The Bangladesh D-Magic Trial: Diabetes Mellitus Action through Groups or Information for better Control
Faridpur: epidemiology

- Very limited knowledge and understanding of diabetes
  - ~2/3 unaware of any causes or ways to prevent diabetes

- Large burden of risk factors
  - >70% with 3+ NCD risk factors

- 1 in 3 adults with intermediate hyperglycaemia or diabetes

- 3 in 4 diabetics unaware of their status

*BMJ Glob Health 2018;3:e000787
BMJ Glob Health 2018;3:e000891*
Interventions: mHealth Messages

- 122 messages
- Approx. 9000 subscribers
- 82% delivery (~51% of all adults)

Jennings et al. 2018 Global Health Action 12(1): 1550736
Did it work?
**PREVALENCE**

Relative difference:  0.36 (0.27-0.48)

Absolute difference:  -20.7 (-26.7—14.1)

**INCIDENCE**

0.39 (0.24-0.65)

-8.7 (-14.0 – -3.5)

*Lancet Diabetes & Endo.* 2019 7(3) 200-212
How did it work?
So how did the intervention work?
The effect of community groups and mobile phone messages on the prevention and control of diabetes in rural Bangladesh: study protocol for a three-arm cluster randomised controlled trial

Protocol of economic evaluation and equity impact analysis of mHealth and community groups for prevention and control of diabetes in rural Bangladesh in a three-arm cluster randomised controlled trial

Diabetes knowledge and care practices among adults in rural Bangladesh: a cross-sectional survey

Developing a theory-driven contextually relevant mHealth intervention

Participatory learning and action to address type 2 diabetes in rural Bangladesh: a qualitative process evaluation

Gendered perceptions of physical activity and diabetes in rural Bangladesh: a qualitative study to inform mHealth and community mobilization interventions

Implementation and fidelity of a participatory learning and action cycle intervention to prevent and control type 2 diabetes in rural Bangladesh

Community groups or mobile phone messaging to prevent and control type 2 diabetes and intermediate hyperglycaemia in Bangladesh (DMagic): a cluster-randomised controlled trial

Distribution of diabetes, hypertension and non-communicable disease risk factors among adults in rural Bangladesh: a cross-sectional survey