

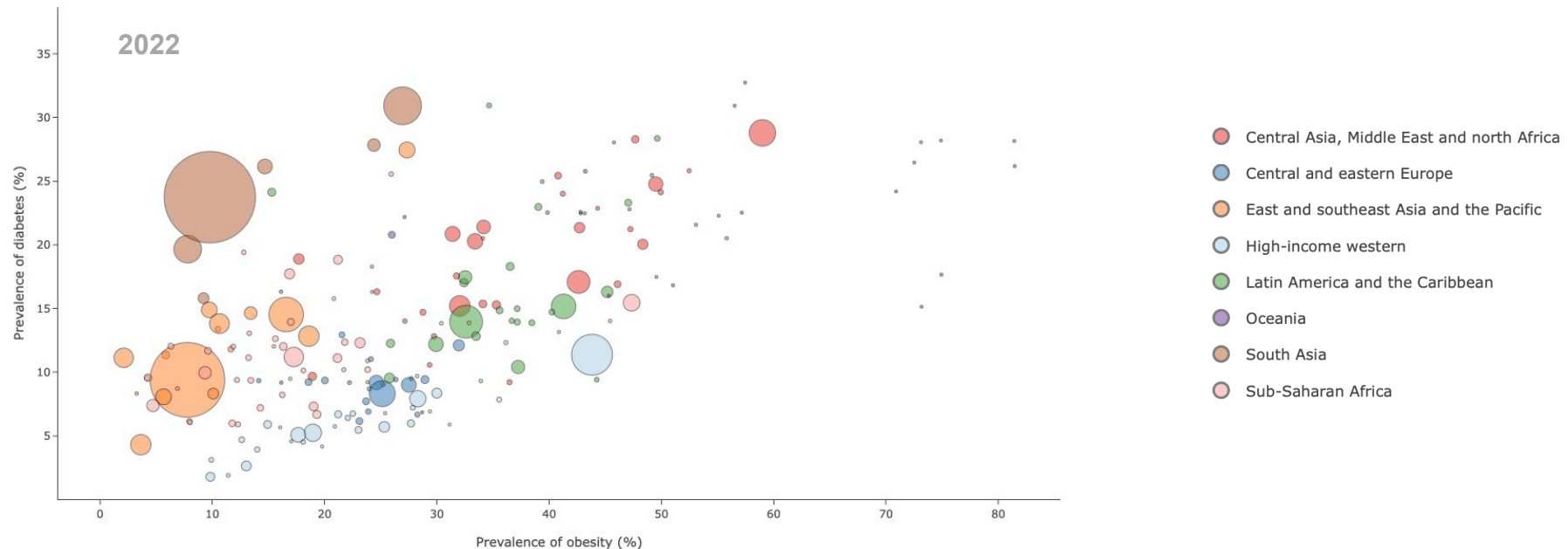
# Worldwide trends in diabetes prevalence and treatment from 1990 to 2022

NCD Risk Factor Collaboration (NCD-RisC)

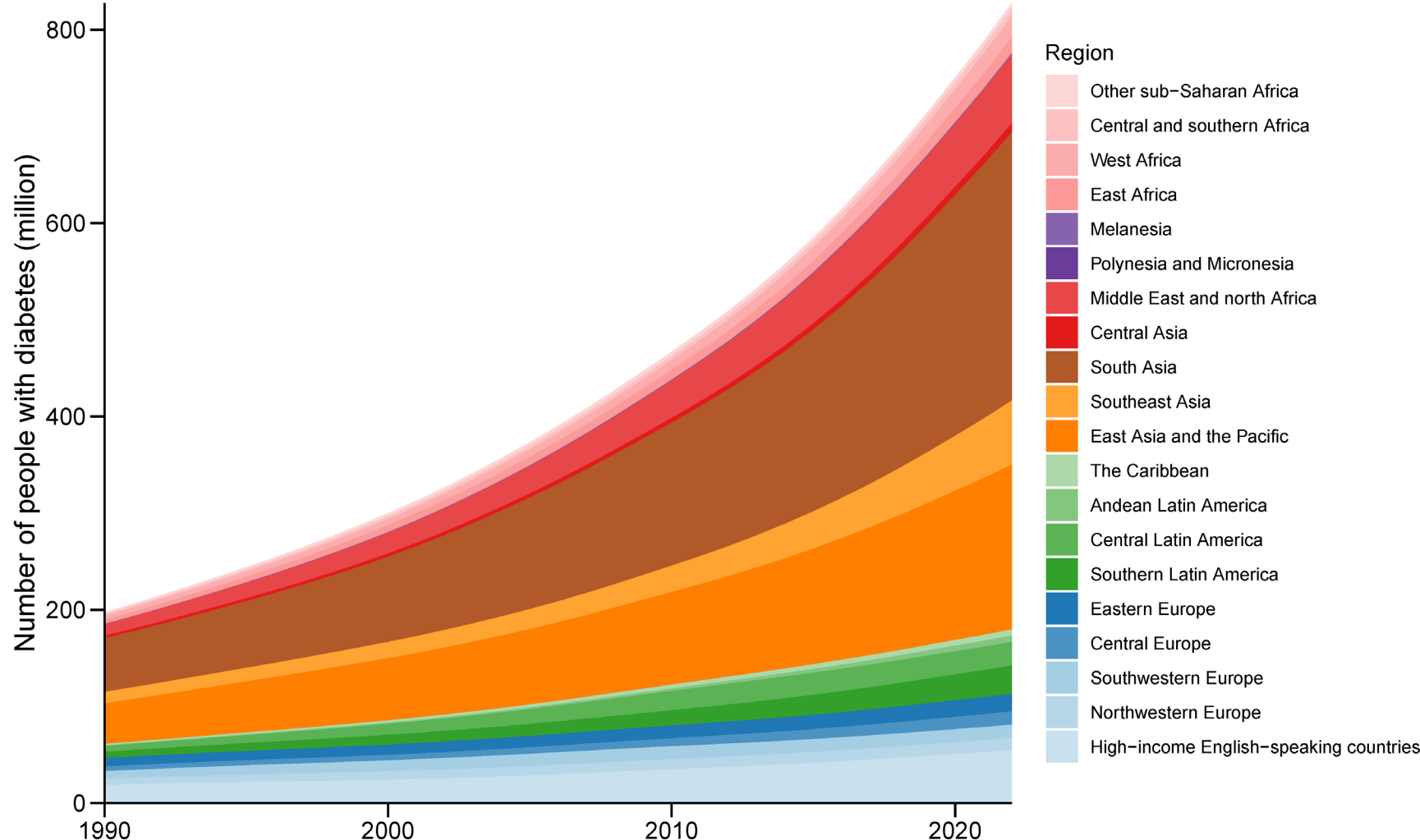
[www.ncdrisc.org](http://www.ncdrisc.org)

# A global study by a global collaboration

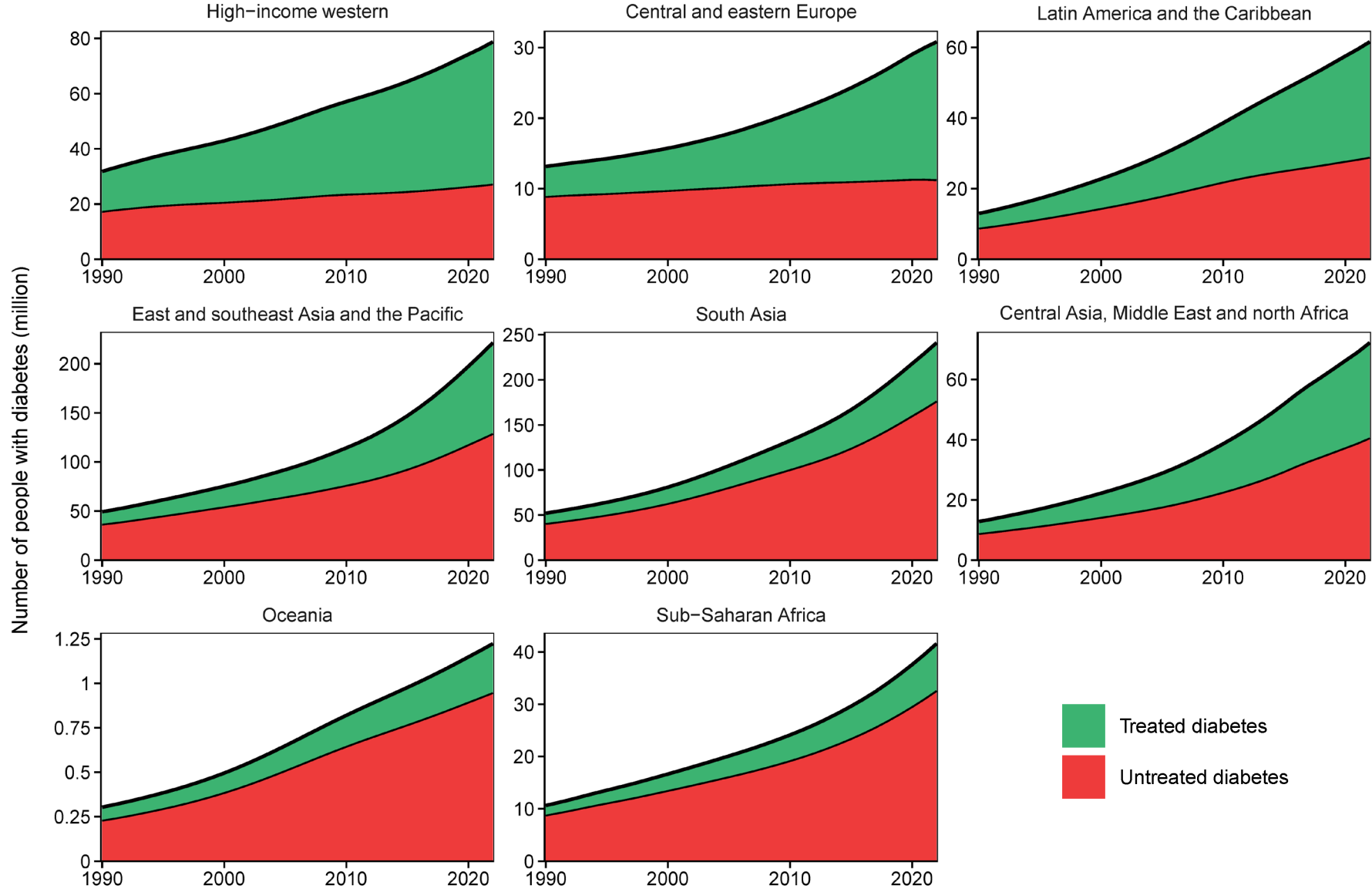
- Nearly 1,000 global collaborators; coordinated via WHO Collaborating Centre on NCD Surveillance, Epidemiology and Modelling
- Data from 1,108 population-based studies with 141 million participants in 175 countries, and with measurement of diabetes biomarkers



# Over 800 million adults lived with diabetes in 2022

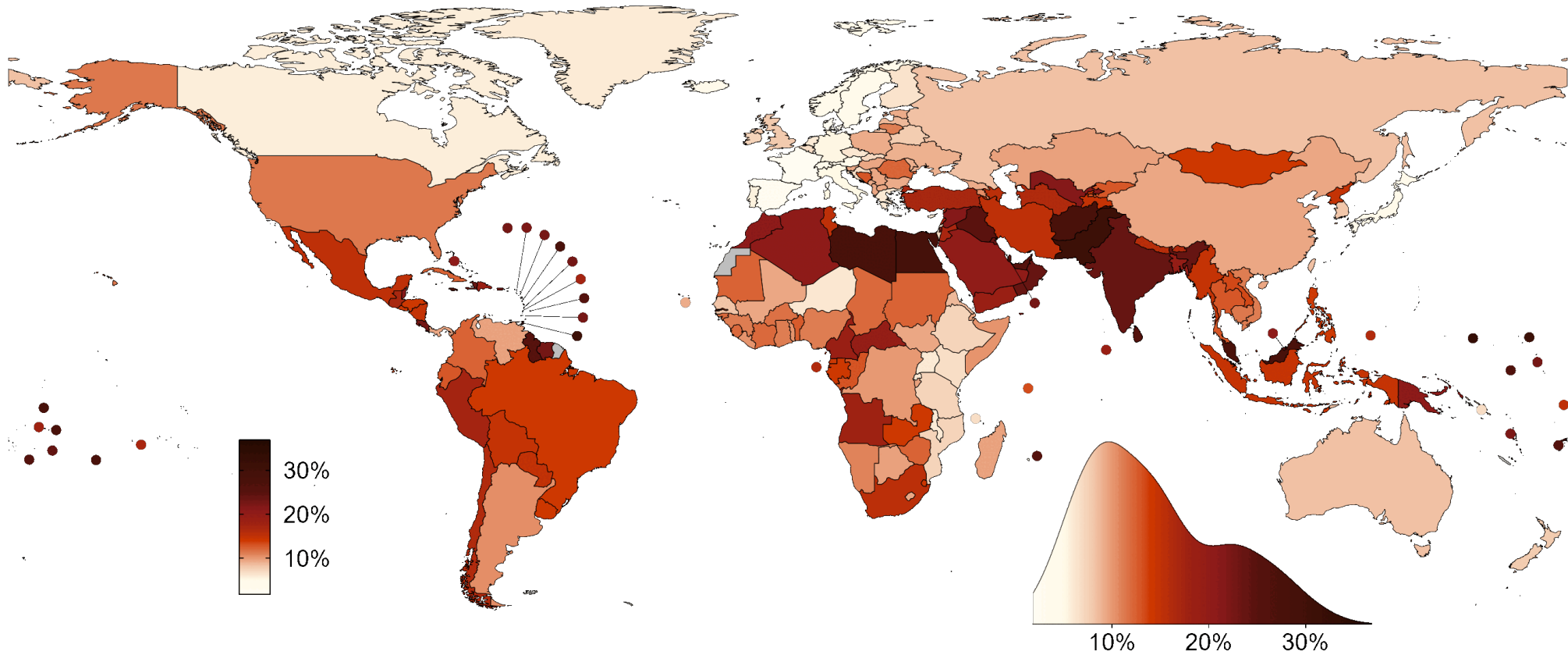


# Nearly 450 million were not treated for their diabetes

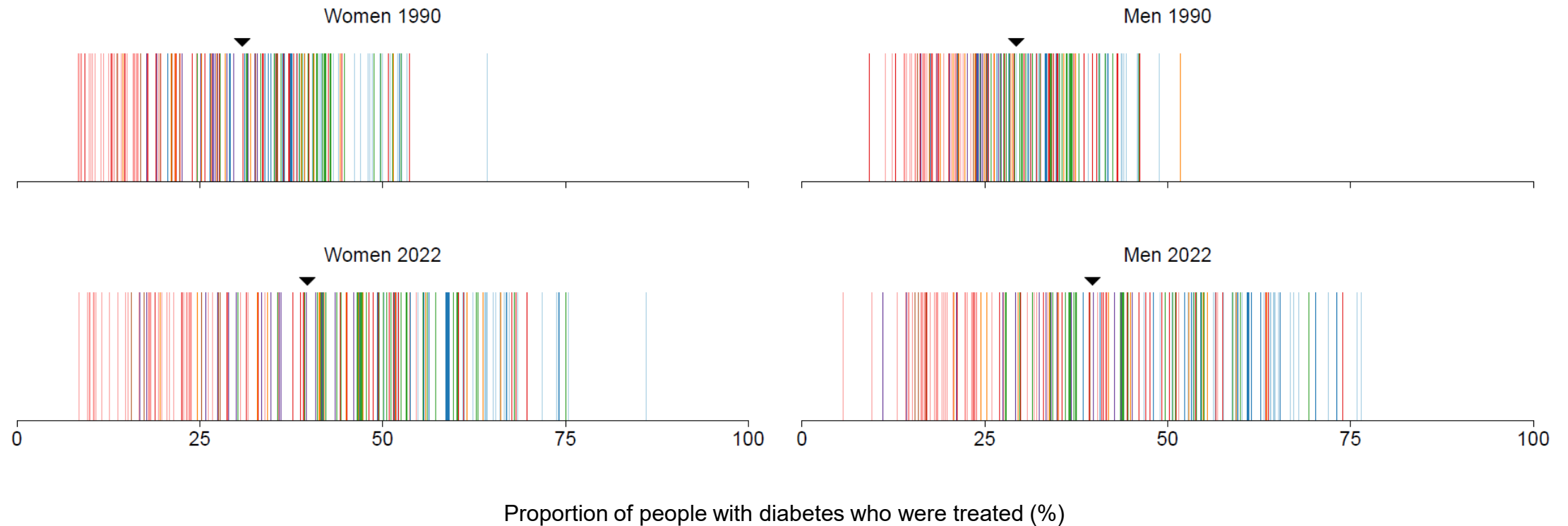


# Prevalence of diabetes has increased in most countries, especially in low- and middle-income countries

2022

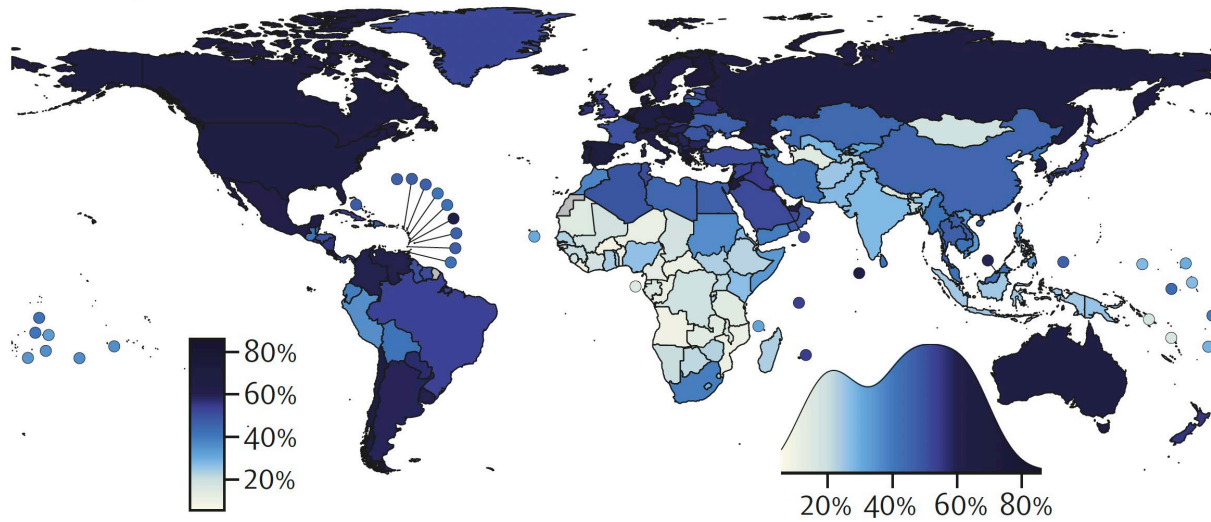


# Rates of treatment have improved unevenly across the world, stagnating in many low- and middle-income countries

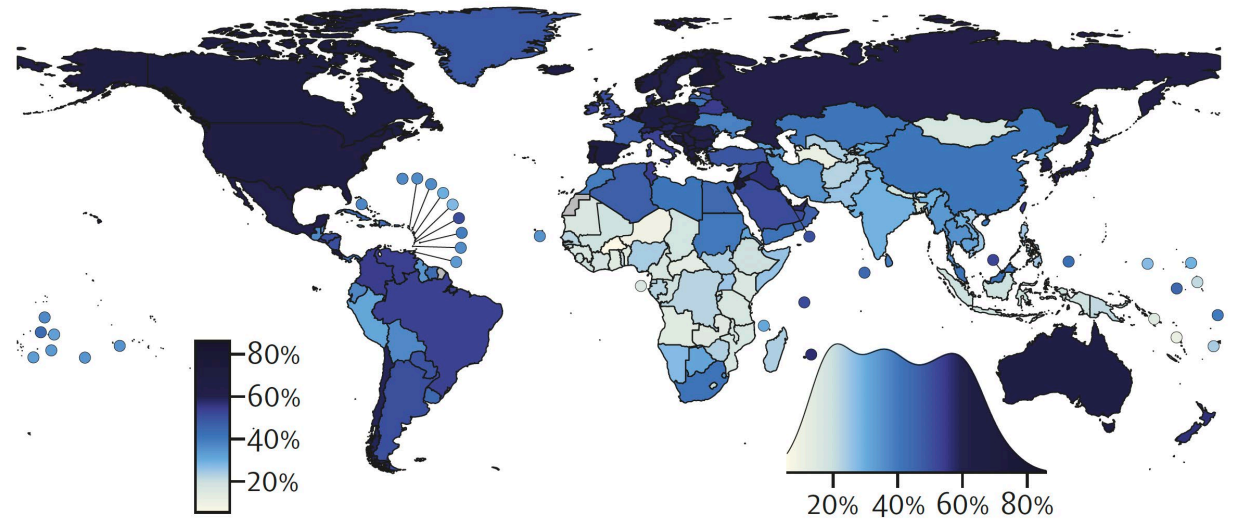


# Substantial inequality in contemporary treatment coverage

Women

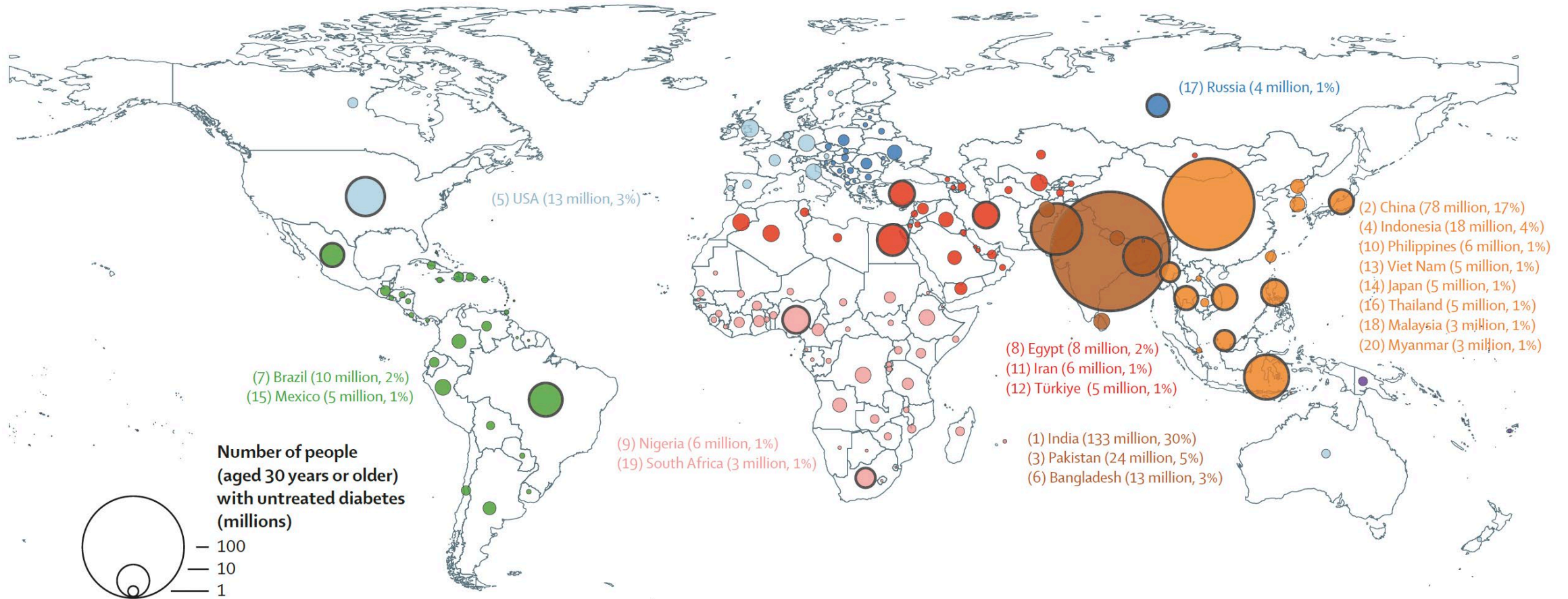


Men





# The majority of people with untreated diabetes live in low- and middle-income countries





# Summary

- In most countries, especially in low- and middle-income countries, diabetes treatment has not increased at all or has not increased sufficiently in comparison with the rise in prevalence.
- The burden of diabetes and untreated diabetes is increasingly borne by low- and middle-income countries.
- Expansion of health insurance and primary health care should be accompanied with diabetes programmes that realign and resource health services to enhance the early detection and effective treatment of diabetes.