

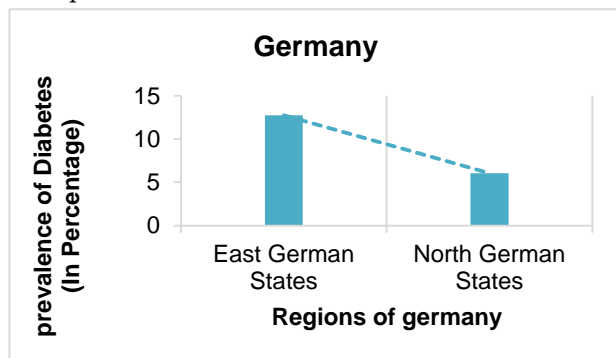
Regional Analysis

Ebrahim S. Mohammadi, Hamadan University, Iran

email: Ebrahim.S.Mohammadi@gmail.com

[Diabetes](#) is a genuine chronic disease that happens either when the pancreas does not create enough [insulin](#) or then again when the body can't viably utilize the insulin it produces. Diabetes is a significant public medical issue, one of the four pre-eminent noncommunicable diseases. The [prevalence of diabetes](#) have been relentlessly expanding in the past few years.

In 2011 it is found that in the case of diabetes patients a crude prevalence of 8.38% was seen in Germany. The most prevalence was found in the east German states with 12.74% and the lowest was in northmost states with 6.05%. Men has higher prevalence with 8.84% than women, who has 7.98%. in 2022, it is predicted that the total prevalence will amounts to 9.34%.



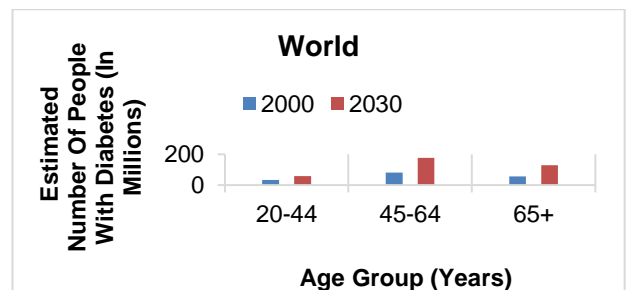
Major [Diabetes](#) and [Endocrinology](#) Associations in Germany:

- Boehringer Ingelheim
Pharmaceutical company, Germany
- Merck Group
Pharmaceutical, Chemical and Life Science company, Germany
- Diabetic Centre Margentheim
Modern treatment Centre for Diabetes Mellitus, Germany
- Bürgerhospital Frankfurt
Diabetes Clinic, Germany
- Asklepios Clinic Birkenwerder
Diabetes Clinic, Germany
- Diabetes-Centre Bad Lauterberg
Diabetes Clinic, Germany
- Diabetes-Clinic Bad Nauheim, Germany.

World Analysis

As indicated by the International diabetes Federation (IDF) insights, currently every seven seconds someone is reckoned to die from diabetes or by its complications. 50% of the deaths are happening mostly under the age of 60 years. [Diabetes prevalence](#) has been risen more rapidly in the developing countries.

By the year of 2045, the Diabetes is expected to increase further to 9.9% globally. This counts a population of 424.9 million people with diabetes in 2017 will extend to 48% which will be around 628.6 million people. Practically 50% of the deaths from [Hyperglycaemia](#) happen before the age of 70 years. World Health Organization (WHO) calculated that [Diabetes](#) is the seventh leading cause of death in 2016.



The graph shows the global estimation of number of people with diabetes categorised by their age groups in 2000 and 2030.

Economic Impact

[Diabetes](#) forces an enormous financial loss on the world healthcare system and the global economy. This burden can be measured through direct medical costs and indirect cost related to productivity loss which effects the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as well. Studies show that losses in global GDP from 2011 to 2030, contain both the direct and indirect cost of diabetes will add up to 1.7 trillion dollars involving 900 billion dollars for high-pay nations and 800 billion dollars for low and centre pay nations.