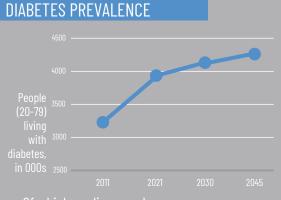




France



# 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 national estimates, diabetes prevalence in 2021 stood at 6.07% and the total expenditure per person amounted to  $\pounds$ 2,296. In 2020, the proportion of people with undiagnosed diabetes was reported to be 23%.

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. Since July 2023, all PwD have access to an annual check to assess their risk of diabetes foot.

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 everywhere in the country 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, telehealthcare, remote monitoring and electronic prescriptions.

### **DIABETES PREVENTION & MANAGEMENT**

HEALTHY LIVING POLICIES





Obesity/ overweight



Healthy food & diet



Physical activity



Smoking



Regulations for healthy diets

#### PREVENTION OF COMPLICATIONS



screening



CVD



disease



Diabetes



Gestational diabetes

#### **EDUCATION**



At or around the time of diagnosis



the life course



peer-to-peer support

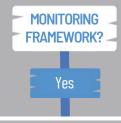
Is there a programme to follow mothers with gestational diabetes after the birth of the baby?

No

IVU

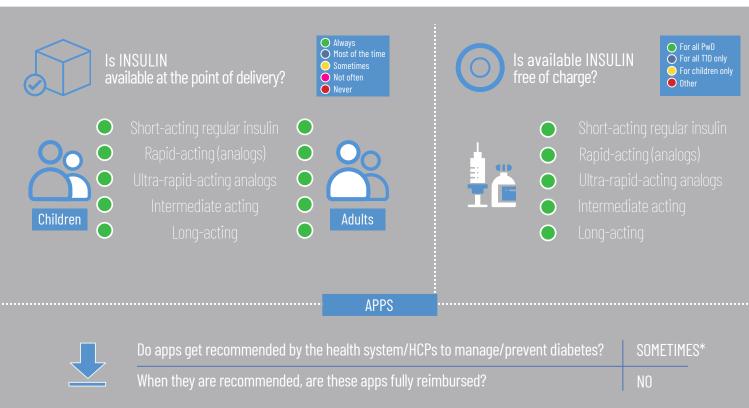


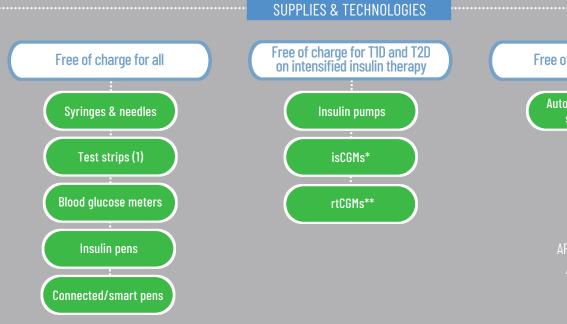






## ACCESS TO CARE, TECHNOLOGIES, MEDICINES AND SUPPLIES





Free of charge for T1D

**Automated delivery** systems (2)

ARE SUPPLIES TECHNOLOGIES

Most of the time

#### PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT

PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT PROVIDED AS PART OF DIABETES CARE?

hard to access

(1) A maximum of 200 test strips per year are reimbursed for people living with

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





T2D on oral medications

