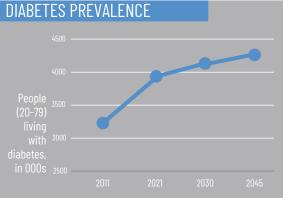




France



AN OVERVIEW OF DIABETES CARE



Of which, undiagnosed 27.9% (1,098,600 people)

Children & adolescents with T1D (0-19y 27.128

Diabetes prevalence



Diabetes-related deaths 87,434





Total expenditure €4.841.9 (per person)

Source: IDF Diabetes Atlas 10th edition 2021

According to the French National Health Insurance Fund, diabetes prevalence in 2020 stood at 6.13% and the total expenditure per person amounted to £2,206.

In France, insulin and most related supplies and technologies are available free of charge for all people living with diabetes (PwD). Screening for diabetes-related complications is available as per national guidelines with the exception of the diabetes foot, for which screening is only available for those with preexisting foot problems.

There are national health policy guidelines supported by a five-year health plan at regional level. Healthy living policies are also in place. However, regulations regarding healthy diets are not sufficiently ambitious and lack effectiveness.

Self-management education is available for adults living with diabetes through the health insurance support service, "Sophia". The programme helps PwD and people living with asthma to better understand their conditions and how to manage them, to adjust their lifestyle and reduce the risk of complications, and to improve their quality of life. Peer-to-peer support is provided by the Fédération Française des Diabétiques through their dedicated BPE service (bénévole patient expert).

Psychological support for PwD is available as part of an experimental programme in one region and is limited to people living with depression.

In France, specialist diabetes nurses are required to follow a special academic course and they play a role in the prevention and management of type 1 diabetes (T1D), type 2 diabetes (T2D) and gestational diabetes. However, they are not allowed to prescribe diabetes medicines.

The country has a working diabetes registry for people living with T1D and electronic health records, although these are not widely used. E-health is adopted mainly in the context of video consultations and electronic prescriptions.

DIABETES PREVENTION & MANAGEMENT

HEALTHY LIVING POLICIES





Obesity/
overweight



Healthy food & diet



activity



Smokina



Regulations for healthy diets

PREVENTION OF COMPLICATIONS



Lye screening



CVD



Kidney disease



Diabetes foot



Gestational diabetes

EDUCATION



At or around the time of diagnosis



the life course



Integrated
peer-to-peer suppor

Is there a programme to follow mothers with gestational diabetes after the birth of the baby?

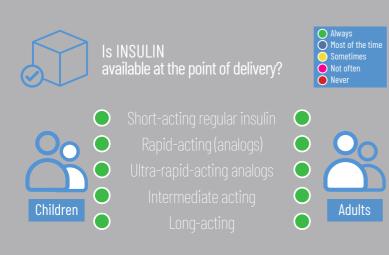
NATIONAL PLAN? PREVENTION & MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

National guidelines





ACCESS TO CARE, TECHNOLOGIES, MEDICINES AND SUPPLIES





For all PwD
For all T1D only
For children only
Other



Short-acting regular insulRapid-acting (analogs)

Intermediate acting

Long-acting

APPS



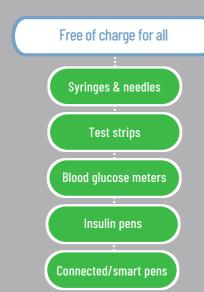
Do apps get recommended by the health system/HCPs to manage/prevent diabetes?

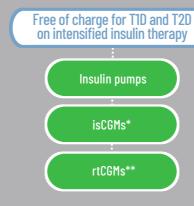
NO

When they are recommended, are these apps fully reimbursed?

NO

SUPPLIES & TECHNOLOGIES





Free of charge for T1D

:
Automated delivery
systems (1)

ARE SUPPLIES TECHNOLOGIES AVAILABL AT THE POINT OF DELIVERY?

Always
Most of the time
Sometimes
Not often
Never

(1) Reimbursed for T1D whose glycaemic targets are not reached despite well-conducted intensive insulin therapy by insulin pump for more than six months and self-monitoring of blood glucose levels several times a day ($\geq 4/d$).

*intermittently scanned continuous glucose monitors.

**real-time continuous glucose monitors.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT

PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT PROVIDED AS PART OF DIABETES CARE?

Available at hospitals but hard to access





