



From Curiosity to Discovery

International Research & Development Press Conference

DIABETES FACTS AND FIGURES

1. Prevalence and Incidence
2. Mortality and Complications
3. Economic Burden
4. Developing vs Developed World

1. Prevalence and Incidence

- More than 180 million adults were living with diabetes globally¹
 - In 2003, the total was 194 million²
 - By 2030, the figure is expected to rise to 366 million³
 - Type 2 diabetes accounts for approximately 90 percent of all diabetes cases¹
- Two people develop diabetes every ten seconds⁴
- One in three Americans born today will develop type 2 diabetes in their lifetime⁵
- At least 50 percent of all people with diabetes are unaware of their condition. In some countries this figure may reach 80 percent⁴
- Up to 80 percent of type 2 diabetes is preventable by adopting a healthy diet and increasing physical activity⁴
- The highest rate of diabetes prevalence is in North America (9.2 percent) followed by Europe (8.4 percent)²
- In 2007, the five countries with the largest numbers of people with diabetes were:⁴
 - India (40.9 million)
 - China (39.8 million)
 - United States (19.2 million)
 - Russia (9.6 million)
 - Germany (7.4 million)
- In 2007, the five countries with the highest diabetes prevalence in the adult population were:⁴
 - Nauru (30.7 percent)
 - United Arab Emirates (19.5 percent)
 - Saudi Arabia (16.7 percent)
 - Bahrain (15.2 percent)
 - Kuwait (14.4 percent)

2. Mortality and Complications

- Every 10 seconds a person dies from diabetes-related causes⁴
- Diabetes is the fourth leading cause of global death by disease⁴

- Each year diabetes accounts for 3.8 million deaths⁴
 - An even greater number die from cardiovascular disease made worse by diabetes-related lipid disorders and hypertension⁴
- Diabetes is responsible for approximately six percent of total global mortality, about the same as HIV/AIDS⁶
- The total number of diabetes deaths is expected to increase by more than 50 percent over the next decade¹
- Cardiovascular disease is the major cause of death in diabetes, accounting for approximately 50 percent of all diabetes fatalities¹
- On average, people with type 2 diabetes will die 5-10 years before people without diabetes⁴
 - People with type 2 diabetes are more than twice as likely to have a heart attack or stroke as people who do not have diabetes⁴
- 10 to 20 percent of people with diabetes die of renal failure¹
- More than 2.5 million people worldwide are affected by diabetic retinopathy – the leading cause of vision loss in adults of working age in industrialised countries⁴

3. Economic Burden

- In 2007, the world spent at least US\$ 232 billion to treat and prevent diabetes and its complications⁶
 - By 2025, this lower-bound estimate will exceed US\$ 302.5 billion⁶
- The World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that diabetes, heart disease and stroke together will cost about:⁶
 - \$555.7 billion in lost national income in China over the next 10 years
 - \$303.2 billion in the Russian Federation
 - \$333.6 billion in India
 - \$49.2 billion in Brazil
 - \$2.5 billion even in a very poor country like Tanzania
- World treatment costs for diabetes are growing more quickly than the world population⁶

4. Developing vs. Developed World

- By 2025, the largest increases in diabetes prevalence will take place in developing countries⁴
- Almost 80 percent of diabetes deaths occur in low and middle-income countries¹
- Studies recently carried out in Zambia, Mali and Mozambique highlight a stark reality:⁶
 - A person requiring insulin for survival in Zambia will live an average of 11 years
 - A person requiring insulin for survival in Mali will live an average 30 months
 - A person requiring insulin for survival in Mozambique will live an average 12 months
- In Latin America, families pay 40-60 percent of diabetes care costs out of their own pockets⁶
- In India, the poorest people with diabetes spend an average of 25 percent of their income on private care⁶
- More than 80 percent of expenditures for medical care for diabetes are made in the world's economically richest countries⁶
 - Less than 20 percent of expenditures are made in the middle- and low-income countries, where 80 percent of people with diabetes will soon live⁶
- The United States is home to about 8 percent of diabetes patients but spends more than 50 percent of all global expenditure for diabetes care⁶
 - Europe accounts for another quarter of spending on diabetes care⁶
- The disparity in spending for diabetes care between the industrialised countries and the rest of the world continues to increase⁶

References

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