

References

This is the reference list to the ACE Clinical Guideline “Managing pre-diabetes – a growing health concern”.

1. Epidemiology and Disease Control Division, Ministry of Health, Singapore. National Health Survey. 2010. Available from: www.moh.gov.sg/resources-statistics/reports/national-health-survey-2010 [Accessed on 3 June 2021].
2. Wong MS, Gu K, Heng D, et al. The Singapore impaired glucose tolerance follow-up study: does the ticking clock go backward as well as forward? *Diabetes Care*. 2003;26(11):3024-3030.
3. Barry E, Roberts S, Oke J, et al. Efficacy and effectiveness of screen and treat policies in prevention of type 2 diabetes: systematic review and meta-analysis of screening tests and interventions. *BMJ*. 2017;356:i6538.
4. The Diabetes Prevention Program Research Group. The 10-year cost-effectiveness of lifestyle intervention or metformin for diabetes prevention: an intent-to-treat analysis of the DPP/DPPOS. *Diabetes Care*. 2012;35(4):723-730.
5. Png ME and Yoong JSY. Evaluating the cost-effectiveness of lifestyle modification versus metformin therapy for the prevention of diabetes in Singapore. *PLoS One*. 2014;9(9):e107225.
6. Piatti P, Setola E, Galluccio E, et al. Smoking is associated with impaired glucose regulation and a decrease in insulin sensitivity and the disposition index in first-degree relatives of type 2 diabetes subjects independently of the presence of metabolic syndrome. *Acta Diabetol*. 2014;51(5):793-799.
7. Gilis-Januszewska A, Szybinski Z, Kissimova-Skarbek K, et al. Prevention of type 2 diabetes by lifestyle intervention in primary health care setting in Poland: Diabetes in Europe Prevention using Lifestyle, physical Activity and Nutritional intervention (DE-PLAN) project. *Br J Diabetes Vasc Dis*. 2011;11(4):198-203.
8. Pan XR, Li GW, Hu YH, et al. Effects of diet and exercise in preventing NIDDM in people with impaired glucose tolerance. The Da Qing IGT and Diabetes Study. *Diabetes Care*. 1997;20(4):537-544.
9. Knowler WC, Barrett-Connor E, Fowler SE, et al. Reduction in the incidence of type 2 diabetes with lifestyle intervention or metformin. *N Engl J Med*. 2002;346(6):393-403.
10. Lindstrom J, Ilanne-Parikka P, Peltonen M, et al. Sustained reduction in the incidence of type 2 diabetes by lifestyle intervention: follow-up of the Finnish Diabetes Prevention Study. *Lancet*. 2006;368(9548):1673-1679.
11. Lindstrom J, Peltonen M, Eriksson JG, et al. Improved lifestyle and decreased diabetes risk over 13 years: long-term follow-up of the randomised Finnish Diabetes Prevention Study (DPS). *Diabetologia*. 2013;56(2):284-293.
12. Ramachandran A, Snehalatha C, Mary S, et al. The Indian Diabetes Prevention Programme shows that lifestyle modification and metformin prevent type 2 diabetes in Asian Indian subjects with impaired glucose tolerance (IDPP-1). *Diabetologia*. 2006;49(2):289-297.
13. Stevens JW, Khunti K, Harvey R, et al. Preventing the progression to type 2 diabetes mellitus in adults at high risk: a systematic review and network meta-analysis of lifestyle, pharmacological and surgical interventions. *Diabetes Res Clin Pract*. 2015;107(3):320-331.
14. Baker MK, Simpson K, Lloyd B, et al. Behavioral strategies in diabetes prevention programs: a systematic review of randomized controlled trials. *Diabetes Res Clin Pract*. 2011;91(1):1-12.
15. Weber MB, Ranjani H, Staimetz LR, et al. The stepwise approach to diabetes prevention: results from the D-CLIP randomized controlled trial. *Diabetes Care*. 2016;39(10):1760-1767.
16. The Diabetes Prevention Program Research Group. Long-term effects of lifestyle intervention or metformin on diabetes development and microvascular complications over 15-year follow-up: the Diabetes Prevention Program Outcomes Study. *Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol*. 2015;3(11):866-875.
17. Hu R, Li Y, Lv Q, et al. Acarbose monotherapy and type 2 diabetes prevention in Eastern and Western prediabetes: an ethnicity-specific meta-analysis. *Clin Ther*. 2015;37(8):1798-1812.
18. Van de Laar FA, Lucassen PLBJ, Akkermans RP, et al. Alpha-glucosidase inhibitors for people with impaired glucose tolerance or impaired fasting blood glucose. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev*. 2006;18(4):CD005061. doi: 10.1002/14651858