that patients whose highest level of educational attainment was primary school had a mean level of HbA1c 0.77% greater than patients with at least some college level education. The relation between lower educational attainment of patients with DM1 and higher levels of HbA1c has been previously reported.^{7 12} However, a noteworthy finding of our study is that the correlation coefficient between educational levels and HbA1c levels decreased after we incorporated the behavioural variables (model B) and almost disappeared when the clinical factors were included (model C). The differences observed in the education level correlation coefficients among these models indicate that the effect of lower education on the level of HbA1c is possibly mediated by behavioural (adherence to diet and insulin and participation in lecture for diabetes in the last year) and, especially, by clinical factors (attendance to private clinics and measurement of HbA1c, both in the

year before). This original finding is of relevance because it highlights that the influence of lower education on inadequate glycaemic control can be surpassed if patients with DM1 have good adherence to diet and treatment and receive proper monitoring of HbA1c levels.

Regarding the behavioural factors, we found that participation in diabetes education programmes was associated with better glycaemic control, consistent with previous studies. In a case–control study conducted in Saudi Arabia, patients with DM1 or DM2 who had received monthly counselling about the disease had significantly reduced HbA1c levels compared with those who had received counselling only at the beginning of the study.²¹ In another single-arm, pre–post cohort study, aiming to estimate the impact of improving the knowledge, skills and confidence in self-management of DM1, the average HbA1c levels were significantly reduced from baseline to follow-up measurements.²² The mechanisms by which diabetes education programmes help achieve a better

Table 3 Hierarchical model of multiple linear regression analyses for determinants of inadequate glycaemic control in 846 Brazilian patients with type 1 diabetes

Independent variable	Unadjusted		Model A		Model B		Model C	
	β	Coefficient (95% CI)	β	Coefficient (95% CI)	β	Coefficient (95% CI)	β	Coefficient (95% CI)
Block 1: sociodemographic								
Age (years)	-0.003	(-0.012 to 0.007)	-0.013	(-0.025 to -0.002)	-0.008	(-0.019 to 0.002)	-0.009	(-0.020 to 0.001)
Sex								
Male	Ref		Ref		Ref		Ref	
Female	0.229	(-0.061 to 0.518)	0.243	(-0.065 to 0.551)	0.311	(0.012 to 0.610)	0.286	(-0.009 to 0.582)
Education								
At least some college	Ref		Ref		Ref		Ref	
Secondary/high school	0.084	(-0.325 to 0.492)	0.141	(-0.288 to 0.572)	0.081	(-0.336 to 0.499)	-0.254	(-0.709 to 0.199)
Primary school or less	0.565	(0.154 to 0.977)	0.765	(0.313 to 1.217)	0.551	(0.106 to 0.996)	0.090	(-0.409 to 0.590)
Block 2: behavioural								
Self-perception of adherence to diet								
Excellent	Ref		Ref		Ref		Ref	
Good	0.344	(-0.103 to 0.792)			0.401	(-0.062 to 0.866)	0.377	(-0.081 to 0.836)
Fair/poor	0.931	(0.508 to 1.354)			0.889	(0.446 to 1.332)	0.876	(0.439 to 1.313)
Self-perception of adherence to insulin								
Excellent	Ref		Ref		Ref		Ref	
Good	0.315	(-0.074 to 0.703)			0.295	(-0.112 to 0.702)	0.239	(-0.164 to 0.642)
Fair/poor	1.543	(0.978 to 2.107)			1.385	(0.764 to 2.007)	1.242	(0.625 to 1.858)
Participation in lecture for diabetes in the last year								
Yes	Ref		Ref		Ref		Ref	
No	0.549	(0.247 to 0.850)			0.503	(0.208 to 0.799)	0.482	(0.184 to 0.779)
Block 3: clinical								
Diabetes care in private clinic in the last year								
Yes	Ref						Ref	
No	0.586	(0.117 to 1.055)					0.545	(0.021 to 1.069)
Measurement of HbA1c in the last year								
Yes	Ref						Ref	
No	0.901	(0.576 to 1.226)					0.770	(0.418 to 1.122)
Do not know	0.298	(-0.070 to 0.665)					0.243	(-0.170 to 0.657)
AIC	NA		3735.893		3685.672		3666.879	

Model A shows associations between sociodemographic factors (block 1) and the levels of HbA1c. Model B shows associations between sociodemographic and behavioural factors (blocks 1 and 2) and HbA1c levels. Model C shows associations between sociodemographic, behavioural and clinical factors (blocks 1, 2 and 3), and HbA1c levels. AIC, Akaike Information Criterion; HbA1c, glycated haemoglobin.

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glycaemic control are likely diverse and may include provision of knowledge about the disease, aid in developing skills and techniques for disease self-management and support for adoption of healthy eating and lifestyle habits. Our findings reinforce the importance of policies and practices that challenge the traditional medical care of DM1 and include educational activities to empower patients to achieve goals for glycaemic control.

A lower degree of self-perceived adherence to diet and insulin therapy was also strongly associated with higher levels of HbA1c among our study patients. These findings are in accordance with other studies of patients with DM1, in which the average HbA1c was significantly lower among patients who followed dietary recommendations, compared with those who did not.^{14 23} A study that enrolled both DM1 and DM2, insulin-treated patients also found after adjusting for confounders that better glycaemic control was associated with adherence to a dietary plan that included greater daily ingestion of fruits and vegetables, but not with adherence to insulin therapy.¹⁹ However, Gastal *et al*²⁴ found that better scores in a diabetes self-care scale evaluating diabetes general management, diet, exercise, care with feet, glycaemic monitoring, insulin administration and detection, prevention or treatment of hypoglycaemia/hyperglycaemia were associated with lower HbA1c values. Thus, additional evidence supports our findings that adherence to both diet and insulin regimens are essential for glycaemic control and for subsequent prevention of disease complications and early death. We recommend that health professionals involved in DM1 care devote substantive efforts to motivate patients to follow diet recommendations and treatment prescriptions. Whenever possible, they should try to simplify the treatment regimen and work to guarantee a proper understanding of their patients about the disease and its management. Further observational studies, aiming to identify factors that influence adherence to both diet and insulin, are warranted. In addition, experimental trials should compare the efficacy of different strategies to improve patients' compliance to diet and treatment. Such strategies may include different motivational approaches to improve adherence, as well as the use of different insulin delivery devices.

Unfortunately, we did not collect detailed data on diet and food consumption, which would allow a better understanding of its role on glycaemic control. Even though, our finding of an inverse relation between the degree of self-perceived adherence to diet and HbA1c levels suggests that following specific alimentary recommendations have a direct contribution to glycaemic control. Several actions may help reinforcing the role of diet adherence to glycaemic control, such as a close follow-up by a multidisciplinary health team (including nutritionists, social assistants, psychologists and other professionals), provision of patients' education, spouse and family support, encouraging diet adherence²⁵ and the use of digital media and electronic devices, such as smart phone self-care 'apps'.²⁶

Some studies suggest that patients with DM1 undergoing close monitoring of diabetes through regular HbA1c measurements, blood glucose self-monitoring and regular medical appointments had lower levels of HbA1c.^{13 27 28} We found in bivariate analysis, but not in multiple variable analyses, that those self-monitoring blood glucose on a regular basis had lower HbA1c levels. The failure of our multiple variable analyses to show this association may derive from the method that we used to obtain data on blood glucose self-monitoring, which was self-reported, not relying on diaries or other more accurate sources to quantify the daily frequency of self-monitoring in a typical day. However, our finding that patients who did not measure the HbA1c level in the previous year had greater levels of HbA1c, even after adjustment for other variables, does support the notion that a careful disease monitoring is critical for an adequate glycaemic control. Thus, regular monitoring of glycaemic levels should be an essential chapter of policies and programmes designed to provide improved care for patients with DM1.

We also found that patients who had not received diabetes medical care at private services presented significantly higher HbA1c levels than those who had. This result raises concerns because the Brazilian public health system provides universal medical care for the majority of the population with diabetes in the country. Training the public health professionals for diabetes care and ensuring better infrastructure and access to universal assistance for patients with diabetes are critical collective actions that need to be attained in order to decrease the high percentage of patients with DM1 with inadequate glycaemic control. Specific actions may include providing multidisciplinary professional teams for diabetes care and increasing access to the most advanced insulin therapies, such as insulin pump, and to self-monitoring of blood glucose. Use of insulin pumps in Brazil is not covered by the public national health system, and it is incipient even for patients treated at private health services because insulin pumps are not produced in the country and the imported product is sold at an unaffordable price (>US\$4000).^{29 30}

This study has some limitations. First, the cross-sectional design does not allow for establishing a temporal relation between the factors associated with high levels of HbA1c. Therefore, a thorough follow-up of patients with DM1 through a cohort study is warranted and may help elucidate whether the factors we found to be associated with higher HbA1c levels are causally related to poor glycaemic control. Second, except for the HbA1c measurement, all the patients' data, including the behavioural and clinical characteristics, were collected through interviews, potentially introducing a certain degree of inaccuracy for some answers. However, interviews are widely used in epidemiological and clinical studies of diabetes, and our results are consistent with those of previous studies that used self-reported answers.¹⁰ In addition, self-reported data have been shown to have high agreement with medical records for several questions, such as type of diabetes, family history

of diabetes, therapeutic regimen and disease complications.³¹ Although inaccurate answers on type of diabetes might have led to inclusion of some patients with insulin-treated DM2 in the study population, we expect this number to be small, having minimal impact on our findings and conclusions. Third, typical DM1 onset happens during childhood and adolescence, but our study sample only included patients ≥ 18 years and was obtained in reference diabetes care centres. Therefore, we might have introduced a selection bias, with participants likely having a longer disease duration, a greater number of complications and, possibly, worse glycaemic control. In addition, the study patients were not randomly selected. However, as the sample of patients with DM1 was consecutively enrolled during 30 days in 20 diabetes centres from 10 large cities in four different regions of Brazil, it is reasonable to assume that the factors associated with a poor glycaemic control among the studied patients can be generalised to patients with DM1 seeking care in large urban centres in the country. On the other hand, in our study, we measured the HbA1c levels for all participants in a single laboratory and used the same reference method of liquid chromatography, thus avoiding problems with lack of standardisation reported by other authors.

In summary, our findings support the concept that multiple and distinct factors, such as sociodemographic, behavioural and clinical drivers, act together to influence the glycaemic control in patients with DM1. Encouraging patients' adherence to diet and to insulin treatment is critical for achieving optimum levels of HbA1c. Health education programmes to inform and engage patients in their treatment, as well as ensuring periodic medical monitoring and measurement of HbA1c, are important additional measures. Reinforcing these recommendations for public health policies and clinical guidelines may translate into improved glycaemic control in DM1.

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