

THE CONTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY IN DIABETES

WHAT IS DIABETES

Diabetes is a **chronic disease** that occurs when the pancreas does **not produce enough insulin** and leads to a **metabolic disorder** where bloodsugar levels (glucose) are higher than they should be.

TYPES OF DIABETES

Type 1

Usually diagnosed in children, teenagers and young adults

Type 2

Known as adult-onset diabetes, it is the most common form

Gestational

Happens when insulin does not work properly during pregnancy

DID YOU KNOW?

Half of all people with diabetes don't know that they have it!

RISK FACTORS



Unhealthy diet



Sedentary way of life



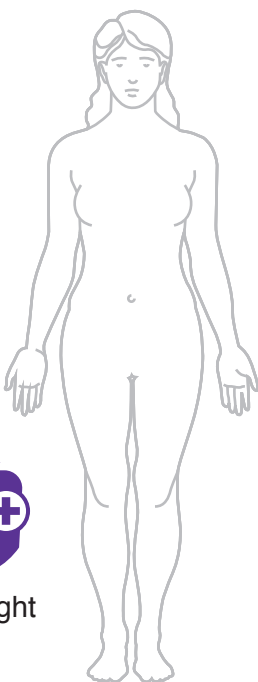
Overweight



Family history



Lack of exercise



NUMBERS

387 million people are affected by diabetes



1 person in 12 has diabetes in the world

The prevalence of the disease is **8.3%** worldwide

46.3% of people with diabetes are not diagnosed



50/50 gender ratio: men and women are equally affected

Most patients are between **40 & 59 years old**

We expect an increase of **205 million** people with diabetes by 2035

2014 Global data from the International Diabetes Federation (IDF)

SIGNS & SYMPTOMS



Excessive thirst

Lack of energy



Slow healing of wounds



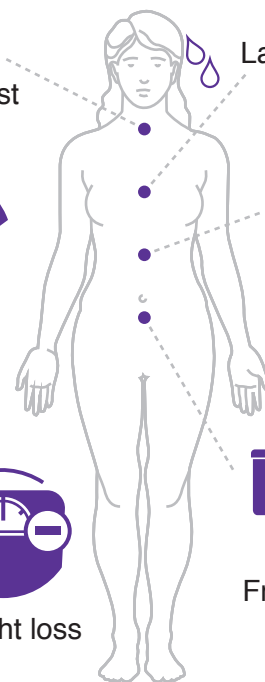
Increased appetite



Weight loss



Frequent urination



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COMPLICATIONS



Eye damage



Diabetic neuropathy



Oral diseases



Cardiovascular diseases



Kidney damage



Sexual dysfunction



Peripheral vascular disease



Diabetic foot disease

COSTS OF DIABETES

The global health spending for treating and managing diabetes-induced complications reached 600 billion Euros in 2014.

Addressing the risk factors of Type 2 diabetes that are avoidable would save 11% of global health spending.

Up to 70% of cases of Type 2 diabetes could be prevented or slowed down with a healthy lifestyle.

Source: International Diabetes Federation

TECHNOLOGY SOLUTIONS

available for diabetes:

“A small investment makes a big difference”

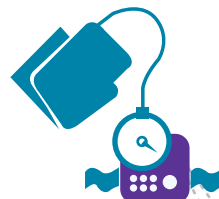
Arterial ultrasound scan



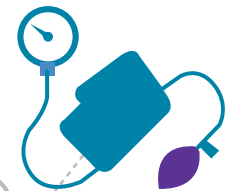
Retinography



Ambulatory blood pressure monitoring (ABPM)



Home blood pressure monitoring (HBPM)



Continuous glucose monitoring (CGM)



Continuous subcutaneous insulin infusion (CSII)



Diabetic neuropathy evaluation



Telemedicine applied to diabetes care: computerised data management

