

DETERMINING PREDICTORS OF RESPONSE TO EXENATIDE IN TYPE 2 DIABETES (A6), Sarah Anderson, Jennifer Trujillo, Joseph Saseen, Michael McDermott. UC Denver School of Pharmacy, Aurora, CO (sarah.anderson@ucdenver.edu) IRB approved.

Exenatide is an incretin mimetic used in clinical practice as an adjunctive therapy for patients with type 2 diabetes who are already taking oral medications with suboptimal glycemic control. While exenatide has been used successfully in many patients, some patients fail to respond and information concerning the potential reasons for treatment failures is limited. This retrospective observational cohort study will evaluate 500 ambulatory clinic patients prescribed exenatide between June 2005 and March 2008 for predictors of treatment response. Patients will be grouped into two cohorts, responders and non-responders. Responders are defined as having a hemoglobin A1C (A1C) reduction of $\geq 0.5\%$ and non-responders as having an A1C reduction of $< 0.5\%$ between 12 and 30 weeks post initiation of exenatide. Demographics, duration of diabetes, weight, SCr, A1C, CDE education, insurance status, concurrent medications, and reason for discontinuation if exenatide treatment was stopped will be collected for each patient. Univariate comparisons of responder and non-responder characteristics will be analyzed using a Chi-square test. Correlational and multivariate regression analyses will be performed on the two cohorts to assess predictors of response to exenatide use. Results and conclusions will be presented.