

- Clinical inertia is defined as the failure to establish appropriate targets and escalate treatment to achieve treatment goals.
- It accounts for a significant proportion of failure to achieve targets in the management of diabetes.
- It potentially contributes to up to 200,000 adverse diabetes related outcomes per year.
- Good education, clear treatment strategy and more time for interaction between physician and patients appears to reduce clinical inertia by observing the “placebo effect” of clinical trials.
- More work is required to determine whether these elements can benefit patients in real-life health care setting.

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