

changing diabetes® in children

BILKHISSA BALDE ATTENDING SCHOOL
Bilkhissa has type 1 diabetes
Guinea

It is estimated that 542,000 children under the age of 15 have type 1 diabetes worldwide.¹ In some countries where there is limited access to insulin, life expectancy for a child with type 1 diabetes is very short.¹

Unlike type 2 diabetes, type 1 diabetes is not related to lifestyle or being overweight, and there is no known way to prevent it. Insulin therapy is the only effective treatment for type 1 diabetes. People with type 1 diabetes cannot survive without daily doses of insulin. However, managing diabetes requires more than insulin. A person with diabetes must follow a structured self-management plan that includes insulin use, blood glucose monitoring, physical activity and a healthy diet.

In many low-resource countries, children lack access to insulin, blood glucose monitoring and appropriately trained health professionals. This can lead to poor blood glucose control and subsequent severe health complications and early death.



542,000

children have type 1 diabetes worldwide¹

86,000

children are estimated to develop type 1 diabetes worldwide each year¹

3% increase

in incidence each year¹⁻³

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Changing Diabetes® in Children (CDiC) is a public-private partnership initiative launched by Novo Nordisk in 2009. Global partners include Roche, the International Society for Pediatric and Adolescent Diabetes (ISPAD) and the World Diabetes Foundation (WDF). In each country, the programme is implemented by a group of local partners, with the national ministry of health playing a key role to ensure that the programme is anchored within the existing healthcare system.

How the programme is set up in the individual countries varies according to the geography of the country and the infrastructure available within the existing healthcare system.



> 14,000

children enrolled in the CDiC programme⁴



> 8,500

healthcare professionals trained⁴



108 type 1 diabetes clinics established⁴

Numbers are as per July 2016

CDiC PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

CDiC aims to bring all elements of necessary diabetes care closer to the children who need it and, at the same time, build capacity for the diagnosis and treatment of children with type 1 diabetes at both community and country level.

Improvement of existing infrastructure and supply of medical and laboratory equipment to establish dedicated centres for the treatment of children with type 1 diabetes.

Training and education of healthcare professionals and diabetes educators to develop diagnostic skills and the expertise to manage type 1 diabetes in children.

Provision of human insulin and blood glucose monitoring equipment and supplies to the children for the duration of the programme.



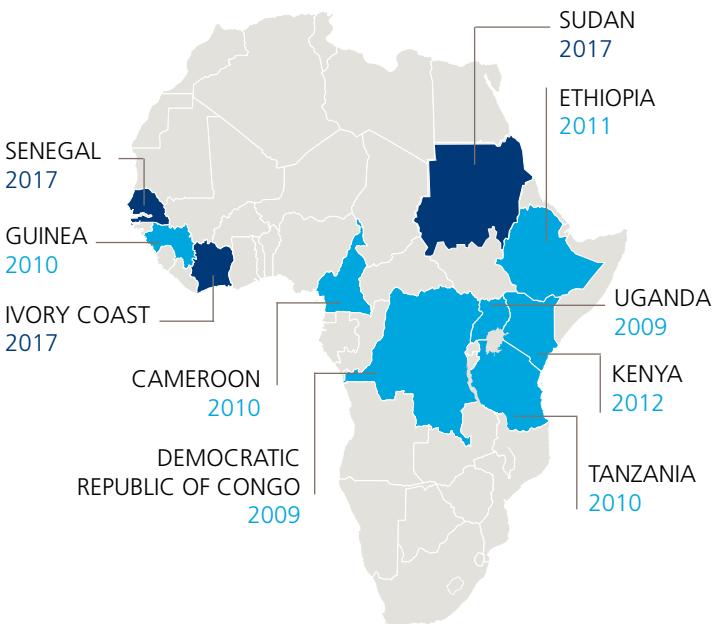
Advocacy and good practice sharing of insights gained into developing healthcare interventions specific to minority populations such as children with diabetes in low-resource settings.

Patient education material for children and their families, adapted to the local context.

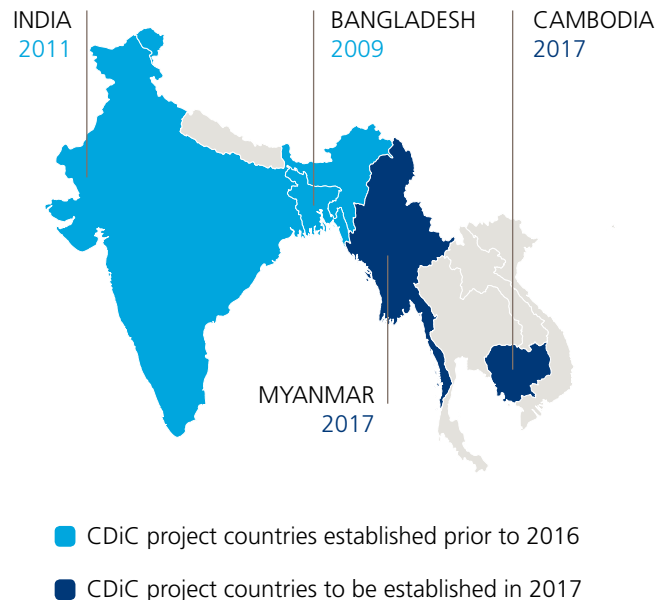
Patient registry system to facilitate systematic data collection and patient follow-up.

CDiC COUNTRY PROJECT OVERVIEW

Africa



Asia



- CDiC project countries established prior to 2016
- CDiC project countries to be established in 2017

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References:

1. International Diabetes Federation. *IDF Diabetes Atlas, 7 ed.* Brussels, Belgium: International Diabetes Federation, 2015.
2. De Beaufort C. Incidence and trends of childhood type 1 diabetes worldwide 1990–1999. *Diabetic medicine: a journal of the British Diabetic Association.* 2006;23(8):857–866.
3. Patterson CC, Dahlquist GG, Gyürüs E, Green A, Soltész G, Group ES. Incidence trends for childhood type 1 diabetes in Europe during 1989–2003 and predicted new cases 2005–20: a multicentre prospective registration study. *The Lancet.* 2009;373(9680):2027–2033.
4. Novo Nordisk data on file.