**ABSTRACT**

The objective of this study was to assess the impact of fixed-dose combination (FDC) and loose-dose combination (LDC) medications on medication possession ratio (MPR), health benefit costs, and self-reported health outcomes in type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) patients.

**OBJECTIVES**

- Variables used for the FDC-treated subjects per cohort with significant baseline differences (Table 3)
- All subjects in the FDC group used a TZD component as a component of their FDC.
- All subjects in the LDC group used a TZD as a component of their LDC.
- MPR was assessed using the MPR-18 program (Medication Possession Rate).
- Results were available for the FDC-treated subjects per cohort with significant baseline differences (Table 3).
- All subjects in the FDC group used a TZD component as a component of their FDC.
- All subjects in the LDC group used a TZD as a component of their LDC.

**METHODS**

- A retrospective analysis was performed on data from 2005 to 2006 from the Human Capital Management Services Research Reference Database (HCMS RRDb) of United States (US) employers.
- The database included employees in the health care, service, manufacturing, and financial industries.
- Patients with T2DM were identified based on diagnosis codes from the 9th Diagnostic Classification of Diseases, Health Insurance (ICD-9) coding system.

**REFERENCES**