



Australian Government

**Australian Institute of
Health and Welfare**

*Better information and statistics
for better health and wellbeing*

DIABETES SERIES

Number 11

Insulin-treated diabetes in Australia 2000–2007

August 2009

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Canberra

Cat. no. CVD 45

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This publication is part of the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare's Diabetes series. A complete list of the Institute's publications is available from the Institute's website <www.aihw.gov.au>.

ISSN 1444-8033

ISBN 978 1 74024 941 6

Suggested citation

Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2009. Insulin-treated diabetes in Australia 2000–2007. Diabetes series no. 11. Cat. no. CVD 45. Canberra: AIHW.

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Published by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

Printed by Blue Star Print Group

Please note that there is the potential for minor revisions of data in this report. Please check the online version at <www.aihw.gov.au> for any amendments.

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Acknowledgments

This report was prepared by Katherine Faulks, Janet Markey, Anne-Marie Waters and Helen Wilson of the National Centre for Monitoring Diabetes at the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW).

Valuable input was gratefully received from Professor Stephen Colagiuri, Associate Professor Maria Craig, Associate Professor Jeff Flack, Mr Robert Guthrie, Professor Mark Harris, Ms Susan Killion, Dr Paul Magnus, Ms Lynelle Moon, Ms Sally Rempel, Dr Glynis Ross and Associate Professor Jonathan Shaw.

This report was prepared under the guidance of the National Diabetes Data Working Group, chaired by Associate Professor Jeff Flack. Members of the National Diabetes Data Working Group at the time of publication were: Professor Stephen Colagiuri, Associate Professor Maria Craig, Professor Rhonda Griffiths, Mr Robert Guthrie, Professor Mark Harris, Ms Lynelle Moon, Ms Suzanne Prosser, Ms Sally Rempel, Dr Glynis Ross and Associate Professor Jonathan Shaw.

The assistance of data managers of the Australasian Paediatric Endocrine Group (at the time of publication this included John Clarkson, Karen Demangone, Lauren Foulds, Margaret Lloyd, Jenny Nairn, Leanne Scott and Carol Willis) and Diabetes Australia (at the time of publication this included Sally Rempel and Kylie Symons) in the provision of data and the ongoing development of the National Diabetes Register is greatly appreciated.

We are also grateful to Kathy Southgate and Kun Zhao from the AIHW for their assistance with various aspects of the data in this report, and to staff of the AIHW Information Services and Publishing and Media and Communications units for their assistance with publishing and releasing this report.

Funding from the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing contributed to the production of this report.

Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
APEG	Australasian Paediatric Endocrine Group
ARIA	Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia
ASGC	Australian Standard Geographical Classification
ASR	age-standardised rate
CI	confidence interval
DoHA	Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing
ICD-10	International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems
IRSD	Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage
NDR	National Diabetes Register
NDSS	National Diabetes Services Scheme
SEIFA	Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas
SES	socioeconomic status
SMR	standardised mortality ratio

Symbols

..	not applicable
no.	number

Statistical significance

In this report, use of the term 'significant' indicates statistical significance and is only used when the appropriate analyses have been performed to ensure that the statement is valid.

Summary

This report provides the latest information from Australia's National Diabetes Register (NDR). The register applies to Australians who began using insulin for diabetes since 1999.

The report covers trends between 2000 and 2007 in the incidence of Type 1 diabetes, insulin-treated Type 2 diabetes and gestational diabetes. It also provides information on deaths between 2000 and 2006 of those on the register.

Main findings

- The incidence of Type 1 and other insulin-treated diabetes in Australia is increasing.
- People with insulin-treated diabetes have significantly higher death rates than other Australians.

The evidence

Type 1 diabetes

- Australia is in the top 10 countries of those with the highest rates of Type 1 diabetes in children.
- The incidence of Type 1 diabetes in children has increased. The 990 new cases in 2007 among those aged 0–14 years represents a 30% increase compared with 2000.
- Between 2000 and 2007 there was a fall in the rate of new cases of Type 1 diabetes in people aged 40 years and over, but little change in incidence rates among people aged 15–39 years.

Insulin-treated Type 2 diabetes

- There was a 63% increase in new cases of insulin-treated Type 2 diabetes in Australia from 2000 to 2007 (21,400 in 2007).
- There were 900 new cases of insulin-treated Type 2 diabetes in people aged 15–24 years, and 4,800 new cases in those aged 25–34 years between 2000 and 2007. However, the majority (95%) of the new cases still occurred in people aged 35 years and over.

Gestational diabetes

- There was a 6-fold increase in the number of new cases of insulin-treated gestational diabetes among women aged 15–49 years in Australia between 2000 and 2007.

Deaths

- The death rate among people with insulin-treated diabetes was 3 times as high as the rest of the Australian population over 2000–2006.

