Brazil

Mortality

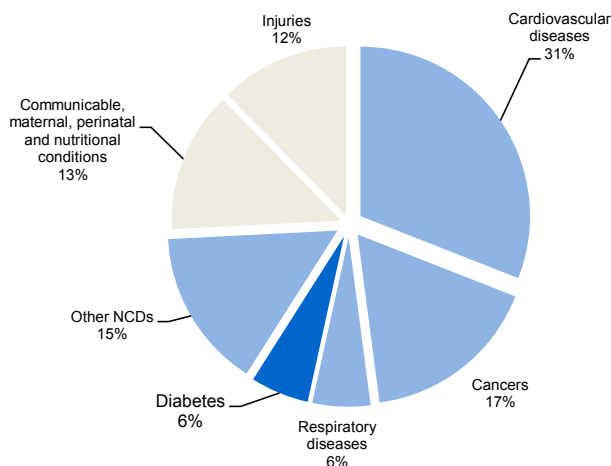### Number of diabetes deaths

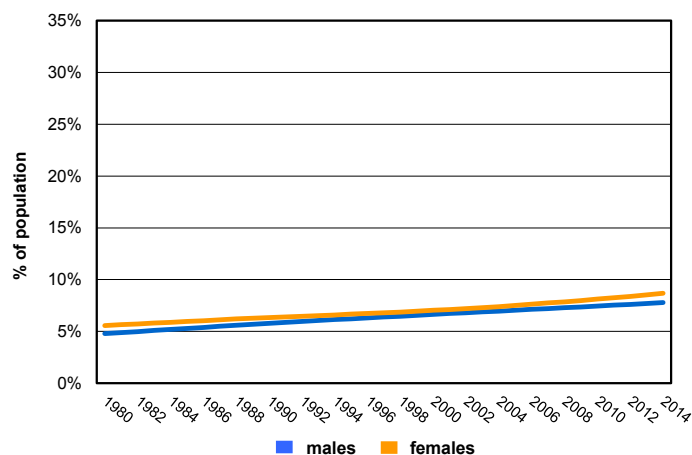|	*males*	*females*
ages 30–69	15 000	14 900
ages 70+	16 900	25 900

Number of deaths attributable to high blood glucose

	males	*females*
ages 30–69	24 200	21 100
ages 70+	25 200	36 100

Proportional mortality (% of total deaths, all ages)

Injuries 12%
Cardiovascular diseases 31%
Communicable, maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions 13%
Other NCDs 15%
Diabetes 6%
Respiratory diseases 6%
Cancers 17%

Trends in age-standardized prevalence of diabetes

males   females

Prevalence of diabetes and related risk factors

	males	females	total
Diabetes	7.4%	8.8%	8.1%
Overweight	55.3%	53.2%	54.2%
Obesity	17.2%	22.9%	20.1%
Physical inactivity	24.9%	29.4%	27.2%

National response to diabetes

Policies, guidelines and monitoring

Operational policy/strategy/action plan for diabetes	*Yes*
Operational policy/strategy/action plan to reduce overweight and obesity	*Yes*
Operational policy/strategy/action plan to reduce physical inactivity	*Yes*
Evidence-based national diabetes guidelines/protocols/standards	*Available and fully implemented*
Standard criteria for referral of patients from primary care to higher level of care	*Available and fully implemented*
Diabetes registry	*No*
Recent national risk factor survey in which blood glucose was measured	*Yes*

Availability of medicines, basic technologies and procedures in the public health sector

Medicines in primary care facilities

Insulin	●
Metformin	●
Sulphonylurea	●

Procedures

Retinal photocoagulation	●
Renal replacement therapy by dialysis	●
Renal replacement therapy by transplantation	●

Basic technologies in primary care facilities

Blood glucose measurement	●
Oral glucose tolerance test	○
HbA1c test	●
Dilated fundus examination	●
Foot vibration perception by tuning fork	○
Foot vascular status by Doppler	○
Urine strips for glucose and ketone measurement	●

○ = not generally available   ● = generally available

World Health Organization – Diabetes country profiles, 2016.