

Obesity and diabetes: taking the patient view

Dr David Cavan

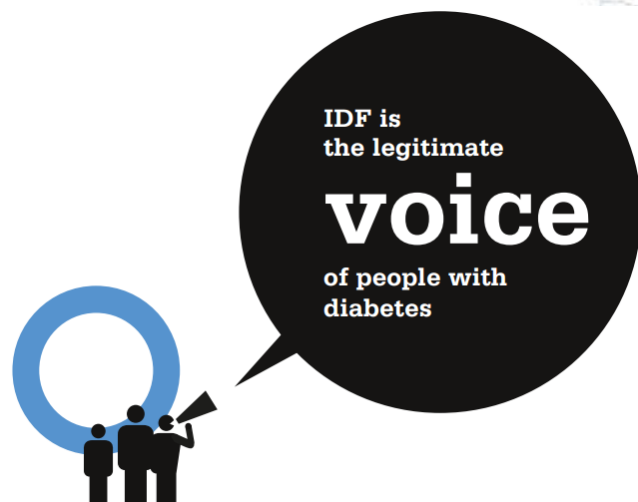
Director of Policy and Programmes
International Diabetes Federation, Brussels

ECIPE Seminar
Brussels, 16 February 2016

- The IDF
- The diabetes and obesity epidemic
- The factors that predispose to type 2 diabetes
- Policies to support prevention of type 2 diabetes
- From policies to people

THE INTERNATIONAL DIABETES FEDERATION

230 member associations
representing 2 million members
in 170 countries

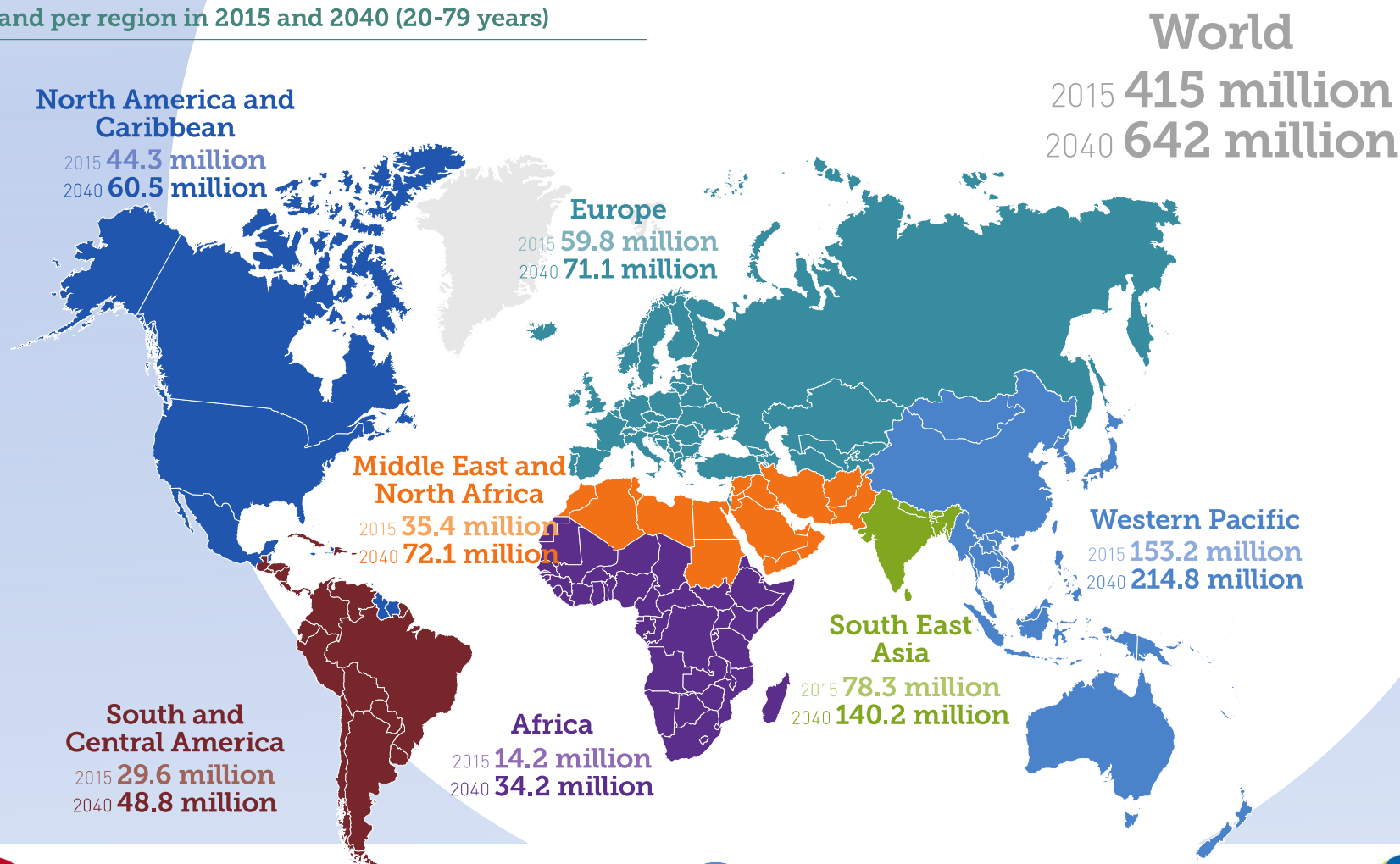


The NCD Alliance
Putting non-communicable diseases
on the global agenda

Diabetes: A global emergency



Estimated number of people with diabetes worldwide
and per region in 2015 and 2040 (20-79 years)



Adults who died from diabetes, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria



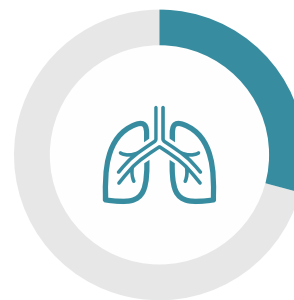
5.0 million

from diabetes
2015
IDF



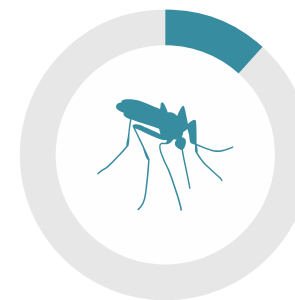
1.5 million

from HIV/AIDS
2013
WHO Global Health
Observatory Data
Repository 2013



1.5 million

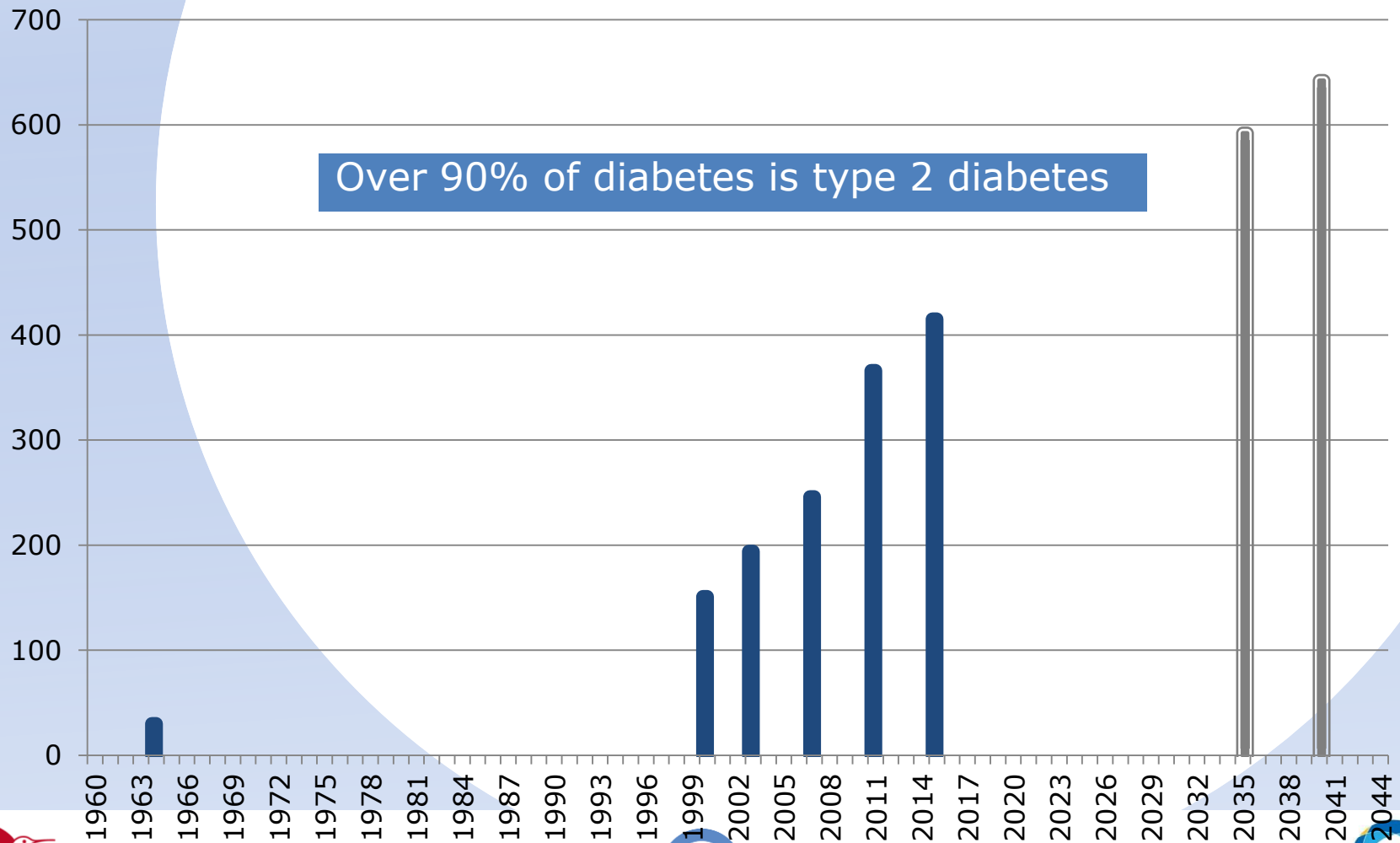
from tuberculosis
2013
WHO Global Health
Observatory Data
Repository 2013



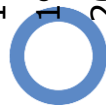
0.6 million

from malaria
2013
WHO Global Health
Observatory Data
Repository 2013

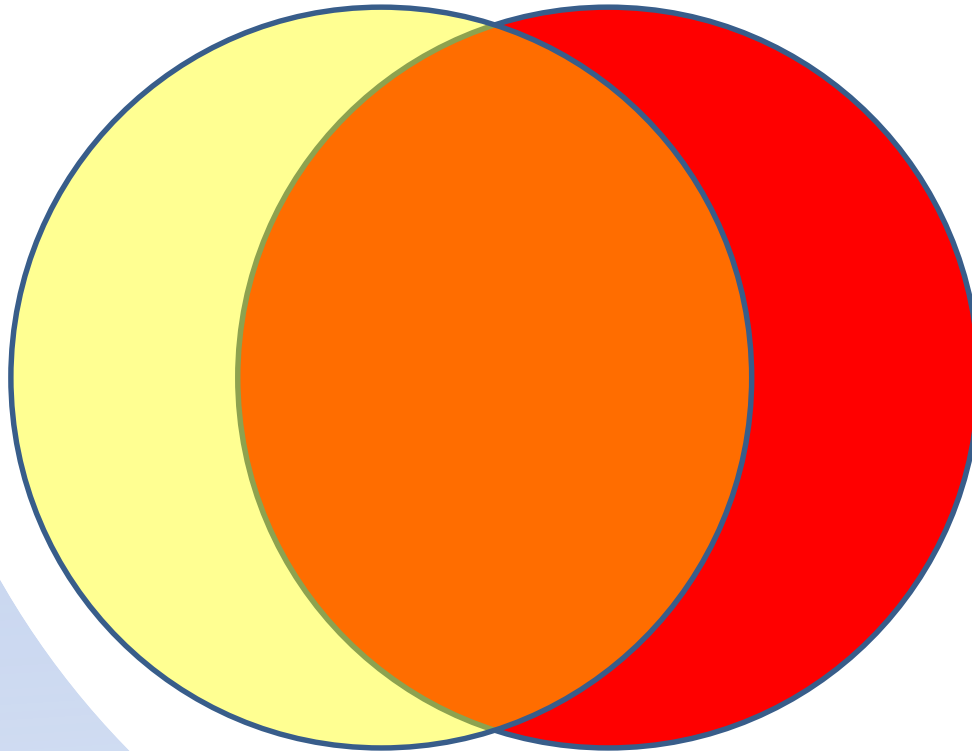
Estimated cases of diabetes (millions)



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Type 2 Diabetes and Obesity

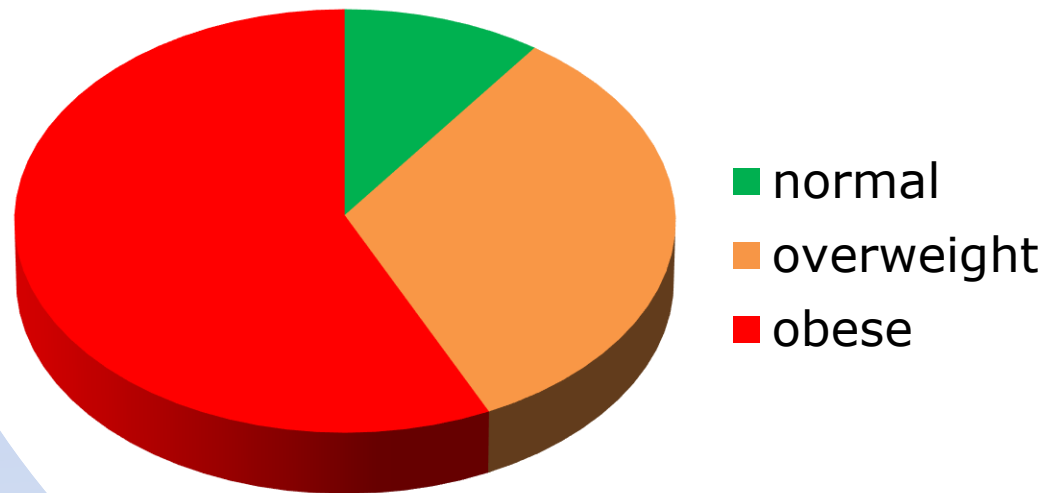


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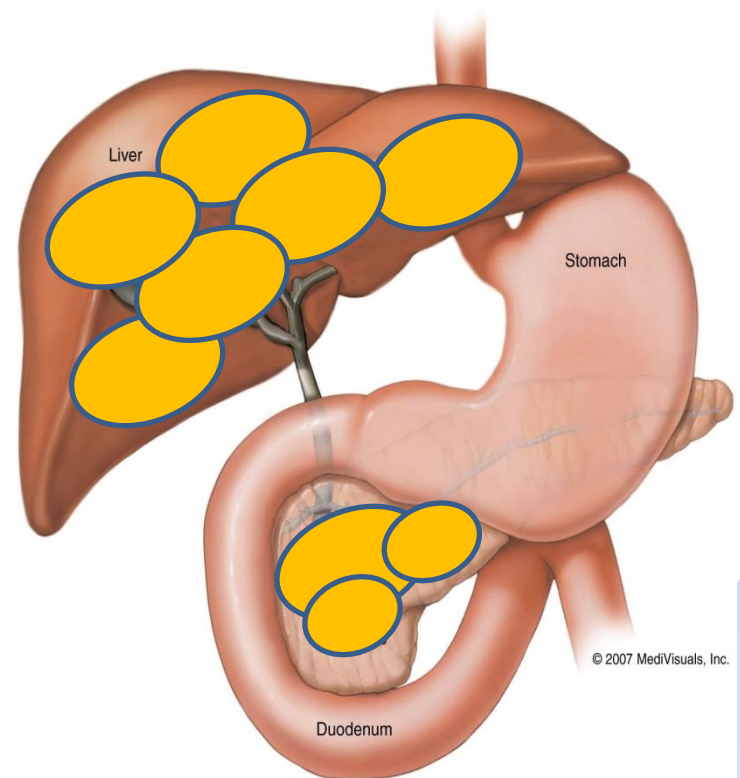
Type 2 Diabetes and Obesity

Body weight at diagnosis of type 2 diabetes



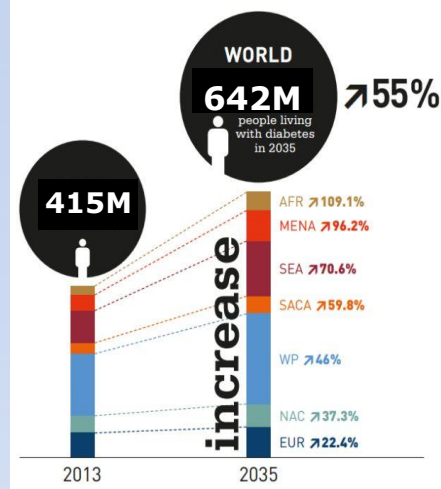
Fat on the inside

- Type 2 diabetes results from accumulation of fat in the liver and pancreas
 - Liver fat: glucose stores leak into the bloodstream (insulin resistance)
 - Pancreatic fat: pancreas cannot produce enough insulin
- High insulin levels lead to increased storage of fat in organs

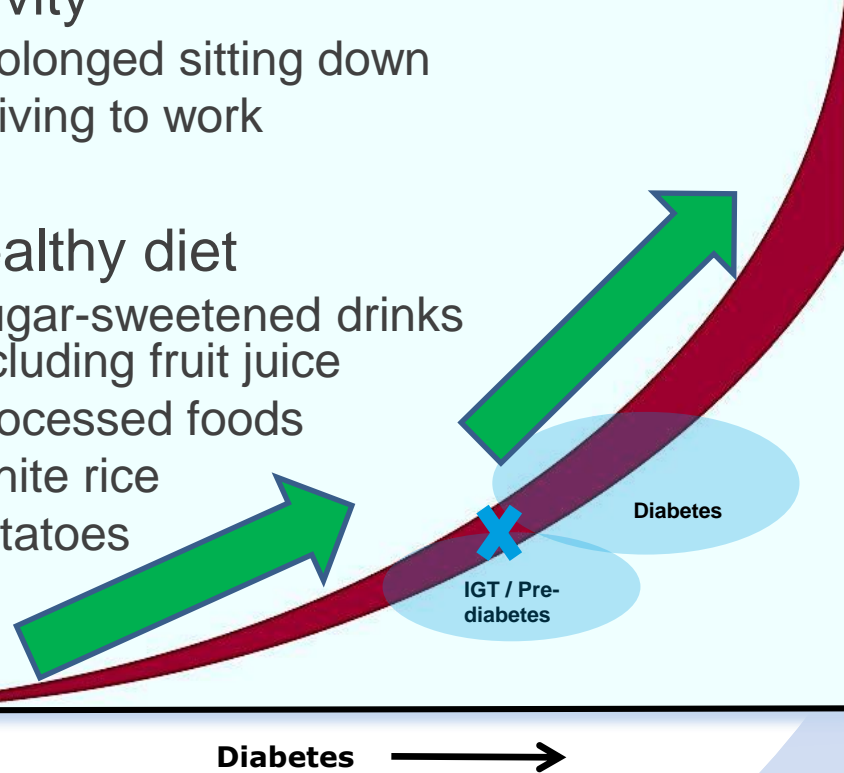


Type 2 diabetes is a lifestyle disease

↑
Risk factors incl. weight



- Inactivity
 - Prolonged sitting down
 - Driving to work
- Unhealthy diet
 - Sugar-sweetened drinks including fruit juice
 - Processed foods
 - White rice
 - potatoes



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Urbanisation.....

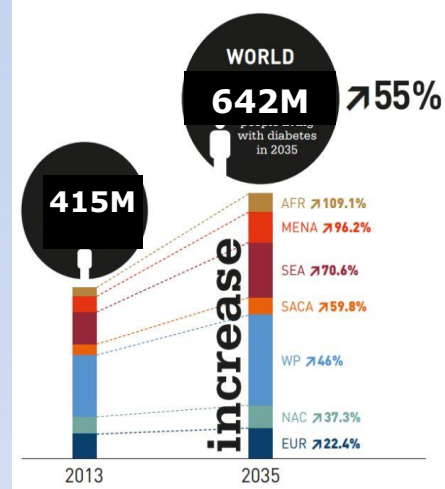


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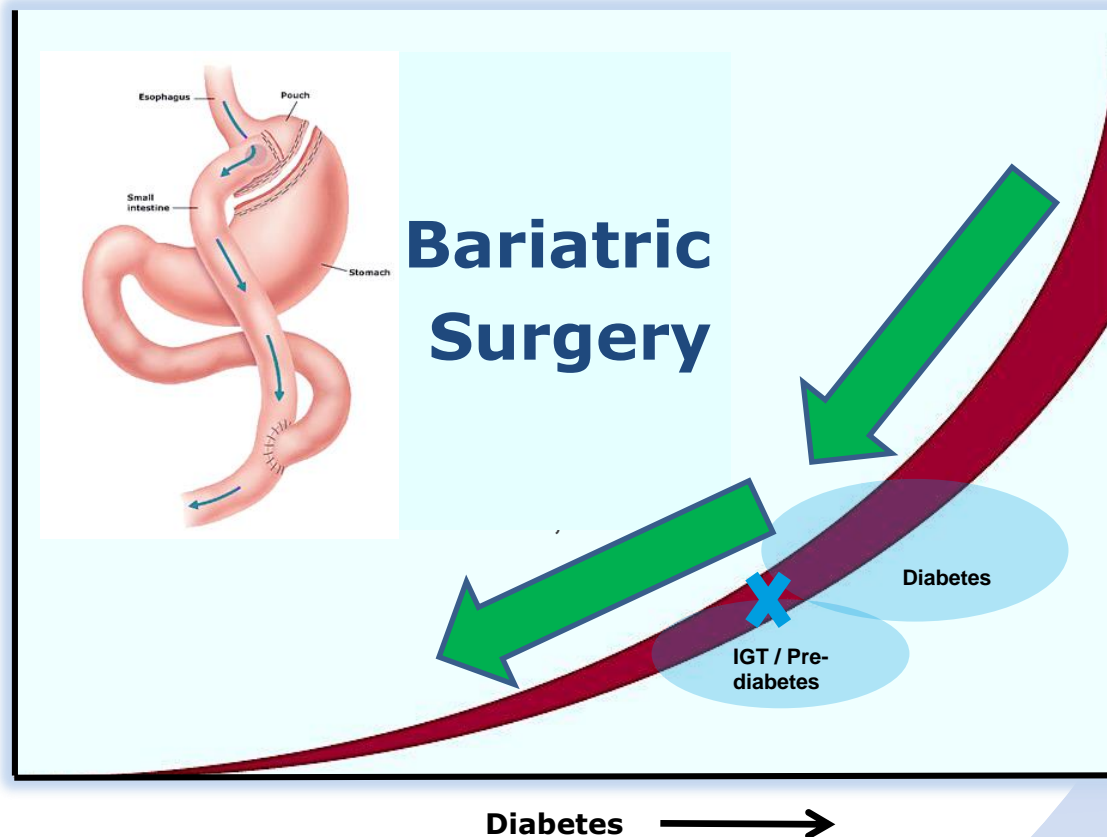


IDF
2015
Vancouver
world diabetes congress
30 November - 4 December

Type 2 diabetes is preventable



Risk factors incl. weight

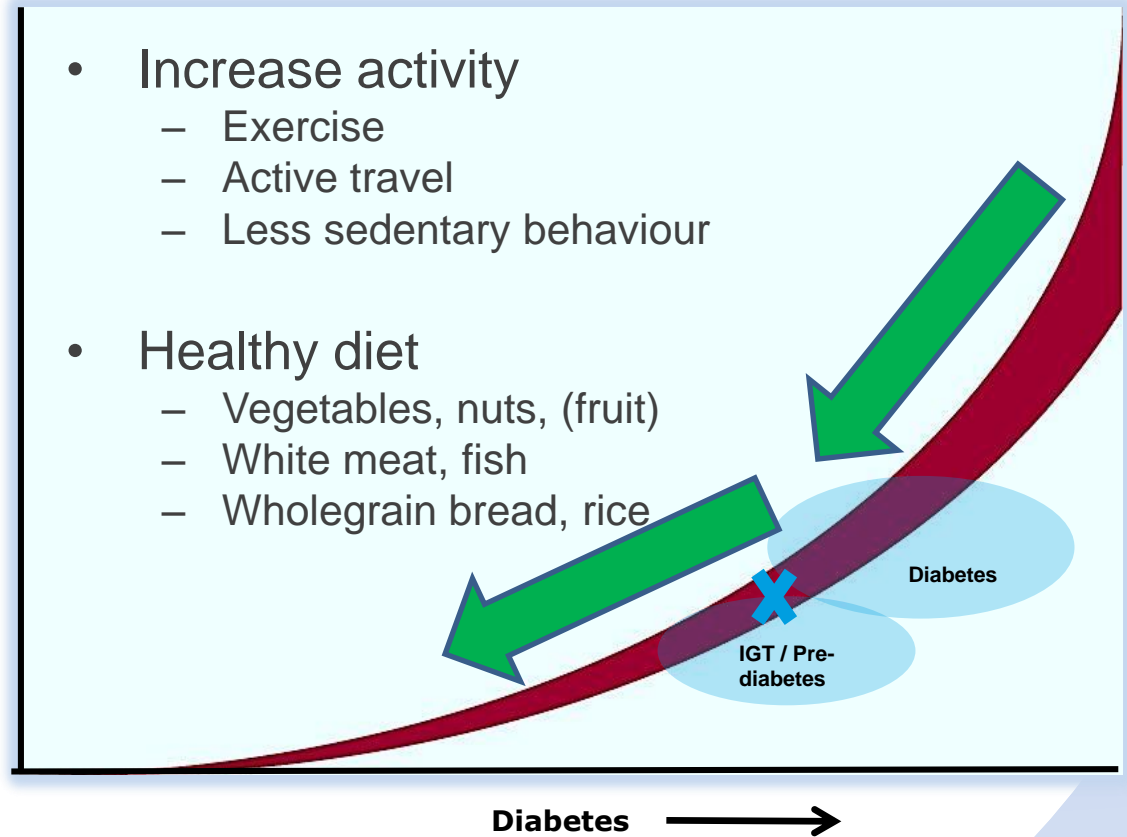
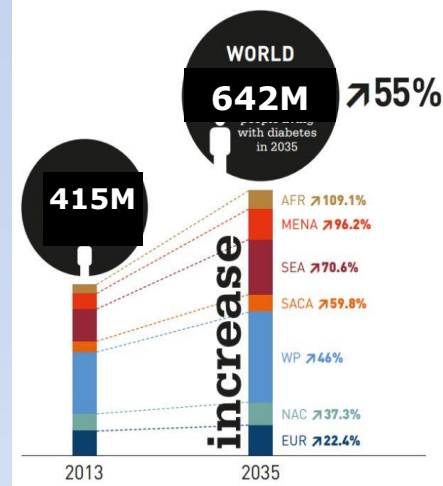


....and reversible

Policies to address Type 2 diabetes

Risk factors
incl.
weight

- Increase activity
 - Exercise
 - Active travel
 - Less sedentary behaviour
- Healthy diet
 - Vegetables, nuts, (fruit)
 - White meat, fish
 - Wholegrain bread, rice



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Prevention of type 2 diabetes

- Primary prevention
- Primordial prevention
 - change the environmental influences that predispose to type 2 diabetes
 - Food (and water) environment
 - Physical (urban) environment
 - School environment

IDF Framework for Action on Sugar

CONSUMERS

- Clear front of pack labelling
- Ban on :
 - Advertising sugary products to children
 - Sponsorship of sporting events by manufacturers of sugary products
 - Selling in schools & public sector workplaces



GOVERNMENT

- Incentives to reduce consumption of sugar
- Increase access to water
- Increase green vegetable production and affordability
- Drive reformulation of processed foods



EDUCATION

- Revision of healthy eating guidelines
- Public health campaigns to promote awareness



RESEARCH

- Establishing links between sugar consumption and diabetes



Diabetes Prevention Score

- Physical environment:

Indicator	Brussels	Amsterdam	Difference in %	Notes
Motor vehicle density	0.46	0.11	+314%	Ratio of cars and motorbikes per person
Share of green spaces	0.12	0.32	-63%	Total green spaces over total green area
Public transportation rate	0.83	0.75	11%	Daily rides per person

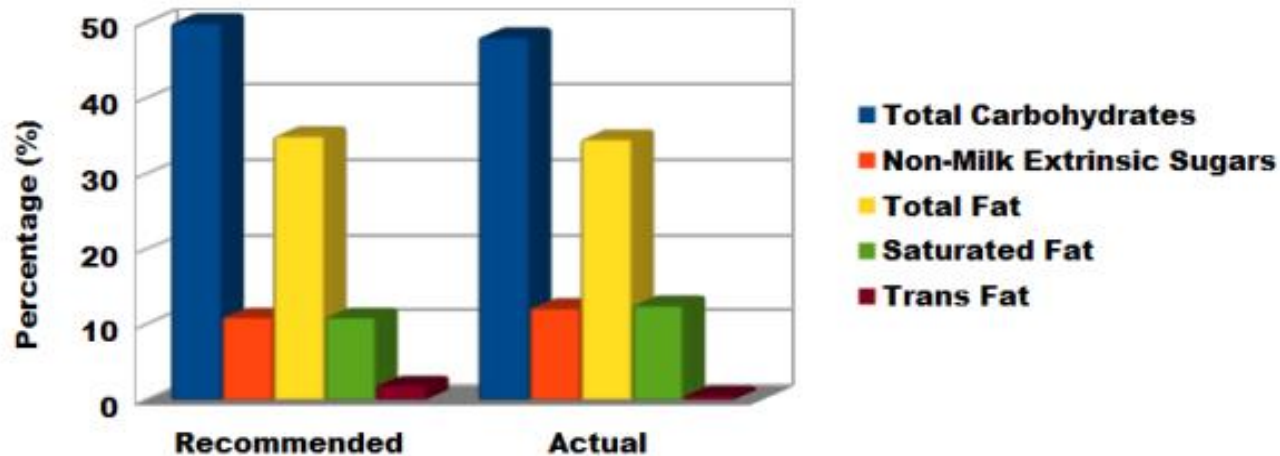
- Affordability of drinkable water:

Indicator	Brussels	Amsterdam	Difference in %	Notes
Cost of bottled water	0.25	0.19	+28%	(cost per litre/average disposable income per person) *1000
Cost of bottled water VS cost of soda	1.08	0.77	+41%	cost per litre of bottled water/soda

From policies to people...

- For people with type 2 diabetes and those at risk
- Clear education and information
 - The process can be reversed
 - Emphasis on lifestyle change, not drugs
 - The foods that will help and hinder
 - Realistic increase in physical activity

Healthy eating?



- Carbohydrates stimulate insulin
- Insulin promotes liver fat
- Carbohydrate restriction is gaining popularity

Increasing physical activity

- 30 minutes moderate intensity exercise is an unrealistic goal
- Focus on reducing inactivity in everyday tasks
 - Break up sedentary periods
 - Walk more

The role of metabolic surgery

- Weight loss surgery to improve diabetes control and/or to reverse diabetes
- The only (cost-)effective treatment in the very obese
- Should be considered in moderately obese
 - Avoid perverse incentive to gain weight
 - Avoid artificial barriers to surgery

Tackle stigma associated with Type 2 diabetes and obesity

- It is a self-inflicted lifestyle disease
- Just like
 - Lung cancer
 - Coronary heart disease
 - HIV
 - Sports injuries



Conclusion

- Obesity and type 2 diabetes are increasing at an alarming rate across the globe
- In order to halt the increase, effective policy action, effective individual advice and treatment options are urgently required.



Thank you for your attention
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