

Second Edition

The Policy Puzzle: Is Europe Making Progress?

**Defining the Need: Creating Awareness
and Understanding of Diabetes**

**9th December 2008
Oxford, United Kingdom**

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Anne-Marie Felton, FEND**



**International Diabetes Federation
European Region**

F E N D
Federation of European Nurses in Diabetes

Significance of National Diabetes Plans

Existence of national diabetes plan

Indication that diabetes is a government priority

Measures/funding to address disease and its complications

**1989
St Vincent
Declaration**

Recognises importance of national plans

Signed by most countries in the EU

Supported by WHO Europe

Commitment to multiple initiatives against diabetes

Many countries failed to fulfil key requirement: national plans

Subsequent declarations: Council of EU, MEPs, UN

Global consensus on importance of national plans

Has this had an effect?

The Diabetes Policy Puzzle: Towards Benchmarking in the EU25

Explosion in diabetes incidence demands urgent action

Need for benchmarks to assess diabetes policies in Europe

Assess policies for prevention, screening and care

Provide strong evidence

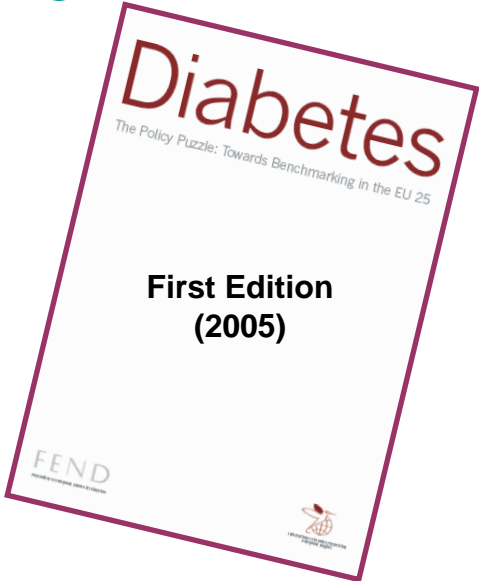
Demonstrate the need to address diabetes through targeted policy action

Identify best practice

Raise standards of care

The Diabetes Policy Puzzle: Towards Benchmarking in the EU25

**2005: IDF Europe and FEND carry out
first pan-European audit**
To assess existence and implementation
of national plans



National plans in

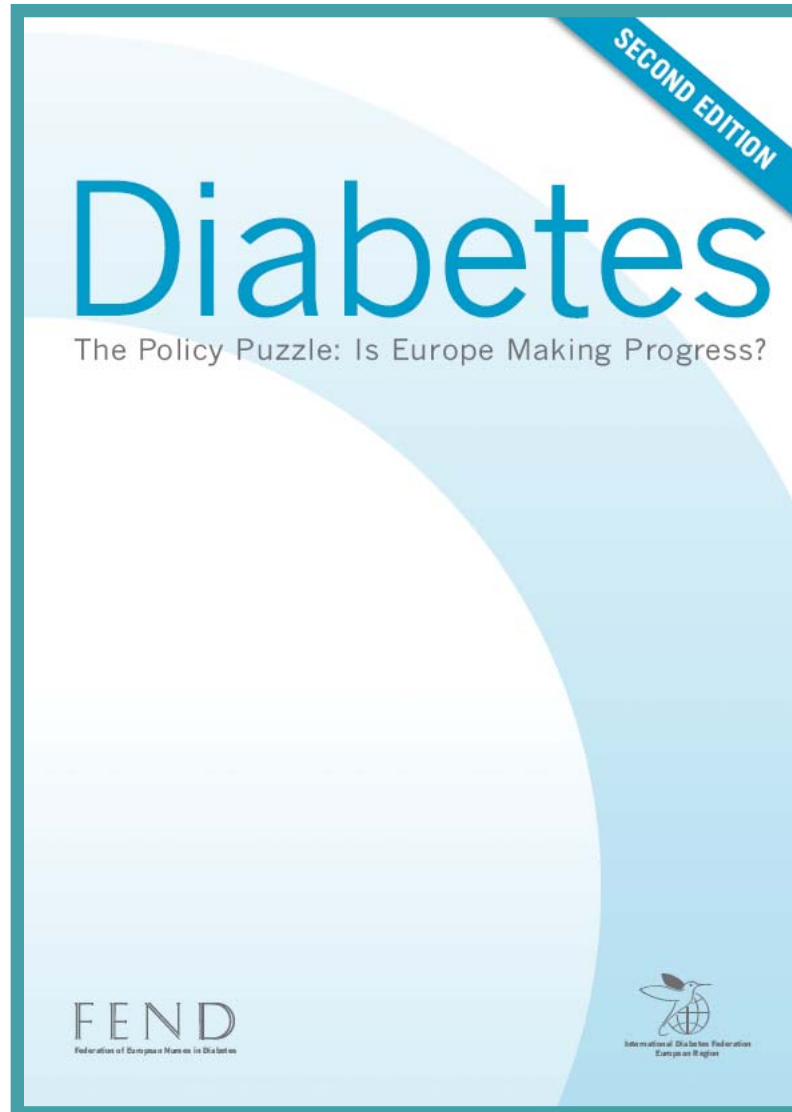
11

countries (EU 25)

Significant
differences in
plans and
guidelines

Inequalities:
Life expectancy
Health status
Access to quality services
For people living with
diabetes across Europe

The Diabetes Policy Puzzle: Is Europe Making Progress?



The Second Edition: Aims and Objectives



**Snapshot of current
EU diabetes situation**



**Detailed country
reports: EU 27 + 3**



**New focus section on
at-risk groups**

Aims

Highlight growth in prevalence

Estimate cost to governments

Record status of national policies

Assess levels of patient access

Assess progress in the development and implementation of diabetes policies since the first audit report in 2005

The Second Edition: Methodology

Desk Research

Information gathering on prevalence, cost, policies, guidelines and practices through a range of sources
(Sept-Oct 2007)

Stakeholder Interviews

Including patient and health professional organisations and national health ministries
(Oct 2007-Jan 2008)

Editorial Review

Formation of a dedicated Editorial Review Board comprised of European diabetes experts

Research, interview and drafting of the report carried out by Burson-Marsteller (September 2007-March 2008)

Work supported by unrestricted educational grants from Bayer, Eli Lilly, Novartis, Pfizer and Roche

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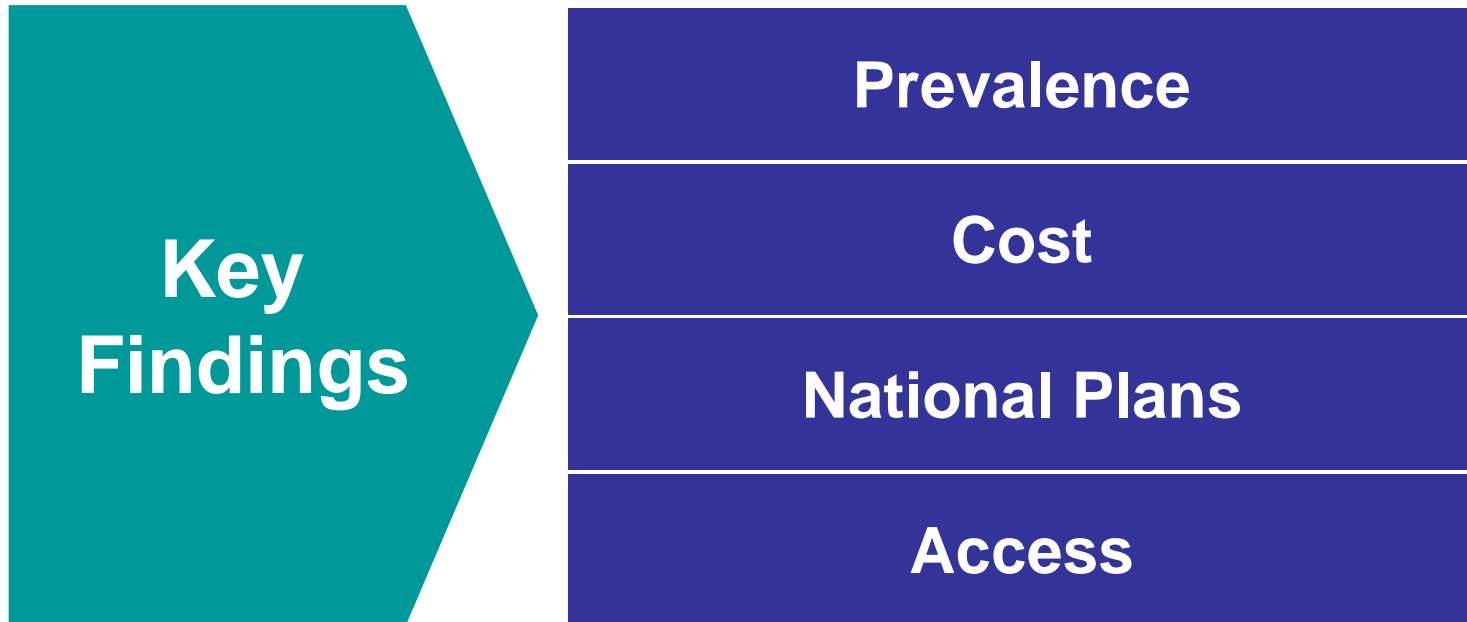
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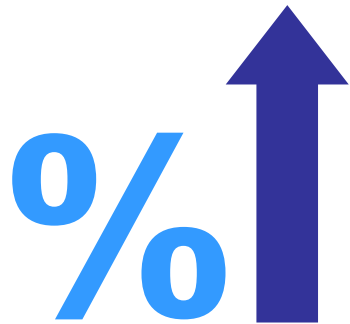
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The Second Edition: Key Findings



Key Findings: Prevalence Rates



Significant and rising

Lack of comparable European data



At least

13

countries (mainly new MSs)

with rates higher than

9 %

of the adult population

Key Findings: Prevalence Rates

| COUNTRY | PREVALENCE (%) |
|---------------------|----------------|
| United Kingdom | 4.0 |
| Belgium | 5.2 |
| Ireland | 5.6 |
| Kazakhstan | 5.6 |
| Luxembourg | 6.9 |
| Turkey | 7.1 |
| Sweden | 7.2 |
| Netherlands | 7.3 |
| Denmark | 7.5 |
| Spain | 7.5 |
| Portugal | 8.2 |
| Finland | 8.4 |
| France | 8.4 |
| Europe (30) average | 8.5 |
| Greece | 8.6 |
| EU (27) average | 8.6 |
| Italy | 8.7 |
| Slovakia | 8.8 |
| Poland | 9.1 |
| Romania | 9.4 |
| Croatia | 9.5 |
| Czech Republic | 9.7 |
| Lithuania | 9.7 |
| Malta | 9.7 |
| Hungary | 9.8 |
| Slovenia | 9.8 |
| Estonia | 9.9 |
| Latvia | 10.0 |
| Bulgaria | 10.1 |
| Cyprus | 10.3 |
| Austria | 11.1 |
| Germany | 11.8 |

EU low



4.0 %

United Kingdom

EU average



8.6%

EU 27

EU high



11.8 %

Germany

Key Findings: Prevalence Rates

| Country | 2003 | 2025 estimate (in 2003) | 2006 |
|---------------|------|----------------------------|------|
| EU-27 average | 7.63 | 8.9 | 8.62 |
| Belgium | 4.2 | 5.2 | 7.9 |
| Cyprus | 5.1 | 6.3 | 10.3 |
| France | 6.2 | 7.3 | 8.4 |
| Germany | 10.2 | 11.9 | 11.8 |
| Greece | 6.1 | 7.3 | 8.6 |
| Ireland | 3.4 | 4.1 | 5.6 |
| Luxembourg | 3.8 | 4.4 | 6.9 |
| Netherlands | 3.7 | 5.1 | 7.3 |

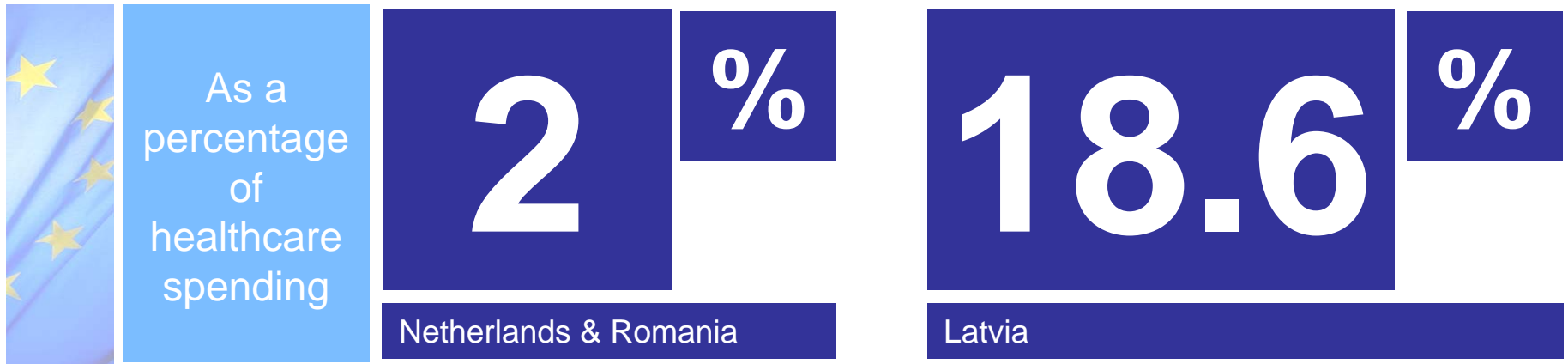
Key Findings: Costs



Significant and growing

Little data available and likely to be underestimated: lack of consideration for direct and indirect costs

Cost of diabetes varies between



Key Findings: National Plans



Little and slow progress

Less than half of EU Member States have adopted national diabetes plans



National plans in

13

countries (EU 27)

5 new countries
have adopted
national plans

Of the 14 countries
without national
plans, several have
among the highest
prevalence
rates in Europe

Varying levels of implementation, monitoring, evaluation of national plans

Key Findings: Patient Access

In general, good access to essential diabetes treatments - although advanced treatments and technologies more restricted

Government budget reforms and health technology assessments are a potential threat to improved patient access

In some countries, differences between reimbursement policy and access levels suggest lack of information on treatments

Conclusions

Prevalence and costs of diabetes continue to rise at an alarming rate across Europe

Little progress made in the development and implementation of national diabetes plans since 2005

Without intervention, inequalities will persist among diabetes patients living in different EU Member States

Europe has an urgent and justifiable role to play in encouraging Member States to act

European Union Policy Recommendations

Make diabetes an EU health priority

EU diabetes strategy

Create incentive for Member State diabetes policy action

EU Council Recommendation for diabetes

Encourage exchange of best practice among Member States

EU diabetes forum

Formalise and repeat benchmarking exercise

EU report every 2-3 yrs

Improve diabetes data collection and dissemination

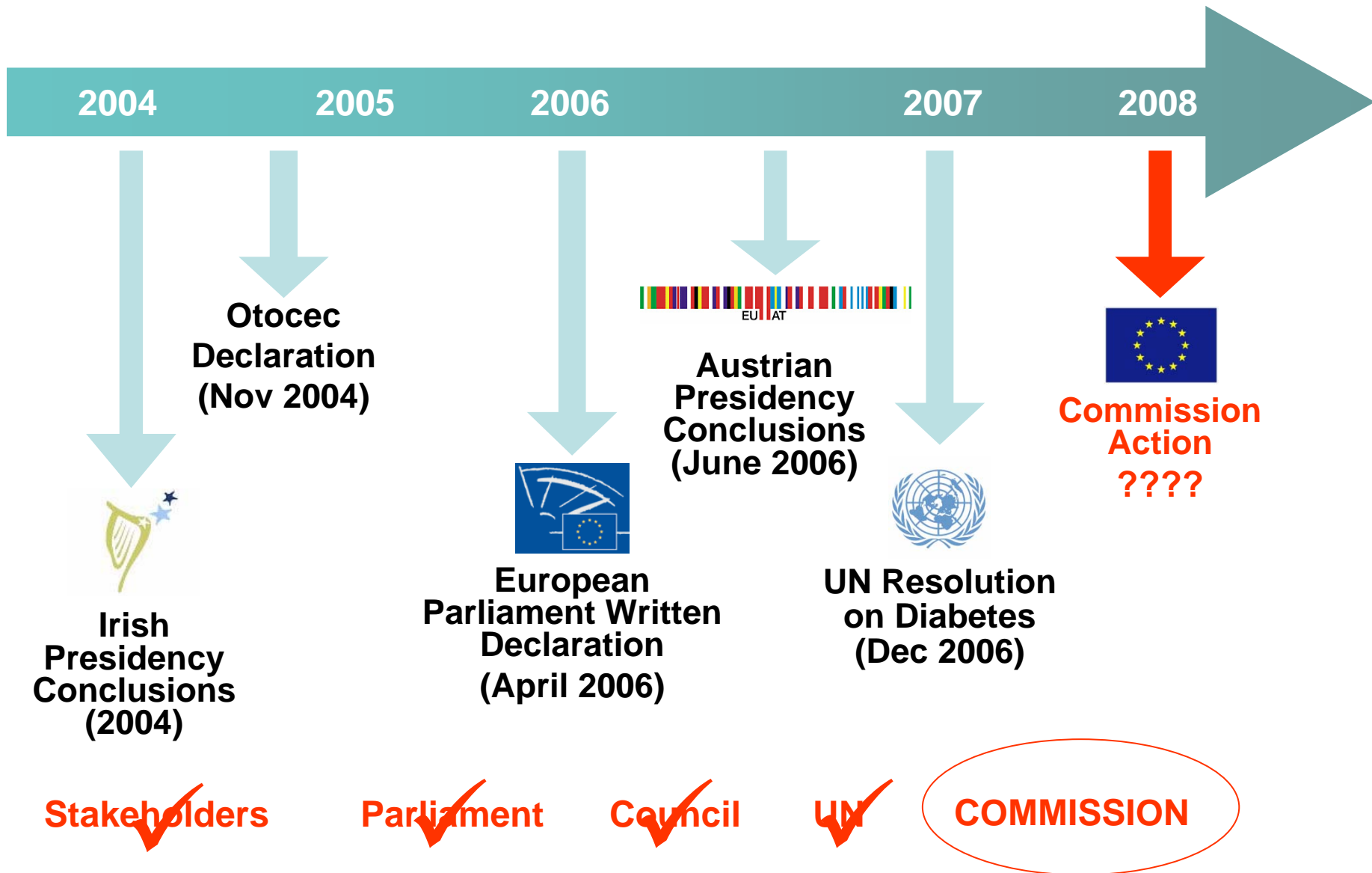
Common measurement criteria

Continued support for diabetes research funding

EU Seventh Research Framework

Mark anniversary of St Vincent Declaration as first recognition that diabetes is a challenge requiring a Europe-wide response

Towards EU Policy on Diabetes



Presentation to the Member States



**Official handover to the President of Malta – H.E. Dr. Edward Fenech-Adami
by IDF Europe Board Member, Dr. Michael Hall**

Presentation to the European Commission



Official handover to European Commissioner for Health – Androulla Vassiliou, by IDF Europe Board Member, Dr. Michael Hall and FEND President, Anne-Marie Felton

Quote

“
After the final no there comes a yes
and on that yes the future world depends
”

Wallace Stevens