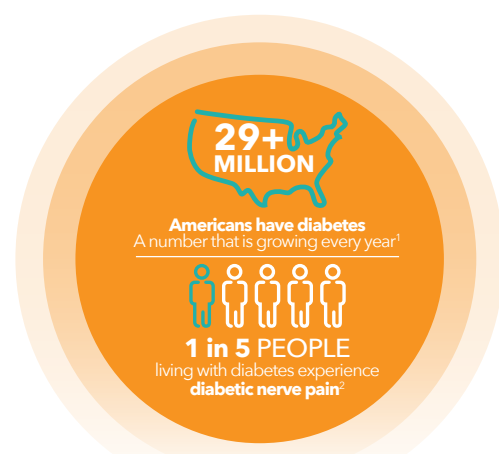


Understanding the Impact of Diabetic Nerve Pain in the United States

Community Health Perspectives surveyed a total sample of 1,919 adults in the U.S. 18+ who have been diagnosed with diabetes and experienced symptoms of diabetic nerve pain in their feet and/or hands. A sample of 308 health care providers was also surveyed.



Respondents are not connecting the dots between their nerve pain and diabetes

SEVERITY OF SYMPTOMS

Many respondents with diabetic nerve pain symptoms remain **undiagnosed**, despite living with pain in their feet and/or hands



DISEASE AWARENESS

Those who **don't know** nerve pain is caused by:

Damaged nerves



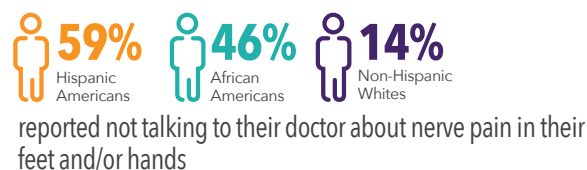
Another condition or disease, such as diabetes



More effective patient-doctor dialogue about diabetic nerve pain is critical, especially among diverse population groups

COMMUNICATION GAP

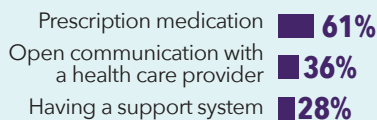
There is an **overall lack of discussion** with doctors about nerve pain in the feet and/or hands among African Americans and Hispanic Americans:



DISEASE MANAGEMENT

Doctors reported understanding how to manage diabetic nerve pain once sufferers speak up about their symptoms

They reported the most effective means of managing diabetic nerve pain are:



Nearly all **doctors** think they are effectively helping their patients manage their diabetes-related complications (93%)

Many **respondents** admitted they are not doing everything they can to reduce their nerve pain in their feet and/or hands



Of those who talked to their doctor and have now been diagnosed, most wish they had spoken up sooner:



It's time to have a real conversation with your doctor and take a step toward some pain relief. Visit DiabetesPainHelp.com to learn more.



The survey was developed and sponsored by Pfizer Inc in collaboration with the American Diabetes Association and conducted by Kelton via telephone and an online survey in both English and Spanish. The survey used a mixed-mode design, which included both online and phone interviews offered in English and Spanish, to ensure sufficient representation from African American and Hispanic American respondents in the main and sub-set analysis. This resulted in some observed statistical differences dependent on the mode used. The full results of the survey are available upon request.



1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Diabetes Statistics Report (2014). Last accessed at: <http://www.cdc.gov/diabetes/pubs/statsreport14/national-diabetes-report-web.pdf> on July 14, 2014.
2. Hartsfield CL, Komer EJ, Ellis JL, et al., Painful diabetic peripheral neuropathy in a managed care setting: patient identification, prevalence estimates, and pharmacy utilization patterns. *Popul Health Manag.* 2008 Dec;11(6):317-328.