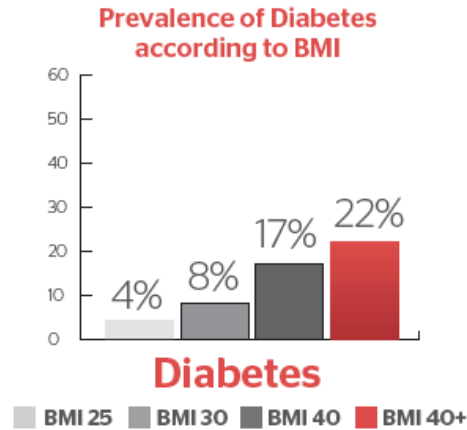


# Obesity and Type II Diabetes



**of individuals with T2DM are overweight or obese.<sup>1</sup>**

**As a patient's BMI rises, so does the prevalence of T2DM.<sup>2</sup>**



Obesity is a complex metabolic disease. It is defined by an abnormal or excessive body fat accumulation and identified by a body mass index (BMI) of 30 or higher.<sup>4,5</sup> Research has demonstrated that hormonal changes with obesity make it very challenging for patients to lose significant weight and keep it off.<sup>6</sup>



High levels of blood glucose caused by diabetes can affect nerves, leading to neuropathy over time. This nerve damage may make it difficult for blood, which is needed for skin repair, to reach areas of the body affected by sores or wounds.

**The longer a patient has T2DM, the more challenging it is to manage the disease and the more likely that there are other health issues. Improving or resolving a patient's T2DM condition, even if only for a period of time, provides a better health situation.<sup>8</sup>**

**Treating T2DM doesn't help obesity. Treating obesity DOES help treat T2DM!<sup>9</sup>**

## Obesity-related diseases



**The presence of T2DM increases an individual's risk of:<sup>3</sup>**

- Heart and blood vessel disease
- Neuropathy—nerve damage
- Nephropathy—kidney damage
- Eye damage
- Foot damage
- Skin conditions

**Only about 20% of overweight individuals who attempt to lose weight are successful.<sup>7</sup>**

