

Malattie Cardiometaboliche Le Best Practice degli ospedali coi bollini rosa

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Diabetologia e Malattie Metaboliche

Il diabete nel mondo

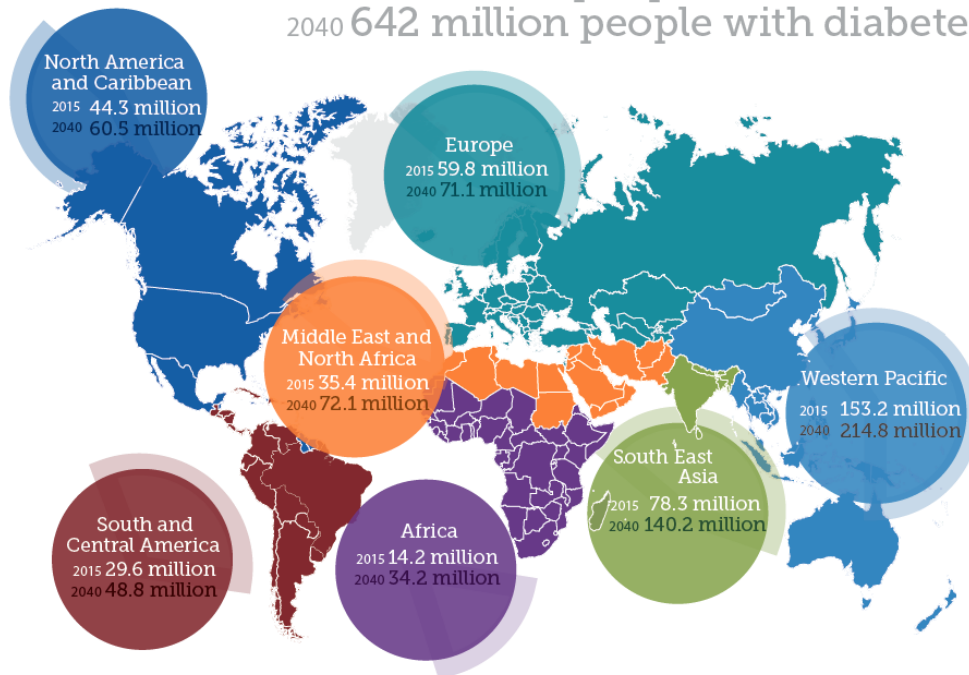


International
Diabetes
Federation

IDF DIABETES ATLAS

2015
Seventh edition

Worldwide 2015 415 million people with diabetes
2040 642 million people with diabetes



2015



One in 11 adults
has diabetes

2040



One in 10 adults
will have diabetes



One in two
adults with diabetes
is undiagnosed

Il diabete nel mondo

Number of **men** with diabetes



2015 215.2 million
2040 328.4 million

Number of **women** with diabetes



2015 199.5 million
2040 313.3 million

Diabetes in **urban** areas

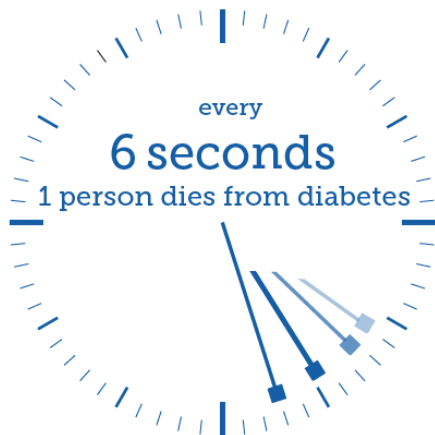


2015 269.7 million
2040 477.9 million

Diabetes in **rural** areas



2015 145.1 million
2040 163.9 million

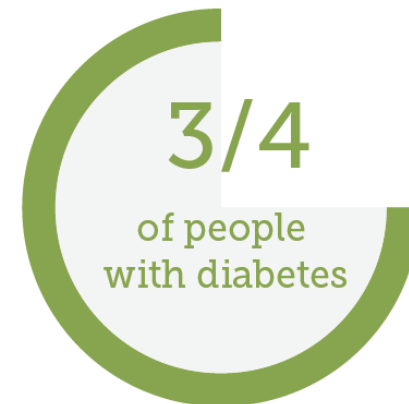


5.0 million deaths in 2015

\$673
billion

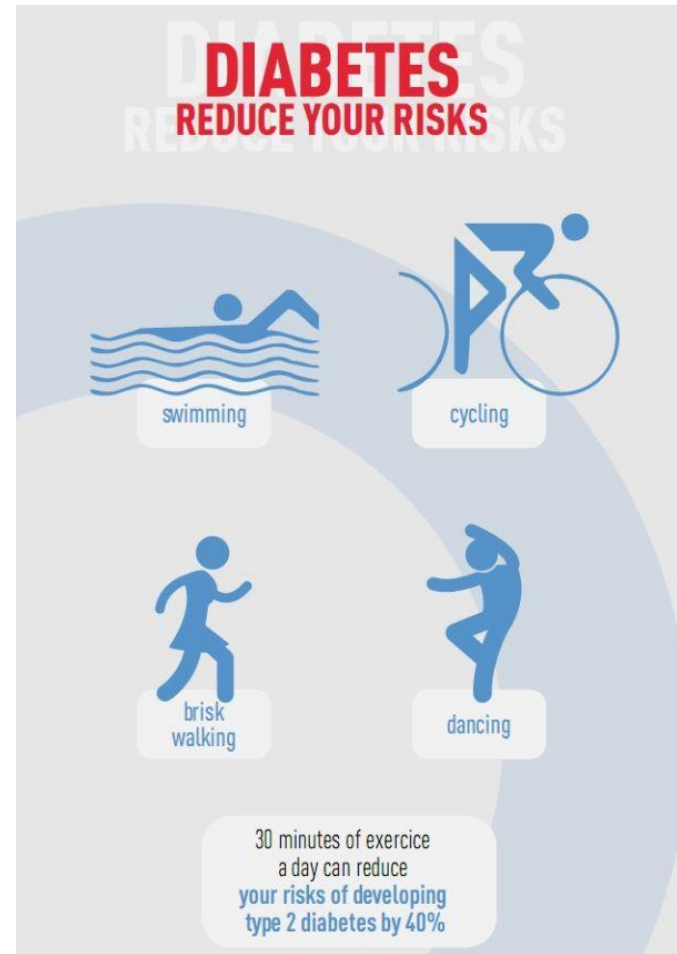


12% of global
health expenditure
is spent on diabetes



live in low and
middle income countries

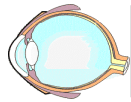
Risk factors and Prevention



Le complicanze croniche del diabete

Complicanze Microvascolari

Diabetic Retinopathy



Diabetic Nephropathy



Diabetic Neuropathy



Complicanze Macrovascolari

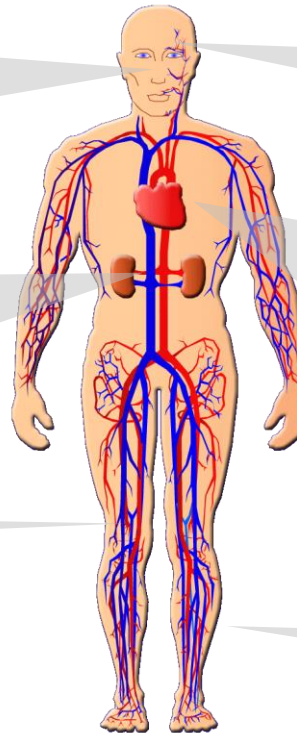
Stroke



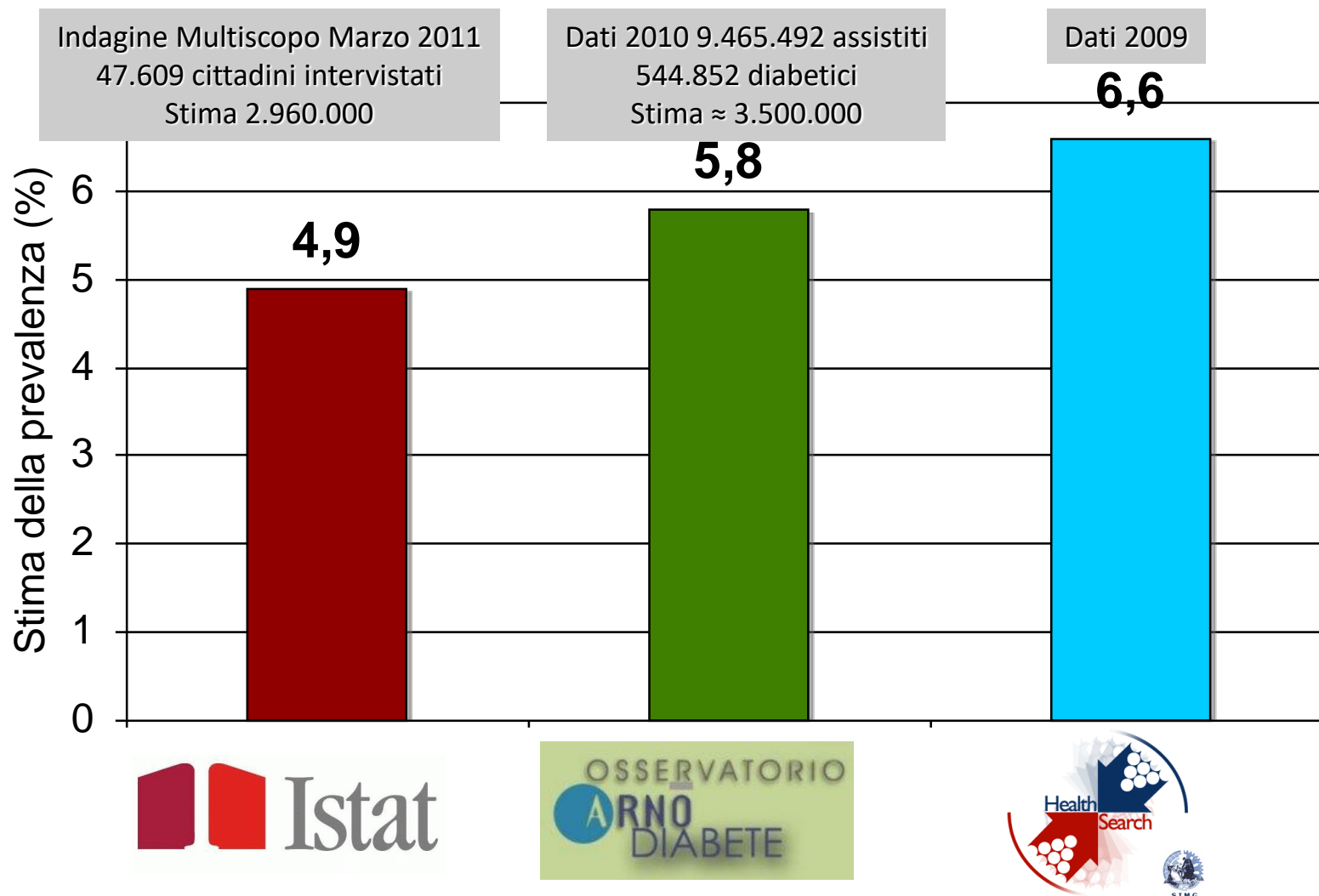
Heart Disease



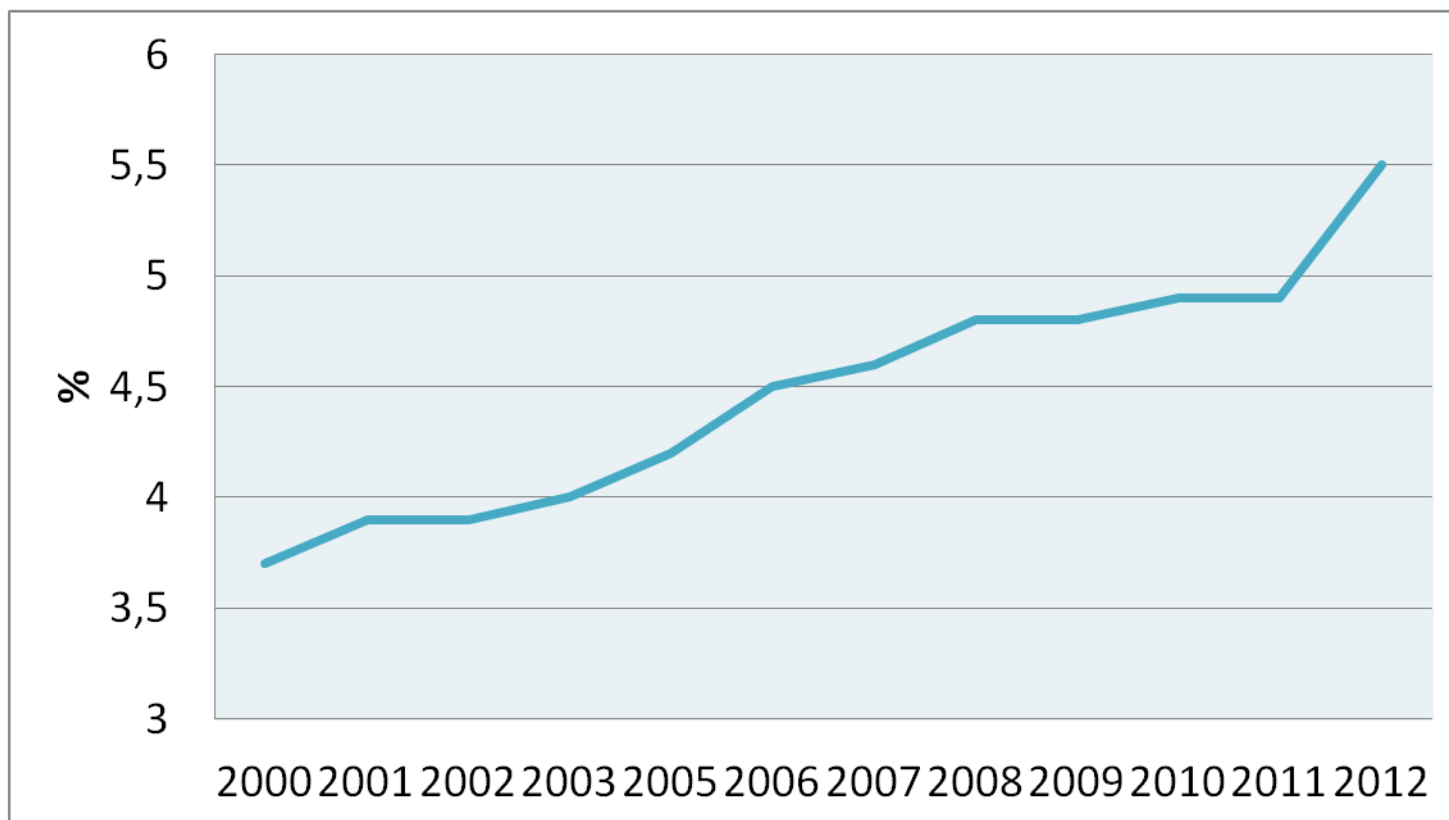
Peripheral Vascular Disease



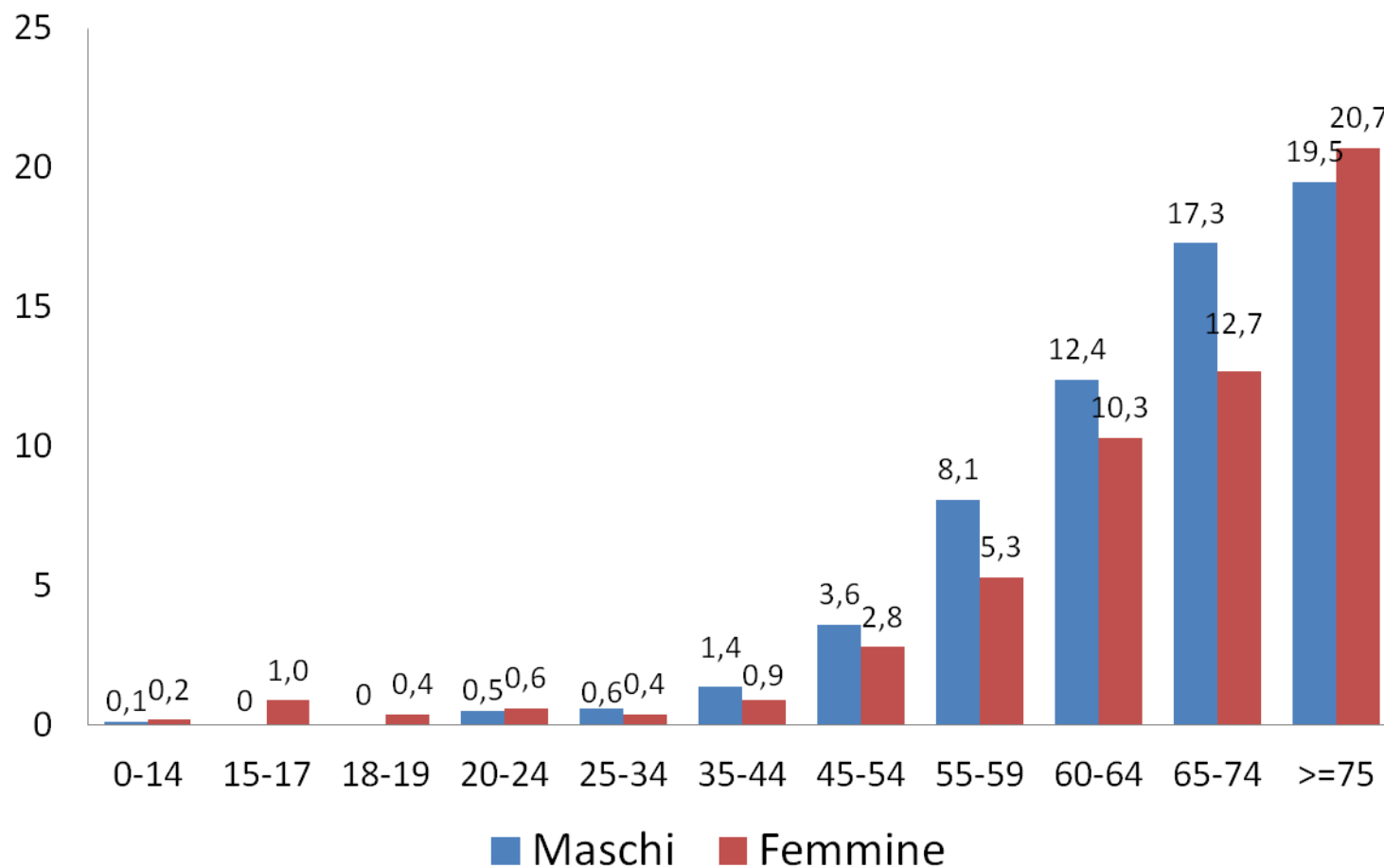
Quanti diabetici in Italia?



Andamento della prevalenza del diabete in Italia: 2000-2010 (ISTAT)



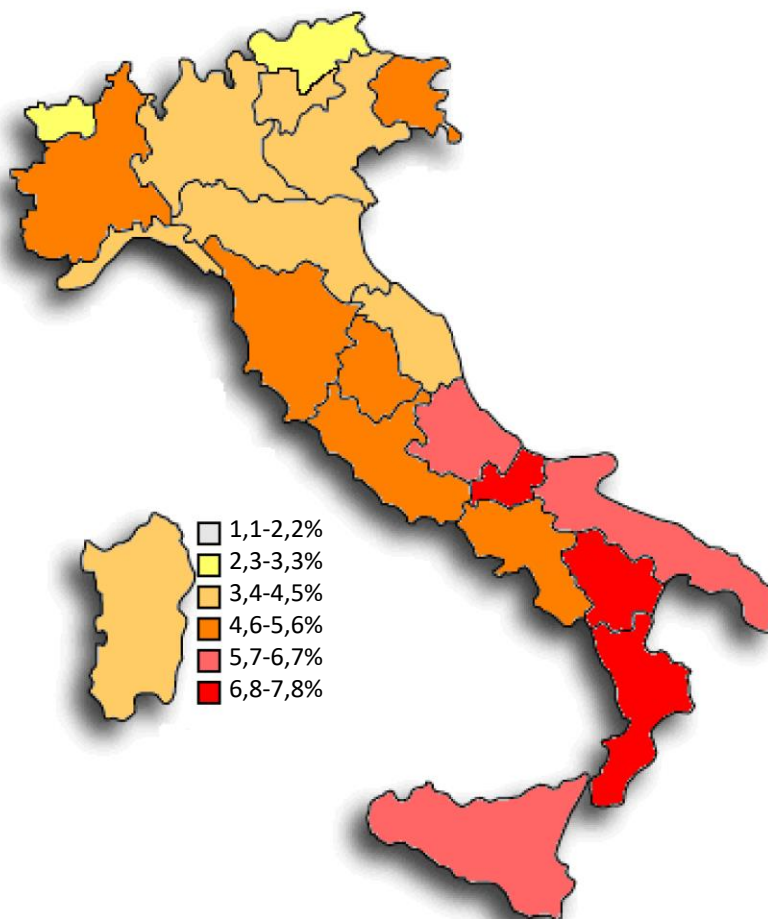
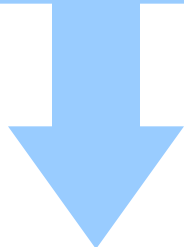
Prevalenza del diabete in Italia per fasce di età e sesso. Dati ISTAT 2012



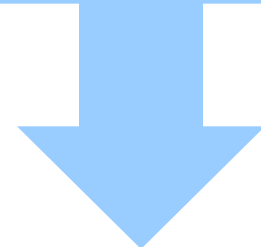
Prevalenza del diabete in Italia: stima 2011



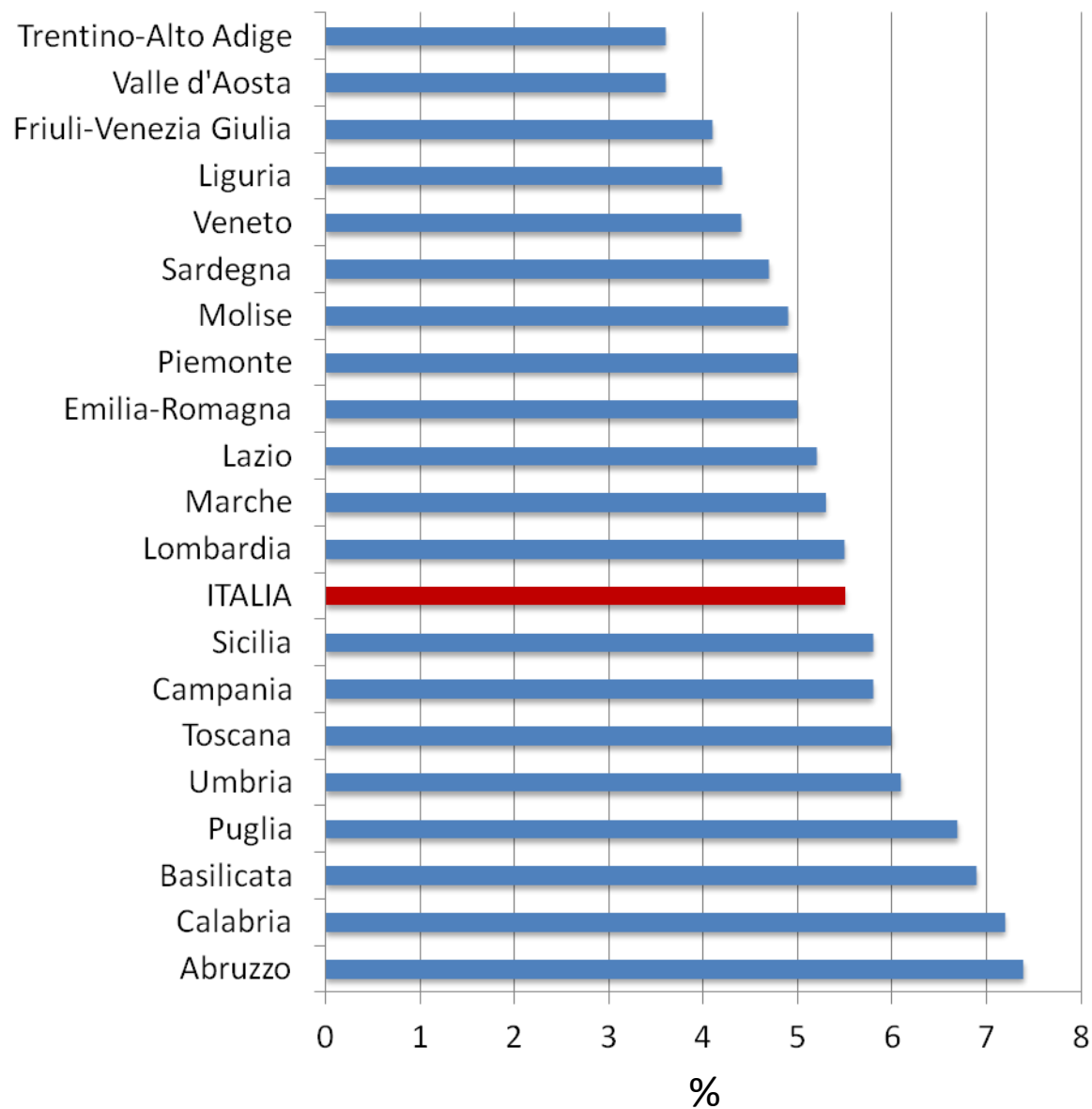
Esiste un
gradiente
Nord-Sud



Fra la PA di Bolzano
e la Basilicata vi è
una differenza
di 3 volte



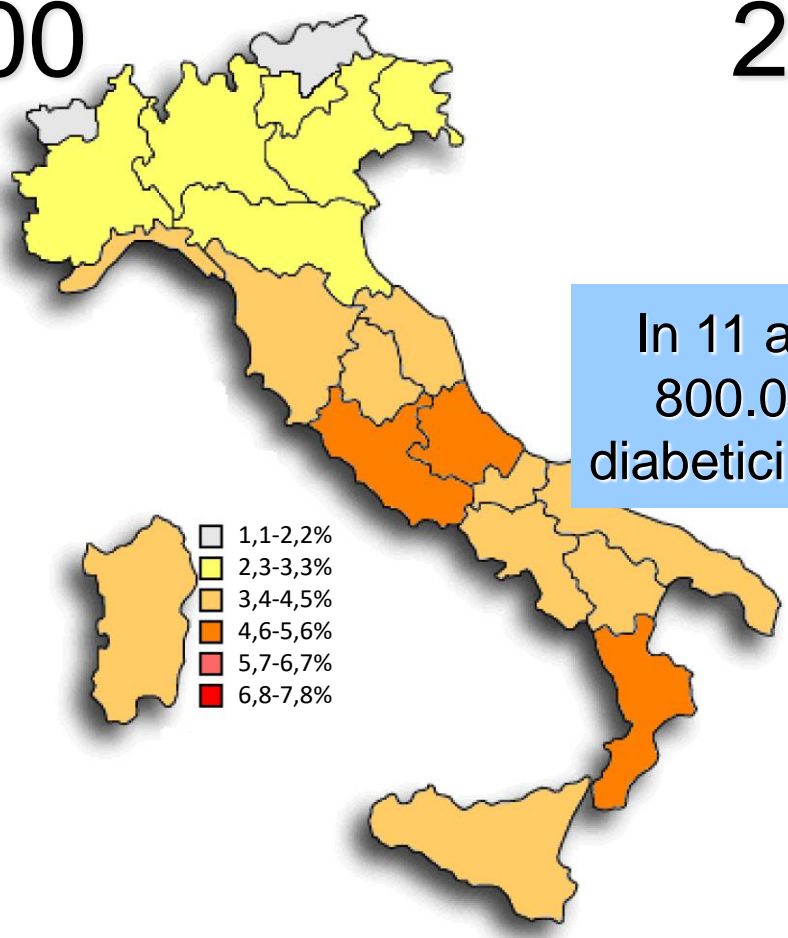
Prevalenza del diabete nelle regioni italiane: ISTAT 2012



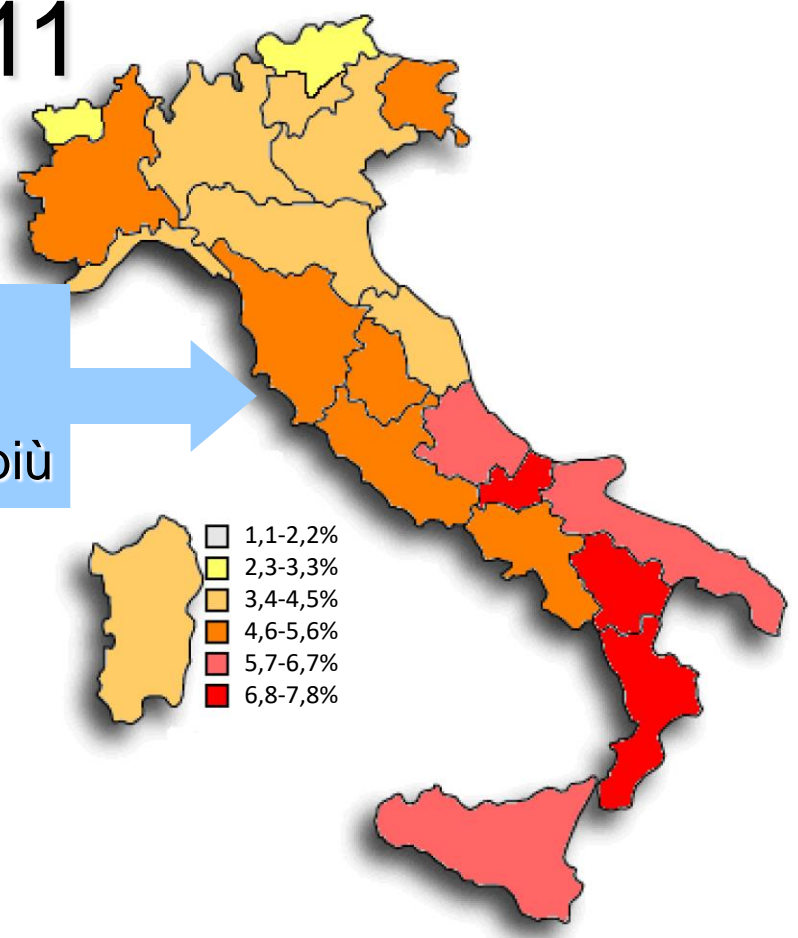
Prevalenza del diabete in Italia dal 2000 al 2011



2000



2011

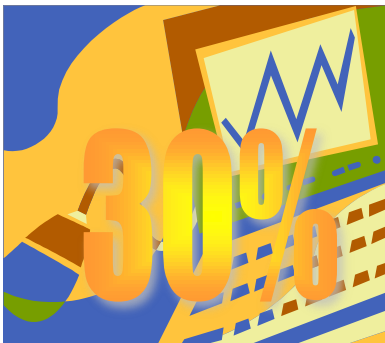


In 11 anni
800.000
diabetici in più

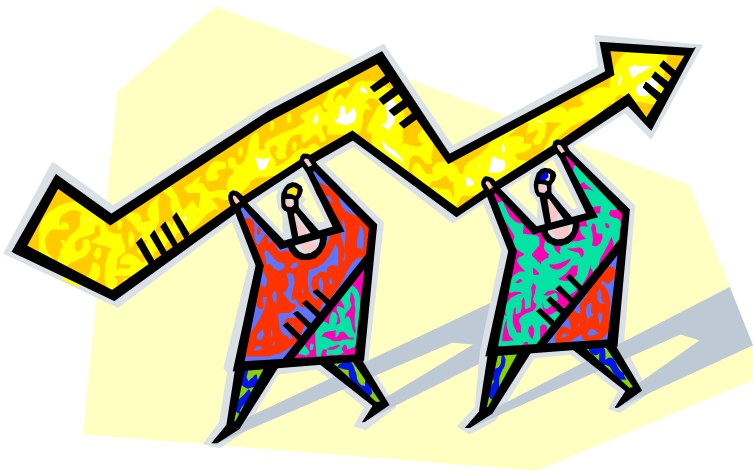
Perché il diabete è aumentato, aumenta ed aumenterà in Italia (e in Europa)



Invecchiamento della popolazione



Miglioramento raccolta dati



Aumento dell'obesità

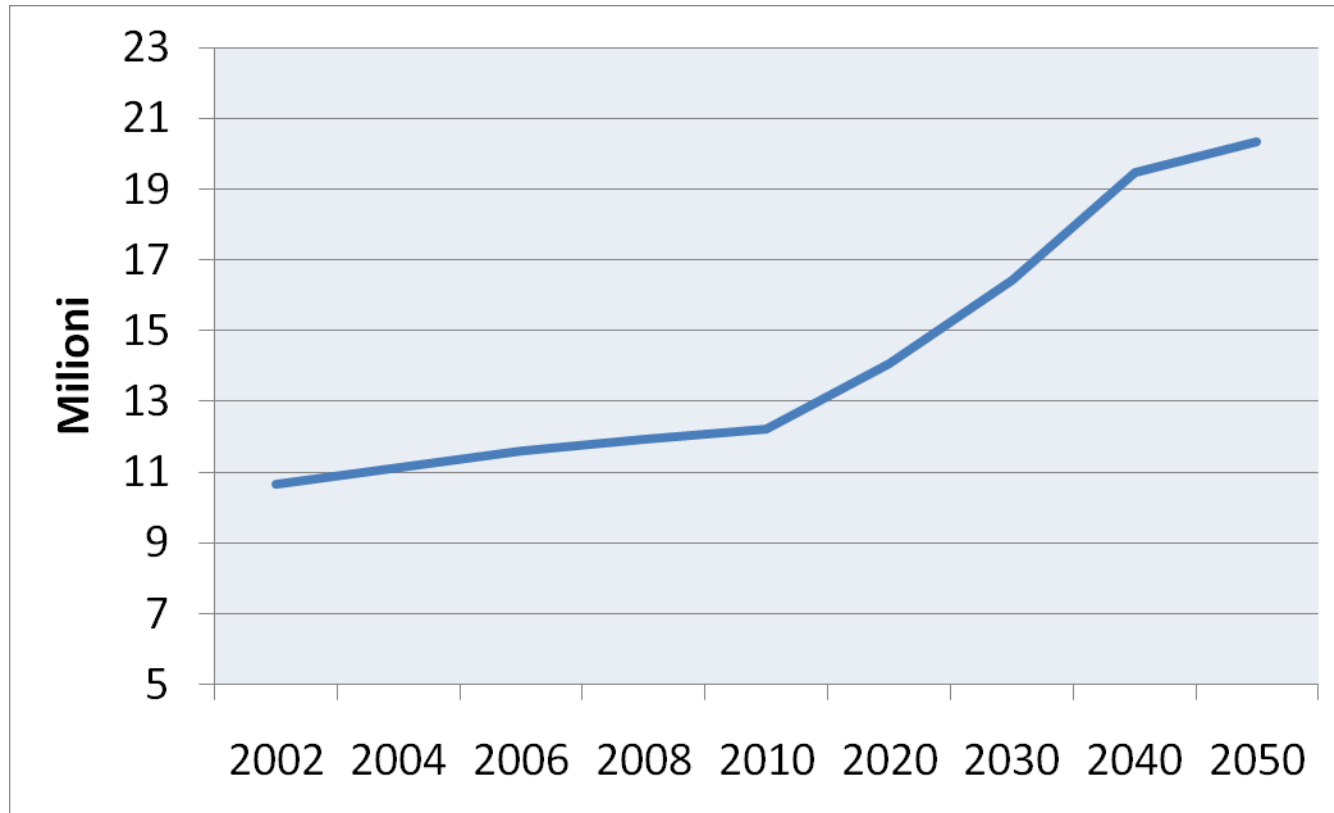


Diagnosi precoce

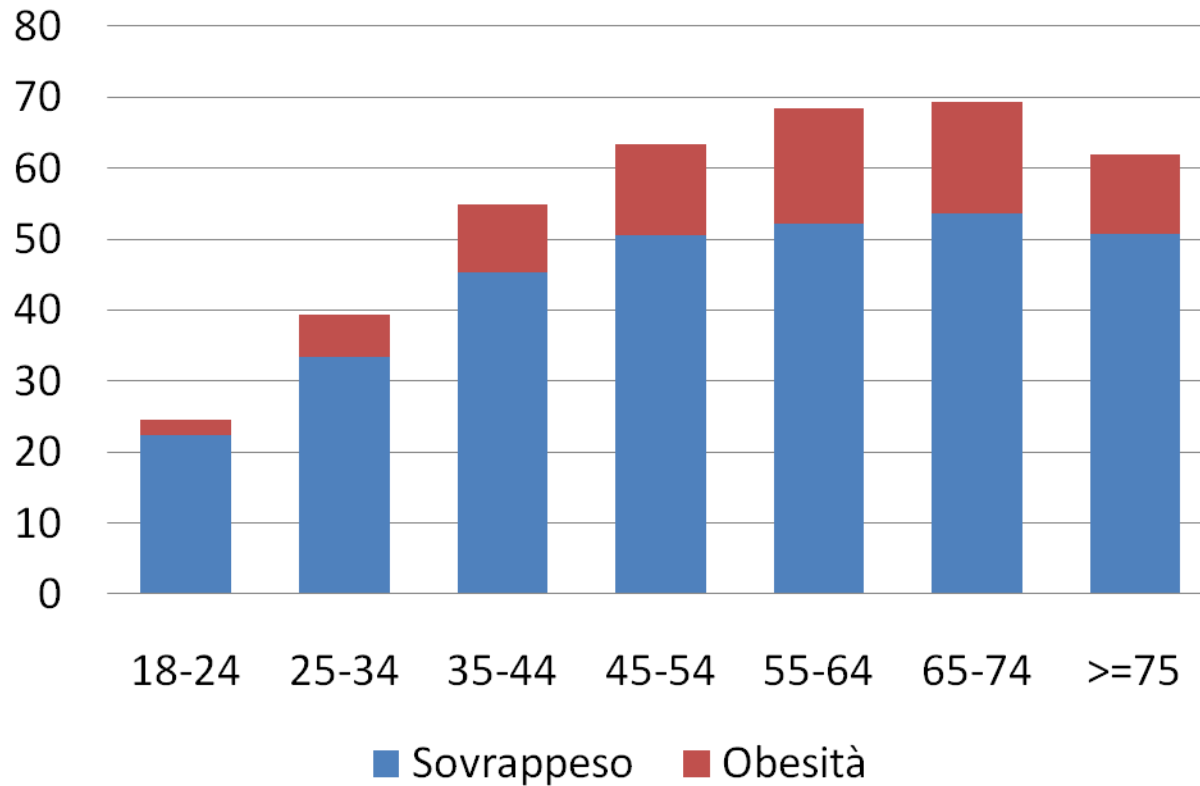


Immigrazione

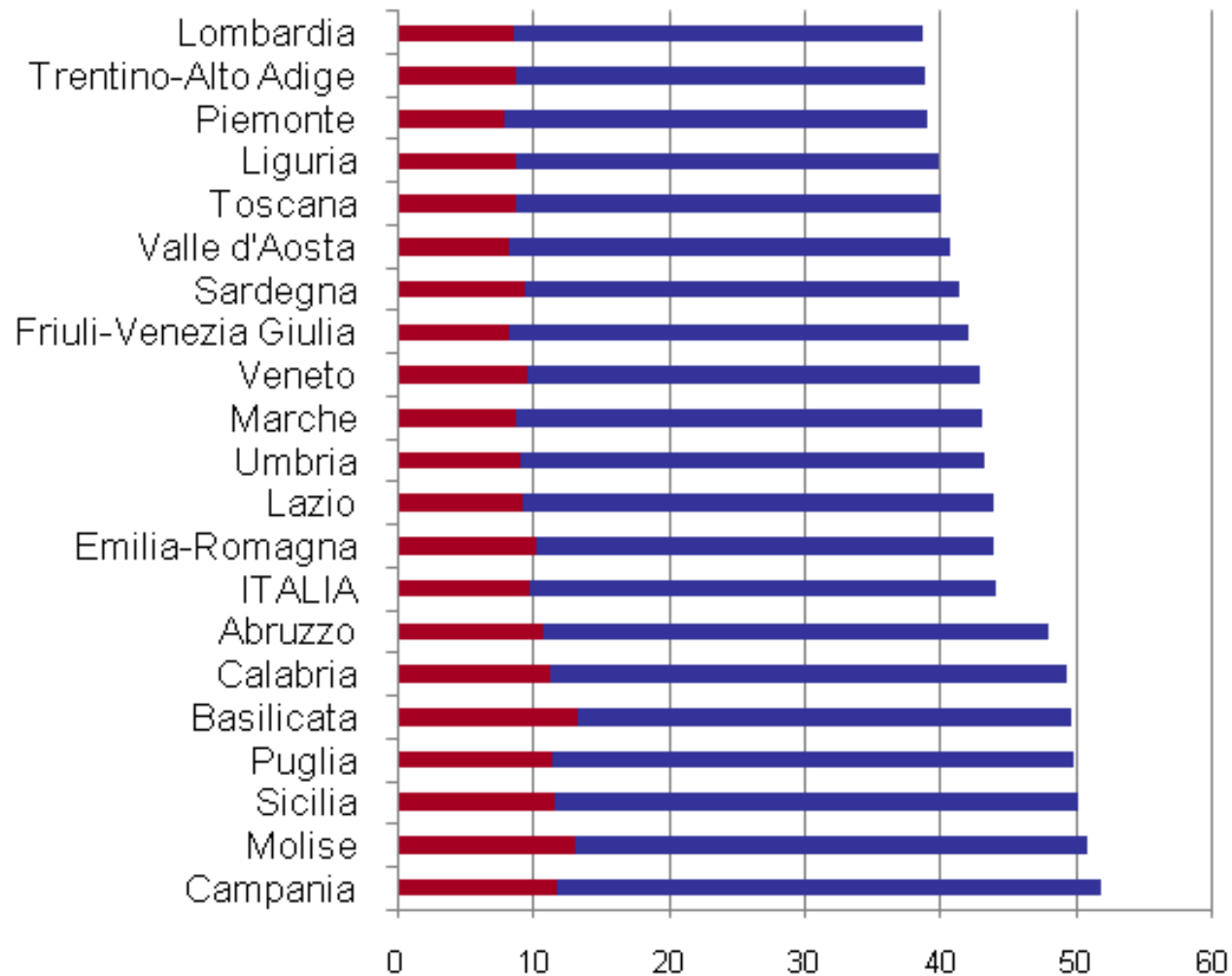
Stime di crescita della popolazione di età ≥ 65 anni in Italia (ISTAT)



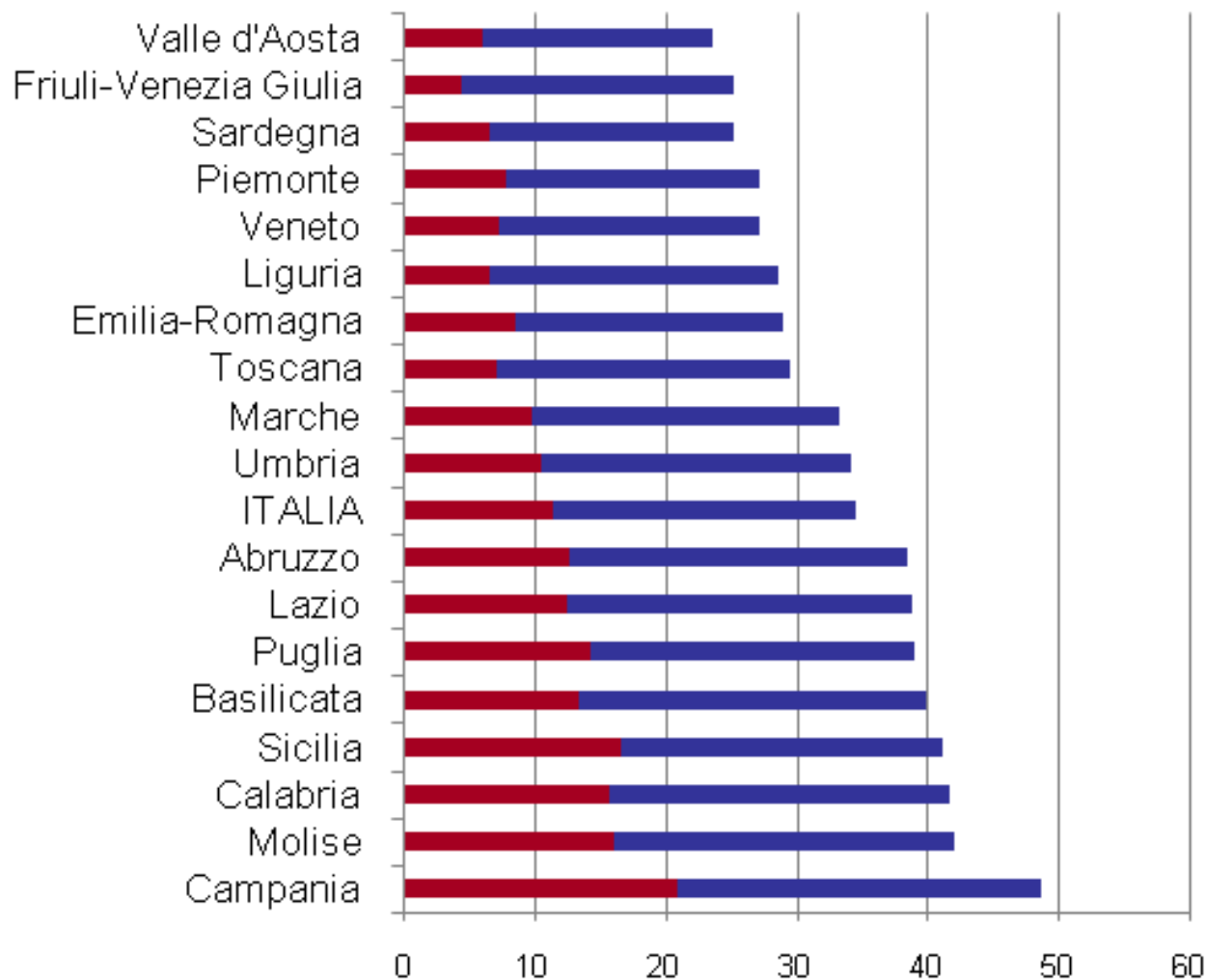
Percentuale di soggetti in sovrappeso o obesi in Italia, in base all'età (ISTAT 2008)



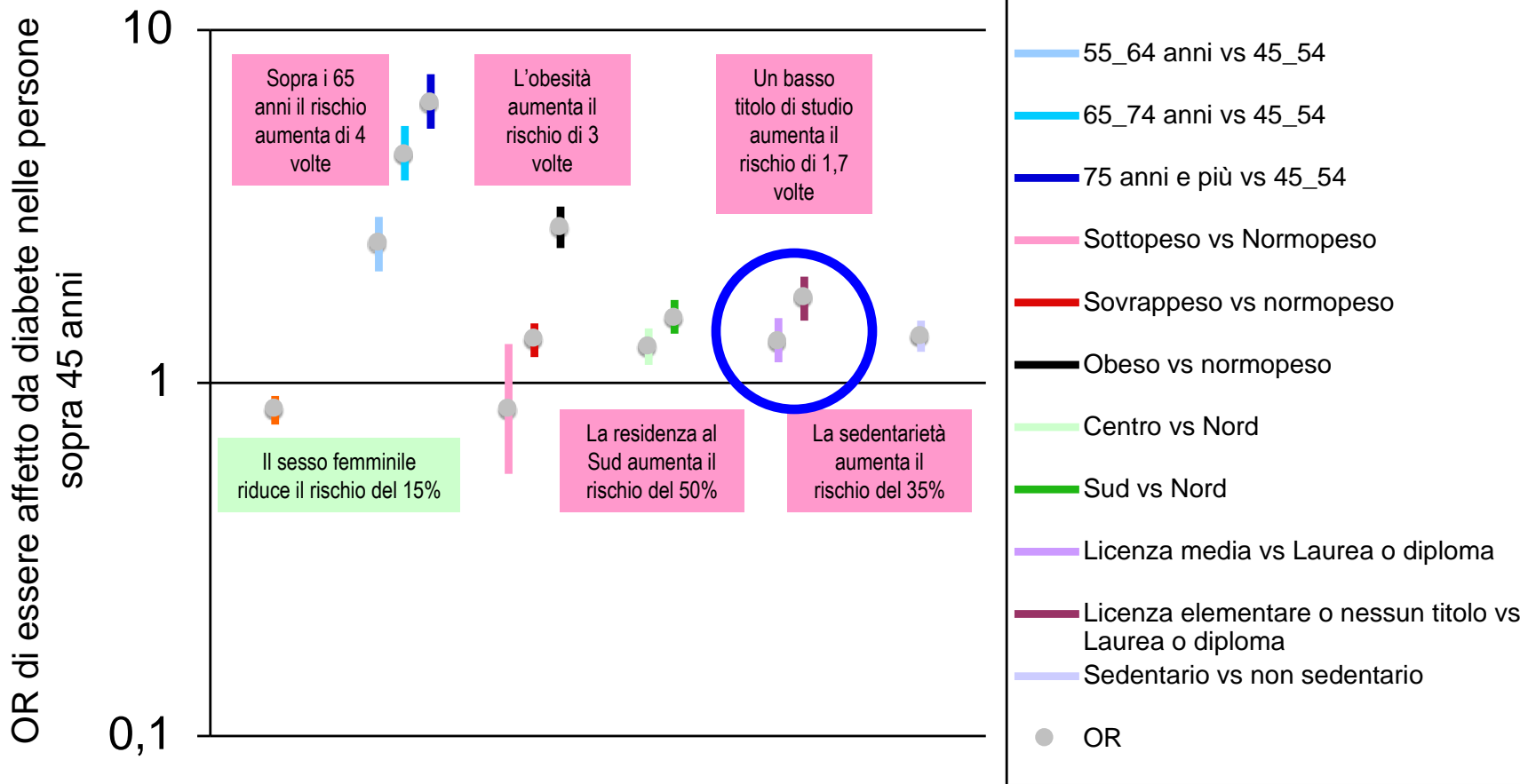
Percentuale di soggetti in sovrappeso (blu) o obesi (rosso) nelle regioni italiane (ISTAT 2008)



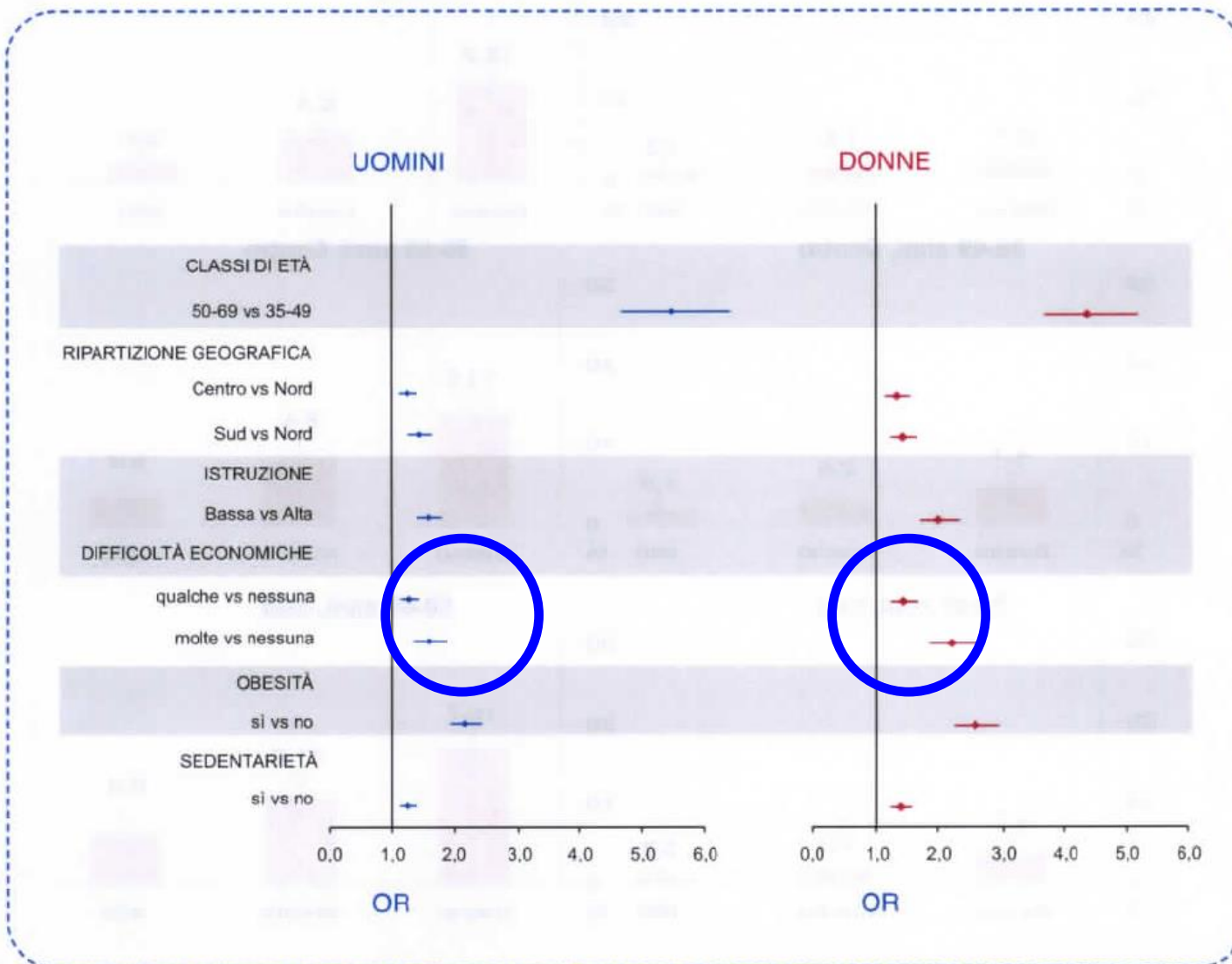
Percentuale di obesità (in rosso) e sovrappeso (in blu) nei bambini di 8-9 anni di età, per regione. Fonte: OKkio alla SALUTE.



Fattori di rischio per diabete sopra i 45 anni



Fattori di rischio per diabete



Women, gender equality and Diabetes

Carolyn Hannan, United Nation Dept of Economic and Social Affairs – New York 2008

Of particular relevance for the issue of diabetes, is the call for the prioritized adoption and implementation of **measures to address the gender aspects of emerging and continued health challenges, such as diseases which have a disproportionate impact on women's health**, including those resulting in the highest mortality and morbidity rates (23rd special session, para 72a). Diabetes should clearly be included in this category. Measures were also called for to redesign health information and services in order to make them gender-sensitive (para 79a).

Put simply, gender mainstreaming means that any work on diabetes – research, data collection, policy development, advocacy and information activities, development of programmes and interventions, including treatment, services and monitoring should always take into account relevant gender perspectives, i.e. consider the situation and needs and priorities of both women and men. This is, in fact, simple common sense.

Piu' del 50% delle donne >60 aa soddisfa i criteri per la diagnosi di MetS



La riduzione di estrogeni in menopausa contribuisce a:

- obesita' viscerale
- dislipidemia
- insulino-resistenza
- intolleranza glucidica
- ipertensione
- stato iperadrenergico
- stato infiammatorio

• L' obesita' viscerale nella donna e' il nesso tra sindrome metabolica ed insulino-resistenza

• Le donne con sindrome metabolica hanno un rischio **x5** di sviluppare diabete e **x3** di morire per cause cardiovascolari

DIABETE



**TAKE HOME
MESSAGES**

Annulla il beneficio del gender gap

Piu' potente fattore di rischio per
scompenso cardiaco nella donna
con coronaropatia

Aumenta la predisposizione alla
disfunzione endoteliale, trombosi,
embolia e scompenso cardiaco

- La probabilita' di coronaropatia nella donna diabetica e' RADDOPPIATA
- La mortalita' CV e' 3-5 volte piu' alta nella donna diabetica e 2-3 volte nell'uomo diabetico rispetto ai non diabetici