## Mortality

### Number of diabetes deaths

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30–69</td>
<td>1 820</td>
<td>940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70+</td>
<td>7 150</td>
<td>10 800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Number of deaths attributable to high blood glucose

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30–69</td>
<td>3 250</td>
<td>1 280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70+</td>
<td>13 600</td>
<td>18 700</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Proportional mortality (% of total deaths, all ages)

- Diabetes: 4%
- Respiratory diseases: 5%
- Cancers: 29%
- Cardiovascular diseases: 37%
- Other NCDs: 17%

## Trends in age-standardized prevalence of diabetes

![Graph showing trends in age-standardized prevalence of diabetes]

## Prevalence of diabetes and related risk factors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Factor</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diabetes</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>7.4%</td>
<td>8.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight</td>
<td>68.7%</td>
<td>59.5%</td>
<td>64.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obesity</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
<td>23.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical inactivity</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
<td>41.3%</td>
<td>35.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 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 partially 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: No

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

### Medicines in primary care facilities

- Insulin
- Metformin
- Sulphonylurea

### 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

〇 = not generally available  ● = generally available