CORRECTION



Correction to: Persistent poor glycaemic control in individuals with type 2 diabetes in developing countries: 12 years of real-world evidence of the International Diabetes Management Practices Study (IDMPS)

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The standard deviations for 'last HbA_{1c} measurement' in mmol/mol were miscalculated in Table 1 of this paper. The corrected table is reproduced here. The changes do not affect the interpretation of any of the data or the overall messages of the paper.

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Characteristic	Wave 1 (2005) N=9918	Wave 2 (2006) N=17,232	Wave 3 (2008) N=12,210	Wave 4 (2010) N = 5343	Wave 5 (2011–12) N=9603	Wave 6 (2013–14) N = 5479	Wave 7 (2016–17) N = 6303
Age, years (SD)	58.1 (11.5)	58.2 (11.8)	57.7 (11.8)	58.4 (11.9)	57.6 (11.2)	57.3 (10.7)	57.2 (11.1)
Female sex, n (%)	5130 (51.9)	8736 (52.2)	6458 (54.1)	2882 (54.3)	5117 (53.3)	3048 (55.6)	3291 (52.2)
Weight, kg (SD)	71.6 (14.9)	75.4 (16.0)	76.7 (16.2)	78.9 (16.5)	80.6 (16.2)	82.6 (16.7)	82.0 (16.7)
Disease duration, years	8.3 (7.1)	8.6 (7.8)	8.8 (7.7)	9.1 (8.1)	8.7 (7.3)	9.3 (7.1)	9.8 (7.4)
BMI, kg/m ² (SD)	27.1 (4.8)	28.5 (5.3)	29.0 (5.5)	29.8 (5.5)	29.6 (5.5)	30.2 (5.7)	29.8 (5.5)
Hypertension, n (%)	6029 (60.9)	10,681 (62.5)	7422 (61.0)	3254 (61.1)	6315 (66.0)	3623 (66.4)	4166 (66.2)
Dyslipidaemia, n (%)	4844 (49.3)	9609 (60.2)	7267 (62.5)	3485 (67.2)	5855 (63.4)	3449 (64.8)	3970 (68.9)
Last HbA _{1c} measurement, mmol/mol (SD)	61.5 (19.5)	63.2 (21.1)	62.3 (21.3)	62.6 (20.2)	64.4 (21.0)	64.1 (19.5)	64.6 (20.7)
Last HbA _{1c} measurement, % (SD)	7.8 (1.8)	7.9 (1.9)	7.9 (2.0)	7.9 (1.9)	8.0 (1.9)	8.0 (1.8)	8.1 (1.9)
HbA _{1c} testing, n (%)	6116 (61.8)	12,492 (76.5)	9217 (80.4)	4401 (85.5)	8399 (90.0)	4952 (92.1)	5719 (92.9)
Frequency of testing of HbA _{1c} during past year	1.6 (1.2)	2.2 (1.4)	2.3 (1.4)	2.2 (1.5)	2.2 (1.8)	2.2 (2.0)	2.2 (1.7)

Mean values are presented unless otherwise stated

Percentages were calculated for patients with available data; these varied by each category/wave

Hypertension and dyslipidaemia were defined (yes/no) according to the attending physician