

## **DIABETES IN WOMEN**

A heavy toll across the life course



## 4.5 years

later diagnosis than men for diabetes and other metabolic diseases 9



greater risk of allcause mortality compared to men living with diabetes<sup>6</sup> Women with abnormal **HbA1c** values were



more likely to develop yeast infections than women with normal values

Women living with Type 1 Diabetes are

**4**x

more likely to develop pre-eclampsia than women without diabetes  $^3$ 



affected by hyperglycaemia in pregnancy 4

of women with GDM\* will develop
Type 2 Diabetes (T2D) within 5 years of giving birth.

Their children are **6X** more likely to develop T2D and childhood obesity compared to children born to mothers without GDM

\*Gestational Diabetes Mellitus

A 30%

greater excess risk of CVD mortality than men living with diabetes 6

more likely to

develop eating disorders than if they didn't live with diabetes 5

Women living with diabetes have a

higher likelihood of developing depression compared to men living with diabetes

Women living with T2D have a

greater risk to develop vascular dementia than men living with T2D<sup>8</sup>

Non-European/Global Studies

Sartorius, N. (2018). Depression and diabetes. Dialogues in Clinical Neuroscience, 20(1), 47–52. https://doi.org/10.31887/dcns.2018.20.1/nsartorius Callesen, N., Vestgaard, M., Nørgaard, S. K., Damm, P., Mathiesen, E. R., & Ringholm, L. (2023). Prediction and prevention of preeclampsia in women typs://doi.org/10.3389/fendo.2023.1166884
MES Mobilision for Diabatese: The Math. Co. 11.

Foxman, B. (2002). Prevalence and risk factors for vaginal Candidacolonization in women with type 1 and type 2 diabetes. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2(1). https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2334-2-1

April 23-4-2-1

Biglia Arango S, Batty GD, Beckett N, Beiser A, Borenstein AR, Crane PK, Haan M, Hassing LB, Hayden KM, Kiyobhara Y, Larson EB, Li CY, Ninomiya T, Ohara T, Peters R, Russ TC, Seshadri S, Strand BH, Walker R, Xu W, Huxley RR. Type 2 Diabetes as a Risk With Men; A Pooled Analysis of E. 23 Million People Comprising More Than 100,000 Cases of Dementia. Diabetes 2016 Feb;39(2):300-7, doi: 10.2337/dc15-1588. Epub 2015 Des 17.7 PMID: 26681727; PMCID: PMC4722942.

With Men; A Pooled Analysis of E. (2010). Bould-tion-wide analysis of differences in disease progression patterns in men and women. Nature Communications, 10(1). https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-08475-9