

# Changes in Diabetes prevalence: Decreasing mortality or Increasing incidence?

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<http://BendixCarstensen.com>

<http://BendixCarstensen.com/DMreg/Prevalence>

# Where do the changes come from?

The period 1995–2010 for **men** resp. **women**:

- ▶ Increasing diabetes incidence:

3.8%, 3.9% per year

- ▶ Decreasing mortality:

non-DM: 2.5%, 1.8% per year

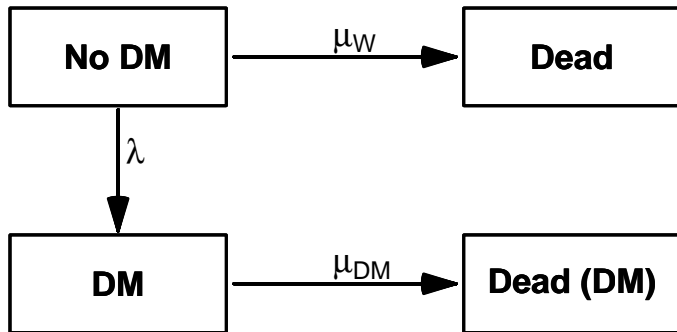
DM-ptt: 3.8%, 3.4% per year

- ▶ Aim:

**How much can each factor explain?**

- ▶ Look at age-specific **prevalences**,  
**not** the **numbers** of DM-patients.

## DM prevalence prediction



If we know

- ▶ prevalence of DM in 1995
- ▶ the rates in the period 1995-2010

—then we can predict prevalence in 2010

# Incidence and mortality rates

The mortality and incidence rates depend on:

Sex

Age

Date of observation (Period)

Date–Age = Date of birth (Cohort)

Estimated as Age-Period-Cohort models,  
separately for men and women.

- ▶ Data on DM incidence and mortality from Danish National Diabetes Register
- ▶ Population size and -mortality from Statistics Denmark data base.

## Updating age-specific prevalences:

- ▶ Prevalences at 1.1.1995 in age  $a$  as start
- ▶ Use incidence and mortality for 1995 in age  $a$  to predict prevalence at 1.1.1996 in age  $a + 1$ .
- ▶ Repeat for all ages.
- ▶ Repeat for 1996
- ▶ Cycle through all years

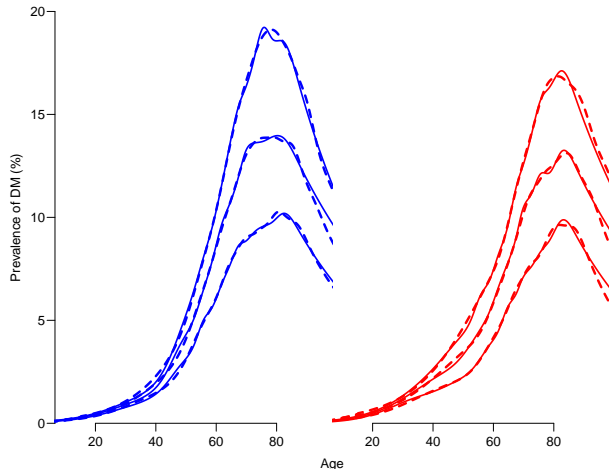
**Input** (year  $y$ , all ages):

- ▶ Prevalence at 1 Jan
- ▶ Mortality rate for the year
- ▶ Incidence rate for the year

**Output:** age-specific prevalences 1 Jan year  $y + 1$

Actual updating interval used: 1/10 year

## It works using the observed rates:



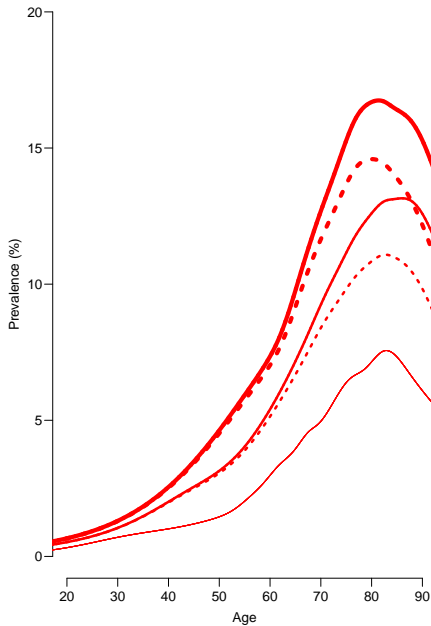
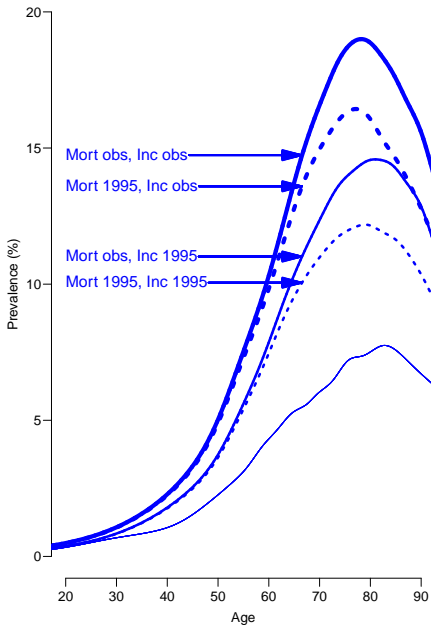
Full: Obs. prevalence 2000, 2005, 2010

Broken: Predictions using APC-models

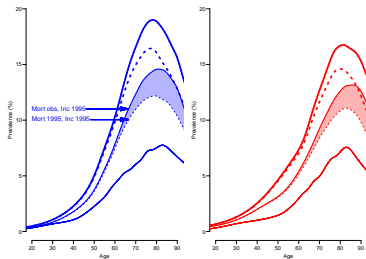
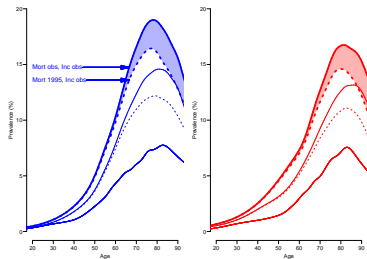
# DM prevalence components

- ▶ Four scenarios:
  - ▶ Rates develop as observed
  - ▶ Mortality rates fixed at 1995 level
  - ▶ Incidence rates fixed at 1995 level
  - ▶ Both mortality and incidence rates fixed at 1995 level
- ▶ Differences between these can be transformed to 4 **components** of prevalence:

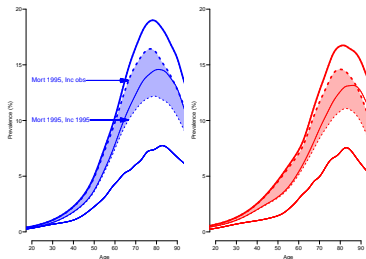
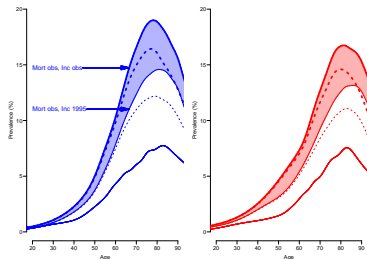
**Mort:** DM-ptt. alive because of declining mortality  
**Inc:** DM-ptt. because of increasing incidence  
**Const:** DM-ptt. attributable to non-equilibrium in 1995  
**Org:** DM-ptt. corresponding to 1995 age-specific prevalences



## Effect of mortality change:



## Effect of incidence change:



— use the average

# Age-specific prevalences, 2010:

