

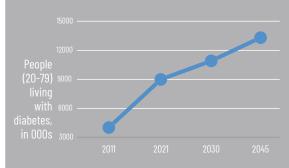


# AN OVERVIEW OF DIABETES CARE

Turkey



#### DIABETES PREVALENCE



Children & adolescents with T1D (0-19y)



15.9%



According national estimates, in 2010, the number of adults living with diabetes (>20 y/o) stood at approximately

In Turkey, about 80% of the population is covered by the national social security. People living with diabetes (PwD) are either fully exempt from or partially required to cover the cost of their diabetes care, depending on the medications, supplies and technologies they require for their treatment.

All PwD are treated in secondary and tertiary care settings, where diabetes education is also provided. There is no shortage of internal specialists or endocrinologists and the waiting lists are short.

Prescriptions can be renewed by primary care physicians who are also allowed to order some lab tests. There is, however, a very limited number of diabetes nurses and a shortage of dieticians. Multidisciplinary teams are not yet in place in diabetes centres. There is also a need for better diabetes care at primary care level.

Diabetes education was initiated by the Turkish Diabetes Foundation in primary care health centres for people living with Type 2 Diabetes (T2D). The Foundation also carried out a structured peer-topeer education programme in 21 cities and reached more than 25,000 PwD.

There is a national diabetes registry, based on the International Classification of Diseases (ICD)-10 codes. PwD are registered either as IDDM (insulin dependent diabetes mellitus) or as NIDDM (noninsulin dependent diabetes mellitus). Data is accessible primarily by the Ministry of Health (MoH). Physicians can also request access to their patients' data, with their permission only. There is a National Diabetes Plan, supplemented by two other initiatives "Diabetes 2020: Vision and targets-Turkey" and the "Diabetes Parliament". The latter was initially driven by the Turkish Diabetes Foundation and gathers all diabetes stakeholders and decision-makers (patient organisations; as well as representatives of all diabetes-related HCPs, the social security institution, every political party of the government; and a representative from the MoH or the Minister of Health himself and a representative of the Presidency). Conventions, led by civil society, are held twice a year. Diabetes is considered a "political" priority.

E-health was very much on the agenda during the COVID-19 pandemic. Real-time consultations were used in some centres, and people who developed COVID-19 or were at high risk were closely followed online. There remain, nevertheless, many gaps in the legal and regulatory frameworks, as well as issues with data and PwD's safety and healthcare professionals' (HCPs) liability.

### **DIABETES PREVENTION & MANAGEMENT**







#### **HEALTHY LIVING POLICIES**





ood & diet







healthy diets

#### PREVENTION OF COMPLICATIONS

**EDUCATION** 





CVD









time of diagnosis



the life course



peer-to-peer support

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

**NATIONAL** PLAN?

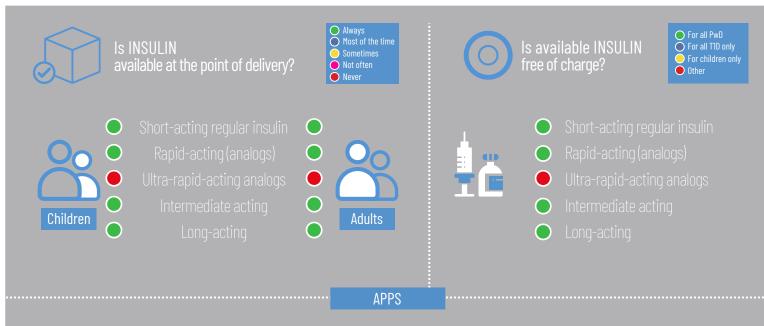
Stand alone Fully implemented







## ACCESS TO CARE, TECHNOLOGIES, MEDICINES AND SUPPLIES





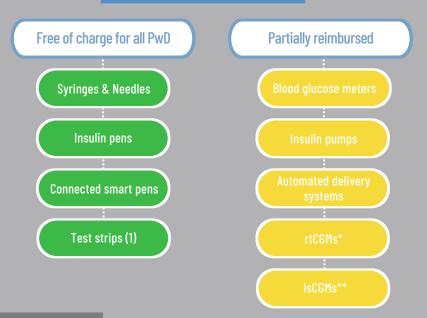
Do apps get recommended by the health system/HCPs to manage/prevent diabetes?

NO

When they are recommended, are these apps fully reimbursed?

NO

#### SUPPLIES & TECHNOLOGIES



(1) For T2D on oral medications, 1 strip/day

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

ARE SUPPLIES TECHNOLOGIES

AVAILABLE AT THE POINT OF



#### PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT

PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT PROVIDED AS PART OF DIABETES CARE?

Available and easily accessible Free / fully reimbursed





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