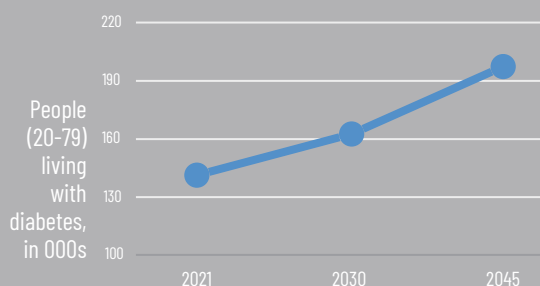




AN OVERVIEW OF DIABETES CARE

DIABETES PREVALENCE



Of which, undiagnosed
33.5% (46,600 people)

Children & adolescents with T1D (0-19y)
3,364

Diabetes prevalence

4.0%



Diabetes-related deaths 2,958



Total expenditure €6593 (per person)

Source: IDF Diabetes Atlas 10th edition 2021

According to Diabetes Ireland's estimates, in 2022, diabetes prevalence stood at 6%, with approximately 300,000 PwD, of which 25,000 living with T1D.

In Ireland, people living with Type 1 (T1D) and Type 2 Diabetes (T2D) are entitled to a Long-Term Illness (LTI) Scheme. This grants them access free of charge to diabetes medicines and medicines for some associated conditions. Technologies and supplies for blood glucose monitoring and insulin administration are also covered by the LTI Scheme once prescribed by healthcare professionals. The LTI Scheme does not cover people with gestational diabetes.

All types of insulin and other diabetes and cardiovascular medicines are available in the country. Insulin pumps, automated delivery systems and, since December 2023, both intermittently scanned (isCGMs) and real-time continuous glucose monitors (rtCGMs) are reimbursed only for people living with T1D. They are, however, not offered routinely and access to insulin pumps and/or automated delivery systems often involves long waiting lists. There are significant health inequalities as not all clinics provide insulin pumps.

Healthy living policies are in place, including regulations targeting healthy diets such as restrictions on the marketing of certain foods and beverages to children, as well as taxes on sugar-sweetened beverages.

Screening for all diabetes-related complications is available, although the recommended screening frequency outlined by clinical guidelines is not often met.

Structured diabetes education is provided at the time of diagnosis and up to a year after diagnosis, individually or in groups, but it often involves long waiting lists and it is not available in all clinics for people living with T1D.

Diabetes Specialist Nurses (DSNs) play a role in diabetes prevention and management. Upon completion of an approved education programme and registration with the Nursing and Midwifery Board of Ireland, they are also able to prescribe diabetes medicines.

DIABETES PREVENTION & MANAGEMENT

● YES ● WITH VARIATIONS ● NO

HEALTHY LIVING POLICIES



Obesity/overweight



Healthy food & diet



Physical activity



Smoking



Regulations for healthy diets

PREVENTION OF COMPLICATIONS



Eye screening



CVD



Kidney disease



Diabetes foot



Gestational diabetes

EDUCATION



At or around the time of diagnosis



Throughout the life course



Integrated peer-to-peer support

Is there a programme to follow people with gestational diabetes after the birth of the baby?
Yes, everywhere in the country

NATIONAL PLAN?

No

PREVENTION & MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

National & international guidelines

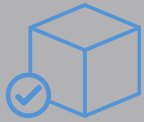
MONITORING FRAMEWORK?

No

GOVERNMENT ENGAGEMENT WITH PwD?

Yes

ACCESS TO CARE, TECHNOLOGIES, MEDICINES AND SUPPLIES



Is INSULIN available at the point of delivery?

- Always
- Most of the time
- Sometimes
- Not often
- Never



Is available INSULIN free of charge?

- For all PwD*
- For all T1D only
- For children only
- Other

<p>Children</p>	● Short-acting regular insulin	●	<p>Adults</p>
	● Rapid-acting (analogues)	●	
	● Ultra-rapid-acting analogues	●	
	● Intermediate acting	●	
	● Long-acting	●	

	● Short-acting regular insulin
	● Rapid-acting (analogues)
	● Ultra-rapid-acting analogues
	● Intermediate acting
	● Long-acting

*Not reimbursed for people with gestational diabetes

APPS



Do apps get recommended by the health system/HCPs to manage/prevent diabetes?	YES
When they are recommended, are these apps fully reimbursed?	NO

SUPPLIES & TECHNOLOGIES

Free of charge for all PwD

- Syringes & Needles
- Insulin pens
- Blood glucose meters
- Test strips

Free of charge for T1D

- Insulin pumps (1;2)
- Automated delivery systems (1;2)
- rtCGMs* (1)
- isCGMs** (1)

Not reimbursed

- Connected smart pens

ARE SUPPLIES TECHNOLOGIES AVAILABLE AT THE POINT OF DELIVERY?

- Always
- Most of the time
- Sometimes
- Not often
- Never

(1) Not offered routinely.

(2) Access to insulin pumps and automated delivery systems often involve long waiting lists and not all clinics provide pumps.

*real-time continuous glucose monitors.
**intermittently scanned continuous glucose monitors.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT

PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT PROVIDED AS PART OF DIABETES CARE?

Specialised psychological support for PwD is hardly available



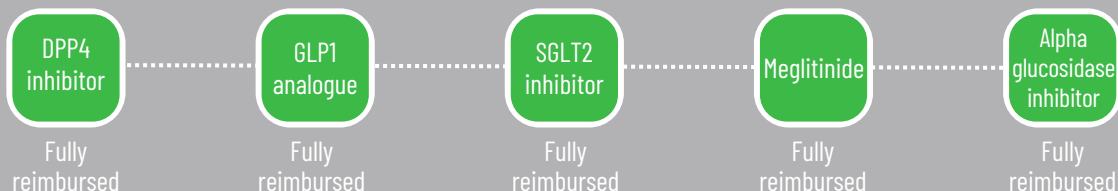
AVAILABLE AT THE POINT OF DELIVERY? ● YES ● MOST OF THE TIME ● SOMETIMES ● NOT OFTEN ● NO

GLUCAGON - METFORMIN/SULFONYLUREAS

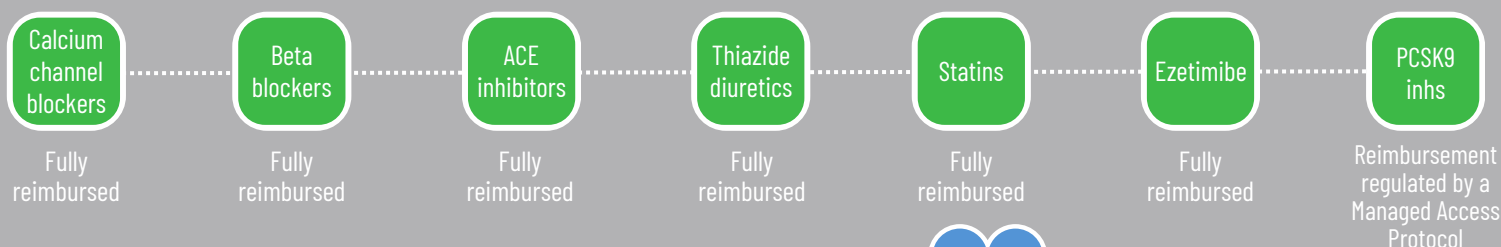


*Not reimbursed for people with gestational diabetes

OTHER DIABETES MEDICINES



CARDIOVASCULAR MEDICINES



HEALTH SYSTEMS



● YES ● NO

*DSNs who complete an approved education programme and register with the Nursing and Midwifery Board of Ireland are able to prescribe diabetes medicines

- Are diabetes specialist nurses (DSNs) available?
- Do nurses play a role in diabetes prevention?
- Is there a special academic training required to become a specialist diabetes nurse?
- Are nurses allowed to prescribe medicines?*

Do nurses play a role in the diabetes management of?

- Adults & children with T1D
- People with T2D
- People with GDM

- Do people living with diabetes have access to specialist diabetes educators?

HOW WIDESPREAD IS THE USE OF E-HEALTH?

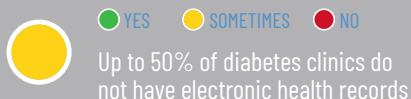
AVAILABLE FOR ALL PEOPLE LIVING WITH DIABETES? ● YES ● NO

AVAILABLE AT THE SAME COST AS TRADITIONAL OPTIONS? ▲ YES ■ NO

*The use of e-health is very poor and only limited to a few clinics offering it



ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORDS?



WORKING DIABETES REGISTER?

For T1D <15 y/o

