Descriptive epidemiology of drug-treated T2DM in the Nordic Countries

Bendix Carstensen

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AZ / Arlanda, 19 March

http://BendixCarstensen.com/SDC/daf

Prevalence data — absent

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Denmark



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- ► Average trends in prevalence over the period (2008–2016)

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- (top row of figure)



Mortality

Statistical models for mortality of dDM patients (μ_{DM}) by age (a) and date (p):

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 β is the annual percent-wise change in mortality Statistical model for mortality of the general population by age (a) and date (p):

$$\mu_{\mathrm{pop}}(a,p) = f(a)_{\mathrm{pop}} \times g_{\mathrm{pop}}(p)$$

Statistical models for mortality of dDM patients by age (a) and date (p) relative to general population:

$$\mu_{\mathsf{DM}}(a, p) = f_{\mathsf{pop}}(a) \times g_{\mathsf{pop}}(p) \times f(a) \times g(p)$$

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Statistical models for SMR $(\rho - hazard ratio between dDM and population)$ by age (a) and date (p):

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Estimates of γ printed on the plot If $\gamma = -2\%$, say, then every year the SMR (ρ) changes by a factor (1 - 0.02) = 0.98.



Summary of mortality / SMR changes



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- SMR decreasing 3%/year in DK & FI, increasing 1%/year in NO & SE.

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- ... so what should be the major time scale?







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- Current levels of YLL for 65 year old:
 - $2 \ y \ in \ DK \ \& \ FI, \ 1 \ y \ in \ NO \ \& \ SE$

Complications SMR of between dDM and non-dDM

Statistical models for SMR (ρ) by age (a) and date (p):

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The latter two models asserts that SMR does not depend on age — simpler interpretation, no need for reference age — but clearly a wrong model. $g_0(p)$ given in rightmost plot, with estimates of γ_0









Conclusion for complications

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 - no new cases of dDM
 - no of these with each complication