

## Mortality\*

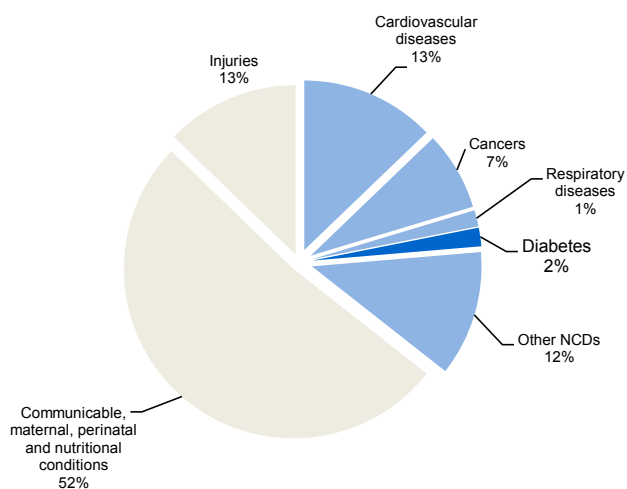
### Number of diabetes deaths

	males	females
ages 30–69	360	280
ages 70+	290	350

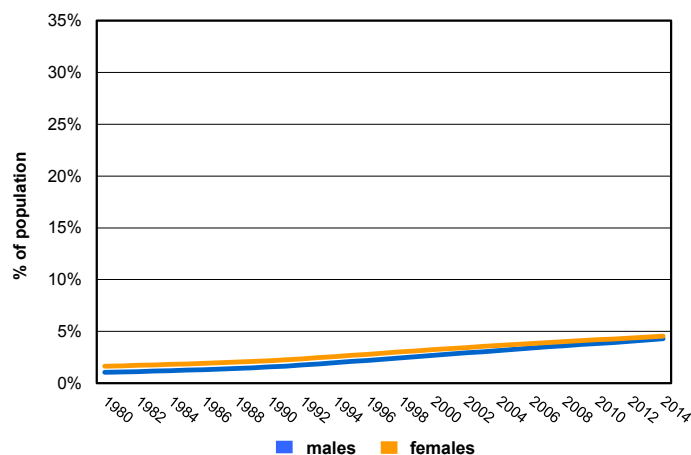
### Number of deaths attributable to high blood glucose

	males	females
ages 30–69	390	300
ages 70+	330	400

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



## Trends in age-standardized prevalence of diabetes



## Prevalence of diabetes and related risk factors

	males	females	total
Diabetes	2.7%	3.0%	2.8%
Overweight	10.3%	24.3%	17.5%
Obesity	1.0%	5.4%	3.3%
Physical inactivity	10.0%	17.0%	13.6%

## 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	No
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	●

\* The mortality estimates for this country have a high degree of uncertainty because they are not based on any national NCD mortality data (see Explanatory Notes).

† = documentation not provided

○ = not generally available ● = generally available