REFERENCES

- 1. Yau JW, Rogers SL, Kawasaki R, et al.; Meta-Analysis for Eye Disease (META-EYE) Study Group. Global prevalence and major risk factors of diabetic retinopathy. Diabetes Care 2012;35:556–564
- 2. Andersen N, Hjortdal, JØ, Schielke KC, et al. The Danish Registry of Diabetic Retinopathy. Clin Epidemiol 2016;8:613–619
- 3. Scanlon PH. The English National Screening Programme for diabetic retinopathy 2003-2016. Acta Diabetol 2017;54:515-525
- 4. Antonetti DA, Klein R, Gardner TW. Diabetic retinopathy. N Engl J Med 2012;366:1227–1239
- 5. American Diabetes Association. Economic costs of diabetes in the U.S. in 2017. Diabetes Care 2018;41:917–928
- 6. DCCT/EDIC Research Group, Aiello LP, Sun W, Das A, et al. Intensive diabetes therapy and ocular surgery in type 1 diabetes. N Engl J Med 2015;372:1722–1733
- 7. Diabetes Prevention Program Research Group. The prevalence of retinopathy in impaired glucose tolerance and recent-onset diabetes in the Diabetes Prevention Program. Diabet Med 2007;24:137–144
- 8. Girach A, Vignati L. Diabetic microvascular complications: can the presence of one predict the development of another? J Diabetes Complications 2006;20:228–237
- 9. Cheung N, Rogers S, Couper DJ, Klein R, Sharrett AR, Wong TY. Is diabetic retinopathy an independent risk factor for ischemic stroke? Stroke 2007;38:398–401
- 10. Xie J, Ikram MK, Cotch MF, et al. Association of diabetic macular edema and proliferative diabetic retinopathy with cardiovascular disease: a systematic review and meta-analysis. JAMA Ophthalmol 2017;135:586–593
- 11. Jeng CJ, Hsieh YT, Yang CM, Yang CH, Lin CL, Wang IJ. Development of diabetic retinopathy after cataract surgery. PLoS One 2018;13:e0202347
- 12. Stem MS, Hussain M, Lentz SI, et al. Differential reduction in corneal nerve fiber length in patients with type 1 or type 2 diabetes mellitus. J Diabetes Complications 2014;28:658–661
- 13. Petropoulos IN, Green P, Chan AW, et al. Corneal confocal microscopy detects neuropathy in patients with type 1 diabetes without retinopathy or microalbuminuria. PLoS One 2015;10:e0123517
- 14. Fang C, Leavitt JA, Hodge DO, Holmes JM, Mohney BG, Chen JJ. Incidence and etiologies of acquired third nerve palsy using a population-based method. JAMA Ophthalmol 2017;135:23–28
- 15. Shah AR, Van Horn AN, Verchinina L, et al. Blood pressure is associated with receiving intravitreal anti-vascular endothelial growth factor treatment in patients with diabetes. Ophthalmol Retina. Epub ahead of print on 2 February 2019. (doi: 10.1016/j.oret.2019.01.019)
- 16. Zhang L, Krzentowski G, Albert A, Lefebvre PJ. Risk of developing retinopathy in Diabetes Control and Complications Trial type 1 diabetic patients with good or poor metabolic control. Diabetes Care 2001;24:1275–1279
- 17. Chew EY, Davis MD, Danis RP, et al.; Action to Control Cardio-vascular Risk in Diabetes Eye Study Research Group. The effects of medical management on the progression of diabetic retinopathy in persons with type 2 diabetes: the Action to Control Cardiovascular Risk in Diabetes (ACCORD) Eye Study. Ophthalmology 2014;121:2443–2451
- 18. U.K. Prospective Diabetes Study Group. Intensive blood-glucose control with sulphonylureas or insulin compared with conventional treatment and risk of complications in patients with type 2 diabetes (UKPDS 33). Lancet 1998;352:837–853
- 19. DCCT Research Group. The effect of intensive treatment of diabetes on the development and progression of long-term complications in insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus. N Engl J Med 1993;329:977–986
- 20. Duckworth W, Abraira C, Moritz T, et al.; VADT Investigators. Glucose control and vascular complications in veterans with type 2 diabetes. N Engl J Med 2009;360:129–139
- 21. Wong TY, Cheung CM, Larsen M, Sharma S, Simó R. Diabetic retinopathy. Nat Rev Dis Primers 2016;2:16012
- 22. DCCT/EDIC Research Group; Lachin JM, Genuth S, Cleary P, Davis MD, Nathan DM. Retinopathy and nephropathy in patients with

- type 1 diabetes four years after a trial of intensive therapy. N Engl J Med 2000;342:381-389
- 23. ACCORDION Eye Study Group and ACCORDION Study Group. Persistent effects of intensive glycemic control on retinopathy in type 2 diabetes in the Action to Control Cardiovascular Risk in Diabetes (ACCORD) Follow-On Study. Diabetes Care 2016;39:1089–1100
- 24. Holman R.R., Paul SK, Bethel MA, Matthews DR, Neil HA. 10-year follow-up of intensive glucose control in type 2 diabetes. N Engl J Med 2008;359:1577–1589
- 25. American Diabetes Association. 6. Glycemic targets: Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes—2019. Diabetes Care 2019;42(Suppl. 1):S61–S70
- 26. Bain SC, Klufas MA, Ho A, Matthews DR. Worsening of diabetic retinopathy with rapid improvement in systemic glucose control: a review. Diabetes Obes Metab 2019;21:454–466
- 27. Feldman-Billard S, Larger É, Massin P; Standards for Screening and Surveillabce of Ocular Complications in People with Diabetes SFD Study Group. Early worsening of diabetic retinopathy after rapid improvement of blood glucose control in patients with diabetes. Diabetes Metab 2018;44:4–14
- 28. DCCT Research Group. Early worsening of diabetic retinopathy in the Diabetes Control and Complications Trial. Arch Ophthalmol 1998;116:874–886
- 29. Aiello LP, for the DCCT/EDIC Research Group. Diabetic retinopathy and other ocular findings in the Diabetes Control and Complications Trial/Epidemiology of Diabetes Interventions and Complications Study. Diabetes Care 2014;37:17–23
- 30. Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study Research Group. Grading diabetic retinopathy from stereoscopic color fundus photographs: an extension of the modified Airlie House classification. ETDRS report number 10. Ophthalmology 1991;98(Suppl. 5):786–806
- 31. Li Y, Ryu C, Munie M, et al. Association of metformin treatment with reduced severity of diabetic retinopathy in type 2 diabetic patients. J Diabetes Res 2018;2018:2801450
- 32. Oshitari T, Asaumi N, Watanabe M, Kumagai K, Mitamura Y. Severe macular edema induced by pioglitazone in a patient with diabetic retinopathy: a case study. Vasc Health Risk Manag 2008;4:1137–1140
- 33. Dicembrini I, Nreu B, Scatena A, et al. Microvascular effects of glucagon-like peptide-1 receptor agonists in type 2 diabetes: a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. Acta Diabetol 2017;54:933–941
- 34. Dorsey-Treviño EG, Contreras-Garza BM, González-González JG, et al. Systematic review and meta-analysis of the effect of SGLT-2 inhibitors on microvascular outcomes in patients with type 2 diabetes: a review protocol. BMJ Open 2018;8:e020692
- 35. Mieno H, Yoneda K, Yamazaki M, Sakai R, Sotozono C, Fukui M. The efficacy of sodium-glucose cotransporter 2 (SGLT2) inhibitors for the treatment of chronic diabetic macular oedema in vitrectomised eyes: a retrospective study. BMJ Open Ophthalmol 2018;3:e000130
- 36. Idris I, Warren G, Donnelly R. Association between thiazolidinedione treatment and risk of macular edema among patients with type 2 diabetes. Arch Intern Med 2012;172:1005–1011
- 37. Gower EW, Lovato JF, Ambrosius WT, et al.; ACCORD Study Group. Lack of longitudinal association between thiazolidinediones and incidence and progression of diabetic eye disease: the ACCORD Eye Study. Am J Ophthalmol 2018;187:138–147
- 38. Schrier RW, Estacio RO, Esler A, Mehler P. Effects of aggressive blood pressure control in normotensive type 2 diabetic patients on albuminuria, retinopathy and strokes. Kidney Int 2002;61:1086–1097
- 39. U.K. Prospective Diabetes Study Group. Tight blood pressure control and risk of macrovascular and microvascular complications in type 2 diabetes: UKPDS 38. BMJ 1998;317:703–713
- 40. Giusti C, Forte R, Vingolo EM, Gargiulo P. Is acetazolamide effective in the treatment of diabetic macular edema? A pilot study. Int Ophthalmol 2001;24:79–88
- 41. Estacio RO, McFarling E, Biggerstaff S, Jeffers BW, Johnson D, Schrier RW. Overt albuminuria predicts diabetic retinopathy in Hispanics with NIDDM. Am J Kidney Dis 1998;31:947–953
- 42. Chung YR, Park SW, Choi SY, et al. Association of statin use and hypertriglyceridemia with diabetic macular edema in patients with type 2 diabetes and diabetic retinopathy. Cardiovasc Diabetol 2017;16:4

- 43. Knickelbein JE, Abbott AB, Chew EY. Fenofibrate and diabetic retinopathy. Curr Diab Rep 2016;16:90
- 44. Hwang H, Chae JB, Kim JY, Moon BG, Kim DY. Changes in optical coherence tomography findings in patients with chronic renal failure undergoing dialysis for the first time. Retina. Epub ahead of print on 30 August 2018 (doi: 10.1097/IAE.00000000000002312)
- 45. Ong SS, Thomas AS, Fekrat S. Improvement of recalcitrant diabetic macular edema after peritoneal dialysis. Ophthalmic Surg Lasers Imaging Retina 2017;48:834–837
- 46. Theodossiadis PG, Theodoropoulou S, Neamonitou G, et al. Hemodialysis-induced alterations in macular thickness measured by optical coherence tomography in diabetic patients with end-stage renal disease. Ophthalmologica 2012;227:90–94
- 47. Ciardella AP. Partial resolution of diabetic macular oedema after systemic treatment with furosemide. Br J Ophthalmol 2004;88:1224–1225
- 48. American Diabetes Association. 4. Comprehensive medical evaluation and assessment of comorbidities: *Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes—2019*. Diabetes Care 2019;42(Suppl. 1):S34–S45
- 49. Gorman DM, le Roux CW, Docherty NG. The effect of bariatric surgery on diabetic retinopathy: good, bad, or both? Diabetes Metab J 2016;40:354–364
- 50. Richardson P, Hulpus A, Idris I. Short-term impact of bariatric surgery on best-corrected distance visual acuity and diabetic retinopathy progression. Obes Surg 2018;28:3711–3713
- 51. Praidou A, Harris M, Niakas D, Labiris G. Physical activity and its correlation to diabetic retinopathy. J Diabetes Complications 2017;31:456–461
- 52. Loprinzi PD, Edwards MK, Frith E. Review of the literature examining the association between physical activity and retinopathy. Phys Sportsmed 2018;46:123–128
- 53. Kassoff A, Catalano RA, Mehu M. Vitreous hemorrhage and the Valsalva maneuver in proliferative diabetic retinopathy. Retina 1988:8:174–176
- 54. Androudi S, Ahmed M, Brazitikos P, Foster CS. Valsalva retinopathy: diagnostic challenges in a patient with pars-planitis. Acta Ophthalmol Scand 2005;83:256–257
- 55. Tan NYQ, Chew M, Tham YC, et al. Associations between sleep duration, sleep quality and diabetic retinopathy. PLoS One 2018;13:e0196399
- 56. Altaf QA, Dodson P, Ali A, et al. Obstructive sleep apnea and retinopathy in patients with type 2 diabetes: a longitudinal study. Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2017;196:892–900
- 57. Cai X, Chen Y, Yang W, Gao X, Han X, Ji L. The association of smoking and risk of diabetic retinopathy in patients with type 1 and type 2 diabetes: a meta-analysis. Endocrine 2018;62:299–306
- 58. Martin-Merino E, Fortuny J, Rivero-Ferrer E, Lind M, Garcia-Rodriguez LA. Risk factors for diabetic macular oedema in type 2 diabetes: a case-control study in a United Kingdom primary care setting. Prim Care Diabetes 2017;11:288–296
- 59. Bergerhoff K, Clar C, Richter B. Aspirin in diabetic retinopathy: a systematic review. Endocrinol Metab Clin North Am 2002;31:779–793
- 60. Shi Y, Tham YC, Cheung N, et al. Is aspirin associated with diabetic retinopathy? The Singapore Epidemiology of Eye Disease (SEED) study. PLoS One 2017;12:e0175966
- 61. DCCT Research Group. Effect of pregnancy on microvascular complications in the Diabetes Control and Complications Trial. Diabetes Care 2000;23:1084–1091
- 62. Axer-Siegel R, Hod M, Fink-Cohen S, et al. Diabetic retinopathy during pregnancy. Ophthalmology 1996;103:1815–1819
- 63. Chew EY, Mills JL, Metzger BE, et al. Metabolic control and progression of retinopathy: the Diabetes in Early Pregnancy Study. National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Diabetes in Early Pregnancy Study. Diabetes Care 1995;18:631–637
- 64. American Diabetes Association. 11. Microvascular complications and foot care: *Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes—2019*. Diabetes Care 2019;42(Suppl. 1):S124–S138

- 65. Tang J, Li T, Li P, et al. Early assessment of the risk factors for diabetic retinopathy can reduce the risk of peripheral arterial and cardiovascular diseases in type 2 diabetes. Ophthalmic Res 2018;59:221–227
- 66. Scott A, Bressler N, Ffolkes S, Wittenborn JS, Jorkasky J. Public attitudes about eye and vision health. JAMA Ophthalmol 2016;134:1111–1118
- 67. National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Disease. Diabetes statistics. Available from www.niddk.nih.gov/health-information/health-statistics/diabetes-statistics. Accessed 31 January 2019
- 68. National Eye Institute. Cataracts. Available from nei.nih.gov/eyedata/cataract. Accessed 31 January 2019
- 69. Michael R, Bron AJ. The ageing lens and cataract: a model of normal and pathological ageing. Philos Trans R Soc Lond B Biol Sci 2011;366:1278–1292
- 70. Javadi M, Zarei-Ghanavati S. Cataracts in diabetic patients: a review article. J Ophthalmic Vis Res 2008;3:52–65
- 71. Kinoshita JH, Fukushi S, Kador P, Merola LO. Aldose reductase in diabetic complications of the eye. Metabolism 1979;28 (Suppl. 1)462–469
- 72. Becker C, Schneider C, Aballéa S, et al. Cataract in patients with diabetes mellitus: incidence rates in the UK and risk factors. Eye (Lond) 2018;32:1028–1035
- 73. Lindstrom R. Thoughts on cataract surgery: 2015. Review of Ophthalmology 9 March 2015. Available from www.reviewofophthalmology. com/article/thoughts-on--cataract-surgery-2015. Accessed 24 January 2019
- 74. Davis G. The evolution of cataract surgery. Mo Med 2016;113:58-62
- 75. Steinle NC, Lampen SIR, Wykoff CC. Editorial: the intersection of diabetes mellitus and cataract surgery: current state of management. Ophthalmol Retina 2018;2:83–85
- 76. Wu S, Tong N, Pan L, et al. Retrospective analyses of potential risk factors for posterior capsule opacification after cataract surgery. J Ophthalmol 2018;2018:9089285
- 77. Herrinton LJ, Shorstein NH, Paschal JF, et al. Comparative effectiveness of antibiotic prophylaxis in cataract surgery. Ophthalmology 2016;123:287–294
- 78. Sohn EH, van Dijk HW, Jiao C, et al. Retinal neurodegeneration may precede microvascular changes characteristic of diabetic retinopathy in diabetes mellitus. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 2016;113:E2655–E2664
- 79. Gardner TW, Davila JR. The neurovascular unit and the pathophysiologic basis of diabetic retinopathy. Graefes Arch Clin Exp Ophthalmol 2017;255:1–6
- 80. van Dijk HW, Verbraak FD, Kok PH, et al. Early neurodegeneration in the retina of type 2 diabetic patients. Invest Ophthalmol Vis Sci 2012;53:2715–2719
- 81. Sun JK, Radwan SH, Soliman AZ, et al. Neural retinal disorganization as a robust marker of visual acuity in current and resolved diabetic macular edema. Diabetes 2015;64:2560–2570
- 82. Fante RJ, Gardner TW, Sundstrom JM. Current and future management of diabetic retinopathy: a personalized evidence-based approach. Diabetes Manag 2013;3:481–494
- 83. Klein R, Knudtson MD, Lee KE, Gangnon R, Klein BE. The Wisconsin Epidemiologic Study of Diabetic Retinopathy XXIII: the twenty-five-year incidence of macular edema in persons with type 1 diabetes. Ophthalmology 2009;116:497–503
- 84. Kotoula MG, Koukoulis GN, Zintzaras E, Karabatsas CH, and Chatzoulis DZ. Metabolic control of diabetes is associated with an improved response of diabetic retinopathy to panretinal photocoagulation. Diabetes Care 2005;28:2454–2457
- 85. Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study Research Group. Photocoagulation for diabetic macular edema. Early Treatment Diabetic Retinopathy Study report number 1. Arch Ophthalmol 1985;103:1796–1806
- 86. Brown DM, Nguyen QD, Marcus DM, et al.; RIDE and RISE Research Group. Long-term outcomes of ranibizumab therapy for diabetic macular edema: the 36-month results from two phase III trials: RISE and RIDE. Ophthalmology 2013;120:2013–2022
- 87. Heier JS, Korobelnik JF, Brown DM, et al. Intravitreal aflibercept for diabetic macular edema: 148-week results from the VISTA and VIVID studies. Ophthalmology 2016;123:2376–2385

- 88. Diabetic Retinopathy Clinical Research Network, Wells JA, Glassman AR, Ayala AR, et al. Aflibercept, bevacizumab, or ranibizumab for diabetic macular edema. N Engl J Med 2015;372:1193–1203
- 89. Boyer DS, Yoon YH, Belfort R Jr, et al.; Ozurdex MEAD Study Group. Three-year, randomized, sham-controlled trial of dexamethasone intravitreal implant in patients with diabetic macular edema. Ophthalmology 2014;121:1904–1914
- 90. Campochiaro PA, Brown DM, Pearson A, et al.; FAME Study Group. Sustained delivery fluocinolone acetonide vitreous inserts provide benefit for at least 3 years in patients with diabetic macular edema. Ophthalmology 2012;119:2125–2132
- 91. Writing Committee for the UK Age-Related Macular Degeneration EMR User Group. The neovascular age-related macular degeneration database: multicenter study of 92,976 ranibizumab injections: report 1: visual acuity. Ophthalmology 2014;121:1092–1101
- 92. Ho AC, Albini TA, Brown DM, Boyer DS, Regillo CD, Heier JS. The potential importance of detection of neovascular age-related macular degeneration when visual acuity is relatively good. JAMA Ophthalmol 2017;135:268–273
- 93. Nguyen QD, Brown DM, Marcus DM, et al.; RISE and RIDE Research Group. Ranibizumab for diabetic mecular edema: results from 2 phase III randomized trials: RISE and RIDE. Ophthalmology 2012;119:789–801
- 94. Korobelnik JF, Do DV, Schmidt-Erfurth U, et al. Intravitreal aflibercept for diabetic macular edema. Ophthalmology 2014;121:2247–2254
- 95. Wells JA, Glassman AR, Ayala AR, et al.; Diabetic Retinopathy Clinical Research Network. Affibercept, bevacizumab, or ranibizumab for diabetic macular edema: two-year results from a comparative effectiveness randomized clinical trial. Ophthalmology 2016;123:1351–1359
- 96. Bressler NM, Beaulieu WT, Glassman AR, et al.; Diabetic Retinopathy Clinical Research Network. Persistent macular thickening following intravitreous aflibercept, bevacizumab, or ranibizumab for central-involved diabetic macular edema with vision impairment: a secondary analysis of a randomized clinical trial. JAMA Ophthalmol 2018;136:257–269
- 97. Maturi RK, Glassman AR, Liu D, et al.; Diabetic Retinopathy Clinical Research Network. Effect of adding dexamethasone to continued ranibizumab treatment in patients with persistent diabetic macular edema: a DRCR Network phase 2 randomized clinical trial. JAMA Ophthalmol 2018;136:29–38
- 98. Boyer DS, Nguyen QD, Brown DM, Basu K, Ehrlich JS; RIDE and RISE Research Group. Outcomes with as-needed ranibizumab after initial monthly therapy: long-term outcomes of the phase III RIDE and RISE trials. Ophthalmology 2015;122:2504–2513
- 99. Wykoff CC, Ou WC, Khurana RN, Brown DM, Lloyd Clark W, Boyer DS; ENDURANCE Study Group. Long-term outcomes with as-needed aflibercept in diabetic macular oedema: 2-year outcomes of the ENDURANCE extension study. Br J Ophthalmol 2018;102:631–636
- 100. Diabetic Retinopathy Study Research Group. Preliminary report on effects of photocoagulation therapy. Am J Ophthalmol 1976;81:383–396
- 101. Gross JG, Glassman AR, Liu D, et al.; Diabetic Retinopathy Clinical Research Network. Five-year outcomes of panretinal photocoagulation vs intravitreous ranibizumab for proliferative diabetic retinopathy: a randomized clinical trial. JAMA Ophthalmol 2018;136:1138–1148
- 102. Ip MS, Domalpally A, Hopkins JJ,Wong P, Ehrlich JS. Long-term effects of ranibizumab on diabetic retinopathy severity and progression. Arch Ophthalmol 2012;130:1145–1152
- 103. Wykoff CC, Chakravarthy U, Campochiaro PA, Bailey C, Green K, Cunha-Vaz J. Long-term effects of intravitreal 0.19 mg fluocinolone acetonide implant on progression and regression of diabetic retinopathy. Ophthalmology 2017;124:440–449
- 104. Wykoff CC, Eichenbaum DA, Roth DB, Hill L, Fung AE, Haskova Z. Ranibizumab induces regression of diabetic retinopathy in most patients at high risk of progression to proliferative diabetic retinopathy. Ophthalmol Retina 2018;2:997–1009
- 105. Campochiaro PA, Wykoff CC, Shapiro H, Rubio RG, Ehrlich JS.

- Neutralization of vascular endothelial growth factor slows progression of retinal nonperfusion in patients with diabetic macular edema. Ophthalmology 2014;121:1783–1789
- 106. ClinicalTrials.gov. Study of the efficacy and safety of intravitreal (IVT) aflibercept for the improvement of moderately severe to severe nonproliferative diabetic retinopathy (NPDR) (PANOR AMA). Available from clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02718326. Accessed 25 January 2019
- 107. ClinicalTrials.gov. Anti-VEGF treatment for prevention of PDR/DME. Available from clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02634333. Accessed 25 January 2019
- 108. Wallick CJ, Hansen RN, Campbell J, Kiss S, Kowalski JW, Silluvan SD. Comorbidity and health care resource use among commercially insured non-elderly patients with diabetic macular edema. Ophthalmic Surg Lasers Imaging Retina 2015;46:744–751
- 109. Holekamp NM, Campbell J, Almony A, et al. Vision outcomes following anti-vascular endothelial growth factor treatment of diabetic macular edema in clinical practice. Am J Ophthalmol 2018;191:83–91
- 110. Obeid A, Gao X, Ali FS, et al. Loss to follow-up in patients with proliferative diabetic retinopathy after panretinal photocoagulation or intravitreal anti-VEGF injections. Ophthalmology 2018;125:1386–1392
- 111. American Diabetes Association. 5. Lifestyle Management: Standards of Medical Care in Diabetes—2019. Diabetes Care 2019;42(Suppl. 1):S46–S60
- 112. Hendrieckx C, Halliday JA, Beeney LJ, Speight J. Diabetes and Emotional Health: A Handbook for Health Professionals Supporting Adults with Type 1 or Type 2 Diabetes. Canberra, Australia, National Diabetes Services Scheme, 2016
- 113. Powers MA, Bardsley J, Cypress M, et al. Diabetes self-management education and support in type 2 diabetes: a joint position statement of the American Diabetes Association, the American Association of Diabetes Educators, and the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics. Diabetes Care 2015;38:1372–1382
- 114. Ferrari AJ, Somerville AJ, Baxter AJ, et al. Global variation in the prevalence and incidence of major depressive disorder: a systematic review of the epidemiological literature. Psychol Med 2013;43:471–481
- 115. Nicolucci A, Kovacs Burns K, Holt RI, et al.; DAWN2 Study Group. Diabetes Attitudes, Wishes and Needs Second Study (DAWN2): cross-national benchmarking of diabetes-related psychosocial outcomes for people with diabetes. Diabet Med 2013;30:767–777
- 116. National Eye Institute. Health education leads to more eye exams in group at risk for vision loss. Available from nei.nih.gov/news/pressreleases/morexam. Accessed 29 January 2019
- 117. Dickinson JK, Guzman SJ, Maryniuk MD, et al. The use of language in diabetes care and education. Diabetes Care 2017;40:1790–1799
- 118. Wardian JL. Diabetes cannot be controlled, but it can be managed. Clin Diabetes 2017;35:329–330
- 119. NHS England. *Language Matters: Language and Diabetes*. Available from www.england.nhs.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/language-matters.pdf. Access 29 January 2019
- 120. Dickinson JK, Maryniuk MD. Building therapeutic relationships: choosing words that put people first. Clin Diabetes 2017;35:51–54
- 121. Solomon SD, Chew E, Duh EJ, et al. Diabetic retinopathy: a position statement by the American Diabetes Association. Diabetes Care 2017;40:412–418
- 122. Aiello LP, Gardner TW, King GL, et al. Diabetic retinopathy. Diabetes Care 1998;21:143–156
- 123. An J, Niu F, Turpcu A, Raiput Y, Cheetham TC. Adherence to the American Diabetes Association retinal screening guidelines for population with diabetes in the United States. Ophthalmic Epidemiol 2018;25:257–265
- 124. Prentki M, Nolan CJ. Islat beta cell failure in type 2 diabetes. J Clin Invest 2006;116:1802–1812
- 125. Chen X, Seth RK, Rao VS, Huang JJ, Adelman RA. Effects of music therapy on intravitreal injections: a randomized clinical trial. J Ocul Pharmacol Ther 2012;28:414–419